

Supplement dated June 2, 2017.
The bonds will only be available in \$1 denominations.

Ratings Moody's S&P
 Aaa AAA
(See "Ratings" herein)

Interest on the Offered Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes under the Code.

Under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, income on the Offered Bonds, including any profit made on the sale thereof, is not included in taxable income for purposes of income taxation by the Commonwealth of Virginia and by the municipalities and all other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

\$150,083,524
VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds
2017 Series A-Taxable (Pass-Through)



<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
November 25, 2039	\$150,083,524	3.125%	100%	92812VMA1

Dated Date: June 1, 2017

Interest is payable on the 25th day of each month, commencing July 25, 2017, as described herein, and at maturity or prior redemption. Interest on the Offered Bonds commences to accrue on the Dated Date and accrues on the principal amounts and for the periods described herein. The Offered Bonds are issuable in \$1.00 denominations or any multiple (greater than 1.0) thereof ~~upon original issuance, and, thereafter, \$0.01 denominations or any multiple (greater than 1.0) thereof.~~ Principal on the Offered Bonds is payable on the 25th day of each month, commencing July 25, 2017, as described herein. The Offered Bonds are subject to optional redemption, as described herein. The Offered Bonds will be initially available and may be purchased only in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC. U.S. Bank National Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the Trustee.

The Offered Bonds are secured, equally and ratably with the Currently Outstanding Bonds and any Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds hereafter issued (except as otherwise described herein), by Mortgage Loans, Investment Obligations, Revenues and other Assets of the Authority pledged thereto, and are general obligations of the Authority, subject to agreements heretofore or hereafter made with owners of Authority obligations other than Owners, all as more fully described herein.

The Authority has no taxing power. The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds do not constitute a debt or grant or loan of credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Virginia shall not be liable thereon, nor shall the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds be payable out of any funds other than those of the Authority.

The Offered Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to prior sale, or withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice. The Offered Bonds are offered subject to the receipt of the Approving Opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Authority, as more fully described in "Legal Matters." Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Kutak Rock LLP, Atlanta, Georgia. It is expected that the Offered Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC in New York, New York on or about June 13, 2017.

Wells Fargo Securities

BofA Merrill Lynch

RAYMOND JAMES

May 24, 2017

Ratings Moody's S&P
 Aaa *AAA*
(See "Ratings" herein)

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Wells Fargo Securities

BofA Merrill Lynch

RAYMOND JAMES

May 24, 2017

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Authority or the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. There shall not be any offer, solicitation or sale of the Offered Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. Information set forth herein has been furnished by the Authority and other sources which are believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by the Underwriters. Unless specified otherwise, web sites referred to herein and the information or links contained in such websites are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

The information and expressions of opinion herein speak as of their date unless otherwise noted and are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Authority since the dates as of which information is given herein. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their responsibility to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	Page
PART I – THE OFFERED BONDS	1
INTRODUCTION	1
DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFERED BONDS	2
Interest Payments	2
Principal Payments	2
Distribution of Principal Payment Amount	3
Record Dates	3
Class Factors	3
Allocated Mortgage Loans	4
Average Life of Offered Bonds	5
Optional Redemption	6
Notice to Owners	7
Defeasance	7
Purchase	7
SECURITY	7
Pledge of Assets	7
Mortgage Loans	7
Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements, and Other	
Financial Agreements	8
Investment Obligations	8
Sources of Payment	8
Amendments to Resolution; Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds	
Acquired by the Authority	9
General Obligations of the Authority	10
Other Bond Resolutions	10
WITHDRAWAL OF ASSETS; LIMITED OPERATING COVENANTS	11
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CURRENT RESOLUTION	
Definitions	12
Assets and the Pledge Thereof	16
Application of Assets for Payment of Bond Amounts	16
Withdrawal, Transfer, Sale, Exchange and Modification of Assets	16
Revenue Test	17
Investment of Funds	17
Covenants	17
Incurrence of Additional Obligations Payable from Assets	17
Amendments	17
Defeasance	18
Trustee	19
Events of Default	19
Remedies	19
Record Dates	20
Registration	20
Law Applicable	20
Effect of Restated Bond Resolution on Bonds Outstanding on	
Effective Date	20
TAX MATTERS	21
Federal Taxes	21
Virginia Taxes	22
Proposed Legislation and Other Matters	22
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE	22
LEGAL MATTERS	23
UNDERWRITING	23
RATINGS	24
LITIGATION	24
LEGAL INVESTMENT	24
MISCELLANEOUS	24
PART II – SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS	26
THE SINGLE FAMILY PROGRAMS	26
General Description of Single Family Programs	26
Summary of Types of Single Family Mortgage Loans	26
Single Family First Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously	
Financed	27
Single Family Second Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously	
Financed	27
Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Financings Prior to April 1, 2008	28
Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms	29
Security for Single Family Mortgage Loans	30
Single Family Mortgage Loan Insurance	30
Financing of Single Family Mortgage Loans	31
New Issuance Bond Program and Homeownership Mortgage Bonds	31
Ginnie Mae Financing	32
Fannie Mae Financing	32
Freddie Mac Financing	33
FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs	33
Data on Single Family Mortgage Loans	33
Future Funding of Single Family Programs	34
Single Family Mortgage Loan Origination Procedures and	
Underwriting Criteria	34
Servicing of Single Family Mortgage Loans	36
Loan Modifications	36
Declining Markets; Risk of Loss	37
Other Single Family Programs Currently Offered	38
THE MULTI-FAMILY PROGRAM	39
General	39
Federal Programs and Requirements	39
Requirements Applicable to Developments Financed by	
Tax-Exempt AMT Bonds and Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds	41
Requirements Applicable to Developments Financed by	
Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds	41
Authority Income Limits	42
“Economically Mixed” Multi-Family Developments	42
Underwriting	42
Commitment and Initial Closing	43
Construction	43
Final Closing and Certifications	43
Permanent Financing	44
Regulation and Management	44
Delinquencies and Foreclosures; Risk of Loss	44
MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS	45
CERTAIN PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS	45
Geographic Concentration in Virginia	45
Changes in Federal or State Law and Programs	46
Prepayments	47
PART III – GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORITY	48
History and Location	48
Commissioners	48
Management Structure; Principal Staff Officers	48
Program Funds	49
Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Position	49
Selected Figures Excluding Effects of GASB 31	50
Prior and Anticipated Financings of the Authority	50
Investments	51
The Common Fund	51
General Fund and Other Net Assets	52
APPENDICES:	
A – Financial Statements	
B – Data on Single Family Mortgage Loans	
C – Additional Information Concerning Single Family Mortgage Insurance	
Policies	
D – Certain Federal Income Tax Matters Relating to Single Family	
Mortgage Loan Programs	
E – Developments and Authority Property Financed by Rental Housing	
Bonds	
F – Information Concerning Federal Multi-Family Housing Programs	
G – Description and Procedures of DTC	
H – Summary of Continuing Disclosure Agreement	
I – Projected Approximate Class Factors and Certain Loan Statistics on	
Allocated Mortgage Loans	
J – Proposed Form of Approving Opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood	
LLP for the Offered Bonds	

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

PART I – THE OFFERED BONDS

INTRODUCTION

Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement, unless otherwise herein defined, shall have the meanings set forth in a resolution adopted by the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the “Authority”) on July 15, 1986, as amended and restated to the date of delivery of the Offered Bonds (the “Current Resolution”) authorizing the issuance and sale of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. The Current Resolution, as hereafter modified, amended or supplemented from time to time, is referred to herein as the “Resolution.” See “Definitions” in “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution” for definitions of certain of such capitalized terms in the Current Resolution. The following terms are used in this Official Statement to refer to the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds listed below.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Referenced Bonds</u>
“Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds”	Currently Outstanding Bonds, the Offered Bonds and any bonds hereafter issued under the Resolution
“Currently Outstanding Bonds”	Bonds previously issued under the Resolution presently outstanding as of the date of this Official Statement
“Offered Bonds”	Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, 2017 Series A-Taxable (Pass-Through)
“Taxable Bonds”	Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, on which interest is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes
“Tax Exempt AMT Bonds”	Tax Exempt Bonds on which the interest is treated as a preference item in determining the tax liability of individuals, corporations and other taxpayers subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code
“Tax Exempt Bonds”	Bonds on which interest is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code
“Tax Exempt Non-AMT Bonds”	Tax Exempt Bonds on which the interest is not treated as a preference item in determining the tax liability of individuals, corporations and other taxpayers subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code and is not included in the adjusted current earnings of corporations for purposes of the alternative minimum tax
“Transitioned 1954 Code Tax Exempt Non-AMT Bonds”	Tax Exempt Bonds on which the interest is not treated as a preference item in determining the tax liability of individuals, corporations and other taxpayers subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code and is included in the adjusted current earnings of corporations for purposes of the alternative minimum tax

This Official Statement is being distributed by the Authority to furnish pertinent information in connection with the initial offering of the Offered Bonds. The Offered Bonds are being offered hereby pursuant to the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act (the “Act”), the Current Resolution, the Bond Limitations Resolution adopted by the Authority on April 4, 2017 and the Written Determinations as to the terms of the Offered Bonds. In connection with the prior issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, the Authority has adopted Series Resolutions and Bond Limitations Resolutions and has executed Written Determinations. The Current Resolution, as so amended, modified and supplemented to the date of delivery of the Offered Bonds by such Series Resolutions, Bond Limitations Resolutions and Written Determinations, is referred to herein as the “Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution.”

The Authority adopted the Current Resolution to issue Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, for the principal purpose of funding its single family housing programs (see “The Single Family Programs”). The Offered Bonds are secured equally and ratably with the Currently Outstanding Bonds and any additional Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds hereafter issued under the Current Resolution. The Authority anticipates that additional parity Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds will be issued in the future. The Current Resolution also permits the Authority to execute Exchange Agreements (such as swap agreements), Enhancement Agreements (such as agreements related to bond insurance) and Other Financial Agreements under which the Authority’s obligations are payable from Assets and are treated as Bond Obligations payable from the same sources and on a parity basis with the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds (see “Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements, and Other Financial Agreements” in “Security”).

The Code imposes substantial requirements with respect to Tax Exempt Non-AMT Bonds and Tax Exempt AMT Bonds which must be satisfied in order for the interest on such Tax Exempt Bonds to be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. Any Mortgage Loan financed in whole or in part with proceeds of such Tax Exempt Bonds must comply with Code requirements (see Appendix D). The Authority has established procedures under which the Authority expects such Code requirements can be met. The Offered Bonds are Taxable Bonds and, therefore, are not subject to such Code requirements.

U.S. Bank National Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the Trustee. Except in the event of the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, the Authority may remove and replace the Trustee and may serve in the capacity of Trustee.

The summaries of and references herein to the Act, the Resolution, the Current Resolution, and the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution and other documents and materials are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all the provisions thereof. For further information, reference is hereby made to the Act, the Resolution, the Current Resolution, and the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution and such other documents and materials for the complete provisions thereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFERED BONDS

The proceeds of the Offered Bonds are expected to be used to redeem, pursuant to the applicable optional redemption provisions, certain Currently Outstanding Bonds. Notwithstanding such expectation, the Authority reserves the right to apply the proceeds of the Offered Bonds in any manner consistent with the provisions of the Resolution.

Upon the issuance of the Offered Bonds, certain existing Mortgage Loans will be allocated to the Offered Bonds. Notwithstanding such allocation, such Mortgage Loans are Assets that are pledged as security for all Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. (See the next succeeding paragraph for more information on the security for the Offered Bonds). Such allocated Mortgage Loans are referred to herein as the Allocated Mortgage Loans. Summary information concerning the Allocated Mortgage Loans is set forth below and additional information regarding the Allocated Mortgage Loans is in Appendix I. The original principal amount of the Offered Bonds is equal to the total outstanding principal balances of the Allocated Mortgage Loans as of the Cut-Off Date (as defined herein and subject to change as described herein) (as reduced by scheduled monthly payments of principal due and payable on June 1, 2017).

The Offered Bonds are secured equally and ratably with the Currently Outstanding Bonds and any Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds hereafter issued (except as otherwise described herein) by Mortgage Loans, Investment Obligations, Revenues and other Assets of the Authority pledged thereto, and are general obligations of the Authority, subject to agreements heretofore or hereafter made with owners of Authority obligations other than Owners, as more fully described herein. Although payments on the Offered Bonds will be determined in relation to the Allocated Mortgage Loans as described under "Principal Payments" below, the Allocated Mortgage Loans are not set aside as separate security for the Offered Bonds and principal payments on Allocated Mortgage Loans are available to pay debt service on all Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds.

The Offered Bonds shall be available in the denominations and in the aggregate principal amount and shall mature on the date (subject to earlier payment of principal as described in "Principal Payments" below and redemption as described in "Optional Redemption" below) set forth on the front cover hereof.

Principal and interest on the Offered Bonds shall be payable to the Owner thereof as described in "Application of Assets for Payment of Bond Amounts" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution."

The Offered Bonds will be initially available and may be purchased only in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC. Accordingly, for the purposes of the Resolution, the Owner of the Offered Bonds shall be DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., and all references herein to the Owners of the Offered Bonds shall refer to Cede & Co., as aforesaid, and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners of the Offered Bonds (See Appendix G).

For every exchange or transfer of the Offered Bonds, the Authority or the Trustee may make a charge sufficient to reimburse it for any tax, fee, or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange or transfer.

Interest Payments

Interest on the Offered Bonds will accrue at the rate of interest set forth on the front cover hereof from the Dated Date set forth on the front cover hereof and shall be payable on the 25th day of each month (each a "Payment Date"), commencing on July 25, 2017, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The amount of the interest payable on each such Payment Date will be the amount of interest accrued on the Offered Bonds for the calendar month immediately preceding the month of such Payment Date, as more fully described under "Class Factors" below. Each interest payment shall be paid to the Owners of the Offered Bonds as of the applicable Record Date.

Principal Payments

Principal on the Offered Bonds shall be payable on each Payment Date, commencing on July 25, 2017, until the earlier of the maturity date or payment in full of principal on the Offered Bonds. Each principal payment shall be paid to the Owners of the Offered Bonds as of the applicable Record Date. The principal amount to be paid on the Offered Bonds shall be allocated

among the Offered Bonds as described in “Distribution of Principal Payment Amount” below. Such principal payments on the Offered Bonds (the “Principal Payment Amount”) shall be amounts composed of the sum of the following amounts as determined by the Authority: (i) the principal portion of scheduled monthly payments due on the Allocated Mortgage Loans on the first day of the month of the Payment Date, (ii) full or partial principal prepayments (including proceeds of hazard insurance, title insurance, or condemnation) received on the Allocated Mortgage Loans in the calendar month immediately preceding the month of the Payment Date, (iii) principal due upon liquidations by foreclosures or deeds in lieu of foreclosure on the Allocated Mortgage Loans occurring or delivered in the calendar month immediately preceding the month of the Payment Date, (iv) the principal balances of delinquent or restructured Allocated Mortgage Loans removed by the Authority from the Allocated Mortgage Loan pool during the calendar month immediately preceding the month of the Payment Date, as described below, and (v) the principal balances of Allocated Mortgage Loans that are repurchased during the calendar month immediately preceding the month of the Payment Date by the financial institutions that originated such Allocated Mortgage Loans, as described below. In addition to items (i) through (v), above, the Principal Payment Amount for the initial Payment Date to be made on July 25, 2017, will include items (ii) through (v) but with the words “in the calendar month immediately preceding the month of the Payment Date” being replaced with the words “on or after the Cut-Off Date through and including May 31, 2017.” The Cut-Off Date for the Allocated Mortgage Loans is May 22, 2017.

For any Allocated Mortgage Loan which is liquidated by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, the full outstanding principal amount due on the Allocated Mortgage Loan immediately prior to such foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure will be used in determining the component of the Principal Payment Amount described in clause (iii) above. This component of the Principal Payment Amount will be determined without regard to the amount or timing of the receipt of the amounts received by the Authority from the foreclosure or from the sale of the single family residences securing the Allocated Mortgage Loans acquired by the Authority in such a foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure.

Any Allocated Mortgage Loan which is delinquent by four consecutive monthly payments or is being restructured which results in an increase in its outstanding principal balance or an extension of its maturity date beyond the maturity date set forth on the front cover hereof will be removed by the Authority from the Allocated Mortgage Loan pool as described in (iv) above, and the Authority will substitute cash for such Allocated Mortgage Loan in an amount equal to its outstanding principal balance. Any such removal of an Allocated Mortgage Loan will have the same effect on the Offered Bonds as a full prepayment of such Allocated Mortgage Loan.

The financial institutions that originated the Allocated Mortgage Loans made certain representations and warranties with respect to the Allocated Mortgage Loans. If there is a material breach of these representations and warranties, the Authority will require such financial institutions to purchase the related Allocated Mortgage Loan. As set forth in (v) above, any such purchase of an Allocated Mortgage Loan will have the same effect on the Offered Bonds as a full prepayment of such Allocated Mortgage Loan.

The Current Resolution does not require the Authority to give notice to the Owners of the Offered Bonds of Principal Payment Amounts.

Distribution of Principal Payment Amount

If the Offered Bonds are registered in book-entry only form and so long as DTC or a successor securities depository is the sole registered Owner of the Offered Bonds, distributions of Principal Payment Amounts shall be made on a pro rata pass-through distribution of principal basis in accordance with DTC procedures, provided that, so long as the Offered Bonds are held in book-entry form, the distributions of Principal Payment Amounts shall be made in accordance with the operational arrangements of DTC then in effect, and, if the DTC operational arrangements do not allow for the distributions of Principal Payment Amounts on a pro rata pass-through distribution of principal basis, ownership interests in the Offered Bonds to receive such distributions of Principal Payment Amounts will be selected, in accordance with DTC procedures, by lot.

It is the Authority’s intent that distributions of Principal Payment Amounts be made on a pro rata pass-through distribution of principal basis as described above. However, the Authority cannot provide any assurance that DTC, DTC’s direct and indirect participants or any other intermediary will allocate distributions of Principal Payment Amounts on such basis. If the Offered Bonds are not registered in book-entry only form, any distribution of Principal Payment Amounts shall be allocated among the Owners of such Offered Bonds on a pro rata basis.

Record Dates

The Record Date for each Payment Date will be the last Business Day of the calendar month preceding such Payment Date.

Class Factors

Prior to a Payment Date, the Authority will calculate for the Offered Bonds, a class factor (“Class Factor”) expressed as a number carried to nine decimal places that may be multiplied by the original principal amount of the Offered Bonds to determine the outstanding principal balance after giving effect to the distribution of principal to be made on the Offered Bonds on the following Payment Date. For example, the July 2017 Class Factor for the Offered Bonds will reflect their remaining principal amount, after giving effect to any Principal Payment Amount to be made on July 25, 2017. The June 2017 Class Factor

is 1.000000000. Class Factors will be calculated and made available on the Authority's website (currently, www.vhda.com/about/InvestorRelations/Pages/MBS.aspx) on or about the 10th day of each month.

For any Payment Date, the amount of principal to be paid can be calculated by multiplying the original principal amount of the Offered Bonds by the difference between the Class Factors for the preceding and current months. The amount of interest to be paid on the Offered Bonds on each Payment Date will equal 30 days' interest on their outstanding principal amount as determined by their Class Factor for the preceding month. For example, the amount of principal to be paid on the Offered Bonds on July 25, 2017 will reflect the difference between their June 2017 and July 2017 Class Factors. The amount of interest to be paid on the Offered Bonds on July 25, 2017 will equal 30 days' interest accrued, at the interest rate set forth on the front cover hereof, during the month of June 2017 on the principal amount determined by reference to their June 2017 Class Factor.

Allocated Mortgage Loans

Upon issuance of the Offered Bonds, the Allocated Mortgage Loans will be allocated to the Offered Bonds. All of the Allocated Mortgage Loans are fully amortizing with original terms of thirty years secured by first liens on single family real estate in the Commonwealth of Virginia. All of the Allocated Mortgage Loans are level payment, fixed rate Mortgage Loans. No Mortgage Loans which are more than 30 days delinquent as of the Dated Date will be included in the Allocated Mortgage Loans. For further information regarding the origination and servicing of the Allocated Mortgage Loans, see "The Single Family Programs" below.

The terms of the Allocated Mortgage Loans do not provide for prepayment penalties.

The Authority is not precluded from participating in any refinancing of the Allocated Mortgage Loans and may conduct marketing activities, including the solicitation of Mortgagors, that will offer and/or encourage such refinancing by the Authority or others of Allocated Mortgage Loans. Any such refinancings will result in the prepayments of the Allocated Mortgage Loans so refinanced.

The following chart provides summary information concerning the Allocated Mortgage Loans. Solely for the convenience of the purchasers of the Offered Bonds, certain original information on the individual Allocated Mortgage Loans is available upon request to the Authority at (804) 343-5843 and on the Authority's web site. (To access the information on the Authority's web site, go to www.vhda.com, then click on the **Investor Information** link which is under the heading "Business Resources," then click on the **Mortgage Backed Securities** link, then scroll down to "VHDA CMB 2017A" and click on the **Original Loan Pool** link that is next to it.) The data located at such link is the only data on the Authority's website that is incorporated by this reference into this Official Statement. The Authority intends to continue to make such original information as of its original date available on its website, but is not obligated to do so.

<u>Allocated Mortgage Loans*</u>	
Unpaid principal balance	\$150,083,524
Original principal balance	\$181,731,967
Number of Allocated Mortgage Loans	1,341
Smallest principal balance	\$50,167
Median principal balance	\$105,204
Largest principal balance	\$272,767
Lowest coupon	4.625%
Weighted average coupon	5.566%
Highest coupon	5.875%
Shortest calculated maturity (months)	193
Weighted average calculated maturity (months)	241
Longest calculated maturity (months)	269
Earliest initial scheduled payment date	March 1, 2004
Latest initial scheduled payment date	December 1, 2009

All of the Allocated Mortgage Loans are First Mortgage Loans (as defined in Part II of this Official Statement). There are outstanding Second Mortgage Loans (as defined in Part II of this Official Statement) which were financed in connection with some of the Allocated Mortgage Loans.

See Appendix I for additional information on the Allocated Mortgage Loans.

Reference is hereby made to the following pass-through bonds the Authority has previously issued. The structures of these pass-through bonds may be different from the structure of the Offered Bonds. Information about these bonds and the mortgage loans allocated to them is currently available on the Authority's website

* Information does not reflect any full or partial prepayments received on or after the Cut-Off Date. Principal balances are as of the Cut-Off Date, as reduced by scheduled monthly payments of principal due and payable on June 1, 2017.

www.vhda.com/about/InvestorRelations/Pages/MBS.aspx and through Bloomberg Business News*. The Authority intends to provide similar information for the Offered Bonds.

<u>Series</u>	<u>Settlement Date</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
2002 Series E	December 17, 2002	92812TW31
2004 Series B	June 10, 2004	92812T8P9
2006 Series A	April 27, 2006	92812ULR7
2006 Series B	April 27, 2006	92812ULS5
2006 Series C	June 8, 2006	92812ULT3
2008 Series A	March 25, 2008	92812UXA1
2008 Series B	April 10, 2008	92812UXB9
2008 Series C	November 18, 2008	92812UYL6 and 92812UYM4
2013 Series A**	March 27, 2013	92813TEE6
2013 Series B	May 21, 2013	92812UK56
2013 Series C	October 24, 2013	92812UM21
2013 Series D	December 19, 2013	92812UQ35
2014 Series A	December 11, 2014	92812UQ43
2015 Series A	November 10, 2015	92812UQ50
2016 Series A	June 9, 2016	92812UQ68

** The 2013 Series A bonds were issued under the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution. All of the other series are Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds.

Average Life of Offered Bonds

The average life of the Offered Bonds is uncertain due to the early repayment risk associated with the Allocated Mortgage Loans. Allocated Mortgage Loans may be terminated prior to final maturity as a result of prepayment, default, sale, condemnation, casualty loss or modification as described under “Principal Payments” above. There is no way to predict with certainty (or provide assurances as to) the early repayment characteristics of the Allocated Mortgage Loans and the resulting effect on the average life of the Offered Bonds.

The maturity date of the Offered Bonds has been fixed based on the latest maturity date of the Allocated Mortgage Loans without regard to any receipt of regularly scheduled principal payments or prepayments on such Allocated Mortgage Loans; however, regularly scheduled principal repayments on such Allocated Mortgage Loans will be received each month, and it is anticipated that significant early repayments of such Allocated Mortgage Loans will in fact occur so that the Offered Bonds will be paid in advance of their maturity date. The projected weighted average lives set forth in the table below assume all of the Allocated Mortgage Loans remain current in their payments and pay not later than the first (1st) day of each month.

“Weighted average life” refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of issuance of a security until each dollar of principal of such security will be repaid to the investor. The weighted average life of the Offered Bonds will be influenced by the rate of principal payment of the Allocated Mortgage Loans. Principal payments may be in the form of scheduled principal payments or prepayments (for this purpose, the term “prepayment” includes prepayments and liquidations due to default or other disposition of the Allocated Mortgage Loans, including removals of loans which are delinquent for four consecutive months or subject to certain loan modifications as described under “Principal Payments” above). Prepayments on loans such as the Allocated Mortgage Loans are commonly measured by a prepayment standard or model. The models used in the following discussion are the PSA Rate model and the CPR model. Information regarding the PSA Rate model is included in the next succeeding paragraph, and the PSA Rate is defined below in “Sources of Payment” in “Security.” The constant percent prepayment rate formula (the “CPR Rate”) and the CPR Rate model are defined below in this section.

PSA Rate model: As used in the following table, “0% PSA” assumes no prepayments on the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans. “50% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate one-half as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “150% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate one and a half times as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “200% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate twice as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “250% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate 2.5 times as fast as the prepayments rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “300% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate 3 times as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “400% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate 4 times as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “500% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate 5 times as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “600% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate 6

* Although Bloomberg Business News is listed here as a possible source for information, the Authority does not endorse any particular private source of information, such as Bloomberg Business News, nor does the Authority accept any responsibility for any information disseminated by any such private source beyond the information provided by the Authority to the general public, which information is available on its website.

times as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model. “800% PSA” assumes the principal of the Allocated Mortgage Loans will prepay at a rate 8 times as fast as the prepayment rates for 100% of the PSA Rate model.

CPR Rate model: The CPR Rate model is based on prepayments of principal for a mortgage loan pool assumed to occur at a constant percentage rate. CPR Rate is stated as an annualized rate and is calculated as the percentage of the loan amount outstanding at the beginning of a period, after applying scheduled payments, that prepays during that period. The CPR Rate model assumes that a given pool of loans will prepay in each month according to the following formula:

$$\text{Monthly Prepayments} = (\text{loan pool balance after scheduled payments}) \times (1 - (1 - \text{CPR})^{1/12})$$

Accordingly, monthly prepayments, assuming a \$1,000 balance after scheduled payments would be as follows for various levels of CPR Rate:

	<u>0% CPR</u>	<u>2% CPR</u>	<u>4% CPR</u>	<u>6% CPR</u>	<u>8% CPR</u>
Monthly Prepayment	\$0.00	\$1.68	\$3.40	\$5.14	\$6.92

Neither the PSA Rate model nor the CPR Rate model purports to be a projection of the anticipated rate of prepayment of the Allocated Mortgage Loans. There can be no assurance that prepayments of Allocated Mortgage Loan principal will conform to any level of the PSA Rate model or the CPR Rate model. The rate of principal prepayments on pools of single family mortgage loans is influenced by a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including the level of mortgage interest rates and the rate at which homeowners sell their homes or default on their mortgage loans. In general, if prevailing interest rates fall significantly, mortgage loans are likely to be subject to higher prepayment rates than if prevailing rates remain at or above the interest rates on such mortgage loans. Conversely, if interest rates rise, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease. Other factors affecting prepayment of mortgage loans include changes in mortgagors’ housing needs, job transfers, unemployment and mortgagors’ net equity in the mortgaged properties. In addition, as homeowners move or default on their mortgage loans, the houses are generally sold and the mortgage loans prepaid, although under certain circumstances the mortgage loans may be assumed by a new buyer. Mortgage loans may also be terminated prior to final maturity as a result of condemnation, or casualty loss. Mortgagors may also make unscheduled partial principal payments from time to time resulting in curtailment of the principal balance of the applicable mortgage loan. There is no reliable statistical base with which to predict the level of prepayment in full or other early termination of the Allocated Mortgage Loans and the resulting effect on the average life of the Offered Bonds. Because of the foregoing and since the rate of prepayment of principal of the Offered Bonds will depend on the rate of repayment (including prepayments) of the Allocated Mortgage Loans, the actual maturity of any Offered Bond cannot be predicted, but is likely to occur earlier than its stated maturity.

The figures in the table set forth below were computed assuming the following constant PSA and CPR rates, and that Offered Bonds will not be optionally redeemed. There can be no assurance that such assumptions will in fact prove accurate.

Tables of Projected Weighted Average Lives

<u>CPR</u>		<u>PSA</u>	
<u>CPR Rate Model Assumption</u>	<u>Weighted Average Life (in years)</u>	<u>PSA Rate Model Assumption</u>	<u>Weighted Average Life (in years)</u>
0%	11.9	0%	11.9
3%	9.7	50%	9.7
6%	8.0	100%	8.0
9%	6.7	150%	6.7
12%	5.6	200%	5.6
15%	4.8	250%	4.8
18%	4.2	300%	4.2
24%	3.3	400%	3.3
30%	2.6	500%	2.6
36%	2.2	600%	2.2
48%	1.5	800%	1.5

The projected weighted average lives reflect a weighted average of the periods of time that the principal amount of the Offered Bonds will be outstanding. They are not intended to indicate that the entire principal amount of the Offered Bonds will remain outstanding until, and not shorter or longer than, the number of years indicated. At each level of prepayment assumption, some portions of the principal amount of the Offered Bonds will remain outstanding for periods shorter than the projected weighted average life, while some will remain outstanding for longer periods of time. Tables indicating the projected approximate Class Factors of the Offered Bonds at each prepayment assumption provided above are included in Appendix I.

Optional Redemption

The Offered Bonds are subject to optional redemption at the election of the Authority, in whole on any Payment Date, if the aggregate principal balance of the Offered Bonds on such Payment Date, subsequent to giving effect to the Principal

Payment Amount payable on such Payment Date, is equal to or less than 10% of the original principal amount of the Offered Bonds. The Redemption Price shall be the principal amount of the Offered Bonds to be redeemed. Accrued and unpaid interest through the calendar month immediately preceding the month of the redemption date will be paid on the Offered Bonds to be redeemed. Such Redemption Price and interest shall be paid to the Owners of the Offered Bonds as of the applicable Record Date. If the Offered Bonds are to be so redeemed, the Class Factor for the month of the redemption date will be zero and will be made available by the Authority as described under "Class Factors" above.

Notice to Owners

The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution does not require the Authority to give notice to the Owners of the Offered Bonds of either the monthly Principal Payment Amount or an optional redemption.

Defeasance

The Written Determinations for the Offered Bonds will prohibit the defeasance of the Offered Bonds.

Purchase

In lieu of the redemption of any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond, the Authority may direct the Trustee in an Officer's Certificate to purchase such Bond from any Owner willing to sell such Bond. In addition, the Authority may at any time direct the Trustee in an Officer's Certificate to purchase, with Assets or other assets of the Authority, any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond from any Owner willing to sell such Bond. In either case, the purchase price shall be determined by, or in accordance with the directions of, the Authority.

SECURITY

Pledge of Assets

The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, are secured, to the extent and as provided in the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, by a pledge of the Assets, which consist of Mortgage Loans (see "Data on Commonwealth Bond Mortgage Loans" in Appendix B for certain information concerning the Mortgage Loans), Authority Property, Revenues and Investment Obligations, and, to the extent made subject to the pledge or lien of the Resolution, Enhancement Agreements, Exchange Agreements and Other Financial Agreements (see "Assets and the Pledge Thereof" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution"). The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution imposes no requirements on the Authority as to a minimum amount or type of Assets.

The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution permits the Authority to (i) purchase, sell, exchange, transfer and modify Assets, (ii) apply Assets to the payment of Expenses, and (iii) withdraw Assets from the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution thereby releasing such Assets from the lien and pledge created by the Resolution subject only to the satisfaction of the Revenue Test (see "Withdrawal of Assets; Limited Operating Covenants"). The Authority withdraws Assets to pay general expenses for the Authority's operations and to fund programs including Down Payment Assistance Grants (see "Other Single Family Programs Currently Offered" in "The Single Family Programs" for a discussion of the Down Payment Assistance Grants program and the projected costs of such program). From the date of the most recent financial statements (audited or unaudited) in Appendix A, through March 31, 2017, the Authority withdrew \$2,264,679 in Assets from the Resolution. The Authority can give no assurances as to the amount of any future withdrawals.

The Authority may contribute single family mortgage loans to the Resolution that become Mortgage Loans (and also Assets) following such contribution. The Authority has no present intention to contribute any single family mortgage loans to the Resolution.

The Act provides that any pledge made by the Authority is valid and binding from the time such pledge is made and that the Authority's interest, then existing or thereafter obtained, in revenues, moneys, mortgage loans, receivables, contract rights or other property or proceeds so pledged shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery or further act, and the lien of such pledge shall be valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. The Act further provides that no instrument by which a pledge is created need be recorded nor shall any filing be required with respect thereto. The Authority does not expect to record or file any deed of trust, mortgage or other instrument creating or evidencing the pledge or lien created by the Resolution or any future supplemental resolution with respect to any Asset or other Asset hereafter pledged to secure the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. The Authority does not expect to physically deliver Assets to the Trustee.

The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution does not require the establishment and funding of any debt service reserve fund or any other reserve fund, and the Authority does not expect to establish or fund any such reserve fund.

Mortgage Loans

The Mortgage Loans are Assets that are subject to the lien and pledge of the Resolution. See "The Single Family Programs" and see "Data on Commonwealth Mortgage Loans" in Appendix B for certain information concerning the Mortgage Loans.

Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements, and Other Financial Agreements

The Current Resolution permits the Authority to execute Exchange Agreements (such as swap agreements), Enhancement Agreements (such as agreements related to bond insurance) and Other Financial Agreements under which the Authority obligations are payable from Assets on a parity basis with the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds (see “Incurrence of Additional Obligations Payable from Assets” in “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution”). Any Enhancement Agreements, any Exchange Agreements or any Other Financial Agreements, including those made subject to the pledge or lien of the Resolution, are subject to the risk that the other parties to such Agreements may not satisfy their obligations set forth in such Agreements. The Current Resolution does not establish minimum rating requirements for such other parties. There are no outstanding Exchange Agreements under which the Authority’s obligations are payable from Assets. As of December 31, 2016, approximately \$8.5 million of Outstanding Bonds are insured, at the request of the Authority, by a third party. The annual premium on such insurance is, and any premiums on any future insurance may be, payable from Assets.

In addition, the Authority may, in connection with the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities and Fannie Mae securities (see “Ginnie Mae Financing” and “Fannie Mae Financing” in “The Single Family Programs”), enter into Other Financial Agreements under which the Authority agrees with securities dealers to deliver such securities in specified amounts and by specified dates and is liable to the securities dealers for loss due to failure to so deliver such securities. Any such liability would be payable from Assets. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority was obligated to deliver \$273 million of such securities under such Other Financial Agreements.

In order to provide additional funds for its programs and other legally permissible purposes, the Authority considers from time to time the sale of existing or newly originated single family mortgage loans allocated or to be allocated to its general fund (the “General Fund”) or the Resolution. In connection therewith, the Authority may enter into one or more Other Financial Agreements with the purchaser of such mortgage loans that would secure the Authority’s obligations to such purchaser to repurchase such single family mortgage loans and to fund any payment deficiencies or otherwise compensate the purchaser upon occurrence of certain events, such as a specified number of delinquent monthly payments on the mortgage loans or breaches of the representations and warranties by the Authority with respect to the mortgage loans. No assurances can be given whether the Authority will enter into such Other Financial Agreements or as to the amounts or terms thereof or the amounts that would be payable from Assets.

Investment Obligations

The Authority maintains a substantial portion of Assets as Investment Obligations. Investment Obligations that are eligible under the Resolution are set forth in the definition thereof in “Definitions” in “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution” and include (i) any investment (debt or other contractual obligation or equity interest) which, in the determination of an Authorized Officer, is a suitable investment, in light of the amount and timing of Bond Obligation payments, the amount of Assets, and the availability of monies to pay Bond Obligations as they become due, at the time of acquisition thereof, and (ii) certain investments which bear, or the obligor(s) or guarantor(s) of which bear, an investment grade rating assigned by a nationally recognized rating agency. See “Investments” and “The Common Fund” in “The Authority” for additional information concerning Investment Obligations.

Sources of Payment

The scheduled payments of Bond Amounts, including the principal of and the interest on the Offered Bonds and any Enhancement Agreements, any Exchange Agreements or any Other Financial Agreements that are payable from Assets, have been or are expected to be based upon the assumed receipt by the Authority of principal and interest or other payments on or with respect to Mortgage Loans and Investment Obligations, any Revenue with respect to Authority Property (excluding such income to be applied to the payment of operating expenses or to be deposited into reserve or escrow funds for such Authority Property), payments with respect to any Enhancement Agreement, any Exchange Agreement or any Other Financial Agreements pledged as Assets, and net assets of the Authority, including net assets pledged under the Resolution.

The ability of the Authority to pay Bond Amounts, including principal and interest on the Offered Bonds, may be adversely affected by several factors including (i) failure to receive principal and interest or other payments or income when due or any time thereafter with respect to Mortgage Loans, Investment Obligations and any Enhancement Agreement, Exchange Agreement or Other Financial Agreement pledged as Assets, (ii) terminations and prepayments of Mortgage Loans at times and at rates not anticipated by the Authority, (iii) Mortgage Loans, Investment Obligations and other assets not being made, financed or acquired at the times, interest rates or prices, as applicable, contemplated by the Authority or not being made, financed or acquired at all, and (iv) losses from the sale or other disposition of Assets. A portion of such Mortgage Loan terminations are due to foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure, and assignment to mortgage loan companies. The Authority does not necessarily receive cash upon the occurrence of such terminations. The receipt of cash for such terminations may occur at a later time and may be for an amount less than the amount which was due under the Mortgage Loan.

In establishing the principal amounts and dates of the maturities and Sinking Fund Installments for the Currently Outstanding Bonds the Authority has assumed certain levels of prepayments of Mortgage Loans, a substantial portion of which will be used to pay such principal amounts and Sinking Fund Installments. Such assumed levels are percentages (0% or higher) of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association prepayment rate model (commonly referred to as the “PSA Rate”). For this purpose, revenues received by the Authority as a result of defaults on Mortgage Loans are treated as prepayments. The

PSA Rate is a model that utilizes an assumed rate of prepayment each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of mortgage loans. The PSA Rate assumes constant prepayment rates of 0.2% per annum of the then outstanding principal balance of such mortgage loans in the first month of the life of the mortgage loan and an additional 0.2% per annum in each month thereafter until the thirtieth month. Beginning in the thirtieth month and in each month thereafter during the life of the mortgage loans, the PSA Rate assumes a constant prepayment rate of 6% per annum. The PSA Rate does not purport to be a historical description of prepayment experience or a prediction of the anticipated rate of prepayment of any pool of mortgage loans, including the Mortgage Loans financed by the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds.

Set forth below are the percentages (if any) of the PSA Rates used by the Authority in assuming the above described levels of prepayments of Mortgage Loans financed by the Currently Outstanding Bonds. The Series of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds marked “pass-through” each have monthly Sinking Fund Installments or principal payment obligations equal to the sum of (or a specified percentage of the sum of) scheduled principal payments on the Mortgage Loans allocated to such series, prepayments received on such allocated Mortgage Loans and certain other payments relating to such allocated Mortgage Loans and have a stated maturity date corresponding to the date of the last scheduled payment on any such allocated Mortgage Loan.

<u>Bond Series</u>	<u>Pass-through or Percentage PSA Rate Assumed</u>
2002 Series E	pass-through
2004 Series B	pass-through
2006 Series A	pass-through
2006 Series B	pass-through
2006 Series C	pass-through
2007 Series ABCD	47%
2008 Series A	pass-through
2008 Series B	pass-through
2008 Series C	pass-through
2012 Series ABC	20%
2013 Series B	pass-through
2013 Series C	pass-through
2013 Series D	pass-through
2014 Series A	pass-through
2015 Series A	pass-through
2016 Series A	pass-through

The past events represented by the assumed PSA Rate are not necessarily indicative of future events. As a result, there can be no assurance that the prepayment experience of the Authority will substantially parallel those of the assumed PSA Rate. The Authority’s exercise of its rights to redeem some of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds may change the percentage of the PSA Rate required to meet scheduled debt service on the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds on or after the redemption dates of such Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds.

In estimating investment income to be received on moneys held under the Resolution, the Authority assumes the investment of such funds at such interest rates as are deemed reasonable based on market conditions at the time of such estimate.

On the basis of the foregoing facts and assumptions, the Revenues and other income to be received with respect to the Offered Bonds and the Currently Outstanding Bonds are expected by the Authority to be in excess of the scheduled debt service thereon. Certain excess Revenues must be used to redeem Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and any other excess Revenues may be used to purchase or redeem Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds that are subject to redemption, including optional redemption, from excess Revenues. In reaching such expectation in the first sentence of this paragraph, the Authority has not considered the issuance of additional Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds or the application or investment of the proceeds thereof. The Authority believes its assumptions regarding the Offered Bonds and the Currently Outstanding Bonds to be reasonable, but the Authority can give no assurance that the actual receipt of Revenues (including principal prepayments) will correspond with its estimates of available money to pay debt service on the Offered Bonds and the Currently Outstanding Bonds.

Amendments to Resolution; Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Acquired by the Authority

The Current Resolution authorizes amendments to certain provisions therein by supplemental resolution of the Authority without the consent of Owners. Pursuant to such authorization, the Authority may, subject to the Revenue Test described below, amend the Current Resolution in any respect, except as described in subsection (7) in “Amendments” in “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution.” The Current Resolution, including the Revenue Test, also may be amended with the consent of the Owners of at least sixty percent (60%) of the Bond Obligation. Any of the foregoing amendments may adversely affect the security for the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds (see “Amendments” in “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution”).

Pursuant to the Act and the Current Resolution, the Authority may purchase or otherwise acquire the actual or constructive ownership of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds prior to the maturity or redemption thereof with the intent and effect that such Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds shall remain Outstanding, subject to any terms and conditions determined by

the Authority or otherwise required by law. Any Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds so owned by the Authority shall be entitled to vote or give consents under the Resolution, except with respect to amendments to the Resolution, and with respect to remedies and appointment and removal of the Trustee upon an Event of Default. Any such vote or consent may adversely affect the security for the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds.

General Obligations of the Authority

The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds are also general obligations of the Authority payable out of any of its revenues, moneys or assets, subject to agreements heretofore or hereafter made with owners of Authority obligations other than the Owners pledging particular revenues, moneys or assets for the payment thereof. The Authority has a long-term general obligation rating of “Aa1” from Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) and a long-term Issuer Credit rating of “AA+” from Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“Standard & Poor’s” or “S&P”). See “Ratings.” The security provided the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds by the Authority’s general obligation should be evaluated in connection with the performance of other loan programs of the Authority and such pledging of particular revenues, moneys or assets. See “The Multi-Family Program” and “Miscellaneous Programs.” See also “Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Position” and “General Fund and Other Net Assets,” both in “General Information About The Authority.”

The general obligation of the Authority provides additional security for payment of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds by imposing legal liability on the Authority to make payments, when due, on the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. The ability of the Authority to make such payments from sources other than the Assets will depend upon the financial strength of the Authority, in particular the ability of the Authority to make such payments from its net assets in the other bond resolutions described below under “Other Bond Resolutions” and from net assets in its General Fund. The net assets in such other bond resolutions are pledged as security under those bond resolutions and are subject to restrictions and limitations described below on the withdrawals of such assets from the lien and pledge of such resolutions. The net assets in the Authority’s General Fund are not currently pledged as security for any bondholders and are not currently subject to any restrictions or limitations, but no assurance can be given that the Authority will not in the future subject such assets to limitations or restrictions for the benefit of obligors of the Authority or any other persons other than Owners of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. The future amount and value of the net assets in the other bond resolutions and the net assets in the Authority’s General Fund will depend upon the ongoing success of the Authority’s multi-family and single family mortgage loan programs and operations, including the use and investment of such net assets. For additional information concerning the financial status of the Authority as of December 31, 2016 and such net assets, see the financial statements in Appendix A.

The Authority has no taxing power. The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds do not constitute a debt or grant or loan of credit of the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth shall not be liable thereon, nor shall the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds be payable out of any funds other than those of the Authority. The Authority has not created a capital reserve fund to secure the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and therefore the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds are not subject to the provision in the Act that both requires the Governor to include in the Governor’s budget funds to cover any deficiency in the capital reserve funds of the Authority and authorizes the General Assembly to appropriate funds therefor.

Other Bond Resolutions

At present, the principal source of funds for the Authority’s multi-family loan program described in “The Multi-Family Program” are bonds (“Rental Housing Bonds”) issued and to be issued under the general bond resolution adopted by the Authority on March 24, 1999, as amended and supplemented to the date of delivery of the Offered Bonds (the “Rental Housing Bonds Resolution”). The Rental Housing Bonds Resolution authorizes the Authority to apply assets thereunder to make, purchase, finance or refinance mortgage loans for multi-family developments. The Rental Housing Bonds Resolution also authorizes the Authority to acquire, rehabilitate, construct, finance or refinance property owned by the Authority which, under the terms of the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution includes real property and improvements thereon or an ownership share in a cooperative housing association or a leasehold interest under a lease and any personal property attached to or used in connection with any of the foregoing owned by the Authority and either financed or refinanced pursuant to the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution or acquired by the Authority by purchase or foreclosure of a mortgage loan or by deed in lieu thereof. The Rental Housing Bonds Resolution requires that each mortgage loan must be either (i) a loan evidenced by an interest-bearing obligation secured by a mortgage for financing the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and/or ownership of multi-family residential housing (which housing may be economically mixed housing described below) and any nonhousing building or buildings as authorized by the Act, (ii) an obligation, certificate or instrument for which such a loan secured by a mortgage is the security or the source of payment, or (iii) a participation or other ownership interest in either a loan described in (i) or an obligation, certificate or instrument described in (ii) with another party or parties or with another source of funds of the Authority not pledged pursuant to the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution. The multi-family mortgage loans financed by the Rental Housing Bonds are required by the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution to be secured by liens on the multi-family developments. Upon the financing of multi-family mortgage loans or Authority owned property with the proceeds of Rental Housing Bonds, such mortgage loans or property are pledged by the Authority as security under the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution. The other assets attributable to the Rental Housing Bonds are also pledged under the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution as security for the Rental Housing Bonds. The Rental Housing Bonds are general obligations of the Authority.

The Authority also has financed single family mortgage loans under another resolution (the “Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution”) authorizing the issuance of the Authority’s Homeownership Mortgage Bonds in connection with the New Issuance Bond Program of the U. S. Department of the Treasury, all as more fully described in “New Issuance Bond

Program and Homeownership Mortgage Bonds” in “The Single Family Programs.” The Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution pledges the mortgage loans and assets attributable to the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds as security for the payment of such Bonds. The Homeownership Mortgage Bonds are general obligations of the Authority.

The scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Rental Housing Bonds and the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds have been based upon the assumed receipt by the Authority of principal and interest or other payments on or with respect to the assets pledged thereto. In so scheduling such payments of principal and interest on the Rental Housing Bonds, the Authority has assumed that no prepayments of principal would be received with respect to the mortgage loans. In establishing the payments of principal and interest on the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, the Authority has assumed certain levels of prepayments of the single family mortgage loans, a substantial portion of which will be used to pay such principal amounts, based upon percentages (10% or higher) of the PSA Rate described in “Sources of Payment” in “Security.” Based upon such assumptions, the Authority believes that the principal and interest or other payments on or with respect to the respective assets pledged to the Rental Housing Bonds and the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds will be sufficient to pay, when due, the scheduled debt service on such respective Bonds but the Authority can give no assurance that the actual receipt of payments will correspond to the Authority’s assumptions.

The ability of the Authority to pay such principal and interest on the Rental Housing Bonds and the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds may be adversely affected by (i) failure to receive principal and interest or other payments or income when due or any time thereafter with respect to the respective mortgage loans, investment obligations and any other asset pledged thereto, (ii) in the case of Rental Housing Bonds, receipt of income with respect to developments owned by the Authority and financed by the Rental Housing Bonds in amounts less than expected by the Authority, (iii) in the case of Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, terminations (including foreclosures, deeds in lieu of foreclosure, and assignments to mortgage insurance companies) and prepayments of single family mortgage loans at times and at rates not anticipated by the Authority, (iv) mortgage loans, investment obligations and other assets not being made, financed or acquired at the times, interest rates or prices, as applicable, contemplated by the Authority or not being made, financed or acquired at all, and (v) receipt of net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of respective assets pledged thereto in amounts less than expected by the Authority. In the case of Rental Housing Bonds, the ability of a mortgagor to make principal and interest payments on a mortgage loan may be adversely affected by reductions (or the failure to receive adequate increases) in federal subsidy payments with respect to any developments financed by the Rental Housing Bonds and assisted by such subsidy payments, as well as by general economic conditions. In the case of Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, the Authority does not necessarily receive cash upon the occurrence of terminations described in (iii) above, and the receipt of cash for such terminations may occur at a later time and may be for an amount less than the amount which was due under the single family mortgage loan.

Any excess funds under the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution or the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution may be used to redeem (if then permitted by the terms of such resolution) Rental Housing Bonds or Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, respectively, to finance mortgage loans or to acquire investments to be held under such resolution. At present, excess funds or assets may be withdrawn from the lien and pledge of such resolution, subject to satisfaction of a revenue test in each such resolution which has the same terms as the Revenue Test. No assurance can be given that in the future any such excess funds or assets can or will be so withdrawn by the Authority from the lien and pledge of either the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution or the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution or will be available for payment of principal or interest on the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds.

The Act permits the Authority to issue bonds and incur indebtedness in addition to the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, the Rental Housing Bonds and the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds.

WITHDRAWAL OF ASSETS; LIMITED OPERATING COVENANTS

Except for the Revenue Test, the Current Resolution imposes no restrictions on the Authority’s ability to transfer Assets to the Authority (thereby releasing such Assets from the lien and pledge of the Resolution), and no requirements on the Authority as to the minimum amount or type of Assets, nor does it impose any requirements on the Authority with respect to annual income or net worth. The Current Resolution does require that certain actions, including transfer of all or any portion of any Asset to the Authority (thereby releasing such Asset or portion from the lien and pledge of the Resolution), can be undertaken only pursuant to the Revenue Test set forth in the Current Resolution. The Revenue Test requires an Authorized Officer of the Authority, based on such assumptions as such Authorized Officer shall deem reasonable and subject to certain other conditions, to determine that subsequent to taking such action, Revenues, as defined in the Resolution, “shall be at least sufficient to pay all Bond Amounts as such Amounts are or are anticipated to become due and payable (by purchase, redemption, or otherwise).” See “Revenue Test” in “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution.”

To the extent that pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate the Authority pledges any funds which are not then subject to the pledge of the Resolution and which are expected to be thereafter used to finance Mortgage Loans until the issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds therefor, an amount of Assets equivalent to such funds, plus a reasonable charge for interest on such funds if and as determined by an Authorized Officer, may be subsequently withdrawn and transferred to the Authority without regard to the satisfaction of the Revenue Test.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CURRENT RESOLUTION

The following statements are brief summaries of certain provisions of the Current Resolution. Such statements are qualified in each case by reference to the Current Resolution.

Capitalized items not previously defined in this Official Statement and not defined in this Summary shall have the meanings set forth in the Current Resolution. Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter genders, words importing persons include firms, associations and corporations, and words importing the singular number include the plural number, and vice versa.

Definitions

“1986 Amended Resolution” means the resolution adopted by the Authority on July 15, 1986, entitled “A Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds of the Virginia Housing Development Authority and for the Rights of the Holders Thereof,” as amended and supplemented prior to the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution.

“Act” means the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, being Chapter 1.2 of Title 36 of the Virginia Code of 1950, as amended before or after the date of the Restated Bond Resolution.

“Asset” means any Mortgage Loan, Authority Property, Investment Obligation, Revenue, and, to the extent subject to the pledge or lien of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution or the 1986 Amended Resolution as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution or thereafter, any cash, Exchange Agreement, Enhancement Agreement or Other Financial Agreement. Funds and investments on deposit in any Payment Account and Defeasance Obligations in any Defeasance Account are not Assets.

“Authority Designations” means the one or more designations given to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations or such other designations as may be deemed necessary or convenient by an Authorized Officer or by the Trustee with the consent of an Authorized Officer.

“Authority Property” means real property and improvements thereon or an ownership share in a cooperative housing association or a leasehold interest under a lease and any personal property attached to or used in connection with any of the foregoing which, as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution or thereafter, is owned by the Authority and is either financed pursuant to the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution or the 1986 Amended Resolution or acquired by the Authority by purchase or foreclosure of a Mortgage Loan or by deed in lieu thereof.

“Authorized Officer” means the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Executive Director, Managing Director of Finance and Administration, Finance Director, General Counsel, any functionally equivalent successor position to any of the aforementioned positions but which bears a different title, or any other person authorized by resolution of the Authority to act as an Authorized Officer under the Current Resolution.

“Bond Amount” means the one or more payments of principal and interest, including any Compounded Amount, Purchase Price, Redemption Price or Sinking Fund Installment, if applicable, due and payable from time to time with respect to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond from its date of issuance to its maturity, tender or redemption date, or any payment required to be made by the Authority pursuant to an Exchange Agreement, Enhancement Agreement or Other Financial Agreement to the extent such payment thereunder is payable from Assets.

“Bond Limitations Resolution” means a resolution adopted by the Authority setting forth the limitations required by the Current Resolution and such other limitations and matters as may be deemed appropriate by the Authority. The limitations required by the Current Resolution include (1) the maximum principal amount of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds to be issued or to be Outstanding subject to such Bond Limitations Resolution, (2) the latest date by which the Authority may enter into one or more contracts providing for the sale of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, and (3) the minimum purchase price for the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds upon the issuance thereof.

“Bond Obligation” means, as of a specific date of calculation, the aggregate of (1) all interest due or accrued on Outstanding Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, (2) all unpaid principal on Outstanding Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, (3) the amount of the payment, if any, the Authority would be obligated to make on any Exchange Agreement payable from Assets if such Exchange Agreement were terminated on such date of calculation, and (4) all amounts owed by the Authority with respect to any Enhancement Agreement or Other Financial Agreement payable from Assets.

“Business Day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday on which banking institutions in Virginia, or the state in which the Principal Office of the Trustee is located, are authorized to remain closed and other than any day on which the New York Stock Exchange or a security depository with respect to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond is closed.

“Capital Appreciation Bond” means a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond the interest on which is payable only at maturity or prior redemption as a component of its Compounded Amount.

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Authority.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any successor code, including the applicable temporary, proposed and permanent regulations, revenue rulings and revenue procedures.

“Commonwealth” means the Commonwealth of Virginia.

“Compounded Amount” means, with respect to a Capital Appreciation Bond, a Delayed Interest Bond or any other Commonwealth Mortgage Bond so determined in or pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations, the sum of principal and accrued interest with respect to such Bond, as of any date, as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“Dated Date” means the date on which a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond initially begins to accrue interest as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“Defeasance Account” means a trust account or other financial arrangement whereby the Trustee holds Defeasance Obligations in trust for the payment of all Bond Amounts due and payable or to become due and payable at maturity or upon earlier redemption with respect to one or more Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and all fees and expenses of the Trustee with respect to the administration of such trust account or other financial arrangement.

“Defeasance Obligation” means cash, any direct obligation of the United States of America, any direct federal agency obligation the timely payment of the principal of and the interest on which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, and any Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities or Treasury Investors Growth Receipts; provided, however, that the foregoing are not subject to redemption, call or prepayment, in whole or in part, prior to their respective maturity dates.

“Delayed Interest Bond” means a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond the interest on which accrues and compounds, from its Dated Date and at an interest rate and compounding interval specified in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations, to a date specified in such applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations on which date such Bond shall reach its full Compounded Amount, and with respect to which, from and after such date, interest on such Bond is to be payable on such Compounded Amount on the dates and at the interest rate specified in or determined pursuant to such applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“DTC” means The Depository Trust Company.

“Enhancement Agreement” means an agreement with one or more third parties which sets forth the terms and conditions upon which such third party or parties will provide for the payment of all or a portion of one or more Bond Amounts with respect to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or a payment to the Authority. The obligations of and any receipts by the Authority with respect to such Enhancement Agreement shall or shall not, as and to the extent set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations or an Officer’s Certificate, be payable from Assets or constitute an Asset, as applicable.

“Event of Default” means any of the events set forth in “Events of Default” below.

“Exchange Agreement” means an agreement with one or more third parties which sets forth the terms and conditions upon which such third party or parties and the Authority will exchange or make payments to the other party or parties. The obligations of and any receipts by the Authority with respect to such Exchange Agreement shall or shall not, as and to the extent set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations or an Officer’s Certificate, be payable from Assets or constitute an Asset, as applicable.

“Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the Authority.

“Expense” means any expenditure payable or reimbursable by the Authority which is directly or indirectly related to the authorization, sale, delivery, issuance, remarketing, enhancement, monitoring, purchase, redemption or trusteeship of any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or Asset.

“External Trustee” means a Trustee other than the Authority.

“Finance Director” means the Finance Director of the Authority.

“General Counsel” means the General Counsel of the Authority.

“Interest Payment Date” shall mean any date, as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations, on which interest is due and payable with respect to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond.

“Investment Obligation” means any of the following acquired or pledged, as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution or thereafter, pursuant to the Current Resolution or the 1986 Amended Resolution or pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate, except to the extent limited by any amendments to the Act:

(A) direct general obligations of the United States of America;

(B) direct obligations of any state of the United States of America or any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia bearing a Rating;

(C) obligations the payment of the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America;

(D) obligations which bear a Rating and the payment of the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by any state of the United States of America or any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia;

(E) bonds, debentures, participation certificates or notes or other obligations (including asset backed securities) issued by any one or any combination of the following: Federal Financing Corporation, Federal Farm Credit Banks (Bank for Cooperatives and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks), Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal National Mortgage Association, World Bank, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Student Loan Marketing Association, Farmer's Home Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, Inter-American Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Small Business Administration, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Resolution Funding Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, or any other agency or corporation which has been or may after the date of the Restated Bond Resolution be created by or pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States as an agency or instrumentality thereof the bonds, debentures, participation certificates or notes or other obligations (including asset backed securities) of which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or bear a Rating;

(F) certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, investment contracts, and any interest-bearing time deposits which are issued by any member bank or banks of the Federal Reserve System or banks the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(G) Eurodollar time deposits and Eurodollar certificates of deposit the issuers of which have obligations which, at the time of acquisition of such deposits or certificates, bear a Rating;

(H) obligations, including investment contracts, of corporations which have obligations which, at the time of acquisition of such obligations including investment contracts, bear a Rating;

(I) any other investments which, at the time of acquisition thereof, bear a Rating and are legal investments for fiduciaries or for public funds of the Authority, the Commonwealth and/or its political subdivisions;

(J) repurchase agreements with respect to any of the other Investment Obligations; and

(K) any other investment (debt or equity), investment agreement, Exchange Agreement, Other Financial Agreement, swap contract, futures contract, forward contract or other obligation which, in the determination of an Authorized Officer, is a suitable investment under the Current Resolution, in light of the amount and timing of Bond Obligation payments, the amount of Assets, and the availability of monies to pay Bond Obligations as they become due, at the time of acquisition thereof.

"Managing Director of Finance and Administration" means the Managing Director of Finance and Administration of the Authority.

"Mortgage" means a mortgage deed, deed of trust, or other security instrument which secures a Mortgage Loan and which shall constitute a lien on real property and improvements thereon or on an ownership share in a cooperative housing association or on a leasehold interest under a lease and may also constitute a lien on or security interest in any personal property attached to or used in connection with any of the foregoing.

"Mortgage Loan" means each of the following financed or pledged, as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution or thereafter, pursuant to the Current Resolution or the 1986 Amended Resolution and the Act or pursuant to an Officer's Certificate: (1) a loan evidenced by a financial instrument or obligation secured by a Mortgage for financing the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and/or ownership of single family residential housing as authorized by the Act, (2) an obligation, certificate or instrument for which such a loan secured by a Mortgage is the security or the source of payment, or (3) a participation or other ownership interest in either a loan described in (1) or an obligation, certificate or instrument described in (2) with another party or parties or with another source of funds of the Authority not pledged under the Current Resolution.

"Mortgagor" means the obligor or obligors on a Mortgage Loan.

"Officer's Certificate" means a certificate signed by an Authorized Officer.

"Other Financial Agreement" means any type of agreement or arrangement not otherwise referred to in the Current Resolution that is provided for in a Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations. The obligations of and any receipts by the Authority with respect to such Other Financial Agreement shall or shall not, as and to the extent set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations or an Officer's Certificate, be payable from Assets or constitute an Asset, as applicable.

“Outstanding” means, when used with reference to Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and as of any particular date, all Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds theretofore and thereupon being issued except (1) any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond for which funds for the payment of all Bond Amounts due and payable or to become due and payable with respect to such Bond have been paid to the Owner thereof or are held in a Defeasance Account or Payment Account, and (2) any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond in lieu of or in substitution for which another Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or Bonds shall have been delivered. If an Officer’s Certificate shall have been delivered with respect to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond that the Authority is the Owner thereof stating the Authority’s intent that such Commonwealth Mortgage Bond shall remain outstanding, such Bond does not cease to be Outstanding.

“Owner” means the party set forth in the Registration Books as the owner of a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or any other party due a Bond Amount.

“Payment Account” means any trust account or other financial arrangement with the Trustee in which payments made by the Authority to the Trustee with respect to Bond Amounts then due and payable are held in trust by the Trustee pending disbursement to the Owners thereof.

“Principal Office” means the office so designated by the Trustee as its office for administering its duties with respect to the Current Resolution.

“Prior Written Determinations” means any written determinations that, as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution, have been made pursuant to any Series Resolution with respect to Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds that are Outstanding on such effective date.

“Purchase Price” means the purchase price, including accrued interest, of a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond on a Tender Date as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“Rating” means an investment grade rating assigned by a nationally recognized rating agency to an Investment Obligation or, if such Investment Obligation is not rated, an investment grade rating assigned to the obligor or guarantor of such Investment Obligation.

“Record Date” means the date or dates established as described in “Record Dates” below.

“Redemption Price” means the principal or Compounded Amount of a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or portion thereof to be redeemed plus the applicable redemption premium, if any, payable upon redemption thereof.

“Registration Books” means the records of the Trustee and the Authority which set forth the Owner of any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or any other party due a Bond Amount and such other information as is usual and customary in the securities industry or as specifically directed by the Authority.

“Restated Bond Resolution” means the resolution adopted by the Authority on September 21, 2004, amending and restating the 1986 Amended Resolution. The effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution was July 19, 2006.

“Revenues” means all net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or Asset, payments of principal of and interest on Mortgage Loans (including any moneys received by the Authority and applied to such principal and interest) and Investment Obligations, fees and penalties charged or assessed by the Authority with respect to a Mortgage Loan (excluding processing, financing, prepayment or other similar fees), income received by the Authority as owner of Authority Property (excluding such income to be applied to the payment of operating expenses or to be deposited into reserve or escrow funds for such Authority Property), and payments received with respect to an Enhancement Agreement, Exchange Agreement or Other Financial Agreement payable from Assets.

“Revenue Test” means the test set forth in “Revenue Test” below.

“Series Resolution” means any series resolution (including any amendments thereto) which, as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution, had been adopted pursuant to the 1986 Amended Resolution and pursuant to which Bonds were Outstanding as of the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution.

“Sinking Fund Installment” means the amount of principal or Compounded Amount of any particular Term Bonds to be redeemed or retired prior to the maturity date of such Term Bonds all as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“Supplemental Bond Resolution” means any resolution of the Authority amending or supplementing the Current Resolution adopted and becoming effective in accordance with the terms of the Current Resolution on or after the effective date of the Restated Bond Resolution.

“Tax Covenant” means the covenant set forth in the last paragraph under “Covenants” below.

“Term Bonds” means the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds as so designated in or pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“Tender Date” means any date on which a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond is subject to tender to the Trustee or the Authority or any other party serving as tender agent for purchase as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

“Trustee” means the trustee appointed by or pursuant to the provisions of the Current Resolution.

“Vice Chairman” means the Vice Chairman of the Authority.

“Written Determinations” means one or more determinations made in writing by an Authorized Officer which sets forth those terms and conditions authorized by the Current Resolution to be contained therein and such other terms and conditions as an Authorized Officer may deem appropriate and as shall not be inconsistent with the Current Resolution and the applicable Bond Limitations Resolution. Any such Written Determinations may be amended by an Authorized Officer from time to time prior to the issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds designated therein and may thereafter be amended as provided in Current Resolution. Any Written Determinations shall be subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Bond Limitations Resolution.

Assets and the Pledge Thereof

Subject only to the right of the Authority to withdraw, transfer, sell, exchange or otherwise apply Assets in accordance with the provisions of the Current Resolution, a pledge of Assets is made by the Current Resolution to secure the payment of the Authority’s obligations with respect to the Current Resolution, including any and all Bond Amounts; and subject to such right of the Authority, such Assets, regardless of their location or method of identification, are and shall be held in trust for the purposes and under the terms and conditions of the Current Resolution.

Funds and investments on deposit in any Payment Account and Defeasance Obligations in any Defeasance Account are not Assets; however, a pledge of funds and investments in any Payment Account and Defeasance Obligations in any Defeasance Account is made by the Current Resolution to secure the payment of the Authority’s obligations (including any and all Bond Amounts) on the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, any Enhancement Agreement, any Exchange Agreement and any Other Financial Agreement with respect to which such funds and investments and Defeasance Obligations are so deposited.

Application of Assets for Payment of Bond Amounts

On any day on which a Bond Amount is due and payable (or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next Business Day thereafter), the Authority shall pay such Bond Amount from Assets or other funds of the Authority to either, at the Authority’s option, the Trustee or to the Owner of such Bond Amount. No such payment shall be made unless the Authority shall pay, in full, all Bond Amounts due and payable on such date. Any such payment to the Trustee shall be in the form of cash or Investment Obligation which is a cash equivalent and the Trustee shall make payment of such Bond Amount to the Owner thereof in accordance with the immediately succeeding paragraph. Any such payment to the Trustee shall, pending disbursement thereof to the Owner thereof, be deposited into a Payment Account.

Each Bond Amount shall be payable to the Owner thereof by check draft, electronic funds transfer or other means determined by an Authorized Officer (which payment methodology can vary depending upon the amount of the Bond Amount, the Owner of such Bond Amount and the usual and customary practices in the securities industry as determined by an Authorized Officer) in any coin or currency of the United States of America which at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts, unless otherwise set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations.

Funds and investments on deposit in any Payment Account shall not be Assets and shall be unavailable for payment to Owners other than the Owners of the Bond Amounts with respect to which such funds and investments were deposited by the Authority or the Trustee in such Payment Account, and the Owners of any such Bond Amounts shall no longer have a lien on or the benefit of a pledge of the Assets with respect to such Bond Amounts but shall have a lien on, and the benefit of the pledge of, the funds and investments in such Payment Account and shall look only to such funds and investments for payment. No funds and investments shall be withdrawn from any Payment Account other than to pay the applicable Bond Amounts.

Withdrawal, Transfer, Sale, Exchange and Modification of Assets

On any date, the Authority may either directly or by direction to the Trustee (i) apply Assets to make, purchase, finance or refinance Mortgage Loans, to acquire, rehabilitate, construct, finance or refinance Authority Property, to purchase Investment Obligations and make any required payments associated therewith, to make payments pursuant to any agreement associated, related or entered into with respect to the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, to make payments to any party to comply with the Tax Covenant, to purchase any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond, to pay any Expense, or to make any other withdrawal, transfer, sale, exchange or other application of Assets required, permitted or contemplated by the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, or (ii) subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test described below, transfer all or any portion of any Asset to the Authority. Assets so transferred to the Authority shall not thereafter be subject to the lien or pledge created by the Current Resolution.

The Authority shall be authorized to sell or exchange any Asset to or with any party (including the Authority) at a price and/or for other assets equal to such Asset's fair market value, or subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test described below, at any price and/or for any assets.

The Authority may modify or amend, in any manner it deems appropriate in its sole judgment, the terms and conditions of any Asset, subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test described below or subject to the determination of an Authorized Officer that such modification or amendment is either (i) not materially adverse to the payment of any Bond Amount, or (ii) in the best interests of the Owners.

To the extent that pursuant to an Officer's Certificate the Authority pledges any funds which are not then subject to the pledge of the Current Resolution and which are expected to be thereafter used to finance Mortgage Loans until the issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds therefor, an amount of Assets equivalent to such funds, plus a reasonable charge for interest on such funds if and as determined by an Authorized Officer, may be subsequently withdrawn and transferred to the Authority without regard to the satisfaction of the Revenue Test.

Revenue Test

The Revenue Test requires that, prior to effecting any proposed action which is subject thereto, an Authorized Officer shall, based on such assumptions as such Authorized Officer shall deem reasonable (but without taking into account any future issuances of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and any Assets derived therefrom, or any future execution of Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements or Other Financial Agreements payable from Assets), determine that, subsequent to the effecting of such action, the anticipated Revenues (including Revenues anticipated to be derived from any acquisition, sale, transfer, exchange, withdrawal or other application or prepayment of any Asset and taking into account any default in the payment of Revenues which such Authorized Officer reasonably expects) to be derived from all Assets which are to remain or anticipated to become subject to the lien or pledge of the Current Resolution shall be at least sufficient to pay all Bond Amounts as such Bond Amounts are or are anticipated to become due and payable (by purchase, redemption, or otherwise).

Investment of Funds

Funds pledged pursuant to the Current Resolution may be invested in Investment Obligations.

Covenants

Except funds and investments in any Payment Account and Defeasance Obligations in any Defeasance Account, an asset or property may be acquired (by purchase or exchange) or financed pursuant to the Current Resolution only if such asset or property constitutes an Asset.

Subject to the Tax Covenant set forth in the following paragraph, the Authority shall do all such acts as may be reasonably necessary in the sole judgment of the Authority to receive and collect Revenues and to enforce the terms and conditions relating to the Assets.

The Authority shall at all times do and perform all acts required by the Code in order to assure that interest paid by the Authority on a Tax Exempt Bond shall not be included in gross income of the Owner thereof pursuant to the Code.

Incurrence of Additional Obligations Payable from Assets

The Current Resolution permits the issuance of additional Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and the execution of Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements and Other Financial Agreements payable from Assets. The Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and any Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements or Other Financial Agreements payable from Assets, regardless of the time or times of their issuance, execution or maturity, shall be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction, except as otherwise expressly provided in or determined pursuant to a Supplemental Bond Resolution in accordance with subparagraph (8) in "Amendments" below.

Amendments

Amendments to the Current Resolution may be made by a Supplemental Bond Resolution. Supplemental Bond Resolutions which become effective upon filing with the Trustee may be adopted for any one or more of the following purposes:

- (1) To cure any ambiguity, supply any omission, or cure or correct any defect or inconsistent provision in the Current Resolution;
- (2) To include such provisions as are deemed by an Authorized Officer to be necessary or desirable and are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Current Resolution as theretofore in effect;
- (3) To add other covenants, agreements, limitations, or restrictions to be observed by the Authority which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Current Resolution as theretofore in effect;
- (4) To add to the rights or privileges of the Owners;

- (5) To surrender any right, power or privilege reserved to or conferred upon the Authority by the Current Resolution;
- (6) To comply with any provision of the Code or federal or state law or regulation;
- (7) To modify or amend the Current Resolution in any respect, subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test; provided, however, that no such modification or amendment pursuant to this Subsection (7) shall modify or delete, or shall authorize or permit any deletion or modification of, any of the following: (i) any of the covenants, rights or remedies pursuant to the Tax Covenant or the provisions of the Current Resolution relating to remedies on default, (ii) the definition of Revenue Test, (iii) any requirement for satisfaction of the Revenue Test, (iv) the definition of Defeasance Obligation, (v) the provisions of the Current Resolution relating to the constitution of the Current Resolution as a contract, the general obligation of the Authority and the pledge of Assets, (vi) the provisions of the Current Resolution which set forth those provisions permitting amendments to the Current Resolution, (vii) the provisions of the Current Resolution relating to the removal of the Trustee, (viii) the provisions of the Current Resolution relating to defeasance, (ix) any requirement for notice to or consent, approval or direction of Owners, or (x) the terms of redemption or the due date or amount of payment of any Bond Amount without the consent of the Owner of such Bond Amount; or
- (8) To set forth the amendments to the Current Resolution necessary or desirable to provide for the issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds or the execution of Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements or Other Financial Agreements payable from Assets, (i) on which the payment of the Bond Amounts may be subordinate to the payment of the Bond Amounts with respect to other Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds or Exchange Agreements, Enhancement Agreements or Other Financial Agreements payable from Assets, (ii) which may have the payment of their Bond Amounts conditional upon the happening of certain events, (iii) which may not be general obligations of the Authority, (iv) which may not be secured by all or any of the Assets, or (v) whose Owners do not have all of the rights or benefits of the other Owners.

Other Supplemental Bond Resolutions may become effective only if (1) on the date such Resolution becomes effective, no Commonwealth Mortgage Bond issued prior to the adoption of such Resolution remains Outstanding and no Exchange Agreement, Enhancement Agreement or Other Financial Agreement in existence prior to the adoption of such Resolution remains payable from Assets, or (2) with consent of the Owners of at least sixty percent (60%) of the Bond Obligation responding to the request for consent within the time period as shall be established (and as may be extended) by the Trustee. No such Resolution shall permit a change in the terms of redemption or in the due date or amount of payment of any Bond Amount without the consent of the Owner of such Bonds Amount or lower the percentage of percentage of the Owners required to effect any such amendment.

Defeasance

If (i) Defeasance Obligations shall have been deposited in a Defeasance Account, (ii) the principal of and interest on such Defeasance Obligations at maturity, without reinvestment, shall be sufficient, in the determination of an Authorized Officer, to pay all Bond Amounts when due at maturity or upon earlier redemption with respect to a Commonwealth Mortgage Bond and all fees and expenses of the Trustee with respect to such Defeasance Account, and (iii) any notice of redemption, if applicable, shall have been given to the Owner thereof or provisions satisfactory to the Trustee shall have been made for the giving of such notice, then notwithstanding any other provision of the Current Resolution to the contrary, the Owner of such Commonwealth Mortgage Bond shall no longer have a lien on, or the benefit of a pledge of, the Assets, and such Commonwealth Mortgage Bond shall no longer be deemed Outstanding under the Current Resolution. If the foregoing requirements shall have been satisfied with respect to all Outstanding Bonds and no Enhancement Agreement, Exchange Agreement or Other Financial Agreement remains payable from Assets, then the lien, pledge, covenants, agreements and other obligations under the Current Resolution shall, at the election of the Authority, be discharged and satisfied, and the Trustee shall thereupon deliver to the Authority all Assets held by it.

Defeasance Obligations shall not be Assets and shall be unavailable for payment to Owners other than the Owners of the Bond Amounts with respect to which such Defeasance Obligations shall have been deposited by the Authority in the applicable Defeasance Account. The Owners of such Bond Amounts so deposited shall have a lien on, and the benefit of the pledge of, the Defeasance Obligations in such Defeasance Account and shall look only to such Defeasance Obligations for payment.

No Defeasance Obligation shall be withdrawn from any Defeasance Account other than to pay, when due, the applicable Bond Amounts or the fees and expenses of the Trustee with respect to such Defeasance Account. If any Defeasance Obligation remains in a Defeasance Account subsequent to the payment of all the applicable Bond Amounts and all fees and expenses of the Trustee with respect to such Defeasance Account have been paid, such Defeasance Obligations shall be transferred to the Authority free of any lien or pledge of the Current Resolution.

For the purpose of defeasance, interest on any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond on which the interest is or may be payable at a variable rate shall be calculated at the maximum interest rate (or, if none, the estimated maximum interest rate as determined by an Authorized Officer in an Officer's Certificate) payable on such Bond.

Cash on deposit in a Defeasance Account shall, upon the direction of an Authorized Officer, be invested by the Trustee in Defeasance Obligations or any repurchase agreement fully collateralized, as determined by an Authorized Officer, by any Defeasance Obligations.

Trustee

Any Trustee appointed under the Current Resolution must be (1) a bank, trust company or national banking association, having trust powers, or (2) with the prior approval of its Commissioners, the Authority. U.S. Bank National Association currently is acting as External Trustee under the Current Resolution. The rights, responsibilities and duties of the Trustee under the Current Resolution are vested in said Trustee in trust for the benefit of the Owners. Any successor Trustee shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed upon it by the Current Resolution by executing and delivering to the Authority a written instrument of acceptance thereof. The External Trustee shall not be liable in connection with the performance of its duties and responsibilities under the Current Resolution, except for its own negligence or default.

Unless otherwise provided by contract between an External Trustee and the Authority, the Trustee may at any time resign and be discharged of its duties and obligations created by the Current Resolution by giving not less than ninety (90) days' written notice to the Authority. Such resignation shall take effect upon the day specified in such notice unless previously a successor shall have been appointed by the Authority as provided in the Current Resolution, in which event such resignation shall take effect immediately on the effective date of the appointment of such successor. Notwithstanding anything in the Current Resolution to the contrary, the resignation of the Trustee shall not take effect until a successor Trustee shall have been appointed and shall have accepted its duties and obligations as of the effective date of such resignation.

Any Trustee may be removed at any time by the Owners of a majority of the Bond Obligation by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing signed and duly acknowledged by such Owners or by their attorneys duly authorized in writing and delivered to the External Trustee, if any, and to the Authority. The Authority may remove any External Trustee at any time, except during the existence and continuance of an Event of Default. In the event of the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default and in the event that the Authority is serving in the capacity of the Trustee, the Authority shall immediately appoint a successor Trustee or shall, or any Owner may, petition a court of competent jurisdiction to appoint a successor Trustee, and the Authority shall resign as Trustee as of the effective date of the appointment of such successor Trustee. No Trustee shall be removed unless, on or prior to the effective date of removal of the Trustee, the Owners, the Authority or a court of competent jurisdiction, as the case may be, shall have appointed a successor Trustee and such successor Trustee shall have accepted its duties and obligations under the Current Resolution as of the effective date of such removal. Any successor Trustee shall have the qualifications described above.

Events of Default

The Current Resolution provides that each of the following is an Event of Default: (i) a Bond Amount shall become due on any date and shall not be paid by the Authority to either the Trustee or party due such Bond Amount on said date; or (ii) a default shall be made in the observance or performance of any covenant, contract or other provision of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds or Current Resolution, and such default shall continue for a period of ninety (90) days after written notice to the Authority from Owners of twenty-five percent (25%) of the Bond Obligation or from the Trustee specifying such default and requiring the same to be remedied; or (iii) there shall be filed by or against the Authority as debtor a petition in bankruptcy (or other commencement of a bankruptcy or similar proceeding) under any applicable law or statute now or hereafter in effect.

Remedies

Upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default described in clause (i) in the prior paragraph entitled "Events of Default," the Trustee may, after notice to the Authority, and upon the written request of the Owners of not less than 25% of the Bond Obligation with respect to which such Event of Default has happened, shall, proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Owners under applicable law or the Current Resolution. Pursuant to the Act, in the event that the Authority shall default in the payment of principal or interest on any issue of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds and such default shall otherwise continue for 30 days or in the event that the Authority shall fail to comply with the provisions of the Current Resolution, the Owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of such issue of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds may appoint a trustee to represent the Owners of such issue of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, and such trustee may, and upon written request of the Owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of such issue of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds shall, in its name declare all such issue of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds due and payable.

Upon the occurrence and continuance of any Event of Default, the Trustee may, after notice to the Authority, and upon the written request of the Owners of not less than 25% of the Bond Obligation, shall, proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Owners under applicable law or the Current Resolution as described in the prior paragraph.

No Owner shall have any right to institute any suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of any provision of the Current Resolution or for the execution of any trust thereunder or for any other remedy thereunder, unless (i) (a) such Owner previously shall have given to the Authority and the Trustee written notice of the Event of Default on account of which such suit, action or proceeding is to be instituted, (b) after the occurrence of such Event of Default, written request shall have been made of the Trustee to institute such suit, action or proceeding by the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the Bond Obligation or, if such Event of Default is an Event of Default described in clause (i) in the prior section

entitled "Events of Default," by the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the Bond Obligation with respect to which such Event of Default has happened, and there shall have been offered to the Trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby, and (c) the Trustee shall have refused or neglected to comply with such request within a reasonable time, or (ii) (a) such Owner previously shall have obtained the written consent of the Trustee to the institution of such suit, action or proceeding, and (b) such suit, action or proceeding is brought for the ratable benefit of all Owners subject to the provisions of the Current Resolution. No Owner shall have any right in any manner whatever by his action to affect, disturb or prejudice the pledge of Assets under the Current Resolution, or, except in the manner and on the conditions described in this paragraph, to enforce any right or duty under the Current Resolution.

However, nothing in the Current Resolution shall affect or impair the right of any Owner to enforce the payment of any Bond Amount due such Owner.

In any action, suit or other proceeding by the Trustee, the fees and expenses of the Trustee and its counsel allowed by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be a first lien on the Assets.

All Assets collected by the Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Current Resolution described in this "Remedies" section shall, unless otherwise directed by a court of competent jurisdiction, be held in trust by the Trustee for the benefit of the Owners, and shall be applied in a manner determined by the Trustee to comply with the terms of the Current Resolution.

In the event that the Assets held by the Authority or Trustee shall be insufficient for the payment of Bond Amounts as such become due and payable, such Assets shall be applied to the payment to the Owners entitled thereto of all Bond Amounts which shall have become due and payable, ratably, according to the amounts due and payable, without any discrimination or preference unless otherwise expressly provided in or determined pursuant to the Current Resolution.

No remedy by the terms of the Current Resolution conferred upon or reserved to the Trustee or to Owners is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy, but each and every such remedy shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to any other remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or by statute, except as provided in the Current Resolution.

In the case of an Event of Default, the Owners of a majority of the Bond Obligation, shall have the right, subject to the provisions of the Current Resolution, by an instrument in writing executed and delivered to the Trustee, to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the Trustee; provided, however, that the Trustee shall have the right to decline to follow any such direction if the Trustee shall be advised by counsel that the action or proceeding so directed may not lawfully be taken, or if the Trustee in good faith shall determine that the action or proceeding so directed would involve the Trustee in personal liability or be unjustly prejudicial to Owners not parties to such direction.

Record Dates

The Trustee shall establish such Record Date(s), which the Authority may require to be subject to its prior approval, for the purposes of determining the Owner of any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond or Bond Amount or determining the Owners who are eligible to give their consent or who are to receive notices of certain events under the Current Resolution or who may exercise certain rights under the Current Resolution.

Registration

The Authority and the Trustee may deem and treat the party in whose name any Commonwealth Mortgage Bond shall be registered upon the Registration Books on an applicable Record Date as the absolute Owner of such Commonwealth Mortgage Bond, whether such Commonwealth Mortgage Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of any Bond Amount due and payable during the time period such person is the Owner of said Commonwealth Mortgage Bond, and for all other purposes, and all such payments so made to any such Owner or upon his order shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability with respect to such Commonwealth Mortgage Bond to the extent of the Bond Amount(s) so paid, and neither the Authority nor the Trustee shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

Law Applicable

The laws of the Commonwealth shall be applicable to the interpretation and construction of the Current Resolution, except to the extent that the laws of another jurisdiction are determined in or pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or Prior Written Determinations to be applicable.

Effect of Restated Bond Resolution on Bonds Outstanding on Effective Date

Except as specifically set forth in the Restated Bond Resolution, nothing contained therein shall modify, supersede or otherwise affect the terms of the Series Resolutions or the terms of the Prior Written Determinations. Further, notwithstanding anything in the Restated Bond Resolution to the contrary, Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds issued under the 1986 Amended Resolution shall be subject to redemption as provided in the 1986 Amended Resolution, the Series Resolutions and the Prior Written Determinations originally applicable to such Bonds.

However, the Restated Bond Resolution provides that:

1. All funds and accounts established under or pursuant to the Series Resolutions or the Prior Written Determinations shall be governed by the terms of the Restated Bond Resolution and shall not be subject to the terms of the Series Resolutions and the Prior Written Determinations;
2. All references in the Series Resolutions and the Prior Written Determinations to the tax covenant in the 1986 Amended Resolution or to the "Tax Covenant" as defined in the Series Resolutions shall be deemed to refer to the Tax Covenant as set forth in the Restated Bond Resolution;
3. The Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement specified in each Series Resolution or each Prior Written Determinations shall be \$0; and
4. The Mortgage Loans which are Assets under the Restated Bond Resolution shall be governed by the provisions of the Restated Bond Resolution and shall not be subject to the covenants, requirements, restrictions, limits and other provisions relating thereto in the Series Resolutions and the Prior Written Determinations, except as required to comply with the Tax Covenant in the Restated Bond Resolution.

Notwithstanding the foregoing exceptions, the covenants of the Authority in such Prior Written Determinations to deposit into Taxable Revenue Accounts (as established pursuant to the Series Resolutions) (i) funds in amounts equal to the outstanding principal balances of any Mortgage Loans that are delinquent by four consecutive monthly payments or are restructured by having delinquent payments added to their outstanding principal balances and (ii) proceeds from the purchase by financial institutions of Mortgage Loans in the event of any material breach of any of their representations or warranties to the Authority with respect to such Mortgage Loans shall remain in full force and effect, provided that the Authority may deposit such funds and proceeds in any other fund and account that is to be used for the payment of principal and interest on the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds that financed such Mortgage Loans.

The 1986 Amended Resolution established the Revenue Fund and a Bond Payment Fund, and the Series Resolutions and Prior Written Determinations established other accounts in connection with the issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. The Authority maintains the Revenue Fund in accordance with the terms of the Restated Bond Resolution and, as permitted by the Restated Bond Resolution, no longer maintains the Bond Payment Fund or the accounts established by the Series Resolutions or Prior Written Determinations. However, in order to comply with the terms of the 1986 Amended Resolution governing the special redemption of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds issued pursuant to the Series Resolutions or Prior Written Determinations, the Authority is required by the Restated Bond Resolution to establish and comply with accounting practices and procedures that will ensure that any special redemptions of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds issued under the Series Resolutions or Prior Written Determinations shall be effected in the same or lesser amount and on the same or later date as could have been effected if such Funds and Accounts had been maintained.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Taxes

The Offered Bonds are Taxable Bonds; therefore, interest on the Offered Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Code.

The following discussion is a brief summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Offered Bonds by original purchasers of the Offered Bonds who are "U.S. Owners", as defined herein. This summary (i) is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, revenue rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect; (ii) assumes that the Offered Bonds will be held as "capital assets"; and (iii) does not discuss all of the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to an owner in light of its particular circumstances or to owners subject to special rules, such as insurance companies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, persons holding the Offered Bonds as a position in a "hedge" or "straddle", owners whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the United States dollar, owners who acquire Offered Bonds in the secondary market, or individuals, estates and trusts subject to the tax on unearned income imposed by Section 1411 of the Code. Owners of Offered Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax and other consequences with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Offered Bonds as well as any tax consequences that may arise under the laws of any state, local or foreign tax jurisdiction.

Disposition and Defeasance. Generally, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposition (which would include a legal defeasance) of an Offered Bond, an owner generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest not previously includable in income) and such owner's adjusted tax basis in the Offered Bond. The Authority may cause the deposit of moneys or securities in escrow in such amount and manner as to cause the Offered Bonds to be deemed to be no longer outstanding under the Resolution (a "defeasance"). (See "Defeasance" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Current Resolution"). For federal income tax purposes, such defeasance could result in a deemed exchange under Section 1001 of the Code and a recognition by such owner of taxable income or loss, without any corresponding receipt of moneys. In addition, the character and timing of

receipt of payments on the Offered Bonds subsequent to any such defeasance could also be affected. The Written Determinations for the Offered Bonds will prohibit the defeasance of the Offered Bonds.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate owners with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest, and the accrual of original issue discount and the proceeds of the sale of an Offered Bond before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding may apply to owners of Offered Bonds under Section 3406 of the Code. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS").

U.S. Owners. The term "U.S. Owner" means a beneficial owner of an Offered Bond that is: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust whose administration is subject to the primary jurisdiction of a United States court and which has one or more United States fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Original Issue Discount. In general, if Original Issue Discount ("OID") is greater than a statutorily defined de minimis amount, an owner of an Offered Bond must include in federal gross income (for each day of the taxable year, or portion of the taxable year, in which such owner holds such Offered Bond) the daily portion of OID, as it accrues (generally on a constant yield method) and regardless of the owner's method of accounting. "OID" is the excess of (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" over (ii) the "issue price". For purposes of the foregoing: "issue price" means the first price at which a substantial amount of the Offered Bond is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers); "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments, other than "qualified stated interest", provided by such Offered Bond; "qualified stated interest" is stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate; and "de minimis amount" is an amount equal to 0.25 percent of the Offered Bond's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity. An owner may irrevocably elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on an Offered Bond using the constant-yield method, subject to certain modifications.

Bond Premium. In general, if an Offered Bond is originally issued for an issue price (excluding accrued interest) that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Offered Bond other than "qualified stated interest" (a "Taxable Premium Bond"), that Taxable Premium Bond will be subject to Section 171 of the Code, relating to bond premium. In general, if the owner of a Taxable Premium Bond elects to amortize the premium as "amortizable bond premium" over the remaining term of the Taxable Premium Bond, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Taxable Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the highest yield on such bond), the amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income; the owner will make a corresponding adjustment to the owner's basis in the Taxable Premium Bond. Any such election is generally irrevocable and applies to all debt instruments of the owner (other than tax-exempt bonds) held at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all such debt instruments thereafter acquired. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Taxable Premium Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Taxable Premium Bond even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner's original acquisition cost.

Virginia Taxes

Under the Act, income on the Offered Bonds, including any profit made on the sale thereof, is not included in taxable income for purposes of income taxation by the Commonwealth and by the municipalities and all other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth. All potential purchasers should consult their tax advisors regarding tax treatment of the Offered Bonds by the Commonwealth.

Proposed Legislation and Other Matters

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax exempt status of interest on the Offered Bonds under state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Offered Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Offered Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The Authority has covenanted for the benefit of the Holders and the Beneficial Owners, as each term is defined in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, of the Offered Bonds, to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the Authority by not later than 180 days following the end of the Authority's Fiscal Year (the "Annual Financial Information"), and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. See Appendix H for a Summary of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, including defined terms. The Continuing Disclosure Agreement provides that the Annual Financial Information and notices of such events shall be filed by the Authority in the manner prescribed by the Municipal Securities

Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”) which currently requires filing with the Electronic Municipal Markets Access (“EMMA”) system established by the MSRB. EMMA’s website address currently is www.emma.msrb.org.

The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Financial Information or the required event notices and other terms of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement are summarized in Appendix H. These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriters to comply with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Rule”).

The rights of the Trustee and of Owners, including Beneficial Owners, to enforce the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement are limited as described more fully in “Enforcement” in Appendix H and any failure by the Authority to comply with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement will not constitute an Event of Default under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement requires the Authority to provide only limited information at specified times and may not require the disclosure of all information necessary for determining the value of the Offered Bonds.

The Authority periodically compiles certain information on its bond and mortgage loan programs which is available on its website, www.vhda.com. Although the Authority presently intends to continue to compile such information and make it available on its website, it is not obligated to do so pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters relating to the authorization and validity of the Offered Bonds will be the subject of the approving opinion (the “Approving Opinion”) of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Authority. The proposed form of Approving Opinion is attached hereto as Appendix J. Bond Counsel has not been engaged to investigate the financial resources of the Authority or its ability to provide for payment of the Offered Bonds, and the Approving Opinion will not make any statement as to such matters or as to the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement generally. In addition, certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Kutak Rock LLP, counsel to the Underwriters, in its opinion to be delivered on the date of delivery of the Offered Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Authority by its General Counsel, Paul M. Brennan, Esquire.

UNDERWRITING

The Offered Bonds are being purchased by the underwriters listed on the front cover of this Official Statement as delivered in its final form (the “Underwriters”). The Underwriters have agreed, pursuant to certain terms and conditions with respect to the Offered Bonds, to purchase at the price set forth on the cover hereof all of the Offered Bonds if any are purchased. In connection with said purchase and underwriting, the Underwriters are to receive a fee of \$777,357.61.

The information regarding initial public offering price or yield set forth on the front cover of this Official Statement as delivered in its final form has been provided by the Underwriters. Said initial public offering price or yield may be changed by the Underwriters with respect to the Offered Bonds. In connection with the offering of the Offered Bonds, the Underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Offered Bonds, including transactions to (i) overallocate in arranging the sales of the Offered Bonds and (ii) make purchases and sales of the Offered Bonds, for long or short account, on a when-issued or other basis at such prices, in such amounts and such manner as the Underwriters may determine. Such actions by the Underwriters, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

The information in the following paragraphs has been provided by the Underwriters.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage services. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates may have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for the Authority, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses. For instance, Bank of America, N.A., an affiliate of BofA Merrill Lynch, currently provides a line of credit to the Authority. See “General Fund and Other Net Assets” in Part III of this Official Statement for a description of the line of credit.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities, which may include credit default swaps) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Authority.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain securities-related capital markets and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, which conducts its municipal securities sales, trading and underwriting operations through the Wells Fargo Bank, NA Municipal Products Group, a separately identifiable department of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a municipal securities dealer pursuant to Section 15B(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, acting through its Municipal Products Group (“WFBNA”), the senior underwriter of the Offered Bonds, has entered into an agreement (the “WFA Distribution Agreement”) with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC (which uses the trade name “Wells Fargo Advisors”) (“WFA”), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the Offered Bonds. Pursuant to the WFA Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting or remarketing agent compensation, as applicable, with respect to the Offered Bonds with WFA. WFBNA has also entered into an agreement (the “WFSLLC Distribution Agreement”) with its affiliate Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (“WFSLLC”), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the Offered Bonds. Pursuant to the WFSLLC Distribution Agreement, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC’s expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, and WFA are each wholly owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

RATINGS

As noted on the front cover, the Offered Bonds received long-term ratings of “Aaa” from Moody’s and “AAA” from Standard & Poor’s. It is a condition to the Underwriters’ obligation to purchase the Offered Bonds that Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s shall have assigned such long term ratings and that neither rating agency shall have lowered, withdrawn or suspended its rating prior to the Date of Delivery.

An explanation of the significance of these ratings and the ratings noted in “General Obligations of the Authority” in “Security” may be obtained from the rating agencies. The ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Offered Bonds and should be evaluated independently. There is no assurance that the ratings will be maintained for any period of time or that the ratings may not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Circumstances that could cause a downgrade include, but are not limited to, adverse economic conditions and adverse changes to the Authority’s financial condition. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of a rating could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Offered Bonds.

LITIGATION

No litigation of any nature as of the date hereof is pending against the Authority or, to the Authority’s knowledge, threatened against the Authority (i) to restrain or enjoin the issuance and delivery of any of the Offered Bonds, (ii) to in any material way restrain or enjoin the collection and application of Assets pledged pursuant to the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, (iii) in any way contesting or affecting any authority for the issuance or validity of the Offered Bonds or the validity of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, (iv) in any material way contesting the existence or powers of the Authority, or (v) in any material way contesting or affecting the Assets pledged for the payment of the Offered Bonds.

LEGAL INVESTMENT

The Act provides, in part, that the Authority’s bonds (which would include Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds) are legal investments in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, all municipalities and municipal subdivisions in the Commonwealth, and all insurance companies and associations, banks, bankers, banking associations, trust companies, savings banks, savings associations, savings and loan associations, building and loan associations, investment companies, administrators, guardians, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries in the Commonwealth may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them. The Act further provides that the Authority’s bonds are also securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by all public officers and bodies of the Commonwealth or any agencies or political subdivisions of the Commonwealth and all municipalities and public corporations in the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law. However, such entities or persons may be subject to other laws or legal restrictions limiting investment of funds or the types of securities that may be deposited or received for particular purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Authority has furnished all information in this Official Statement relating to the Authority. The financial statements of the Authority in Appendix A as of June 30, 2016 and for the year then ended have been examined by KPMG LLP, independent certified public accountants, to the extent set forth in their report, without further review to the date hereof. KPMG LLP, the Authority’s independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its reports included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in those reports. KPMG LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement. Also included in Appendix A are the unaudited financial statements of the Authority as of December 31, 2016, and for the six month period then ended.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement contains statements which, to the extent they are not recitations of historical fact, constitute “forward looking statements.” In this respect, the words “estimate,”

“project,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “believe” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. A number of important factors affecting the Authority could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in the forward looking statements. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Authority and the Owners of the Offered Bonds being offered hereby.

The distribution of this Official Statement has been duly authorized by the Authority.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

PART II – SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS

THE SINGLE FAMILY PROGRAMS

The information that follows is provided to explain the Authority's current programs of making or purchasing single family mortgage loans pursuant to the Authority's bond resolutions (including the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution), from net assets and through the issuance of Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") and Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") securities or the sales of single family mortgage loans to Fannie Mae, all as described herein. The types, terms, security (including mortgage insurance), origination procedures, underwriting criteria and servicing (including loan modifications) of and for the Authority's single family mortgage loans are generally as described herein. Also described are the Authority's obligation to make timely payment of principal and interest on the single family mortgage loans included in the pools of such loans represented by Ginnie Mae securities for which the Authority acts as servicer, the Authority's obligation to repurchase certain single family mortgage loans included in the pools represented by Fannie Mae securities, and the Authority's potential liability for its failure to deliver Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae securities to purchasers. This information should not be considered to be comprehensive or definitive. The limits, amounts of financial reserves, rules and criteria described herein are not required by any bond resolution and at any time may be modified, changed or waived by the Authority, in whole or in part, and with respect to any particular single family mortgage loan.

General Description of Single Family Programs

Under its single family programs, the Authority has made and purchased single family mortgage loans for financing and/or refinancing (including the refinancing of any existing single family mortgage loan and any equity in the single family residential housing in excess of any such existing single family mortgage loan) the ownership or rehabilitation, or ownership and rehabilitation, of owner-occupied single family residential housing consisting of not more than four dwelling units, including condominium units, intended for occupancy by persons and households of low and moderate income. The Authority currently refinances single family mortgage loans as discussed in "Fannie Mae Financing" and "FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs" below. See "Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Financings Prior to April 1, 2008" below for a discussion of certain discontinued single family programs.

Summary of Types of Single Family Mortgage Loans

Below is a summary of each of the types of single family mortgage loans financed by the Authority under the single family program as more fully described herein.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Description</u>
First Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which is secured by a lien which is not subordinate to a lien for another mortgage loan. All single family mortgage loans, except Second Mortgage Loans, are First Mortgage Loans. First Mortgage Loans may be Insured Mortgage Loans or Self-Insured Mortgage Loans.
Second Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which is secured by a lien which is subordinate to a lien securing another single family mortgage loan (including an Authority single family mortgage loan). FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans, Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans and Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans are Second Mortgage Loans. All Second Mortgage Loans are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans.
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loan	A Second Mortgage Loan which is originated in conjunction with a FHA insured First Mortgage Loan.
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan	A Second Mortgage Loan which is originated in conjunction with a FHA insured First Mortgage Loan and which has a 0% interest rate and no monthly payments for the initial 12 months.
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan	A Second Mortgage Loan, in the maximum principal amount of \$25,000, which is originated in conjunction with an Authority financed First Mortgage Loan in certain high cost areas and which has a 0% interest rate and no monthly payments for the initial three years.
Insured Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which is insured or guaranteed by a federal government entity or private mortgage insurance company.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Description</u>
Self-Insured Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which is not insured or guaranteed by a federal government entity or private mortgage insurance company. All Interest Only Mortgage Loans (and the single family mortgage loans that refinance such Interest Only Mortgage Loans), FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans, Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans, and Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. Any Fannie Mae Mortgage Loan (as defined below in "Fannie Mae Financing") that is purchased by the Authority but has not yet been securitized through Fannie Mae or is repurchased by the Authority pursuant to the Authority's agreement with Fannie Mae is or will be a Self-Insured Mortgage Loan. The Authority has previously financed other single family mortgage loans which are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. The Authority has previously financed and currently finances single family mortgage loans having a loan to value ratio at or below 80% without requiring that the loan be insured or guaranteed.
Level Payment Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which has substantially equal monthly principal and interest payments for the entire or remaining term of the mortgage loan. Level Payment Mortgage Loans include single family mortgage loans that were originally Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans but which now have substantially equal principal and interest payment schedules for their remaining terms.
Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which has future monthly principal and interest payments which are not substantially equal. Interest Only Mortgage Loans, Step Rate Mortgage Loans, Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans and Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans are Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans on the date of their origination.
Interest Only Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which has scheduled interest only payments for the initial seven years and is thereafter a Level Payment Mortgage Loan for the remaining 23 years of the loan term. The interest rate is fixed for the life of the mortgage loan. Interest Only Mortgage Loans are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans.
Step Rate Mortgage Loan	A single family mortgage loan which has an interest rate that increases by 1.0% at the end of the first year and by another 1.0% at the end of the second year and remains at such interest rate for the balance of the term of the mortgage loan. Typically, the initial interest rate was set at 1.50% below the interest rate on the Authority's standard Level Payment Mortgage Loans.

The above descriptions are qualified by the more detailed descriptions herein of the types of single family mortgage loans.

Single Family First Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously Financed

The Authority has used and currently uses proceeds of its bonds and other funds (such as net assets) to finance First Mortgage Loans that finance single family homes in amounts not to exceed (i) 97% of the lesser of (a) the sales price (if applicable) or (b) the appraised value of the single family homes or (ii) in the case of single family mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), Veterans Administration or Department of Veterans' Affairs ("VA") or Rural Development ("RD"), such amounts (which may exceed 100% of the sales price or appraised value) as are permitted by FHA, VA or RD. The Authority has adopted changes to its regulations that permit the Authority to establish a lower percentage to be financed by its First Mortgage Loans if necessary to protect its financial interests or enable it to effectively and efficiently allocate its current and anticipated financial resources. The Authority has not established any such lower percentages but can give no assurance that it will not do so in the future. The Authority has previously financed First Mortgage Loans in amounts not to exceed 104% of the lesser of (a) or (b) above. See "FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs" below for a discussion of FHA insured and VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loans that may be financed by the Authority in amounts in excess of the above described limits. See "Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Financings Prior to April 1, 2008" below for a description of certain discontinued First Mortgage Loan programs.

Single Family Second Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously Financed

The Authority has used and currently uses proceeds of its bonds and other funds (such as net assets) to finance Second Mortgage Loans. Second Mortgage Loans are not insured or guaranteed by the federal government or private mortgage insurance companies. One type of Second Mortgage Loan provides financing, in conjunction with the origination of an Authority financed First Mortgage Loan insured by FHA, to fund part of the mortgagors' down payment and closing costs not financed by the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan. Such type of Second Mortgage Loan is referred to as the "FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loan." Each FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loan may, when combined with the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan, be in a principal amount not to exceed 103.25% of the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value of the single family

home and is secured by the lien of a deed of trust subordinate to the lien of the deed of trust securing the FHA insured First Mortgage Loan. The maximum principal amount described in the preceding sentence changes whenever FHA changes the maximum up-front mortgage insurance premium that FHA allows the FHA insured First Mortgage Loan to fund. The term and the interest rate on the FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans are the same as those on the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan. Pursuant to changes to the Authority's regulations, FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans are permitted to be financed in conjunction with the origination of a first mortgage loan financed by a lender other than the Authority. The Authority has not financed, and has no plans to finance such FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans, but no assurance can be given that the Authority will not commence the financing of FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans in conjunction with such other lenders' first mortgage loans.

Effective June 2009, the Authority began originating another type of Second Mortgage Loan which provided financing, in conjunction with the origination of a First Mortgage Loan insured by FHA and in anticipation of the eligibility of the mortgagors for the federal first-time homebuyer tax credit, to fund part of the mortgagors' down payment and closing costs not financed by the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan. Such type of Second Mortgage Loan is referred to as the "Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan." Each Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan could, when combined with the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan, be in a principal amount not to exceed 104% of the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value of the residence and is secured by the lien of a deed of trust subordinate to the lien of the deed of trust securing the FHA insured First Mortgage Loan. Each Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan bore a 0% interest rate and did not require any monthly payments for the initial 12 months, after which the term and interest rate were the same as those on the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan. Because of the expiration of the federal first-time homebuyer tax credit, the Authority suspended originating Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans on September 30, 2010 and, in the case of such loans to certain qualified members of the military, on January 31, 2011; however, no assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of such Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans.

Prior to July 1, 2008, the Authority also financed another type of Second Mortgage Loan which was a Subsidized Mortgage Loan (as defined in "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in "General Information About The Authority"), was only made in conjunction with a First Mortgage Loan, and had a maximum principal amount of \$25,000. Such type of Second Mortgage Loan was referred to as the "Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan." Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans were available only in certain high costs areas identified by the Authority. For the initial three years, the Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans had a 0% interest rate and no monthly payments were due during such three years. Following the initial three years, the interest rate changed to 5% and monthly payments commenced at a level that will fully amortize such mortgage loan over its remaining 27 years. The combined amounts of the First Mortgage Loan and the Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan typically exceeded both the sales price and the appraised value of the single family home. Effective July 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans.

Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Financings Prior to April 1, 2008

Prior to April 1, 2008, the Authority financed mortgage loans that refinanced single family homes. In the case of such mortgage loans, the loan amount (plus all subordinate debt secured by the property after closing of such mortgage loan) could not exceed the lesser of the then current appraised value of the single family home or the sum of (i) the payoff (if any) of the applicant's or applicants' existing first mortgage loan; (ii) the payoff (if any) of applicant's or applicants' subordinate mortgage loans (provided such loans did not permit periodic advancement of loan proceeds) closed for not less than 12 months preceding the date of the closing of the Authority mortgage loan and the payoff (if any) of applicant's or applicants' home equity line of credit loan (i.e. loan which permitted periodic advancement of proceeds) with no more than \$2,000 in advances within the 12 months preceding the date of the closing of the Authority mortgage loan, excluding funds used for the purpose of documented improvements to the residence; (iii) the cost of improvements which were performed to the property after the closing of the Authority mortgage loan and for which loan proceeds were escrowed at closing; (iv) closing costs, discount points, fees and escrows payable in connection with the origination and closing of the Authority mortgage loan; and (v) up to \$500 to be payable to the applicant or applicants at closing. In addition, if the applicant or applicants requested to receive loan proceeds at closing in excess of the limit set forth in (v) above, the loan amount (plus all subordinate debt secured by the property after closing of the Authority mortgage loan) could be increased to finance such excess cash up to a loan amount not in excess of 95% of the current appraised value. If the applicant's or applicants' existing mortgage loan to be refinanced was an Authority mortgage loan, the applicant or applicants could request a streamlined refinance of such existing mortgage loan in which the Authority required less underwriting documentation (e.g. verification of employment) and charged reduced points and fees. For such streamlined refinances, the loan amount (plus all subordinate debt secured by the property after closing of the new Authority mortgage loan) was limited to (i) the payoff of the existing mortgage loan and (ii) required closing costs, discount points, fees and escrows payable in connection with the origination and closing of the new Authority mortgage loan; provided, however, that the loan amount (plus all subordinate debt to be secured by the property after closing of the new Authority mortgage loan) could not exceed 100% of the greatest of original appraised value, current real estate tax assessment, current appraised value or other alternative valuation method approved by the Authority. Such mortgage loans are First Mortgage Loans. Effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of mortgage loans that refinance single family homes as described above. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of any such loans (see "Fannie Mae Financing" below for a discussion of the single family mortgage loans that are being financed through Fannie Mae, including mortgage loans that refinance existing single family mortgage loans; see "FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs" below for a discussion of the refinancings by the Authority of its FHA insured and VA guaranteed single family mortgage loans.

Prior to April 1, 2008, the Authority also financed single family mortgage loans that included (a) costs of rehabilitation and improvements completed subsequent to the closing of such mortgage loan, subject to a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 105% of the lesser of the sales price (in the case of mortgage loans that financed the acquisition of a single family home) or appraised value and (b) costs of retrofitting or adding accessibility features to accommodate the needs of disabled occupants up to an additional 5% of the lesser of the sales price (in the case of mortgage loans that financed the acquisition of a single family home) or the appraised value. The Authority would also finance the costs of rehabilitation not in excess of 50% of the as-completed appraised value, provided that the principal amount of the single family mortgage loan did not exceed 100% of (a) in the case of a mortgage loan that financed the acquisition of a single family home, the lesser of the sum of the sales price plus the rehabilitation costs or the as-completed appraised value or (b) in the case of a mortgage loan that refinanced a single family home, the lesser of the sum of the outstanding principal balance thereof plus the rehabilitation costs or the as-completed appraised value. The single family mortgage loans that include the financing of costs described in this paragraph are First Mortgage Loans and are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. Effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of the single family mortgage loans that include the financing of the above described costs. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of such costs.

Prior to April 1, 2008, the Authority also financed Step Rate Mortgage Loans which bore interest rates approximately one and one-half percentage points below the customary fixed rates and such initial interest rate increased by one percentage point at the end of the first year of the Step Rate Mortgage Loan and by another percentage point at the end of the second year of the Step Rate Mortgage Loan and remain at that rate for the remaining life of the Step Rate Mortgage Loan. Effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of such Step Rate Mortgage Loans. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of such Step Rate Mortgage Loans.

In September 2004, the Authority implemented a program (which it suspended on April 1, 2008) to finance single family mortgage loans on which interest only will be payable for seven years and which will thereafter be fully amortized over the remainder of the 30-year term of the mortgage loan (each an "Interest Only Mortgage Loan"). The interest rate on each such Interest Only Mortgage Loan is fixed during its term. The maximum principal amount of each Interest Only Mortgage Loan at the time of origination was 100% of the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value of the single family home. Interest Only Mortgage Loans are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. The number of outstanding non-level payment mortgage loans has been substantially reduced since the Authority stopped offering Interest Only Mortgage Loans. Some of the Interest Only Mortgage Loans converted to level payment fully amortizing mortgage loans as they were structured to do without any modification, some of the Interest Only Mortgage Loans converted to level payment fully amortizing mortgage loans as a result of special loan modifications in most cases resulting in longer overall mortgage loan terms, and some of the of the Interest Only Mortgage Loans were replaced with new level payment fully amortizing mortgage loans through a refinancing program the Authority offered in 2013. The outstanding balance of the restructured Interest Only Mortgage Loans and the outstanding balance of the loans which refinanced certain Interest Only Mortgage Loans as described above are less than 1.5% and 5.5%, respectively, of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution. For information on how the remaining Interest Only Mortgage Loans might be eligible for loan modifications see the discussion regarding modifications of Self-Insured Mortgage Loans in "Loan Modifications" below. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of Interest Only Mortgage Loans.

Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms

Substantially all existing single family mortgage loans have, and future single family mortgage loans are expected to have, original terms of approximately 30 years and bear, or are expected to bear, interest at fixed rates. Exceptions include the Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans, the Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans, the Step Rate Mortgage Loans and the Interest Only Mortgage Loans, none of which is currently offered by the Authority. For a discussion of these loans, see "Single Family Second Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously Financed" and "Other Single Family Financings Prior to April 1, 2008" above. For data on the outstanding balances for all single family mortgage loans, including those described above, see Appendix B. As shown in Appendix B, the mortgage loans in the Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans program, the Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans program, the Step Rate Mortgage Loans program and the Interest Only Mortgage Loans program are counted in the Level Payment Mortgage Loans category under the applicable resolution when they convert to fixed rates and level payments. All of the Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans are Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans and they constitute less than one fourth of one percent of the Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans.

The Authority quotes prices daily that the Authority will pay to purchase single family mortgage loans from originating lenders based on the loan product, lock period and interest rates being offered each day. The Authority's guidelines restrict lenders to a maximum compensation of 2.5% on each loan (including second lien loans) which includes a 1.5% service release fee. If the quoted price does not pay the entire 2.5%, the lender may charge the borrower enough to earn the maximum compensation of 2.5%. If the price quoted exceeds the maximum 2.5% compensation, the lender must remit the amount over 2.5% to the borrower as a lender credit which can be used to pay closing costs. If the lender credit exceeds the amount needed for closing costs, the remaining amount is applied as a prepayment on the loan. A similar formula determines the rates and corresponding discount points the Authority will charge its borrowers when it originates the loans directly. The Authority usually charges its direct origination borrowers discount points between 2% and - 1% of the loan amount with the negative percentages being money the Authority provides to the borrower to pay closing costs.

Some single family mortgage loans are funded entirely from a single source of funding (e.g., proceeds of Tax-Exempt Bonds, Taxable Bonds or net assets of the Authority) and other single family mortgage loans are funded from a combination of

such sources. Except for certain Subsidized Mortgage Loans, the interest rate (or, if multiple sources of funding, the blended interest rate) on each single family mortgage loan is expected to be higher than the interest rate cost (or, if multiple sources of funding, the blended interest rate costs) of the corresponding source or sources of funds. The Code imposes limits on the interest rates that can be charged on single family mortgage loans that are funded, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of Tax-Exempt Bonds (see Appendix D).

Security for Single Family Mortgage Loans

In addition to the requirements described above, the Authority requires every loan in the single family program to be secured with a mortgage. The mortgages that are to secure the single family mortgage loans made or purchased by the Authority are to be in the form of deeds of trust, in accordance with Virginia practice, and are to constitute and create first liens (except in the case of Second Mortgage Loans that are secured by second liens) on single family residential housing.

Single Family Mortgage Loan Insurance

The Authority's bond resolutions do not require that single family mortgage loans be insured or guaranteed.

The Authority's program guidelines do not require any mortgage insurance or guaranty for single family mortgage loans financed solely with the proceeds of Taxable Bonds (except for mortgage loans with loan to value ratios in excess of 80% that finance manufactured housing). The Authority's program guidelines do not require any mortgage insurance or guarantee for either Single Family Mortgage Loans financed with Authority net assets or Second Mortgage Loans. Such mortgage loans that are not insured or guaranteed are referred to herein as "Self-Insured Mortgage Loans." The Authority's program guidelines also do not require any mortgage insurance or guarantee for Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Share Mortgage Loans (as defined in "Fannie Mae Financing" below), all of which have a loan-to-value ratio between 80% and 97%, but see below in this section for a discussion of a new Fannie Mae loan program with different requirements.

The Authority previously financed Self-Insured Mortgage Loans having a loan-to-value ratio at or below 100% but currently the Authority finances Self-Insured Mortgage Loans having a loan-to-value ratio at or below 97%. The Authority's regulations authorize the financing of an additional 5% for closing costs and fees and for rehabilitation and improvements to be completed after the closing and an additional 5% may be financed for costs of retrofitting or adding accessibility features to accommodate the needs of a disabled occupant and when the Authority has made loans pursuant to such regulations they have been Self-Insured Mortgage Loans.

The Authority's program guidelines did not require any mortgage insurance or guaranty for Interest Only Mortgage Loans, as described in "Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Financings Prior to April 1, 2008" above, and the single family mortgage loans that have refinanced such Interest Only Mortgage Loans.

No assurance can be given whether the Authority again will expand the financing of other Self-Insured Mortgage Loans.

The Authority's program guidelines currently require that First Mortgage Loans financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of Tax-Exempt Bonds and having a loan to value ratio in excess of 80% be either (i) subject to private mortgage insurance, or (ii) insured or guaranteed by the VA, FHA, RD or other entity of the federal government. However, the Authority currently finances very few First Mortgage Loans with any proceeds of Tax-Exempt Bonds.

As noted above, the Authority's program guidelines do not require any mortgage insurance or guarantee for Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Share Mortgage Loans (as defined in "Fannie Mae Financing" below) but the Authority now also participates in the Fannie Mae HFA Preferred loan program which can be used to finance First Mortgage Loans that have any loan-to-value ratio below 97%. The First Mortgage Loans financed under the Fannie Mae HFA Preferred program are not required to have any mortgage insurance or guarantee when the loan-to-value ratio is below 80% but are required to have private mortgage insurance when the loan-to-value ratio is between 80% and 97%.

The Authority's bond resolutions permit the Authority to modify its program guidelines with regard to mortgage insurance at its discretion.

Pursuant to the Authority's regulations, the Authority may impose minimum ratings on the issuers of private mortgage insurance policies; however, no assurance can be given whether the Authority will make such modifications or commence requiring such ratings.

The federal Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 (the "1998 Act") permits a borrower to cancel private mortgage insurance (for which the borrower pays the premium) on the date on which the principal balance of the single family mortgage loan is scheduled to reach 80% of the original value of the residence or on the date on which the principal balance actually reaches 80% of the original value of the residence. The original value is the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value at the time the single family mortgage loan transaction was consummated. In order to effect such cancellation, the borrower must request in writing that the cancellation be initiated, must have a good payment history with respect to the mortgage loan (i.e., no mortgage payment was, during the year beginning two years prior to cancellation, 60 or more days delinquent, and no mortgage payment was, during the year beginning one year prior to cancellation, 30 or more days delinquent), and must satisfy any requirements of the lender for evidence that the value of the residence has not declined below its original value and for

certification that the borrower's equity in the residence is not encumbered by a subordinate loan. The 1998 Act further provides for automatic termination of private mortgage insurance on the date on which the principal balance of the single family mortgage loan is scheduled to reach 78% of the original value of the residence, or if the borrower is not then current on his mortgage loan payments, on the date on which the borrower subsequently becomes current on such payments. These termination and cancellation provisions do not apply to single family mortgage loans characterized as high risk loans. Even if the private mortgage insurance is not canceled or terminated as described above, private mortgage insurance must be terminated on the first day of the month immediately following the date that is the midpoint of the amortization period of the mortgage loan if the mortgagor is then current on his mortgage loan payments. The 1998 Act also requires that borrowers be provided with certain disclosures and notices regarding termination and cancellation of private mortgage insurance. The 1998 Act applies to single family mortgage loans closed on or after July 29, 1999. The Authority provides the same right to borrowers whose single family mortgage loans closed prior to such effective date. The Authority has also previously provided the same rights to borrowers of FHA-insured mortgage loans, however, on February 1, 2013, FHA announced that, in the case of new mortgage loans assigned an FHA case number on or after June 3, 2013, the mortgage insurance premium for FHA mortgage insurance must continue to be collected until the earlier of the end of the mortgage term or (i) 11 years in the case of a mortgage loan having an original loan-to-value ratio not greater than 90%, or (ii) 30 years in the case of a mortgage loan having an original loan-to-value ratio of greater than 90%, and as a result, the Authority will not be permitting the cancellation of FHA mortgage insurance prior to the termination of the applicable period for collection of the premium. The Authority also permits the cancellation of mortgage insurance if the balance of the single family mortgage loans (other than FHA-insured mortgage loans described in the preceding sentence) is equal to or less than 80%, or such lesser percentage determined by the Authority, of the current property value, subject to the satisfaction of such criteria, requirements and conditions as the Authority may impose for such cancellation. The Authority cannot currently predict what will be the effect, if any, on future losses incurred on single family mortgage loans as a result of the 1998 Act or as a result of its application of the 1998 Act to mortgage loans closed prior to July 29, 1999 or to FHA-insured single family mortgage loans (when permitted by FHA) or of the cancellation of mortgage insurance described in the preceding sentence.

Financing of Single Family Mortgage Loans

The Authority's single family mortgage loan program has financed single family mortgage loans with net assets of, and proceeds from bonds issued under, the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution and the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution described in "New Issuance Bond Program and Homeownership Mortgage Bonds" below. The Authority also has financed, and expects to continue to finance, single family mortgage loans through the issuance of securities securitized by Ginnie Mae for which the Authority will guarantee certain payments as hereinafter described (see "Ginnie Mae Financing" below). Beginning June 16, 2012, the Authority commenced the financing of single family mortgage loans to be sold to, or securitized through, Fannie Mae, for certain of which the Authority will have certain repurchase obligations as hereinafter described (see "Fannie Mae Financing" below). The mortgage loans so financed with net assets of, and proceeds from bonds issued under, the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution and the mortgage loans securitized through Ginnie Mae securities held under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution are referred to herein as the "Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans". The single family mortgage loans so financed with net assets of, and proceeds from bonds issued under, the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution are referred to herein as the "Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans."

The Authority also has financed, and expects to continue to finance, single family mortgage loans using assets in the General Fund.

New Issuance Bond Program and Homeownership Mortgage Bonds

From December 2009 through September 27, 2011, the Authority issued Homeownership Mortgage Bonds under its Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution in connection with the New Issuance Bond Program ("NIBP") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") by which Fannie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") (collectively, the "GSEs") accepted bonds (the "GSE Bonds") from state and local housing agencies.

On December 23, 2009, the Authority issued the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, 2009 Series B Taxable (the "2009 B Bonds") in the principal amount of \$482,960,000 as GSE Bonds. Under the NIBP, in connection with releases of proceeds of the GSE Bonds from escrow, fixed rate bonds were issued in the total principal amount of \$321,980,000 and sold to the general public (the "Market Bonds").

All of the proceeds of the 2009 B Bonds were released from escrow and the initial short-term interest rates on all of the 2009 B Bonds were converted to permanent rates. Although no additional GSE Bonds or Market Bonds will be issued under the NIBP, the Authority can issue and has issued other bonds under the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution. All of the 2009 B Bonds have been redeemed.

The proceeds of the 2009 B Bonds and the Market Bonds were used to finance single family mortgage loans that were eligible to be financed with Tax-Exempt Bonds. Such proceeds of the 2009 B Bonds and the Market Bonds were so used to finance such single family mortgage loans alone or in combination with any net assets in the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution and proceeds of other bonds.

Ginnie Mae Financing

In 2009, the Authority commenced the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities backed by single family mortgage loans originated or purchased by the Authority and insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA or RD. Such securities are held under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution or in the General Fund or are sold at market prices in order to provide funds for the origination of single family mortgage loans or for other programs and operations of the Authority. If held under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, the securities are pledged as security under such Resolution.

Each Ginnie Mae security represents an undivided ownership interest in a pool of single family mortgage loans. The Authority does not show the single family mortgage loans represented by Ginnie Mae securities that the Authority sells to third parties as assets in its financial statements. The Authority expects to retain the servicing rights on all the single family mortgage loans securitized by the Ginnie Mae securities the Authority issues. As the servicer of the mortgage loans, the Authority guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the mortgage loans so securitized. When a securitized mortgage loan becomes more than three months delinquent the Authority has the option to remove such loan from its Ginnie Mae security by paying the outstanding principal balance and the Authority generally exercises that option. All of the total outstanding principal balance of such loans are insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA, or RD.

As of December 31, 2016, the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution held Ginnie Mae securities that securitized single family mortgage loans which the Authority had previously originated or purchased which, as of such date, had an outstanding principal amount of \$9.9 million. For certain information regarding single family mortgage loans securitized through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities and held under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution see Appendix B.

As of December 31, 2016, the General Fund held Ginnie Mae securities that securitized single family mortgage loans which the Authority had previously originated or purchased which, as of such date, had an outstanding principal amount of \$466.8 million. For certain information concerning single family mortgage loans securitized by the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held by the Authority in the General Fund, see "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in "General Information About The Authority."

For certain aggregate information concerning, collectively, single family mortgage loans securitized by the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held by the Authority in the General Fund and single family mortgage loans securitized by the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities sold to third parties and not held by the Authority, see "Data on Securitized Single Family Mortgage Loans Sold to Investors or held in the Authority's General Fund" in Appendix B.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority had securitized single family mortgage loans in the approximate outstanding principal amount of \$1.95 billion through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities sold to third parties and not held by the Authority. Of such loans, as of December 31, 2016 2.15% (by outstanding principal amount) or \$42 million approximate outstanding principal amount was more than two months delinquent in monthly payments and 0.06% (by outstanding principal amount) or \$1.15 million approximate outstanding principal amount was in foreclosure. As noted above, the Authority guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the mortgage loans so financed.

No assurance can be given as to whether the Authority will continue the financing of single family mortgage loans through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities or, if continued, as to the amount of such financings.

For information concerning securitized single family mortgage loans see Appendix B.

Fannie Mae Financing

Pursuant to agreements with Fannie Mae (the "Fannie Mae Agreements" and each a "Fannie Mae Agreement"), beginning June 16, 2012, the Authority commenced the financing of single family mortgage loans to be sold to Fannie Mae or securitized through Fannie Mae's issuance of Fannie Mae guaranteed certificates ("Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans").

Under the Fannie Mae Agreements, the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans will finance the acquisition, or will refinance the ownership (including the refinancing of existing Authority mortgage loans), of single family homes and related costs in amounts not to exceed 97% of the lesser of (a) the sales price (if applicable) or (b) the appraised value of the single family homes. The amount of cash, if any, receivable by the borrower at the closing of a refinancing loan is limited by Fannie Mae to the lesser of 2% of the principal amount of the refinancing loan or \$2,000. The Authority does not expect to finance any rehabilitation or repairs subsequent to closing.

Pursuant to the Fannie Mae Agreements, the Authority may sell Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans to Fannie Mae under Fannie Mae's whole loan purchase program or may securitize such loans through Fannie Mae's Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS") program. Once sold to, or securitized through, Fannie Mae, the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans are not assets of the Authority and are not pledged under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution or the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution. Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans are sold to, or securitized through, Fannie Mae under either its HFA Preferred Risk Sharing program ("Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Share Mortgage Loans") or its HFA Preferred program ("Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Mortgage Loans"). Under the Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Sharing program, the sale or securitization of a Fannie Mae Mortgage Loan is subject to a repurchase agreement in the event the mortgage loan becomes delinquent within certain parameters (generally four full months delinquent during the repurchase obligation period, which may be different for each

Fannie Mae Agreement under the Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Sharing program (the “Repurchase Obligation Period”) unless a default exists at the end of the applicable Repurchase Obligation Period in which case it is extended until the loan is no longer delinquent). The Fannie Mae Agreements for the Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Share Mortgage Loans now all have Repurchase Obligation Periods of 60-61 months. As of December 31, 2016, Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Share Mortgage Loans still in a Repurchase Obligation Period had an outstanding aggregate principal balance of \$483 million. The Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Mortgage Loans do not have Repurchase Obligation Periods. Under certain circumstances Fannie Mae may require the Authority to repurchase certain Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Risk Share Mortgage Loans and Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Mortgage Loans if the Authority is in breach of any covenant, representation, or warranty by the Authority with respect to such loans. Any Fannie Mae Mortgage Loan repurchased by the Authority would be a Self-Insured Mortgage Loan. The Authority expects to retain the servicing rights on all Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans.

The Fannie Mae Agreements permit the Authority to apply income limits for the borrowers that do not exceed the income limits applicable to single family mortgage loans financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds and requires that at least fifty percent (50%) of the single family mortgage loans sold to Fannie Mae pursuant to the Fannie Mae Agreement meet at least one of the then current housing goals for loans to low and moderate income households, as established for Fannie Mae by its regulator which are subject to change from time to time. Such agreements do not establish maximum sales prices. The Authority limits the principal amount of the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans to the maximum loan amount permitted by Fannie Mae but does not apply any maximum sales prices.

Pursuant to the Fannie Mae Agreements, the Authority has purchased, and accepted loan reservations for, Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans. The Authority has not sold any Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans to Fannie Mae and does not expect to do so. However, as of December 31, 2016, there was outstanding approximately \$637.6 million aggregate principal balance amount of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans that were securitized by the Authority through the issuance of Fannie Mae securities that were sold to third parties and not held by the Authority. The Authority expects to continue to sell any such future Fannie Mae securities to third parties and not to retain and hold any such securities under any bond resolutions or the General Fund, but the Authority can give no assurance that it will not so retain and hold such securities in the future. As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans still in their Repurchase Obligation Period which were two or three months delinquent was approximately \$1.6 million, and none of such Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans had been repurchased by the Authority because of delinquency or breach of any covenant, representation or warranty as described above. No assurance can be given as to whether the Authority will continue the financing of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans or, if continued, as to the amount of such financings. The Authority may also sell or securitize single family mortgage loans through Fannie Mae under the standard Fannie Mae programs available to mortgage lenders.

Freddie Mac Financing

The Authority has been approved to participate in Freddie Mac’s securitization program. The Authority can give no assurance whether or not it will commence doing such business with Freddie Mac and, if so, when. Freddie Mac’s authorization for the Authority to participate in Freddie Mac’s securitization program soon may expire unless the Authority begins to participate in the program or Freddie Mac extends its authorization.

FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs

Effective September 24, 2012, the Authority commenced the financing of FHA insured First Mortgage Loans that refinance existing Authority FHA insured First Mortgage Loans pursuant to FHA’s guidelines, which may be changed from time to time (each such refinancing FHA insured First Mortgage Loan is referred to herein as a “FHA Streamline Refinance Loan”). On February 8, 2013, the Authority implemented a similar VA program that provides refinancing of existing Authority VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loans pursuant to VA guidelines, which may be changed from time to time, (each such refinancing VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loan is referred to herein as a “VA Streamline Refinance Loan”). The Authority has financed and expects to continue to finance FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans primarily by securitizations through Ginnie Mae.

Data on Single Family Mortgage Loans

The following data on Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans and Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans, as well as single family mortgage loans securitized through the issuance of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities that were sold to investors or that were held in the General Fund, are set forth in Appendix B:

- a. Outstanding balance, delinquency and foreclosure statistics;
- b. Data on single family real estate owned;
- c. Distribution by lien status and by program status;
- d. Distribution by year of origination;
- e. Distribution by Level Payment Mortgage Loans and Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans (only applies to Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans);

- f. Distribution by types of mortgage insurance;
- g. Distribution and delinquency and foreclosure status by calendar year of origination;
- h. Distribution by credit score and by type of mortgage insurer or guarantor; and
- i. Outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status for each Metropolitan Statistical Area of the Commonwealth.

Future Funding of Single Family Programs

Except for a negligible number of single family mortgage loans which have characteristics that prevent them from being securitized through Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae, the Authority currently finances and expects to continue to finance single family mortgage loans through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities as described above and the financing of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans as described above. The Authority can give no assurances of whether or when market conditions might give the Authority the opportunity to resume financing its single family program with the sale and issuance of tax-exempt bonds, and the Authority can give no assurances as to what future market conditions and available financing methods will enable the Authority to do.

Single Family Mortgage Loan Origination Procedures and Underwriting Criteria

Single family mortgage loans have been and are expected to be, except as noted below, originated for the Authority by commercial banks, savings and loan associations, private mortgage bankers and local redevelopment and housing authorities approved by the Authority to act as its originating lenders ("Originating Lenders"). The Originating Lenders originate and close the single family mortgage loans in their own names and with their own funds, and pursuant to purchase agreements ("Purchase Agreements") the Authority purchases such single family mortgage loans upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the Purchase Agreements.

The Authority also utilizes its own employees to receive applications for single family mortgage loans in certain areas of the Commonwealth in which the Authority desires to increase lending activity under the single family program (such loans are referred to herein as "Direct Origination Loans"). In the case of Direct Origination Loans, the Authority processes and originates the single family mortgage loans and retains all fees which would otherwise be available to Originating Lenders with respect to such mortgage loans. Direct Origination Loans are committed and closed in the name of the Authority and funded by the Authority at loan closing upon compliance with all terms and conditions of the Authority's mortgage loan approval.

Under the origination system, a prospective mortgagor submits a single family mortgage loan application to an Originating Lender or the Authority. In the case of a single family mortgage loan to finance the purchase of a residence, the application is submitted after the prospective mortgagor has contracted for the purchase of the residence. If a preliminary review indicates that the prospective mortgagor and single family mortgage loan will qualify under the Authority's underwriting criteria and the Code, the Authority allows the originating lender to lock the interest rate on the loan (i.e., the Authority commits to purchase the loan at a quoted price based on the loan product, lock period and interest rate). Extensions may be granted by the Authority at a cost of .25% of the loan amount per 15 day increment up to a maximum extension of 60 days.

The Authority establishes maximum sales price limits (except in the case of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans, the FHA Streamline Refinance Loans, the VA Streamline Refinance Loans and the single family mortgage loans that have refinanced the Authority's Interest Only Mortgage Loans) and maximum annual gross income limits which vary depending principally upon location within the Commonwealth. The maximum sales price limits currently range from \$251,900 to \$500,000, and the maximum annual gross income limits currently range from \$73,600 to \$142,300 (except the limits range from \$115,350 to \$161,250 in the case of the FHA Streamline Refinance Program discussed above). In certain federally designated Targeted Areas (see Appendix D), the Authority has established (as permitted by the Code) maximum sales price limits that range from \$307,800 to \$500,000 and maximum annual gross income limits that range from \$88,300 to \$142,300. To encourage the Authority's Mortgage Credit Certificate programs, all of the Authority's current maximum sales price limits and maximum annual gross income limits comply with the limits currently established by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the Code for single family mortgage loans financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds. The maximum sales price limits so established by the Internal Revenue Service are currently calculated based on the maximum principal amounts of mortgage loans that FHA will insure. For the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans, the Authority applies the above described maximum income limits and limits the principal amount of such loans to the maximum loan amount permitted by Fannie Mae but does not apply any maximum sales prices. For single family mortgage loans previously financed, in whole, by Taxable Bonds or Authority net assets, the Authority established maximum annual gross incomes equal to 150% of the applicable median family incomes, had no maximum sales prices, and established a maximum principal amount equal to the maximum loan amount permitted by Fannie Mae and the Freddie Mac. However, effective April 1, 2008, the financing of such single family mortgage loans, all of which are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans, was suspended by the Authority. In the case of single family mortgage loans that have refinanced the Authority's Interest Only Mortgage Loans, the mortgagors were not required to meet the Authority's current income limits but were deemed eligible based on their incomes and the Authority's income limits at the time of the origination of the Interest Only Mortgage Loan. The Authority's regulations permit the Executive Director to establish the maximum sales prices and maximum annual gross incomes that will enable the Authority to effectively and efficiently allocate its current and anticipated financial resources. The Authority can currently give no assurance as to whether or when the Executive Director may in the future approve increases or

decreases in such limits or as to the amount of any such increases or decreases, subject to compliance with the limits, if applicable, established by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the Code.

All Originating Lenders are required to enter into Purchase Agreements setting forth the conditions and requirements for origination and purchase of single family mortgage loans. The Originating Lenders must process, settle and disburse the single family mortgage loans in accordance with the underwriting standards and administrative procedures in such Purchase Agreements. For each such single family mortgage loan, the Originating Lender receives an origination fee of 1% of the principal amount of the First Mortgage Loan and a service release fee of 1.5% of the principal amount of the First Mortgage Loan. In the case of Direct Origination Loans, the Authority charges and retains any origination fee and discount points paid by the mortgagor, and the service release fee is not applicable.

The Authority has delegated to certain of its Originating Lenders the loan underwriting functions described below. Loans underwritten by the Originating Lenders pursuant to such delegation are referred to herein as "Delegated Loans." Over 90% of the single family loans being originated are Delegated Loans. In the case of Delegated Loans, the Authority will, subsequent to the closing of the single family mortgage loans, review the loan applications and documentation and determine compliance of the mortgage loans with the Code and, on a test basis, with the Authority's underwriting requirements and criteria. For loans other than Delegated Loans, applications for single family mortgage loans are submitted to the Authority for review and approval prior to loan approval.

The Authority may require the Originating Lender to repurchase or retain any single family mortgage loans which are not subject to mortgage insurance or guaranty (if required) in accordance with the requirements of the Authority, which fail to comply with the provisions of the Code (if applicable), which do not conform with the Authority's sales price and income limits, which are not properly or timely documented as required by the Authority, which were originated based upon any misrepresentation known to the Originating Lender, or (in the case of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans) which do not comply with Fannie Mae's requirements due to gross negligence or fraud.

The single family mortgage loans are underwritten based on income eligibility, credit and other criteria relating to the proposed mortgagor's ability to meet payments and compliance with the Code, the Act and the Authority's regulations. The Authority requires the applicants to provide usual and customary documentation in support of their applications. The Originating Lender and, in the case of loans other than Delegated Loans, the Authority's staff review the loan application, credit report, verifications of employment, bank deposits, the appraisal and other characteristics of the individual dwelling unit proposed to be financed as security for such loan. In the case of single family mortgage loans to be insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA or Rural Development, the application and documentation are reviewed for compliance with the credit and property standards of FHA, VA or Rural Development; however, in the case of FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans, certain underwriting criteria and documentation normally applicable to FHA insured and VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loans are not required by FHA or VA, as applicable. FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans are (and Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans as described above were prior to the suspension thereof) processed and underwritten in conjunction with the related FHA insured First Mortgage Loan and in accordance with applicable FHA credit and property standards, as well as certain higher standards set by the Authority from time to time. Single family mortgage loans to be insured by private mortgage insurance are underwritten to comply with the standards of the private mortgage insurance companies. Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans are required to be underwritten in accordance with Fannie Mae's requirements. In the case of single family mortgage loans that have refinanced the Authority's existing Interest Only Mortgage Loans, the Authority required that the mortgagors be the occupants of the property and current (or no more than 2 months delinquent) in their monthly payments, but the Authority did not otherwise underwrite the credit or income of the mortgagors or require an appraisal of the property.

In the case of the above-described Step Rate Mortgage Loans bearing interest during the first and second years of the mortgage loans at interest rates two percentage points and one percentage point, respectively, lower than the final interest rate at the beginning of the third year of the Step Rate Mortgage Loan, the Authority required that the interest rate to be charged during the second year (or the first year in the case of Step Rate Mortgage Loans that have a loan to value ratio below 80% or Step Rate Mortgage Loans insured by private mortgage insurance or FHA) of the Step Rate Mortgage Loan be used in underwriting the proposed mortgagor's ability to meet payments on the Step Rate Mortgage Loan. In the case of Interest Only Mortgage Loans on which interest only will be payable during the initial seven (7) years, the Authority required the underwriting of the proposed mortgagor on the basis of his ability to make the interest only payments. For Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans, the Authority required the underwriting of the mortgagor on his ability to make payments on the Authority financed First Mortgage Loan without regard to the payments of principal and interest on the Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan that commence three years thereafter. As stated above, effective July 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of Step Rate Mortgage Loans, Interest Only Mortgage Loans, and Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of Step Rate Mortgage Loans, Interest Only Mortgage Loans or Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans.

Prior to August 1, 2009, the Authority did not impose a minimum credit score requirement for proposed mortgagors. Effective as of August 1, 2009, the Authority established a minimum credit score of 620 for proposed mortgagors to be eligible for FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans and Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans. Effective as of December 1, 2009, the Authority established a minimum credit score of 620 for proposed mortgagors to be eligible for all mortgage loans. Effective as of May 1, 2010, the Authority established a minimum credit score of 680 for proposed mortgagors to be eligible for the maximum principal amount of FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans and Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans (until the

suspension thereof as described above), and proposed mortgagors with credit scores between 620 and 679 are eligible for reduced maximum principal loan amounts of such loans. The minimum credit score for proposed mortgagors for Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans is 660. No minimum credit score is required for FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans, and no minimum credit score was required for single family mortgage loans that refinanced the Authority's existing Interest Only Mortgage Loans.

The maximum ratios of debt to income vary depending on whether the single family mortgage loan is insured and depending upon the requirements of the mortgage insurer, if any. The ratios are of two types. The first type is the ratio of the total monthly payment on the single family mortgage loan to the monthly income of the applicant (this ratio is referred to as the "front end ratio"). The total monthly payment on the single family mortgage loan includes principal, interest, homeowner's association dues, if applicable, and escrows for real estate taxes, hazard insurance, mortgage insurance, if applicable, and flood insurance, if applicable. The second type is the ratio of all monthly debt payments (including such total monthly payment on the single family mortgage loan) to monthly income (this ratio is referred to as the "back end ratio"). The VA loans have only a back end ratio. The current maximum front end ratio, if applicable, and back end ratio are as follows, respectively: FHA- 31% and 43%; VA- 41%; RD- 31% and 43%; private mortgage insurance- 32% and 40% and Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans - 35% and 45%. The Authority may permit higher back end ratios in the event the application receives approval through an automated underwriting system (e.g., Fannie Mae's Desktop Underwriter system) subject to a cap adjusted by the Authority from time to time. No maximum ratios of debt to income are required for FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans, and no maximum ratios of debt to income were required for single family mortgage loans that refinanced the Authority's existing Interest Only Mortgage Loans.

When an application is approved, a mortgage loan approval is issued to the applicant. Upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the mortgage loan approval, the single family mortgage loan is closed. The mortgagor is responsible for the payment of the closing costs; provided, however, that, in the case of a single family mortgage loan that has refinanced an existing Interest Only Mortgage Loan, the mortgagor received a 1% lender's credit (paid from Authority funds) that was applied to the closing costs, and the mortgagor was responsible for payment of the balance of the closing costs (the Authority financed up to \$3,000 of such closing costs in the principal amount of such single family mortgage loan). The Originating Lender disburses the proceeds of the single family mortgage loan at closing, and upon compliance by the Originating Lender with the terms and conditions of the Purchase Agreement, the Authority purchases the single family mortgage loan from the Originating Lender.

Servicing of Single Family Mortgage Loans

Each single family mortgage loan is serviced by the Authority. Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans are required to be serviced in accordance with Fannie Mae's requirements. Single family mortgage loans which are insured or guaranteed by third parties are required to be serviced in accordance with the applicable insurer or guarantor's requirements. The Authority collects monthly payments of principal and interest and escrows. All such funds are deposited in segregated trust or custodial accounts or other accounts approved by the Authority in state or national banks or savings and loan associations, the deposits in which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to their limits which are generally \$250,000 per mortgagor. From the funds so deposited the Authority pays to the proper parties, when and if due, mortgage insurance premiums, real estate taxes and special assessments and hazard insurance premiums. The Authority remits the balance to the applicable resolution, to the General Fund, or in accordance with agreements with Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae, as applicable. The hazard and casualty insurance policies which are required by the Authority to be maintained on the mortgaged premises insure the Authority as mortgagee to the full extent of its interest in the mortgaged premises.

Effective June 5, 2009, the Authority's single family mortgage loans are assumable only if permitted by the Authority. An exception is provided for loans (such as mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by FHA and VA) that are assumable in accordance with insurer or guarantor guidelines or applicable law.

In the case of default under any single family mortgage loan that is not cured, the Authority takes actions to obtain the full benefits of any mortgage insurance or guarantee. If foreclosure proceedings are instituted, the Authority manages and protects the mortgaged premises under foreclosure, including maintenance of insurance on the premises, management and supervision of repairs and maintenance of the premises. In lieu of foreclosure, the Authority may, if deemed to be in its best interests and if acceptable to the mortgage insurer or guarantor (if any), accept a deed of the property from the mortgagor or approve a sale of the property that will not provide sufficient proceeds to pay the mortgage loan in full, and in such cases the lien of the deed of trust securing the mortgage loan will be released.

Loan Modifications

In the case of delinquencies of single family mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA or Rural Development or by any private insurance companies, the Authority modifies the terms of such mortgage loans in accordance with the requirements of the mortgage insurer or guarantor. Such modifications may include the deferral of monthly payments of principal and interest, the extension of the maturity dates and re-amortization of the outstanding principal balances of the mortgage loans, reducing the interest rates to current market rates, and, in the case of FHA insured mortgage loans, the payment by FHA of partial insurance claims. In the case of delinquencies of Self-Insured Mortgage Loans, the Authority modifies the terms of the Self-Insured Mortgage Loans generally in accordance with the guidelines applicable to FHA insured mortgage loans (other than the guidelines for partial insurance claims) and, in certain cases, may reduce the interest rate for all

or part of the remaining term of the Self-Insured Mortgage Loan to mitigate any potential losses. Any modification of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans must be made by the Authority in accordance with Fannie Mae requirements.

Since September 23, 2009, FHA has required lenders holding FHA insured mortgage loans in default to modify such mortgage loans by reducing the interest rates to current market rates and by extending the term to a full 30 years from the date of loan modification. The Authority has received a letter from FHA waiving such requirement with respect to FHA insured mortgage loans financed by bonds. No assurance can be given as to whether FHA will continue such waiver or, if not continued, what the impact will be on the Authority of such discontinuance. Notwithstanding such waiver, the Authority has entered into, and expects to continue to enter into, such modifications of such mortgage loans in its discretion.

The Authority offers modifications of First Mortgage Loans that are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans (each a "Self-Insured First Mortgage Loan") to mortgagors experiencing hardship who cannot refinance their Self-Insured First Mortgage Loans because the outstanding balances exceed the current fair market values of their single family properties. Each such loan modification may include an extension of the term, a reduction in the interest rate for all or a portion of the term and/or, if it is an Interest Only Loan, a delay in the commencement of principal payments. The Authority does not offer the loan modifications to potentially eligible mortgagors by direct solicitations but may do so in the future. As of December 31, 2016, under the current and prior loan modification programs, the Authority has modified Self-Insured First Mortgage Loans with an approximate aggregate principal balance, as of the respective dates of modification, of \$155.7 million (for mortgage loans which are modified more than once the principal balance as of each modification is included in this total figure). The implementation of such loan modifications may negatively impact the revenues of the Authority but may reduce potential losses on the Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that are so modified; however, at this time the Authority can not give any assurance as to any potential impact on revenues and losses as a result of such loan modifications.

Declining Markets; Risk of Loss

Since 2007, the residential mortgage loan market in Virginia has experienced higher levels of delinquencies, defaults, and losses than the levels typically seen in prior years. The House Price Index of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (such Index measures average price changes on single family properties whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) indicates that home values in Virginia remain below their peak in the second quarter of 2007 despite gains reported in recent years. This decline has resulted and may continue to result in additional increases in delinquencies, defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans generally, particularly with respect to residential mortgage loans whose aggregate loan amounts (including any subordinate liens) are close to or greater than the related property values. Upon a default on a single family mortgage loan, a decline in property value will affect the Authority's risk of loss depending upon the type of mortgage loan. In the case of a FHA insured mortgage loan, any loss to the Authority is usually limited to approximately 2-3% of the principal balance of the mortgage loan, regardless of any decline in property value. However, the Authority may suffer greater losses on FHA insured single family mortgage loans if the Authority is required by FHA to indemnify FHA for losses on FHA insured single family mortgage loans because of failure by the Authority to comply with FHA requirements relating to the origination or servicing of such FHA insured single family mortgage loans. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority has paid approximately \$675,000 to FHA in reimbursement for losses on FHA insured single family mortgage loans because of failure by the Authority to comply with FHA servicing requirements discovered in FHA audits. In the case of a mortgage loan insured by VA, RD or a private mortgage insurance company, the Authority experiences minimal loss due to any such decline in property value, except to the extent that the amount owed on such mortgage loan exceeds the value of the property by an amount greater than the maximum insurance amount (generally 20-25% of the original loan amount). FHA, VA and RD do not pay all of the Authority's claims but the amount rejected is not material. In the case of a Self-Insured Mortgage Loan that is a FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loan or a Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan, the Authority will usually suffer a full loss of the amount owed on such FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loan or Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan. In the case of a Self-Insured Mortgage Loan that is a Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan, the Authority will suffer a loss to the extent that the value of the property minus the amount owed on the Authority financed First Mortgage Loan is less than such Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan; therefore, any decline in property value may increase the risk of loss on such Home Stride Second Mortgage Loan. In the case of any other Self-Insured Mortgage Loan, the Authority will suffer a loss to the extent that the value of the property is less than the amount owed on such Loan and, as a result, any decline in property value may increase the risk of loss on such Self-Insured Mortgage Loan.

The Authority conducts quarterly analyses of the risk of loan loss on its portfolio of single family mortgage loans in order to determine the amount to be included in the calculation of the Authority's allowance for loan loss (the "Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss") for anticipated losses on single family mortgage loans (or unsecured notes related to the disposition of such loans) under the single family programs of the Authority. As of December 31, 2016, such amount was calculated as follows:

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loans or Notes</u>	<u>Amount Included in Allowance for Loan Loss (in millions)</u>	<u>Amount Included, as a Percentage of Principal Balance of Such Mortgage Loans or Notes</u>
Insured by private mortgage insurance companies	\$10.1	2.5%
Self-Insured	65.1	5.5
Insured or guaranteed by agencies of the federal government (e.g., FHA, VA and RD)	7.8	0.5
Securitized through Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae	19.5	0.7
Unsecured notes related to the disposition of single family mortgage loans	<u>0.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>
	\$103.3	1.7%

The Authority's total Allowance for Loan Loss which includes such total amount above and amounts for possible losses on multi-family mortgage loans financed by the Authority was \$167.0 million.

In response to increased delinquencies and losses with respect to single family mortgage loans, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and many other mortgage loan originators have implemented more conservative underwriting criteria for loans, particularly in the subprime, Alt-A and other nonprime sectors. This may result in reduced availability of financing alternatives for mortgagors seeking to refinance their single family mortgage loans. The reduced availability of refinancing options for a mortgagor may result in higher rates of delinquencies, defaults and losses on the single family mortgage loans, particularly mortgagors with adjustable rate mortgage loans or interest only mortgage loans that experience significant increases in their monthly payments following the adjustment date or the end of the interest only period, respectively.

The general market conditions discussed above may affect the performance of the Authority's single-family loans and may adversely affect the Authority's financial condition.

See Appendix B for the outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status of single family mortgage loans for each Metropolitan Statistical Area of the Commonwealth financed under the two general bond resolutions and through issuance of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities that have been sold to investors or held in the General Fund.

See "Geographic Concentration in Virginia" in "Certain Programmatic Considerations" for a discussion of the risk from the concentration of single family mortgage loans in Virginia.

See "Changes in Federal or State Law and Programs" in "Certain Programmatic Considerations" for a discussion of the risk to the Authority's single family loans as a result of changes in federal or state law or programs.

Other Single Family Programs Currently Offered

The Authority has implemented a program called the Down Payment Assistance Grant that currently provides grants of up to 2.0% (2.5% for FHA-insured loans) of the lesser of the purchase price or the appraised value of the home to be used for the required down payment by first time homebuyers earning 80% or less of the Authority's current income limits. Such grants are available only to homebuyers getting a First Mortgage Loan financed by the Authority the terms of which require a down payment. Because the grants are solely for down payments, the Authority does not award them in connection with loan programs providing down payment assistance including, but not limited to, the Authority's FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans. At this time, the Authority has neither designated a date when this program will end nor set a maximum amount of net assets that will be allocated to it but the Authority may at any time decide to terminate this program or reduce or limit the amount of net assets allocated to it. This program is a Subsidized Program. See "General Fund and Other Net Assets" below for a description of the Authority's financing of Subsidized Programs.

The Authority has a program for the issuance of Mortgage Credit Certificates ("MCCs") authorized by the Code. As required by the Code, such MCCs use a portion of the Authority's Tax-Exempt Bond issuance allocation, thereby reducing the allocation available to issue Tax-Exempt Bonds. MCCs provide recipients with a credit against federal income tax liability for a portion of their home mortgage interest and are available to individuals meeting the same eligibility requirements for mortgage loans financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds, whether or not their loan was financed by the Authority; however, MCCs may not be issued to borrowers if their mortgage loans are financed with proceeds of Tax-Exempt Bonds. The Authority expects to encourage lender participation in the MCC program in a variety of ways including, but not limited to, a limited time program during which the Authority will pay its originating lender a premium of 0.2% of the loan principal on top of the regular purchase price for loans with MCCs.

THE MULTI-FAMILY PROGRAM

The information that follows is provided to explain the Authority's program of making or purchasing multi-family mortgage loans and financing Authority owned multi-family developments. The Authority has made or purchased mortgage loans on multi-family developments with proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to its bond resolutions and with other moneys of the Authority. This information does not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and the limits, amounts of financial reserves, rules and criteria described are not required by any bond resolutions and are subject to modification, change or waiver by the Authority, in whole or in part at any time, and with respect to any particular multi-family development proposal or any particular type of multi-family development (such as multi-family developments containing a small number of units intended for occupancy by person with disabilities).

New mortgage loans to be originated under the Authority's multi-family program are expected to be financed primarily with the proceeds of Rental Housing Bonds and pursuant to the program described below. The Authority also expects to utilize other moneys of the Authority to finance other mortgage loans under its multi-family program as set forth in "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in "General Information About The Authority." The underwriting, terms and requirements for multi-family mortgage loans financed by other moneys of the Authority are substantially the same as they are for mortgage loans financed by Rental Housing Bonds, if and to the extent applicable as described below.

The Authority has been designated as a "qualified HFA" under the Risk-Sharing Act and entered into a Risk-Sharing Agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") on March 23, 2015 (see "FHA Risk-Sharing Insurance Program" in Appendix F for a description of the FHA Risk-Sharing Insurance Program (the "Risk-Sharing Program")). In conjunction with the Risk-Sharing Program the Authority elected to participate in a program offered by the Federal Financing Bank (the "FFB") for the financing of mortgage loans insured pursuant to the Risk-Sharing Program. The FFB is a government corporation, under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, created by Congress with statutory authority to purchase (i.e., to fund) any obligation that is fully guaranteed by another federal agency. To the extent that FFB financing is utilized to finance particular mortgage loans, such mortgage loans would not be available to be financed under the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution (other than on a temporary basis prior to such FFB financing). As of February 2016 all necessary parties including the Authority had executed the necessary agreements to allow the Authority to participate in such FFB financing.

General

Substantially all of the multi-family mortgage loans currently financed by the Authority are secured by first liens, and the Authority expects that the multi-family mortgage loans hereafter financed by the Authority will be secured by first liens; however, the Authority may, in its discretion, finance mortgage loans secured by liens that are not first liens and cannot, therefore, provide any assurance that such mortgage loans will always be secured by first liens. It is the policy of the Authority that the security for the multifamily mortgage loans be a full fee simple ownership interest; however, under the Act the Authority may finance a leasehold estate if the term of the lease is at least twice the term of the multi-family mortgage loan. The Authority has financed, and may in the future finance, multi-family mortgage loans secured by leasehold estates of the land and/or the development if the landlord is unwilling or unable to convey its interest as security for the multi-family mortgage loan.

Generally, the multi-family mortgage loans bear interest at fixed interest rates (although the multi-family mortgage loan may bear interest at a variable rate during the construction period, if any) and are fully amortizing over the term of the multi-family mortgage loan, although the Authority has occasionally structured the mortgage loan (and may do so in the future) to have a balloon principal payment due on the maturity date of the mortgage loan if the amount of such balloon principal payment is expected to be less than the projected value of the development on the maturity date of such mortgage loan.

Federal Programs and Requirements

Neither the Act nor the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution requires that multi-family mortgage loans be insured by the federal government or private mortgage insurance companies or that multi-family developments financed under the multi-family program be entitled to or eligible for federal assistance (see Appendix F for a description of certain federal programs under which the Authority has previously financed, and may finance in the future, multi-family developments). The Authority has financed, and expects to finance in the future, multi-family developments assisted under the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program described in Appendix F. The Authority does not expect to finance substantial principal amounts of new multi-family developments assisted under the other federal programs described in Appendix F; however, the Authority has refinanced, and expects to refinance in the future, mortgage loans (of the Authority or other governmental entities) which are then financing such multi-family developments. The Authority has financed, and expects to finance in the future, increases in the outstanding principal amounts of the Authority's existing mortgage loans on multi-family developments that are assisted under such federal programs. In addition, the Authority has financed, and may finance in the future, mortgage loans on multi-family developments which are not currently financed by the Authority and which, prior to financing by the Authority, were assisted under the Section 236 Interest Reduction Payments Program or the Section 8 Program described in Appendix F and, after such financing, may receive assistance under the terms of the agreements related to the applicable program and be subject to the rental and occupancy requirements under such program.

The Housing Assistance Payments Contracts (“Payments Contracts”) providing the federal subsidies for the multi-family developments under the Section 8 Program described in Appendix F have original terms of approximately 30 or 40 years and have expired or are scheduled to expire on or about the maturity dates of their original mortgage loans, the latest of which is in 2022. Under current federal policy, upon such expiration, the mortgagor and a Section 8 contract administrator designated by HUD may, with the approval of HUD, enter into new Payments Contracts with terms not exceeding 20 years, but the annual funding of the subsidy under such new Payments Contracts will be subject to annual appropriations by the federal government. The appropriations for Renewal Contracts were affected adversely during the 2013 federal fiscal year by the federal spending cuts known as the sequester, and no assurance can be given as to the levels of annual appropriations that will be available for funding Renewal Contracts in the future. If the mortgagor enters into such new Payments Contract, the Authority may provide a new multi-family mortgage loan to finance the development, including the costs of any rehabilitation. Because the continuation of the subsidy under the new Payments Contract is subject to annual federal appropriations, the Authority underwrites such new multi-family mortgage loans using the lesser of the contract rents under the new Payments Contract or the estimated market rents for the multi-family development. The Authority has financed, and expects to finance in the future, such new multi-family mortgage loans. In addition, for certain of the Section 8 assisted multi-family developments, the Authority has provided, prior to the expiration of the original Payments Contract, additional mortgage loan financing that will mature after the scheduled expiration of such original Payments Contract, and in certain cases the monthly payments of principal and interest on such additional mortgage loan financing may not commence until the maturity date of the original mortgage loan or the expiration of the original Payments Contract. In underwriting such additional multi-family mortgage loan financing, the Authority uses the lesser of the contract rents under the original Payments Contract or the estimated market rents for the multi-family development for the period that the additional mortgage loan will be outstanding after the expiration of the original Payments Contract. The Authority may provide, and expects to provide in the future, such additional multi-family mortgage loan financing for other multi-family developments.

The agreements that provide monthly payments of interest to the Authority under the Section 236 Program Interest Reduction Payments Program, as described in Appendix F, have original terms of 40 years that expire on or about the maturity dates of the mortgage loans. In the case of the multi-family mortgage loans that originally financed the multi-family developments assisted under the Section 236 Program Interest Reduction Payments Program, the terms of these agreements will expire at various times, the latest of which is in 2018, as and when the multi-family mortgage loans are fully paid. However, in the case of certain other multi-family developments assisted under the Section 236 Program Interest Reduction Payments Program, the Authority has refinanced the mortgage loans of other lenders that originally financed such multi-family developments, and the interest reduction payments for those multi-family developments will terminate upon the maturity dates of the multi-family mortgage loans that were so refinanced. These terminations will occur through 2018. In the case of a multi-family development financed by such a mortgage loan, the interest reduction payments will, prior to such termination date, be applied to pay principal and interest on a portion of the original principal amount of the mortgage loan, and the remaining portion of the original principal amount of the multi-family mortgage loan and interest on such portion will be payable over its 30-year term.

The Authority has also financed multi-family developments which, at the time of such financing were being financed by a 1% interest rate mortgage loan by Rural Housing Service (“RHS”) in the U. S. Department of Agriculture under its Section 515 program and were receiving rental subsidies under its Section 521 program similar to subsidies under the Section 8 program. Upon such financing by the Authority, the lien securing the RHS mortgage loan was subordinated to the lien securing the Authority multi-family mortgage loan, and the rental subsidies were continued. Because the rental subsidy is subject to annual federal appropriations, the Authority underwrites its new mortgage loans for these multi-family developments using the lesser of the contract rents under the RHS 521 program or the estimated market rents for the units in multi-family developments. An example of the risk associated with subsidies subject to annual appropriations from the federal government is the case of four such developments that had the renewal of their subsidy contracts delayed as a result of the sequestration by the federal government of funding in its 2013 fiscal year. Although at this time RHS has not failed to renew a Section 521 subsidy contract for a multi-family development financed by VHDA, no assurance can be given as to whether subsidy funding for multi-family developments assisted by RHS will continue, in whole or in part, in future fiscal years or as to the impact on the Authority of any subsidy reductions or terminations, including possible defaults and foreclosures of the Authority’s multi-family mortgage loans on such multi-family developments.

The Authority has financed and may in the future finance developments that are in HUD’s Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (the “RAD Program”). Under the RAD Program, certain restrictive covenants which restrict the property’s uses and tenant incomes, and therefore which negatively affect the property’s market value, are superior to the lien of the deed of trust securing the Authority’s loan so that those restrictive covenants survive foreclosure. The RAD Program provides subsidies to developments which are subject to annual appropriations from the federal government. When the Authority finances a development in the RAD Program it could end up with a loan secured by a lien on a development that receives no federal subsidies and is subject to restrictive covenants limiting the property’s uses and tenant incomes which would increase the Authority’s risk of loss with regard to that loan. The Authority’s policy for lending to developments in the RAD Program is a risk analysis and public policy evaluation on a case by case basis. See “General Fund and Other Net Assets” below for a discussion of the Authority’s special allocation of resources to support certain programs in Virginia, including the RAD Program.

See Appendix F for further discussion of the requirements under the Section 8 Program, Section 236 Program and Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, including the income limits for tenants occupying the units in the developments assisted under those Programs.

Requirements Applicable to Developments Financed by Tax-Exempt AMT Bonds and Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds

The following requirements apply to multi-family developments which are to be or which have been financed, in whole or in part, with proceeds of Tax-Exempt AMT Bonds or Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds.

Under the Code, multi-family developments financed by Tax-Exempt AMT Bonds or Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds must meet a requirement that either (i) at least 20% of the units in such multi-family development be occupied during the Qualified Project Period (as defined below) by individuals whose incomes are 50% or less of area median gross income, as adjusted for family size, or (ii) at least 40% of the units in such multi-family development be occupied during the Qualified Project Period (as defined below) by individuals whose incomes are 60% or less of area median gross income, as adjusted for family size. (The foregoing requirement is hereinafter referred to as the “20/50 or 40/60 Requirement,” as applicable.)

The term “Qualified Project Period” for the Tax-Exempt AMT Bonds and Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds is defined in the Code such that its ending date is the latest of (i) the date which is at least 15 years after the date on which 50% of the units in such multi-family development are first occupied, (ii) the first day on which no Tax-Exempt Bond issued with respect to such multi-family development is outstanding, or (iii) the date on which any assistance provided with respect to such multi-family development under Section 8 terminates.

In addition to the 20/50 or 40/60 Requirement, all of each such multi-family development’s units must remain rental property throughout the applicable Qualified Project Period.

Requirements Applicable to Developments Financed by Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds

The following requirements apply to multi-family developments to be financed or which have been financed, in whole or in part, with proceeds of certain Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds issued to refund certain bonds described below. The Authority may also issue Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds to finance multi-family developments owned by the Authority, other governmental entities or charitable organizations exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, and to finance Authority owned property (including its offices).

Multi-family developments financed by certain Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds issued to refund bonds which were either issued on or after January 1, 1981, and before August 16, 1986 or issued pursuant to a transition rule in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 are subject to certain restrictions as to the use and occupancy of units therein under the Code and the predecessor provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (the “1954 Code”). Such multi-family developments consisting of residential rental property, as such term is defined in Section 103(b)(4) of the 1954 Code, are subject to the requirement that (i) at least 20 percent of the units in each multi-family development financed by such bonds (15 percent if the Development is located in certain low income or economically distressed areas) be occupied during the “Qualified Project Period” (defined below) by individuals whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the median income for the area (the “20/80 Requirement”), (ii) all of the units of each multi-family development be rented or available for rental on a continuous basis for the longer of the remaining term of the applicable series of such bonds or the Qualified Project Period for the multi-family development, and (iii) no building in any multi-family development contains less than 5 units if one of such units is occupied by an owner of the units. The 20/80 Requirement does not apply to multi-family developments financed by Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds issued to refund bonds issued prior to January 1, 1981.

The term “Qualified Project Period” means (i) for the above described Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds issued to refund bonds issued prior to September 4, 1982, a period of 20 years commencing on the date of initial occupancy of the multi-family development or the date of issuance of such bonds, whichever is later, and (ii) for the above described Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds issued to refund bonds issued on or after September 4, 1982, a period commencing upon occupancy of 10% of the units in the multi-family development and ending on the later of (a) the date which is 10 years after occupancy of 50% of the units in the multi-family development, (b) the date which is subsequent to initial occupancy of any unit in the multi-family development by a period of time equal to one-half of the sum of the period the refunded bonds were outstanding and the longest term of the Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds or (c) the date upon which any Section 8 assistance for the multi-family development terminates.

Multi-family developments that are financed by Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds and that are owned by the Authority, by other governmental entities or by charitable organizations exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code are not subject to the 20/50 or 40/60 Requirement or the 20/80 Requirement. However, if any multi-family development that is financed by Transitioned 1954 Code Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds issued after August 16, 1986 and that is owned by such a charitable organization shall not be newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated, such multi-family development shall be subject to the 20/50 or 40/60 Requirement.

Authority Income Limits

The Authority has established income limits for the admission of families and persons to Authority financed multi-family developments. Under the Authority's current rules and regulations (which are subject to change), the adjusted family income as defined by the Authority for admission to a rental unit in a multi-family development may not exceed 150% of the area median gross income, except that certain multi-family developments financed by mortgage loans approved by the Authority prior to November 15, 1991 are subject to a maximum income limit of seven times the total annual rent for such unit (including all utilities, except telephone) and except as described below regarding "economically mixed" multi-family developments. In addition, the Authority's rules and regulations authorize the establishment of lower income limits with respect to a multi-family development in the resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Authority (the "Board") approving, or in the commitment for, the mortgage loan of such multi-family development. In the case of certain multi-family developments financed in whole with Tax-Exempt Bonds after March 27, 2002, and prior to January 21, 2004, the Authority established an income limit of 50% of the area median gross income for 50% of the units and an income limit of 100% (150% if the multi-family development is located in a rural area) of the area median gross income for the remaining 50% of the units. In the case of certain multi-family developments financed or to be financed by Subsidized Mortgage Loans described in "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in "General Information About The Authority," the Authority has established an income limit between 50% and 100% (50% or 60% in the case of most multi-family developments) of the area median gross income for all or a portion (any such portion generally being 40% or 50%) of the units with any remaining units in such developments subject to an income limit of 150% of area median gross income, except that all of the units in such multi-family developments located in rural areas are subject to an income limit of 150% of the area median gross income. In the case of multi-family developments financed by such Subsidized Mortgage Loans and assisted under the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program, the Authority will apply the income limits that are applicable under such Program. See "Requirements Applicable to Developments Financed by Tax-Exempt AMT Bonds and Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds" and "Requirements Applicable to Developments Financed by Transitioned 1954 Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds" above for income limitations under the Code or predecessor federal tax law, and see Appendix F for income limitations under certain federal programs.

"Economically Mixed" Multi-Family Developments

The Authority has financed and expects to finance in the future, "economically mixed" multi-family developments in which a portion of the units (not to exceed 80%) will not be subject to the Authority's income limits. The Authority is also authorized to finance in such multi-family developments non-housing buildings or portions thereof for manufacturing, industrial, commercial, governmental, educational, entertainment, community development, healthcare or nonprofit enterprises or undertakings. The Authority currently offers the following options of such "economically mixed" multi-family developments for multi-family developments receiving mortgage loans not financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds: (a) 20% of the units must target households earning income of 80% or less of area median income, 20% of the units must target households earning income of 120% or less of area median income, and the remaining 60% of the units have no income restriction; (b) 10% of the units must target households earning income of 30% or less of area median income, 10% of the units must target households earning income of 100% or less of area median income, and the remaining 80% of units have no income restriction, (c) 20% of the units must target households earning income of 80% or less of area median income, and the remaining 80% of the units have no income restriction, and (d) 40% of the units must target households earning incomes 100% or less of area median income, and the remaining 60% of the units have no income restriction, and (e) for multi-family developments receiving mortgage loans financed by Subsidized Mortgage Loans, 30% of the units must target households earning income of 80% or less of area median income, 20% of the units must target households earning income of 120% or less of area median income, and the remaining 50% of the units have no income restriction. In the case of multi-family developments receiving mortgage loans financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds, the Authority currently offers the following options for such "economically mixed" multi-family developments: (a) 20% of the units must target households earning income of 50% or less of area median income and the remaining 80% of the units have no income restriction or (b) 40% of the units must target households earning income of 60% or less of area median income and the remaining 60% of the units have no income restrictions. All such developments which are 15,000 square feet or larger and which have non-housing buildings or portions thereof must have at least 60% of their income derived from their residential portion. The Authority has offered different options in the past and may modify, eliminate or replace the options described above in the future.

Underwriting

When a sponsor submits a proposal for a multi-family development to the Authority, it is assigned to an Authority staff Development Officer, who evaluates the proposed multi-family development concept, the multi-family development site and its location. Based upon the initial screening, the Development Officer will then evaluate the suitability of the site and the adequacy of the market for rental housing in the area. The evaluation will include an analysis of the site characteristics, the surrounding land uses, the available utilities, transportation, employment opportunities, recreation opportunities, shopping facilities and other factors affecting the site. An initial evaluation is made of the experience and financial capacity of the general contractor and the qualifications of the architects, attorneys and rental agent of the proposed multi-family development at this time. The Authority's review includes a projection of rental levels and the adequacy of the rental and other income to sustain the proposed multi-family development based upon the assumed occupancy rate and existing construction and financing costs, as well as the compatibility of such rent levels with Authority programs and goals. During this stage of processing, the Executive Director notifies the Board of the proposed mortgage loan and, absent any objection by the Board, approves the mortgage loan, subject to satisfactory completion of the underwriting as described below.

After the above-described evaluation and review, the sponsor must submit additional information, including an analysis of the multi-family development's costs and operating expenses, marketing and management information and information about the sponsor and the development team. An analysis of the economic feasibility of the multi-family development, including estimates of construction cost and rental and other income necessary to cover mortgage loan amortization and operating expenses, is made. The Authority's Development Officer evaluates overall market conditions, makes a site evaluation, identifies and analyzes competitive projects, and gives an opinion on the present and projected demand for the multi-family development in the market area. The analysis of overall market conditions includes trends and projections of housing production, employment and population for the market area. The site evaluation includes access and topography of the site, the neighborhood environment of the site, facilities serving the site and present and proposed uses of nearby land.

A review of the management and marketing information is made with attention to marketing strategies, operating budgets and affirmative marketing. Particular emphasis is given to determining if the operating costs are realistic and if the proposed managing agent is qualified to manage the multi-family development in conformity with the management standards and procedures established by the Authority. Schematic and preliminary drawings, specifications and site plans are reviewed by the Authority's staff architect for design concept with emphasis being placed on functional use for the residents and marketability over the life of the multi-family development. Energy conservation and economy are emphasized.

The Development Officer reviews the financial statements of both the sponsor and the general contractor and may also obtain independent credit reports on both. All individuals who are principals in the proposed mortgagor must also submit personal financial statements for review.

During its feasibility review, the Authority must determine that, based on the actual or projected interest rate and amortization schedule on the mortgage loan and an operating expense budget, the mortgage loan amount will not result in rents which adversely affect feasibility. Construction costs are reviewed and analyzed by the Authority's staff to determine whether such costs are reasonable based on costs of similar developments. An appraisal of the land is obtained from an independent real estate appraiser. For the purpose of analyzing the feasibility of the multi-family development, the Authority's underwriting policies provide that (i) the loan-to-value ratio may not exceed 90%, in the case of for-profit mortgagors, and 100%, in the case of non-profit mortgagors, (ii) the term of the mortgage loan may not exceed 35 years, and (iii) the debt service coverage, which is calculated as the net operating income (i.e., the rental income less operating expenses) divided by the debt service on the mortgage loan, may not be less than 110%; however, the foregoing policies may be waived or modified by the Authority at any time. If upon completion of these analyses the Executive Director approves the multi-family development, a commitment for a mortgage loan is issued with any terms or conditions specified by the Executive Director.

Commitment and Initial Closing

Upon receipt and acceptance of a mortgage loan commitment, the sponsor is to direct its attorney to prepare the documents for the initial mortgage loan closing. After review and approval by the Authority of all loan documents and final working drawings and specifications, the initial closing of the multi-family mortgage loan will be held. At this closing the mortgagor and the Authority will execute all documents required by the commitment, and the mortgagor will make any required equity investment and other deposits required by the multi-family mortgage loan commitment.

Construction

The Authority has established various requirements intended, in particular, to assure timely completion of construction and to provide funds in the event difficulties are encountered during construction. Among these requirements, which may be waived by the Authority, are the following:

- A holdback equal to 10% of construction disbursements until completion;
- Unconditional, irrevocable letters of credit (generally 10-15% of construction costs) to secure completion of construction; and
- Letters of credit to secure correction of latent construction defects (generally 2.5% of construction costs).

Construction of the multi-family development generally commences within 30 days after the initial closing. During construction, the Authority's field inspectors make frequent on-site observations of the progress of construction. The Authority approves or disapproves all construction loan disbursements and construction change orders.

Final Closing and Certifications

Upon completion of construction, the Authority makes a final review to determine that, based on its inspection of the multi-family development and the representations of the architect, (i) construction of the multi-family development has been completed in accordance with approved plans and specifications and other terms of the multi-family mortgage loan, and in accordance with any applicable zoning, building, housing and other codes and ordinances, and (ii) the multi-family development is in good and tenantable condition. If the final review is satisfactory, the general contractor and the mortgagor submit cost certifications of all actual costs of construction and development. Such cost certificates must be completed by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the Authority's guidelines, except that in the case of multi-family developments

having limited rehabilitation, the mortgagor is required only to certify that the costs are reasonable, ordinary and necessary for such rehabilitation.

Prior to final closing the Authority's staff reviews and approves the cost certifications, final title insurance policy and certain documents required by the Authority, such as final plans and specifications, as-built survey, waiver of liens and the architect's certification as to completion of the multi-family development. Upon final closing the final multi-family mortgage loan amount is established and disbursement of the remaining mortgage loan proceeds is made.

The final multi-family mortgage loan amount may be reduced from the initial closing amount based upon the certification of actual costs. Although it is the Authority's present policy not to grant multi-family mortgage loan increases at the final closing of a multi-family mortgage loan, a multi-family mortgage loan increase may be granted if deemed justified by the Authority.

Permanent Financing

In the case of a mortgage loan which is to provide only the permanent financing for a multi-family development, certain of the above described processing procedures relating to the closing of the mortgage loan and the construction of the multi-family development are inapplicable (e.g., the closing of the multi-family mortgage loan is held upon completion of construction, if any, of the multi-family development in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Authority and upon satisfaction of the conditions of the commitment, and the proceeds of the multi-family mortgage loan are fully disbursed at such closing).

Regulation and Management

Generally, each multi-family development is subject to a regulatory agreement between the Authority and the mortgagor, which regulates the occupancy, management and operations of the multi-family development. However, the rents to be charged for units in a multi-family development are established by the mortgagor without the approval of the Authority. The management of the multi-family development is also governed by a housing management agreement between the mortgagor and its management agent or, if the mortgagor and the management agent are the same entity, between the mortgagor and the Authority. In the case of a multi-family development that is not financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds and that has an original principal amount of less than \$2 million, the Authority does not require the execution of a regulatory agreement or housing management agreement but does require the inclusion of covenants in the deed of trust regulating the occupancy, operation and ownership of the multi-family development.

The Authority has the right to terminate the housing management agreement for just cause as determined by the Authority. After completion of construction and occupancy, the Authority periodically inspects the multi-family development and conducts spot audits of the management agent's verification of resident eligibility, receives a report on the multi-family development accounts, accounts payable and receivable and multi-family development bank accounts, and generally observes all management operations. Except in the case of mortgage loans having an outstanding principal balance of less than \$1 million, the mortgagor is required to submit monthly reports to the Authority which include information on the status of accounts payable and receivable for the multi-family development, occupancy of the units, and operating income and expenses. When any potential problems are identified, the Authority attempts to determine the causes in order to facilitate the initiation of appropriate corrective action, which may include management changes, additional equity contributions by the mortgagors, foreclosure, loan modification and other appropriate remedial actions.

After final closing, each mortgagor typically pays a monthly amount to fund a reserve for replacements account for the multi-family development. Such monthly amounts may be discontinued if the balance in such account is maintained at the equivalent of three years of reserve deposits, a capital needs study shows that reserves are at a sufficient level or another party is collecting reserves. In addition, on a case by case basis, the Authority may not require such monthly amount if the Authority determines that such deposit is not warranted. The mortgagor may request the withdrawal of funds from the reserve for replacements account for payment of the cost of major replacement items. Disbursements are to be made in accordance with the Authority's determinations as to what is in the best interest of the multi-family development.

An escrow account for the payment of real estate taxes and hazard insurance premiums is maintained by the Authority for each multi-family development after final closing and is funded by monthly payments by the mortgagor of 1/12 of the estimated annual real estate tax assessments and hazard insurance premiums. The Authority pays real estate taxes and hazard insurance premiums for each multi-family development out of the sums available for each multi-family development from the mortgagor's deposits. The mortgagor is required to contribute additional funds in the event of a deficiency in the escrow account.

See Appendix F for a description of certain additional restrictions imposed by federal law and regulations regarding the use and occupancy of multi-family developments.

Delinquencies and Foreclosures; Risk of Loss

As of December 31, 2016, all bond financed multi-family mortgage loans in the Authority's multi-family program were current in their payments, except one mortgage loan having a principal balance of approximately \$8,019. As of December 31,

2016, the Authority owned, as a result of foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, three developments financed, in whole or in part, with proceeds of bonds (including Rental Housing Bonds) (the "Owned Developments"). The Authority reports losses in its financial reports when it takes title to such Owned Developments and reports additional losses when subsequent appraisals of such Owned Developments show declining values. Typically, the operating income of such Owned Developments covers their operating expenses. For multi-family developments experiencing financial difficulties, the Authority may also restructure the timing of the receipt of the principal and interest payments on the multi-family mortgage loan or reduce the interest rate on a temporary or permanent basis. See "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in "General Information About The Authority" for a discussion of the Authority's experience with multi-family mortgage loans the Authority has financed with other sources.

The Authority conducts quarterly analyses of the risk of loan loss on its portfolio of multi-family mortgage loans in order to determine the amount to be included in the calculation of the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss for estimated losses on multi-family mortgage loans. For this analysis, the Authority develops a list of the multi-family developments that are identified as being at risk of foreclosure and assigns one of four levels of risk ("high risk," "medium risk," "low risk" or "possible") to each of those at risk multi-family developments based upon a number of factors, including its mortgage loan payment status and record, its debt service coverage from rental income, the willingness and ability of the mortgagor to fund mortgage loan payment deficiencies, its physical condition, the mortgagor's operation and management of the development, the financial status of any other multi-family developments that the principals in the mortgagor have financed with the Authority and such other factors as the Authority determines to be related to the risk of loss. In addition, the Authority estimates the potential loss for each of the at-risk multi-family developments calculated as the difference between the outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loan and the value of the development financed by such mortgage loan as determined by the Authority based upon the amount of debt financing (assumed to be fully amortizing over 30 years with level payments and at the lesser of the existing interest rate on the Authority's mortgage loan or the average of the multi-family interest rates then being offered by the Authority) which could be supported by the net operating income of the multi-family development. Reductions are made in the potential loss for any operating and replacement reserves of the multi-family development and for the value of federal low-income housing tax credits, if any, that may be taken over the balance of the initial 10 years of the operation of the multi-family development. Based on such level of risk and potential loss, the Authority includes an amount for each such at-risk multi-family development in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss. Set forth below is a chart that lists, as of December 31, 2016, the number of such at-risk multi-family developments at each level of risk, the aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loans financing such developments, and the amount included in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss for the multi-family developments at such risk level.

<u>Foreclosure Risk Level</u>	<u>Number of Developments</u>	<u>Principal Balance (in millions)</u>	<u>Amount Included in Allowance for Loan Loss (in millions)</u>
High	7	\$40.3	\$ 19.4
Medium	10	88.1	9.7
Low	25	116.7	3.7
Possible	<u>78</u>	<u>313.7</u>	<u>4.8</u>
TOTAL	120	\$558.8	\$ 37.6

The Authority also includes in the Allowance for Loan Loss additional amounts for all other multi-family developments based upon 1% of the outstanding principal balances of the mortgage loans financing such other developments and may include other additional amounts in the Allowance for Loan Loss to cover risks on multi-family developments not otherwise covered by the above described amounts. The total of all of the foregoing amounts that were included in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss as of December 31, 2016 is \$63.7 million. The Authority's total Allowance for Loan Loss which includes such total amount and amounts for possible losses on single family mortgage loans financed by the Authority was \$103.3 million as of December 31, 2016. The Authority may at any time modify the above described analysis and calculations as it shall determine to reflect its risk of loan loss.

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

The Authority makes certain single family and multi-family mortgage loans supported or financed by net assets of the Authority (see "General Fund and Other Net Assets" below for a description of mortgage loan programs effected with assets in the General Fund). The Authority also administers the federal low income housing tax credit program under Section 42 of the Code and federal grant or subsidy programs and assists the Commonwealth's Department of Housing and Community Development in the administration of the federal HOME loan and grant program and state loan and grant programs. Mortgage loans and other assets financed or acquired by money from federal or state grant or subsidy programs are not pledged or available for the payment of any of the Authority's bonds or other obligations.

CERTAIN PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS

Geographic Concentration in Virginia

Different geographic regions of the United States from time to time will experience weaker regional economic conditions and housing markets, and, consequently, may experience higher rates of loss and delinquency on mortgage loans

generally. Any concentration of the mortgage loans in a region may present risk considerations in addition to those generally present for similar securities without that concentration. If the mortgage loans are concentrated in one or more regions, a downturn in the economy in these regions of the country would more greatly affect the mortgage portfolio than if the mortgage portfolio were more diversified. In particular, all of the Authority's multi-family mortgage loans and single family mortgage loans are secured by mortgaged properties in Virginia.

Because of the geographic concentration of the mortgaged properties within Virginia, losses on the Authority's multi-family mortgage loans and single family mortgage loans may be higher than would be the case if the mortgaged properties were more geographically diversified. For example, some of the mortgaged properties may be more susceptible to certain types of special hazards (such as hurricanes, floods, fires and other natural disasters) and major civil disturbances than residential properties located in other parts of the country. In addition, the economy of Virginia may be adversely affected to a greater degree than the economies of other areas of the country by certain regional developments. If the residential real estate markets in an area of concentration experience an overall decline in property values after the dates of origination of the respective mortgage loans, then the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses on the mortgage loans may increase and the increase may be substantial.

The concentration of the Authority's multi-family mortgage loans and single family mortgage loans with specific characteristics relating to the types of properties, property characteristics, and geographic location are likely to change over time. Principal payments may affect the concentration levels. Principal payments could include voluntary prepayments and prepayments resulting from casualty or condemnation, defaults and liquidations and from repurchases of mortgage loans due to breaches of representations and warranties by the Authority's Originating Lenders.

The geographic concentration of the Authority's single family mortgage loans and multi-family mortgage loans (including the Mortgage Loans) may increase the risk to the Authority of losses on those loans which, in turn, could affect the financial performance of the Authority.

Changes in Federal or State Law and Programs

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which contains provisions affecting the Authority's single family programs, was signed into law. Included in the Dodd-Frank Act are provisions that: (i) establish the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the "CFPB") within the Federal Reserve with broad authority to protect consumers from unfair or deceptive financial products, acts or practices and reassign to the CFPB responsibility for enforcement of the major federal consumer financial protection laws; (ii) prohibit compensation to loan originators based on the terms of the loan, including the interest rate but excluding the principal amount of the loan, and prohibit compensation to loan originators from a consumer and another person, such as a creditor, in the same transaction, subject to certain exceptions; (iii) prohibit steering of loan applicants to loans that the applicants lack a reasonable ability to repay or that have predatory characteristics or effects and prohibit steering from a "qualified mortgage" (defined as a mortgage loan that satisfies certain requirements as to loan terms and underwriting set forth in regulations issued by the CFPB which took effect January 10, 2014) for which the applicant is qualified to a loan that is not a "qualified mortgage;" (iv) prohibit acts or practices that violate appraiser independence; (v) establish new loan servicing standards, including requirements for periodic mortgage statements, requirements for interest rate adjustment notices, time requirements for the prompt crediting of mortgage loan payments and for the provision of payoff statements, requirements for force-placed insurance that is obtained by the loan servicer upon termination of hazard insurance, and requirements regarding error resolution and information requests; and (vi) authorize various damages for violations by loan originators and creditors of the Dodd-Frank Act.

On January 17, 2013, the CFPB issued its final regulations regarding loan servicing standards, as described in (v) above. Such servicing regulations exempt the Authority and other state housing finance agencies from the provisions therein, except the requirement for notices of interest rate changes of adjustable rate mortgage loans, the requirements for the prompt crediting of payments by the borrower and for the prompt provision of payoff statements requested by the borrower, the restrictions on force-placed insurance purchased by lenders upon a failure to maintain the hazard insurance on the property, the procedures for resolution of errors by lenders and for responses to information requests by borrowers, and the prohibitions against foreclosure if the borrower is less than 120 days delinquent or if the borrower is performing pursuant to the terms of a loss mitigation agreement. Because of its loan underwriting and servicing practices, the Authority does not anticipate, based on current facts and circumstances, that compliance with the final CFPB regulations will have a material impact on the Authority or its current programs and operations. However, no assurance can be given that the Dodd-Frank Act and any future regulations to be promulgated thereunder or the consideration or enactment of any other such legislation or regulations will not have an adverse effect on the Authority's single family programs, its financial condition, the value of, the timing or amount of payments of, or the security for the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds or the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds or other risks to the Authority or the owners of such Bonds.

In recent years, a number of financial institutions and related entities have announced large losses as a result of their mortgage activities and the increasing number of defaults and foreclosures on such mortgages. The United States Congress may pass additional consumer protection and bankruptcy legislation (including legislation that would allow bankruptcy courts to reduce or "cram down" the principal amounts and/or interest rates on mortgage loans on principal residences) as a result of the adverse effects of certain existing mortgages, mortgage origination, and mortgage servicing on individuals and families in the United States. Likewise, the Virginia General Assembly may enact consumer protection legislation relating to mortgage loan origination and servicing. Such legislation, if enacted, could have an adverse effect on the Authority's single family mortgage

programs, including its ability to originate new single family mortgage loans, to collect payments under single family mortgage loans and to foreclose on property securing single family mortgage loans.

Legislation or regulations may be enacted or promulgated or governmental programs may be implemented or enhanced that would facilitate the refinancing of single family mortgage loans at lower interest rates, particularly in situations in which the principal balance of the existing single family mortgage loan is greater than the market value of the residence being financed. Under two such programs, described herein, the Authority finances FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans. Such refinancing programs and any other programs authorized by future legislation or regulation could result in substantial prepayments of mortgage loans, including the single family mortgage loans financed by the Authority. Except to the extent that such prepayments are the result of the refinancing by the Authority of its single family mortgage loans, such prepayments will have the effect of reducing the outstanding principal balance of the Authority's single family loan portfolio and thereby adversely affect the Authority's revenues. The failure to receive full payment of the principal balances on any of the Authority's mortgage loans in connection with any such refinancings (if acceptance of less than full payment is required by any such legislation, regulations or programs) would result in losses on such mortgage loans and would have an adverse impact on the Authority's revenues. No assurance can be given as to whether or not any such legislation or regulations will be enacted or promulgated or as to the impact on the Authority's revenues.

A number of federal and state regulatory authorities have recently taken action against certain loan originators and servicers for alleged violations of federal and state laws. Certain of those actions prohibit those servicers from pursuing foreclosure actions. In response to alleged abusive lending and servicing practices, the federal government or the Commonwealth of Virginia could enact legislation or implement regulatory requirements that impose limitations on the ability of mortgage loan servicers to take actions (such as pursuing foreclosures) that may be essential to service and preserve the value of the single-family loans. Any such limitations that applied to the Authority's single-family loans could adversely affect the Authority's ability to collect amounts due on such loans and could impair the value of such loans.

Legislation or regulations, other than as described above, affecting the Authority's single family or multi-family mortgage loan programs or its bonds may be considered and enacted or issued by the federal government or the Commonwealth. No assurances can be given as to the likelihood, content or impact on the Authority of any such legislation or regulations.

Prepayments

A decline in mortgage interest rates will generally result in an increase in prepayments on mortgage loans. The level of prepayments also may be affected by other factors outside of the Authority's control, including, but not limited to, economic conditions, home prices, borrower credit circumstances, and defaults on mortgage loans. Such prepayments on the mortgage loans may have the effect of reducing the outstanding principal balances of the Authority's mortgage loan portfolio and thereby adversely affecting the Authority's revenues. No assurances can be given as to future changes in mortgage interest rates or prepayments or the financial impact of such prepayments on the Authority's revenues. See "Changes in Federal or State Law and Programs" above for a discussion of possible legislation or regulations that also may have an impact on prepayments.

PART III – GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORITY

History and Location

The Authority is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth constituting a public instrumentality. It was established in 1972 to assist in meeting the needs and achieving the objectives of the Commonwealth with respect to housing for persons and households of low and moderate income. The principal office of the Authority is located at 601 South Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia 23220, telephone: (804) 782-1986. The Authority's website address is www.vhda.com.

Commissioners

The Commissioners of the Authority consist of eight members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the General Assembly and three ex-officio members – a representative of the Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth and the Director of the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. The Authority's Commissioners are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	
		<u>June 30</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Timothy M. Chapman.....	Commissioner and Chairman	2018	Managing Member, Chapman Development LLC, Reston
Sarah B. Stedfast.....	Commissioner and Vice Chairman	2017	Sales Manager, New Towne Mortgage, Norfolk
Kermit E. Hale	Commissioner	2019	General Manager, MKB Realtors, Roanoke
Charles McConnell.....	Commissioner	2019	Retired, Executive Director, Wise County Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Abingdon
Lemella Y. Carrington.....	Commissioner	2018	Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher assisted tenant, Environment Service Specialist, Bon Secours Health Care, Richmond
Clarissa McAdoo Cannon	Commissioner	2020	Retired, Executive Director, Suffolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Suffolk
Thomas A. Gibson, IV.....	Commissioner	2020	Project Director, WinnDevelopment, Arlington
David E. Ramos.....	Commissioner	2020	Vice President, Regional Multicultural Banking Officer, BB&T Bank, Fairfax
Manju Ganeriwala.....	Commissioner	ex-officio	Treasurer, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond
William C. Shelton	Commissioner	ex-officio	Director, Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, Richmond
Shekar Narasimhan	Commissioner	ex-officio	Member, Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development

Management Structure; Principal Staff Officers

The Executive Director is appointed by the Board of Commissioners and implements the policies of such Board and manages the operations of the Authority. The Authority has one business unit for multi-family loan origination, servicing and compliance and one business unit for single family loan origination, servicing and compliance. Listed below are the Authority's principal officers directly involved in the single family lending programs and the multi-family lending programs and their responsibilities.

Susan F. Dewey. Executive Director. Ms. Dewey joined the Authority in 1999 as Executive Director. Prior to joining the Authority, Ms. Dewey was employed by the Commonwealth of Virginia as Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Director of Debt Management and Director of Financial Policy. Ms. Dewey is a Certified Public Accountant and has an undergraduate degree and a Master of Business Administration degree from The College of William & Mary.

Patrick J. Carey. Managing Director of Finance. Mr. Carey joined the Authority in 1987 as Finance Manager and served as Finance Director or Director of Finance from June 2003 to February 2013. Mr. Carey is a graduate of the University of Richmond and has a Master of Business Administration degree from Virginia Commonwealth University.

Paul M. Brennan. General Counsel. Mr. Brennan joined the Authority in 1990 as Assistant Counsel and served as Deputy General Counsel from January 2006 to July 2012. Prior to joining the Authority, Mr. Brennan was engaged in the practice of law in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Brennan is a member of the Virginia State Bar and is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the University of Notre Dame Law School.

Arthur N. Bowen, III. Managing Director of Rental Housing. Mr. Bowen joined the Authority in 2000 as Public Policy Director and served as Managing Director of Finance and Administration from January 2003 to July 2012. Prior to joining the Authority, Mr. Bowen was employed as Deputy Secretary of Transportation for the Commonwealth of Virginia, and prior to that he served as Deputy Treasurer. Mr. Bowen is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Janet Wiglesworth. Managing Director of Homeownership. Ms. Wiglesworth joined the Authority in 1998 as Director of Business Systems. Prior to joining the Authority, Ms. Wiglesworth was employed as Senior Vice President for First Chesapeake Financial Corporation. Ms. Wiglesworth is a graduate of Virginia Commonwealth University.

Program Funds

The funds for the Authority's mortgage loan programs are derived from the proceeds of its notes and bonds, prepayments and repayments on mortgage loans, excess revenues and net assets. Certain information on such notes and bonds is set forth in footnote 7 of the Authority's financial statements attached hereto as Appendix A. The amount of notes and bonds which the Authority may issue or have outstanding is limited only by the provisions in the Code which restrict the amount of tax-exempt bonds which may be issued and by the provision of the Code of Virginia which limits the outstanding principal amount of Authority obligations secured by a capital reserve fund to \$1.5 billion, excluding certain refunding transactions. The Authority is currently in compliance with such limits in the Code and the Code of Virginia. The Authority pays its expenses from the income generated from its operations and has received no funds from the Commonwealth other than an initial advance, which the Authority has repaid.

Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Position

The following is a summary of the Authority's revenues, expenses and net position at year end for each of the fiscal years from 2012 through 2016 and at December 31, 2015 and 2016. With respect to December 31, 2015 and 2016, and the respective six month periods then ended, the summary includes normal accruals and estimates, necessary under generally accepted accounting principles for a fair presentation of combined revenues, expenses and changes in net position of the Authority. Operations for the six month period ended December 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. Pursuant to accounting regulations, beginning with fiscal year 2013 the Authority's financial statements use the term net position where the term net assets was used previously. The net position of certain funds is restricted and is subject to varying valuation methodologies pursuant to contracts with bond owners. The totaling of the accounts does not indicate that the combined net position is available for the payment of principal of or interest on the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, Homeownership Mortgage Bonds or Rental Housing Bonds, for the payment of the Authority's operating expenses or for any other purpose. The summary should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes appearing in Appendix A. The amounts in the summary for each year ended June 30 are derived from the audited financial statements for each such year.

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	Year Ended June 30					Six Months Ended	
	(in millions)					December 31	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013*</u>	<u>2014*</u>	<u>2015*</u>	<u>2016*</u>	<u>2015*</u>	<u>2016*</u>
	<i>(Not included in independent accountants' report)</i>						
Memorandum Only – Combined totals							
Revenues:							
Interest on mortgage loans.....	\$489	\$464	\$440	\$411	\$371	\$189	\$166
Investment income	17	20	11	28	20	9	8
Pass-through grants received.....	120	128	120	119	117	59	59
Housing Choice Voucher program	37	7	10	6	6	3	3
Other	<u>44</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>29</u>
Total revenues.....	<u>707</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>265</u>
Expenses:							
Interest	296	266	223	197	178	92	79
Pass-through grants disbursed.....	120	128	120	119	117	59	59
Housing Choice Voucher program	39	8	9	8	6	3	3
Total administrative expenses, etc.....	<u>165</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>56</u>
Total expenses	<u>620</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>197</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses.....	87	99	133	177	172	76	68
Net position at beginning of period.....	<u>2,317</u>	<u>2,404</u>	<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,643</u>	<u>2,820</u>	<u>2,820</u>	<u>2,992</u>
Net position at end of period	<u>\$2,404</u>	<u>\$2,510</u>	<u>\$2,643</u>	<u>\$2,820</u>	<u>\$2,992</u>	<u>\$2,896</u>	<u>\$3,060</u>
Net position of the General Fund at end of period....	\$99	\$134	\$127	\$143	\$165	\$143	\$198

* These figures include changes required by GASB 65.

Selected Figures Excluding Effects of GASB 31

Statement No. 31 of The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB 31), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools (“GASB 31”) requires investments, but not liabilities or mortgage loans, held by governmental entities to be reported at fair market value on the balance sheet with changes in fair market value to be included as adjustments to revenues in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. The following summary excludes the effects of GASB 31 and is subject to the qualifications set forth in the previous paragraph.

	Year ended June 30					Six Months Ended	
	(in millions)					December 31	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013*</u>	<u>2014*</u>	<u>2015*</u>	<u>2016*</u>	<u>2015*</u>	<u>2016*</u>
	<i>(Not included in independent accountants' report)</i>						
Memorandum Only – Combined totals							
Excess of revenues over expenses							
excluding GASB 31 adjustments.....	\$78	\$97	\$128	\$160	\$168	\$78	\$76
Net position at end of period							
excluding GASB 31 adjustments.....	\$2,402	\$2,506	\$2,634	\$2,794	\$3,018	\$2,920	\$3,081
Net position of the General Fund							
at end of period excluding							
GASB 31 adjustments	\$107	\$142	\$133	\$120	\$188	\$164	\$219

* These figures include changes required by GASB 65.

The GASB 31 valuation adjustments to investments owned by the Authority consist of unrealized gains or losses necessary to report investment assets at fair market value on the specified measurement date.

Prior and Anticipated Financings of the Authority

As of December 31, 2016 the Authority had approximately \$4.4 billion of notes and bonds outstanding (see Appendix A). Subsequent to such date, the Authority issued (or currently expects to issue) the following notes and bonds, if any, in addition to the Offered Bonds:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Par Amount</u>	<u>Issuance Date</u>
Rental Housing Bonds, 2017 Series A-Non-AMT	\$28,160,000	March 14, 2017
Rental Housing Bonds, 2017 Series B-Non-AMT	\$17,030,000	June 13, 2017
Rental Housing Bonds, 2017 Series C-Non-AMT	approximately \$17,250,000	approximately July of 2017

Investments

Moneys in the General Fund may be invested by the Authority in (i) obligations or securities which are lawful investments for fiduciaries as set forth in Section 2.2-4519 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, (ii) any investments and deposits authorized by Sections 2.2-4500 through 2.2-4519 of the Code of Virginia 1950, as amended, permitting the investment of the funds of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, such as the Authority, in certain other types of investments, and (iii) any other investments permitted under any bond resolution or trust indenture of the Authority which, when acquired, have, or are general obligations of issuers who have, long-term ratings of at least AA or Aa or the highest short-term ratings, as applicable, by two rating agencies, one of which shall be Moody's or Standard & Poor's or any successor thereto. Moneys pledged pursuant to a bond resolution or trust indenture of the Authority may be invested in any manner permitted by such bond resolution or trust indenture. Investment decisions are made by the Authority's staff. It is the Authority's current investment policy not to (i) invest long-term those moneys expected to be utilized in the short-term or (ii) effect leverage transactions (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements or other borrowings) for the principal purpose of profiting from changes in interest rates. The Authority reserves the right to modify its investment policy from time to time.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority's current investment portfolio consists principally of direct or indirect obligations of the United States of America or of its agencies and instrumentalities, including but not limited to organizations such as Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae (collectively, "Federal Obligations"), corporate notes, bonds (including municipal bonds) and debentures, asset backed securities, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and commercial paper, all of which satisfy the requirements in the above referenced Sections of the Code of Virginia (see footnote 5 of the Authority's financial statements attached hereto as Appendix A). The secondary market for investments which are not Federal Obligations has been in the past and may be in the future very illiquid. No assurances can be given that such investments can be sold prior to maturity or, if sold, can be sold at a price which is not materially less than the Authority's capital investment in such investment.

Footnote 5(b) of the Authority's financial statements attached hereto as Exhibit A sets forth a combined statement of the credit risk of the Authority's investments in the General Fund and under its bond resolutions, which overall is concentrated in Money Market Securities, Agency Mortgage Backed Securities and Reverse Repurchase Agreements. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority had \$524,809,452 invested in Agency Mortgage Backed Securities, all of which were Ginnie Mae securities. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority's counterparties in the Reverse Repurchase Agreements category were as follows:

<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
Cantor Fitzgerald	<u>\$525,000,000</u>
	\$525,000,000

Such Reverse Repurchase Agreements are collateralized on a daily basis, generally with U.S. Treasury and agency securities, at a level equal to 102% of the market value thereof.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority's counterparties in the Money Market Securities category were as follows:

<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
Toyota Motor Credit	\$ 74,883,333.33
US Bank Commercial Paper	\$214,199,166.00
Community Capital Bank	<u>\$ 4,000,000.00</u>
	\$293,082,499.33

The Common Fund

The Authority operates a non-regulated, internal only, pooled investment fund (the "Common Fund") consisting at present of various investments with maturity dates not later than 366 days from the date any such investment is allocated to the Common Fund. At present, all of such investments are investments permitted by the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution, and the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution.

The shares of the Common Fund represent an undivided interest in the investments comprising the Common Fund. The Authority's investment accounting system allocates shares of the Common Fund to various funds of the Authority, including Investment Obligations of the Offered Bonds and the Currently Outstanding Bonds, pro rata based upon the amounts

invested in the Common Fund. It is expected that a substantial portion of the Investment Obligations of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, Homeownership Mortgage Bonds and Rental Housing Bonds will be comprised of Common Fund shares.

General Fund and Other Net Assets

The General Fund contains the net assets of the Authority not pledged as security under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, Rental Housing Bonds Resolution or Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution. The General Fund is used to pay the operating expenses of the Authority and is a source of payment for all general obligations of the Authority, including the Offered Bonds, although it is not specifically pledged to secure the Offered Bonds. Moneys comprising the General Fund's net assets may be used for any lawful purpose of the Authority. The Authority expects to continue to pay its general operating expenses from the General Fund and to maintain the General Fund's net asset position at a level determined to be appropriate by the Authority. No assurance can be given that moneys will be available in the General Fund for payment of debt service on the Offered Bonds at any particular time.

The Authority has conducted and continues to conduct various subsidized mortgage loan programs financed or supported by the net assets of the Authority, including the net assets of the General Fund. Each mortgage loan so financed or supported is herein referred to as a "Subsidized Mortgage Loan." A mortgage loan is a Subsidized Mortgage Loan if the effective interest rate thereon is at or below the effective cost of the capital (debt or net asset) of the Authority so financing such mortgage loan. For a Subsidized Mortgage Loan financed with net assets, the effective cost of such net assets is assumed to be the effective cost that the Authority would have paid (at the time of the issuance of the Authority's commitment to finance such Subsidized Mortgage Loan) to finance such Subsidized Mortgage Loan with debt capital on which interest is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Prior to July 1, 2005, the Authority made available the amount of \$275.7 million for Subsidized Mortgage Loans, principally for the elderly, disabled, homeless and other low income persons. The Authority implemented, beginning July 1, 2005, a new methodology for determining the amount of its net assets that will be used to provide reduced interest rates for Subsidized Mortgage Loans and to provide grants and otherwise subsidize its programs (the "Subsidized Programs"). Under this methodology as currently in effect, the annual amount of the Authority's net assets to be dedicated, on a present value basis as determined by the Authority, to provide reduced interest rates or other support for Subsidized Mortgage Loans or to otherwise provide housing grants and subsidies under its programs, including bond financed programs, shall be equal to 40% of the average of the Authority's excess revenue (as unadjusted for the effect of GASB 31 and 53) for the preceding five fiscal years (the "Percentage Amount"). Annual allocations that are unused are carried forward for use in subsequent fiscal years. Such annual amounts will, in effect, represent the present values of the costs to the Authority to finance (at interest rates below the Authority's capital costs as described above) or otherwise support the Subsidized Mortgage Loans and to provide grants and other housing subsidies. This use of net assets is expected to reduce the amount available to the Authority for payment of its obligations (including Bond Amounts) or for other purposes permitted by the Act. The principal amount of Subsidized Mortgage Loans that will be available at reduced interest rates under this methodology will vary depending on such factors as the amount of the interest rate reductions and the expected lives of the Subsidized Mortgage Loans. Furthermore, the use of such annual amounts for grants or other subsidies will affect such principal amount of the Subsidized Mortgage Loans. The amounts to be made available under this methodology in the future will be subject to review by the Authority of the impact thereof on its financial position. The Authority has financed and expects to finance some, but not all, of such Subsidized Mortgage Loans, in whole or in part, with funds under its various bond resolutions. The total of the annual amounts used or expected to be made available for Subsidized Programs under this methodology from fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2018 is \$286 million. In prior years, the Authority has allocated most of the Percentage Amount for Subsidized Mortgage Loans. However, the Authority expects to increase the proportion of the Percentage Amount that will be made available for grants in future years. In the future, the Authority may allocate all of the Percentage Amount for grants. Grants have a more immediate negative impact on the Authority's excess revenue because grants are expensed in the year made whereas the cost of Subsidized Loans is spread over the expected lives of the Subsidized Loans, although the long term negative impact on the Authority's excess revenues is expected to be the same.

The Authority may, in its discretion, apply net assets in excess of the Percentage Amount for its Subsidized Programs or may change the Percentage Amount or methodology for calculating the amount of net assets to be made available for Subsidized Mortgage Loans, grants and other subsidies. In addition to the Percentage Amount, the Authority has also allocated \$10 million annually for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018, for (i) public housing developments assisted under HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration Program and (ii) housing assistance for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities. No assurance can be given that the Authority will not apply additional net assets in excess of the Percentage Amount for existing or new Subsidized Programs in the current or future fiscal years or as to the amount of net assets that may be so applied.

As of December 31, 2016, approximately \$62 million aggregate principal balance of multi-family mortgage loans financed by General Fund net assets was outstanding. As of December 31, 2016, all of such multi-family mortgage loans were current in their payments, except 2 mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$390,000 that were delinquent. As of December 31, 2016, the Authority did not own any multi-family developments as a result of foreclosure which had been financed, in whole or in part, with General Fund net assets. As of December 31, 2016, approximately \$539.2 million aggregate principal balance of single family mortgage loans financed by General Fund net assets (including approximately \$466.8 million of such loans securitized through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held in the General Fund) was outstanding; 5.9% of such single family mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$31.5 million

were two or more months delinquent in monthly payments; and 1.7% of such single family mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$9 million were in foreclosure.

The Authority has a \$100 million revolving credit agreement (the "Bank of America Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A. ("Bank of America") to provide a source of immediately available funds for the general corporate purposes of the Authority, including, at the option of the Authority, the payment of the purchase price of bonds which are tendered but are not remarketed. Upon submission of a completed and duly executed request for advance, the Authority may draw funds under the Bank of America Agreement up to the maximum outstanding amount of \$100 million, provided that no default by the Authority under the Bank of America Agreement shall have occurred and be continuing. Defaults include (1) failure by the Authority to pay any amounts due under the Bank of America Agreement; (2) any representation or warranty made by the Authority in or pursuant to the Bank of America Agreement being incorrect or untrue in any material respect as of the date of the Bank of America Agreement or as of the date of any extension thereof; (3) any default by the Authority under any mortgage, indenture, contract, agreement, undertaking or instrument evidencing debt of the Authority that is not remedied within 30 days notice by the Authority to Bank of America and that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Authority or the ability of the Authority to perform its obligations under the Bank of America Agreement; (4) the bankruptcy of the Authority, certain acts of insolvency by the Authority, or the rendering of any final judgment against the Authority that remains unsatisfied for 60 days; (5) the assignment to the Authority of a rating by Moody's or Standard & Poor's below Baa or BBB, respectively, or a withdrawal by Moody's or Standard & Poor's of their applicable rating of the Authority; (6) failure by the Authority to comply with certain of its covenants in the Bank of America Agreement requiring the Authority (a) not to invest its own funds in a manner which could reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on the Authority or the ability of the Authority to perform its obligations under the Bank of America Agreement, (b) to submit financial records and information, including the Authority's official statements, to Bank of America, (c) to provide notice to Bank of America of any default by the Authority under the Bank of America Agreement or any default or other event under any instrument evidencing the Authority's debt that may result in the accelerating of the maturity of such debt and could have a material adverse effect on the Authority, (d) to provide notice to Bank of America of any material litigation pending or threatened against the Authority or of any initiative, referendum, or similar events reasonably expected to have any material adverse effect on the Authority, (e) to maintain adequate and proper books and records, (f) to use best efforts to maintain the Authority's existence and the Authority's rights and privileges material to its ability to repay obligations under the Bank of America Agreement, and (g) to comply with laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States; and (7) merger, consolidation or disposition of all or a substantial part of the Authority's property reasonably expected to result in any material adverse effect on the Authority. In the event of any default by the Authority under the Bank of America Agreement, Bank of America may terminate such Agreement and may demand immediate payment of any and all amounts drawn and outstanding thereunder. Any such demand may adversely affect the financial condition of the Authority, including its ability to use General Fund and other net assets to pay Bond Amounts, to the extent Assets and income therefrom are not sufficient to pay such Bond Amounts. The Bank of America Agreement will terminate on December 1, 2017 unless renewed by the Authority and Bank of America. All outstanding amounts are due and payable on the termination date. As of December 31, 2016, \$64 million was outstanding under the Bank of America Agreement.

The Authority from time to time issues notes to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (the "FHLB") under an Advances, Specific Collateral Pledge and Security Agreement for Nonmember Mortgagees dated September 27, 1995 (the "FHLB Agreement"). The proceeds of the notes issued to the FHLB or other qualifying assets are deposited with the FHLB and serve as collateral for the notes. Any such other collateral is periodically marked to market, and the Authority may be required to post additional collateral if the market value falls below thresholds specified in the FHLB Agreement. Each note may be redeemed at par at any time. The Authority has issued, and may from time to time hereafter issue, notes to the FHLB and utilize the proceeds thereof for any valid corporate purpose. Events of default under the FHLB Agreement include (1) any failure to pay when due the amounts owed under the notes or to perform any other obligation of the Authority under the FHLB Agreement; (2) any failure to maintain adequate qualifying collateral free of encumbrances; (3) bankruptcy and certain other acts of insolvency by the Authority; and (4) any material adverse change in the Authority's financial condition. In the event of any default by the Authority under the FHLB Agreement, the FHLB may demand immediate payment of any and all amounts outstanding under the notes and may take possession of and sell the collateral. If the collateral shall be insufficient to repay all amounts due under the FHLB Agreement, any such demand may adversely affect the financial condition of the Authority, including its ability to use General Fund and other net assets to pay Bond Amounts, to the extent that Assets and income therefrom are not sufficient to pay such Bond Amounts.

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VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis,
Basic Financial Statements, and
Supplementary Information

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(With Independent Auditors' Reports Thereon)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Table of Contents

	Page
Management’s Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)	1
Independent Auditors’ Report	11
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statements of Net Position – June 30, 2016 and 2015	13
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015	14
Statements of Cash Flows – Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015	15
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	17
Required Supplementary Information	
1 Retiree Healthcare Plan – Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan Valuation Date (unaudited)	50
Other Supplementary Information	
2 Combining Schedule of Net Position – June 30, 2016	51
3 Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Year Ended June 30, 2016	53
4 Combining Schedule of Net Position – June 30, 2015	54
5 Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Year Ended June 30, 2015	56
Independent Auditors’ Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	57

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Management of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (Authority) offers readers of its financial report this overview and analysis of the Authority's financial performance for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the Authority's basic financial statements, accompanying notes, and supplementary information, which follow this section.

Organization Overview

The Authority is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Commonwealth), created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act (Act) enacted by the General Assembly in 1972, as amended. The Act empowers the Authority to finance the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and ownership of affordable housing for home ownership or occupancy by low-or moderate-income Virginians. To raise funds for its mortgage loan operations, the Authority sells tax-exempt and taxable notes and bonds and mortgage backed securities to investors. The notes, bonds, and other indebtedness of the Authority are not obligations of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth is not liable for repayments of such obligations. Furthermore, as a self-sustaining organization, the Authority does not draw upon the general taxing authority of the Commonwealth. Operating revenues are generated primarily from interest on mortgage loans, program administration fees, and investment income.

In addition to its major mortgage loan programs, the Authority also administers, on a fee basis, various other programs related to its lending activities. Such programs include the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, which provides rental subsidies from federal funds, and the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, which awards income tax credits for the purpose of developing low-income multi-family housing projects. The Authority also funds Resources Enabling Affordable Community Housing in Virginia (REACH) initiatives, in which grants are made or the interest rates on loans are subsidized by the Authority, principally for the elderly, disabled, homeless, and other low-income persons. The amount of net position used to provide such grants or reduced interest rates on mortgage loans or otherwise subsidize its programs is determined by VHDA's Board of Commissioners. Effective fiscal year 2017 the amount will increase from 20% to 40%, of the average of the Authority's change in net position, as unadjusted for the effect of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools*, for the preceding five fiscal years. The amounts made available to provide reduced interest rates on mortgage loans or otherwise provide housing subsidies, including grants, under its programs are subject to review by the Authority of the impact on its financial position. The Authority finances some, but not all, of such subsidized mortgage loans, in whole or in part, with funds under its various bond resolutions.

Financial Statements

The basic financial statements consist of the Statements of Net Position, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, the Statements of Cash Flows and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all of the Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, presented in order of liquidity and using the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is presented as net position, and is displayed in three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted portion of net position; and unrestricted portion of net position. Net position is restricted when external constraints are placed upon their use, such as bond indentures, legal agreements or statutes. Over time, changes in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial status of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

The *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position* identifies all the Authority's revenues and expenses for the reporting period, distinguishing between operating and nonoperating activities. This statement measures the success of the Authority's operations over the past year and can be used to determine whether the Authority has successfully recovered all of its costs through mortgage loan income, investment income, externally funded programs and other revenue sources.

The *Statement of Cash Flows* provides information about the Authority's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. This statement reports cash transactions, including receipts, payments, and net changes resulting from operations, noncapital financing, capital financing, and investing activities. This statement provides information regarding the sources and uses of cash and the change in cash during the reporting period.

The *Notes to Basic Financial Statements* provide additional information that is essential for understanding financial data that may not be displayed on the face of the financial statements and as such, are an integral part of the Authority's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Overview

The Authority continues to maintain a strong financial position, with a net position of nearly \$3.0 billion that grew at a rate of 6.1% over the past twelve months. For the two most recent fiscal years, 2016 and 2015, the Authority has achieved its highest record of earnings, exceeding \$170 million per annum. Both Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (Standard & Poor's) and Moody's Investors Services (Moody's) rating agencies continue to rate the Authority with an AA+ issuer credit rating and Aa1 general obligation credit rating, respectively.

In its single family homeownership loan program, the Authority has been able to offer borrowers mortgage loans at affordable interest rates, financed through the issuance of taxable bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA). Participation in the FNMA Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Preferred Risk Sharing Program has allowed the Authority to finance single family mortgage loans without mortgage insurance and, unlike tax-exempt bonds, permits the funding of refinancing loans and loans to borrowers who are not first time homebuyers. Since the spring of 2015, the Authority has funded up to \$17.0 million to provide down-payment assistance grants for qualified first time homebuyers and has offered a new Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program that provides even more tax advantages to low or moderate income borrowers getting single family mortgage loans.

In its rental housing program, the Authority has continued to fund developments through the issuance of tax-exempt and taxable bonds. Tax-exempt financing is stable in both production and deal pipeline, in part due to increased use of REACH funds to make tax-exempt bond funded developments financially feasible. The financing of affordable rental housing projects funded with primarily taxable bonds is also stable. The Authority was recently approved to originate loans using a risk-share program whereby rental housing mortgage loans will be funded through the Federal Financing Bank and insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The viability of this program is currently under evaluation and if fully implemented, may allow the Authority access to lower cost of capital.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

The Authority's servicing efforts for its single family loan portfolio have been focused on working with single family mortgagors experiencing financial difficulties and mitigating potential foreclosure losses. The Authority has continued to offer various options, including loan modifications, to prevent foreclosure for otherwise responsible single family mortgagors encountering financial hardships. While employment levels, wages, and housing values have begun to recover in Virginia, challenges for the Authority's single family mortgagors are expected to continue. Additionally, the Authority has provided substantial support to the Commonwealth's housing policy priorities, and its homeownership education, underwriting and loss mitigation practices continue to help lessen delinquencies and foreclosures.

As part of servicing its multi-family loans, the Authority identifies at-risk developments in order to assess and mitigate the financial risk and to determine the amount to be included in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss for such developments. The Authority offers loss mitigation, including loan modifications, to mortgagors to reduce the risk of default and loss on the multi-family loans. As a result, the delinquencies and foreclosures on its multi-family mortgage loans have been maintained at relatively low levels.

While the Authority continues to face challenges from uncertainty in the financial markets affecting interest rates and the overall economic environment, the Authority's capital acquisition initiatives and loss mitigation practices have allowed the Authority to respond with new lending program opportunities and maintain a strong financial position.

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Single family loan originations totaled 5,130 loans for \$951.8 million in fiscal year 2016 compared to 3,688 loans for \$632.8 million for the same period last year, contributing an increase of 39.1% in units and 50.4% in dollars of mortgage loans. A substantial portion of the increase was related to the down-payment assistance grant program and MCC program introduced in the spring of 2015.

As of June 30, 2016, the Authority serviced 59,465 first and second single family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.5 billion. The outstanding balances of loans serviced, increased by \$385.1 million or 7.5% and the number of loans serviced increased by 2,444 loans or 4.3%, since June 30, 2015, primarily in the form of FNMA Risk Share mortgage loans and FHA insured mortgage loans that have been pooled into securities guaranteed by GMNA with corresponding uninsured second mortgage loans.

In fiscal year 2016, there were 431 single family foreclosures valued at \$50.2 million or 1.4% of the single family loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 508 foreclosures valued at \$59.9 million or 1.6% of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 68.1% somewhat mitigated the impact of loan losses. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on loan count averaged 10.4% for the fiscal year, compared to 11.4% a year ago. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on outstanding mortgage loan balances averaged 9.6% and 10.7% as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Delinquencies consist of first mortgage loans over 30 days past due, and foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Financing commitments for 4,489 multi-family housing units were made during the fiscal year, totaling \$369.9 million, compared to 4,163 units totaling \$353.0 million for the same period a year ago. Recapitalization and rehabilitation of developments within the Authority's existing multi-family portfolio using new taxable and tax-exempt financing and REACH funds provided the majority of the mortgage loan production.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

As of June 30, 2016, the Authority serviced 1,255 multi-family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.3 billion. Compared to June 30, 2015, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased by 73 while loan balances decreased by \$20.9 million or 0.6%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 0.7% and 0.9% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 1.2% or \$37.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 compared to 0.2% or \$6.9 million for the same period a year ago.

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Single family loan originations totaled 3,688 loans for \$632.8 million in fiscal year 2015 compared to 4,398 loans for \$756.6 million in fiscal year 2014, for a decrease of 16.1% in units and 16.4% in dollars. The decrease was related to the Rapid Refinance program the Authority offered from July to September in 2013 to allow our interest-only borrowers to refinance into a new 30-year fixed rate loan. Excluding the prior year Rapid Refinance production, which totaled \$188.6 million, the Authority's current production increased by \$64.8 million or 11.4% compared to prior year normal production without the Rapid Refinance program.

As of June 30, 2015, the Authority serviced 57,021 first and second single family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.1 billion. The outstanding balances of mortgage loans serviced, increased by \$85.9 million or 1.7% and the number of mortgage loans serviced increased by 840 loans or 1.5%, since June 30, 2014, primarily in the form of FNMA Risk Share mortgage loans and FHA insured mortgage loans with corresponding uninsured second mortgage loans.

In fiscal year 2015, there were 508 foreclosures valued at \$59.9 million or 1.6% of the single-family loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 690 foreclosures valued at \$84.4 million or 2.1% of outstanding mortgage loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 64.6% somewhat mitigated the impact of loan losses. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on loan count averaged 11.4% for the fiscal year, compared to 12.2% the prior fiscal year. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on outstanding loan balances averaged 10.7% and 11.7% for the year ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Delinquencies consist of first mortgage loans over 30 days past due, and foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Financing commitments for 4,163 multi-family housing units were made during the year, totaling \$353.0 million, compared to 3,663 units totaling \$223.2 million for the same period a year ago. Rehabilitation of properties within the Authority's multi-family portfolio using taxable and tax-exempt funding and REACH funds and preservation of existing mortgage loans through extended period re-financings provided the majority of the production.

As of June 30, 2015, the Authority serviced 1,328 multi-family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.4 billion. Compared to June 30, 2014, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased by 50 while loan balances decreased by \$29.7 million or 0.9%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged .9% and 1.4% in the year ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.2% or \$6.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2015 compared to 0.3% or \$8.9 million for the same period in the prior fiscal year.

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Cash is held by the trustees and banks in depository accounts and investments for a variety of purposes, including: debt service funds required by bond resolutions, escrow and reserve funds held for the benefit of single-family

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

mortgagors and multi-family developments, funding for new mortgage loan originations, working capital for operating costs of the Authority, governmental funds held for disbursement toward Section 8 developments, and other funds held in a fiduciary capacity to support other housing initiatives. Monies on deposit in banks located in Virginia are collateralized pursuant to the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act of the Code of Virginia.

Investment objectives are to invest all monies at favorable rates to maximize returns while maintaining short-term liquidity and to manage investments in a prudent manner to enable the Authority to fulfill its financial commitments. Precautions are taken to minimize the risk associated with investments, including monitoring creditworthiness of the investment, as determined by ratings provided by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, concentration risk, and maturity risk.

The Authority enters into forward sales transactions to hedge changes in the fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments to originate mortgage loans, particularly when such mortgage loans are expected to be pooled into securities guaranteed by GNMA or FNMA. The Authority does not enter into short sales or futures transactions for which a bona fide hedging purpose has not been established.

Mortgage and other loan receivables represent the Authority's principal assets. Mortgage loans are financed through a combination of proceeds of notes and bonds, GNMA and FNMA guaranteed mortgage loan securitizations, and net position accumulated since inception. Mortgage loan payments received from mortgagors are used to pay debt service due on outstanding bonds and mortgage backed securities.

The largest component of the Authority's liabilities is outstanding bonds payable, the majority of which is fixed rate to maturity dates that may extend into the future as much as forty years. The Authority continues to maintain strong long-term ratings of Aa1 from Moody's and AA+ from Standard & Poor's for its general credit rating as well as all bond resolutions other than the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds resolution, which is rated Aaa and AAA, by Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively.

Net position is comprised of net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted portions of net position. *Net investment in capital assets* represents office buildings, land, furniture and equipment, and vehicles, less the outstanding applicable debt. *Restricted portion of net position* represents the portion of net position held in trust accounts for the benefit of the respective bond owners, subject to the requirements of the various bond resolutions. *Unrestricted portion of net position* represents a portion of net position that has been designated for a broad range of initiatives, such as administration of the HCV program, support for REACH initiatives, contributions to bond issues, working capital, future operating and capital expenditures, and general financial support to the Authority's loan programs.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Condensed Statements of Net Position (unaudited)

(In millions)

	June 30		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,027.6	629.0	482.4
Investments	512.4	526.5	256.3
Mortgage loans held for sale	174.4	143.8	31.2
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	6,202.0	6,611.4	7,097.6
Other assets	108.6	130.2	128.9
Total assets	8,025.0	8,040.9	7,996.4
Notes and bonds payable, net	4,765.5	4,963.4	5,089.0
Other liabilities	267.5	257.2	263.8
Total liabilities	5,033.0	5,220.6	5,352.8
Net investment in capital assets	14.4	8.7	6.4
Restricted by bond indentures	2,826.0	2,682.3	2,509.9
Unrestricted	151.6	129.3	127.3
Total net position	\$ 2,992.0	2,820.3	2,643.6

June 30, 2016 Compared to June 30, 2015

Total assets decreased \$15.9 million, or 0.2% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents and investments, combined, increased \$384.5 million, or 33.3% from the prior year as a result of an increase in the amount of single family loans pooled into mortgage backed securities and held as collateral on a credit facility with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. Mortgage loans held for sale and mortgage and other loans receivables, net, decreased by \$378.8 million, or 5.6%, primarily the result of securitizations of single family loans through GNMA and FNMA.

Total liabilities decreased \$187.6 million, or 3.6% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$197.9 million or 4.0%, due primarily to bond redemptions and scheduled principal repayments. For the fiscal year, the Authority issued \$234.2 million in rental housing bonds and \$291.0 million in commonwealth mortgage bonds. Additionally, \$26.0 million of draws and \$46.0 million in repayments were made on the notes and lines of credit to net to a \$20.0 million pay down for the fiscal year ended. Bond principal pay downs and redemptions totaled \$703.1 million, and included bond redemptions of \$431.7 million. Proceeds from the rental housing bond group and GNMA and FNMA mortgage loan securitizations were the principal sources of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2,992.0 million, representing an increase in net position of \$171.7 million, and a 6.1% return over the preceding twelve months. As of June 30, 2016, net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, was \$14.4 million. Net position restricted by bond resolutions totaled

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

\$2,826.0 million, an increase of \$143.7 million, or 5.4% from the prior year. Unrestricted net position totaled \$151.6 million, an increase of \$22.3 million, or 17.2%.

June 30, 2015 Compared to June 30, 2014

Total assets increased \$44.5 million, or 0.6% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents and investments, combined, increased \$416.8 million, or 56.4% from the prior year. Mortgage loans held for sale and mortgage and other loans receivables, net, decreased by \$373.6 million, or 5.2%, primarily as a result of more securitizations of mortgage loans through GNMA and FNMA than the prior year.

Total liabilities decreased \$132.2 million, or 2.5% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$125.6 million or 2.5%, due primarily to bond redemptions and scheduled principal repayments. For the fiscal year, the Authority issued \$212.5 million in Rental Housing Bonds and \$120.4 million in Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds. Additionally, \$485.6 million of draws and \$178.0 million in repayments were made on the notes and lines of credit to net to \$307.6 million used for the year ended. Bond principal pay downs and redemptions totaled \$766.2 million, and included bond redemptions of \$481.1 million. Proceeds from the Rental Housing Bond group, the Commonwealth Mortgage Bond group, and GNMA and FNMA mortgage loan securitizations were the principal sources of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2,820.3 million, representing an increase in net position of \$176.7 million, up 6.7% from the prior year. As of June 30, 2015, net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, was \$8.7 million. Net position restricted by bond resolutions totaled \$2,682.3 million, an increase of \$172.4 million, or 6.9% from the prior year. Unrestricted net position totaled \$129.3 million, an increase of \$2.0 million, or 1.6%.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (unaudited)

(In millions)

	Year ended June 30		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues:			
Interest on mortgage and other loans	\$ 371.2	411.0	439.9
Pass-through grants received	117.4	119.1	119.7
Housing Choice Voucher program income	6.2	5.9	9.8
Other operating revenues	59.3	33.9	28.9
Total operating revenues	554.1	569.9	598.3
Operating expenses:			
Interest on notes and bonds payable	178.5	197.4	222.9
Pass-through grants disbursed	117.4	119.1	119.7
Housing Choice Voucher program expense	6.1	8.0	8.7
Other operating expenses	100.4	96.6	125.3
Total operating expenses	402.4	421.1	476.6
Operating income	151.7	148.8	121.7
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income, net	24.7	27.0	13.7
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(4.7)	0.9	(2.6)
Total nonoperating revenues, net	20.0	27.9	11.1
Change in net position	\$ 171.7	176.7	132.8

The principal determinants of the Authority's change in net position (more commonly referred to as net revenues) are operating revenues less operating expenses plus nonoperating revenues, net.

Operating revenues consist primarily of interest earnings on mortgage loans and operating expenses consist predominantly of interest expense on notes and bonds payable and operating expenses of the Authority. Nonoperating revenues consist of investment income which includes realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments and investment derivatives.

Fiscal Year 2016

Operating revenues decreased \$15.8 million or 2.8% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to interest on mortgage and other loans, which decreased by \$39.8 million or 9.7%. Contributing factors were lower mortgage loan balances due to the increase usage of single family loan securitizations and a lower average interest rate of 4.7% on the remaining single family loan balances. The reduction in mortgage interest income was offset

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

by increased revenue from gains on single family loan sales and mortgage servicing income from securitized mortgage loans included in other operating revenues, which increased \$25.4 million or 74.9%.

Operating expenses for the fiscal year decreased \$18.7 million or 4.4% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily the net effect of a reduction in interest on notes and bonds payable of \$18.9 million or 9.6%, due to a decrease in overall debt and a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding offset by an increase in other operating expenses of \$3.8 million or 3.9%, due primarily to the cost of down-payment assistance grants awarded under the REACH Program.

Nonoperating revenues, net, decreased \$7.9 million from the prior year, due to unrealized losses on investment derivatives.

Fiscal Year 2015

Operating revenues decreased \$28.4 million or 4.7% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to interest on mortgage and other loans, which decreased by \$28.9 million or 6.6%. Contributing factors were lower mortgage loan balances that resulted from single family loan securitizations and a lower average interest rate on remaining mortgage loan balances.

Operating expenses decreased \$55.5 million or 11.6% from the prior year due primarily to interest expense on notes and bonds payable which decreased \$25.5 million or 11.4%, due to a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding. Other operating expenses decreased \$28.7 million or 22.9% over the prior year, primarily due to reductions in the provision for loan losses and lower bond issuance costs from decreased issuances.

Nonoperating revenues, net, increased \$16.8 million from the prior year, due to increases in investment income.

Other Economic Factors

The Authority's mortgage loan financing activities are sensitive to the general level of involvement of the federal government in the housing and capital markets, the general level of interest rates, the interest rates and other characteristics of the Authority's mortgage loans compared to mortgage loan products available in the conventional mortgage loan markets, and the availability of affordable housing in the Commonwealth. The availability of long-term tax-exempt and taxable financing on favorable terms and the ability to securitize loans through GNMA and FNMA are key elements in providing the funding necessary for the Authority to continue its mortgage loan financing activities.

The Authority's main sources of revenues include mortgage loan interest and investment interest income. Short-term investment rates in the United States have declined sharply from a peak of approximately 5.0% in February 2007 to 0.2% in June 2016 and in June 2015.

Delinquency and foreclosure rates in the single family mortgage loan portfolio, and to a lesser extent the multi-family mortgage loan portfolio, are influenced by unemployment and underemployment. Virginia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.7% and 4.9% in June 2016 and 2015, respectively. Virginia underemployment rates, which include those no longer seeking employment and those employed only part-time who desire full-time work, were 9.3% and 10.0% in the twelve months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
June 30, 2016 and 2015

Additional Information

Questions about this report or additional information can be obtained by visiting the Authority's Web site, www.vhda.com, or contacting the Finance Division of the Authority.



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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Commissioners
Virginia Housing Development Authority:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Virginia Housing Development Authority as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan Valuation Date on pages 1–10 and 49 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority’s basic financial statements. The supplementary information included on Schedules 2 through 5 on pages 50 through 55 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information included in Schedules 2 through 5 on pages 50 through 55 is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 13, 2016 on our consideration of the Authority’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

September 13, 2016

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Net Position

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Assets	2016	2015
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	\$ 1,027,561,804	628,966,967
Investments (note 5)	2,519,688	53,302,864
Interest receivable – investments	2,013,198	1,627,969
Mortgage loans held for sale (note 1)	174,398,370	143,827,413
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net (note 4)	175,342,656	183,012,480
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	28,789,834	30,020,880
Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	109,032	372,463
Other real estate owned (note 1)	24,788,006	54,240,173
Other assets	11,987,778	8,977,932
Total current assets	<u>1,447,510,366</u>	<u>1,104,349,141</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments (note 5)	509,853,610	473,202,341
Mortgage and other loans receivable (note 4)	6,242,352,882	6,658,972,508
Less allowance for loan loss	178,122,040	193,855,857
Less net loan discounts	37,540,656	36,688,923
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	6,026,690,186	6,428,427,728
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$37,537,944 and \$34,357,378 respectively (note 6)	25,375,900	26,326,725
Other assets	15,502,946	8,664,427
Total noncurrent assets	<u>6,577,422,642</u>	<u>6,936,621,221</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 8,024,933,008</u>	<u>8,040,970,362</u>
Liabilities and Net Position		
Current liabilities:		
Notes and bonds payable (note 7)	\$ 901,502,903	705,216,781
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	48,277,920	57,041,623
Escrows (note 8)	35,264,259	39,851,244
Derivative instruments (note 9)	5,089,335	224,949
Accounts payable and other liabilities (note 10)	40,303,651	18,361,710
Total current liabilities	<u>1,030,438,068</u>	<u>820,696,307</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable, net (note 7)	3,864,032,415	4,258,230,476
Project reserves (notes 8 and 14)	118,787,264	123,338,279
Other liabilities (notes 10, 12, and 14)	19,731,990	18,420,214
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>4,002,551,669</u>	<u>4,399,988,969</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,032,989,737</u>	<u>5,220,685,276</u>
Net position (notes 1 and 11):		
Net investment in capital assets	14,356,199	8,706,218
Restricted by bond indentures	2,825,966,445	2,682,279,255
Unrestricted	151,620,627	129,299,613
Total net position	<u>2,991,943,271</u>	<u>2,820,285,086</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 8,024,933,008</u>	<u>8,040,970,362</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Operating revenues:		
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 371,212,630	410,963,882
Pass-through grant awards (note 1)	117,399,381	119,085,683
Housing Choice Voucher program administrative income (note 1)	6,189,835	5,886,932
Other real estate owned income	7,003,999	8,867,929
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	12,161,083	5,019,337
Gains on sale of single family mortgage loans	16,354,541	2,312,605
Mortgage servicing fees net of guaranty fees	13,509,023	9,484,256
Other	10,316,012	8,295,281
	554,146,504	569,915,905
Operating expenses:		
Interest on notes and bonds payable	178,508,284	197,409,725
Salaries and related employee benefits (notes 12 and 13)	44,042,059	39,697,673
General operating expenses	40,614,966	28,705,689
Note and bond expenses	958,315	1,189,198
Bond issuance expenses	3,701,004	2,133,256
Pass-through grants expenses (note 1)	117,399,381	119,085,683
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses (note 1)	6,099,153	8,005,369
Servicing release premiums and other servicing costs	7,066,536	6,341,372
Other real estate owned expenses	4,732,727	5,925,460
Losses on other real estate owned (note 1)	3,480,731	14,283,486
Provision for loan losses (note 1)	(4,126,638)	(1,705,169)
	402,476,518	421,071,742
Operating income	151,669,986	148,844,163
Nonoperating revenues (losses):		
Investment income (note 10)	24,651,932	27,016,648
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments (note 9)	(4,864,386)	562,723
Other, net	200,653	270,490
	19,988,199	27,849,861
Change in net position	171,658,185	176,694,024
Total net position, beginning of year	2,820,285,086	2,643,591,062
Total net position, end of year	\$ 2,991,943,271	2,820,285,086

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash payments for mortgage and other loans	\$ (1,201,553,022)	(861,060,605)
Principal repayments on mortgage and other loans	710,228,720	670,163,200
Sale of mortgage loans	769,109,513	262,061,895
Interest received on mortgage and other loans	355,182,226	384,921,647
Pass-through grant awards received	117,399,381	119,085,683
Pass-through grant awards disbursed	(117,399,381)	(119,085,683)
Housing Choice Voucher payments received	7,022,094	2,883,766
Housing Choice Voucher payments disbursed	(6,879,271)	(5,074,489)
Escrow and project reserve payments received	229,204,165	284,904,286
Escrow and project reserve payments disbursed	(238,341,921)	(286,279,314)
Other operating revenues	51,407,115	25,225,263
Cash received for loan origination fees	4,537,837	5,659,029
Cash paid for loan premiums	(9,033,993)	(5,490,038)
Cash payments for salaries and related benefits	(43,466,252)	(39,402,671)
Cash payments for general operating expenses	(17,520,644)	(26,663,498)
Cash payments for servicing release premiums and guaranty fees	(15,937,010)	(9,480,075)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	47,303,388	35,929,232
Disposition of other real estate owned property	2,271,272	2,942,469
	643,534,217	441,240,097
Net cash provided by operating activities		
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes and bonds	551,250,012	818,494,857
Principal payments on notes and bonds	(749,091,998)	(944,208,569)
Interest payments on notes and bonds	(187,341,942)	(204,582,334)
Cash payments for bond issuance expenses	(3,701,004)	(2,133,256)
	(388,884,932)	(332,429,302)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities		
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchases of property, furniture, and equipment	(2,427,591)	(4,781,779)
Proceeds from the sale of property, furniture and equipment	7,452	—
	(2,420,139)	(4,781,779)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(2,775,743)	(2,240,651)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investments	128,985,736	35,048,337
Interest received on investments	20,155,698	9,696,246
	146,365,691	42,503,932
Net cash provided by investing activities		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	398,594,837	146,532,948
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	628,966,967	482,434,019
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end year	\$ 1,027,561,804	628,966,967

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 151,669,986	148,844,163
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, furniture, and equipment	3,372,270	3,031,385
Bond issuance costs	3,701,004	2,133,256
Interest on notes and bonds payable	178,508,284	197,409,725
Increase in mortgage loans held for sale	(30,570,957)	(112,659,513)
Decrease in mortgage and other loans receivable	316,322,126	209,240,046
Decrease in allowance for loan loss	(15,733,817)	(6,046,475)
Increase/(decrease) in net loan discounts	851,733	(3,740,132)
Decrease in interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	1,231,046	2,115,471
Decrease/(increase) in other real estate owned	29,452,167	(3,803,149)
Decrease in Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	—	(188,369)
Decrease/(increase) in Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	263,431	(372,463)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(9,848,365)	3,382,222
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	23,253,717	2,945,566
Decrease in escrows and project reserves	(8,938,408)	(1,051,636)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 643,534,217	441,240,097
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activity:		
Increase in other real estate owned as a result of loan foreclosures	\$ 48,137,291	52,980,121
Decrease in mortgage and other loans receivable from transferring loans to MBS securities retained as investments	\$ 107,967,324	286,707,136

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

The Virginia Housing Development Authority (Authority) was created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, as amended (Act) enacted by the 1972 Session of the Virginia General Assembly. The Act empowers the Authority, among other authorized activities, to finance the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and ownership of housing intended for occupancy or ownership, or both, by families of low or moderate income. Mortgage loans are generally financed by the proceeds of notes, bonds, or other debt obligations of the Authority or by Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) guaranteed mortgage backed securities (see note 1 (h) below). The notes, bonds and other debt obligations do not constitute a debt or grant or loan of credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Commonwealth), and the Commonwealth is not liable for the repayment of such obligations.

For financial reporting purposes, the Authority is a component unit of the Commonwealth. The accounts of the Authority, along with other component units, are combined to form the component units of the Commonwealth. The Authority reports all of its activities as one enterprise fund, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). See note 2 for further discussion.

(b) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The Authority utilizes the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting in preparing its basic financial statements where revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred. The accounts are organized on the basis of funds and groups of funds, which are set up in accordance with the Act and the various note and bond resolutions.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingencies at the date of the basic financial statements and revenues and expenses recognized during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Authority adopted GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* during the year ended June 30, 2016. GASB No. 72 provides guidance for determining fair value measurements and requires disclosures to be made about fair value measurements, the level of fair value hierarchy, and valuation techniques.

Fair value measurements not valued at net asset value using the practical expedient are categorized into a three-level hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the assets fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the classification is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset. Classification of assets within the

hierarchy considers the markets in which assets are traded and the reliability and transparency of the assumptions used to determine fair value. The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets in an active market.
- Level 2 - Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active and assets valued based on observable market data and market-corroborated inputs for similar instruments.
- Level 3 - Valuation is based upon various techniques that use assumptions that are not observable in the market and are significant to the fair value measurement.

In determining which hierarchy level a financial instrument is classified, the Authority considers all available information, including observable market data and indications of market liquidity. Assets and liabilities that are valued at fair value on a recurring basis include investments, and derivative instruments. Assets that are measured on a non-recurring basis include other real estate owned and mortgage loans held for sale as these are carried at the lower of cost or market.

(e) Investments

Our investments include various debt and asset backed securities which are reported at fair value on the Statements of Net Position, with changes in fair value recognized in investment income in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The fair value of the debt securities are derived from management's review of third party pricing services that use various models that are based on quoted market prices when available or on adjusted values in relation to observable prices on similar investments. The fair value of assets backed securities which include agency-mortgage backed securities are also derived from management's review of third party pricing services that use various models that are based on quoted market prices when available or on adjusted values in relation to observable prices on similar investments.

(f) Derivative Instruments

Forward sales securities commitments are utilized to hedge changes in fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments to originate mortgage loans. At June 30, 2016, the Authority had outstanding 33 forward sales transactions with a \$421.4 million notional amount with four counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service) as shown in note 9. The forward sales contacts will settle by September 21, 2016. These contracts are treated as investment derivative instruments in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*.

(g) Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans originated or acquired with the intent to sell on the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair values of the loans are based on observable market prices for

A-19

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

similar instruments traded on the secondary mortgage loan markets. The Authority's portfolio of mortgage loans held for sale is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Any gains or losses on loan sales are reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

(h) Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable

Mortgage and other loans receivable are stated at their unpaid principal balance, net of premiums and discounts and an allowance for loan losses. Pricing premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized, using the interest method, over the contractual life of the loans as an adjustment to yield. The interest method is computed on a loan-by-loan basis and any unamortized premiums and discounts on loans fully repaid or restructured are recognized as income in the year in which such loans are repaid or restructured.

The Authority is an authorized issuer of GNMA and FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). Through the MBS programs, GNMA and FNMA guarantee securities that are backed by pools of mortgage loans originated or purchased by the Authority. These mortgage loan securitizations are treated as sales for accounting and reporting purposes. Upon the sale, the Authority no longer recognizes the mortgage loans receivable in the Statements of Net Position.

(i) Allowance for Loan Losses

The Authority provides for losses when a specific need for an allowance is identified. The provision for loan losses charged or credited to operating expense is the amount necessary, in management's judgment, to maintain the allowance at a level it believes sufficient to cover losses in collection of loans. Estimates of future losses involve the exercise of management's judgment and assumptions with respect to future conditions. The principal factors considered by management in determining the adequacy of the allowance are the composition of the loan portfolio, historical loss experience and delinquency statistics, economic conditions, the value and adequacy of collateral, and the current level of the allowance. The allowance for loan losses was reduced by \$15,733,817 and \$6,046,475 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(j) Mortgage servicing rights

The Authority pays servicing release premiums when purchasing single family mortgage loans from participating lenders. These premiums are capitalized at cost and amortized over the estimated life of the related mortgage loans, if those mortgage loans are securitized through either GNMA or FNMA while the Authority remains the servicer of the loans. Unamortized mortgage servicing right costs were included in other assets and totaled \$9,488,770 and \$3,865,139 as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(k) Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned represents current investments in single family dwellings and multi-family developments, acquired primarily through foreclosure, and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated disposal costs. On a non-recurring basis, the properties' fair values are updated by comparing them to similar properties. The Authority's portfolio of real estate owned is classified as a Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Gains and losses from the disposition of other real estate owned are reported separately in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(l) Property, Furniture, and Equipment

Capital assets are capitalized at cost and depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which are 30 years for buildings, and from 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment, and 5 years for vehicles. The capitalization threshold for property, furniture, and equipment is \$1,000.

Certain costs associated with internally generated computer software are treated as capital assets in accordance with GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. The capitalization threshold for internally generated computer software is \$1,000,000. Once the software is ready for its intended use, these costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the software's expected useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(m) Bond Issuance Expense

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, bond issuance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

(n) Notes and Bonds Payable

Notes and bonds payable are stated at their unpaid balance less any unamortized premiums or discounts. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the lives of the issues using the interest method. The Authority generally has the right to specially redeem bonds, without premium, upon the occurrence of certain specified events, such as the prepayment of a mortgage loan. The Authority also has the right to optionally redeem the various bonds. The optional redemptions generally cannot be exercised until the bonds have been outstanding for approximately ten years. All issues generally have term bonds, which are subject to partial redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund installments.

(o) Retirement Plans

The Authority has three defined contribution retirement savings plans covering substantially all employees. Retirement expense is fully funded as incurred. To the extent terminating employees are less than 100% vested in the Authority's contributions, the unvested portion is forfeited and redistributed to the remaining participating employees.

The Authority also provides postretirement healthcare benefits under a defined benefit plan to all employees who have met the years of service requirement and who retire from the Authority on or after attaining age 55 or become permanently disabled.

(p) Compensated Absences

Authority employees are granted vacation and sick pay in varying amounts as services are provided. Employees may accumulate, subject to certain limitations, unused vacation and sick pay earned and, upon retirement, termination, or death, may be compensated for certain amounts at their then current rates of pay. The amount of vacation and sick pay recognized as expense is the amount earned each year.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(q) **Related Party Transactions**

The Authority provides split dollar life insurance as a form of compensation to retain talented key associates with the Authority.

(r) **Pass-Through Revenues and Expenses**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Tenant Based Section 8

The Authority serves as an administrator for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, consisting of the voucher program as well as other tenant-based assistance programs. The Authority requisitions Section 8 funds, makes disbursements of funds to eligible participants, and recognizes administrative fee income. Program income and program expenses that are recognized as pass-through grants, based upon the amount of allowable Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) disbursements, totaled \$65,242,961 and \$66,474,251 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Excess HAP or administrative funds disbursed to the Authority were also recorded as revenue and unrestricted net position in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and Statements of Net Position. Cumulative deficit of HAP funds totaled \$171,202 as of June 30, 2016 and a cumulative excess totaled \$39,533 as of June 30, 2015. Cumulative excess administrative funds totaled \$622,868 and \$361,330 as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. HUD monitors the utilization of these excess funds and adjusts funding levels prospectively to assure all funds are being used to serve as many families up to the number of vouchers authorized by the program.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Project Based Section 8

As the Commonwealth's administrator for HUD's Section 8 New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation program, the Authority requisitions Section 8 funds, makes disbursements of HAP funds to landlords of eligible multi-family developments, and recognizes administrative fee income.

The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$49,106,632 and \$51,459,263 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Authority also received Section 236 Interest Reduction Payments from HUD totaling \$2,055,631 and \$2,434,809 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Housing Counseling Assistance Program

The Authority serves as an administrator for 30 HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agencies in Virginia. The Housing Counseling Assistance Program provides counseling to consumers on seeking, financing, maintaining, renting, or owning a home. The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$865,555 and \$866,645 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling

The Authority is a grantee of NeighborWorks America, a national nonprofit organization created by the U.S. Congress to provide financial support, technical assistance, and training for community-based revitalization efforts. As a grantee in the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling program, the

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Authority assists nonprofit agencies by distributing NeighborWorks funds administered by the Authority. No activity occurred during the year ended June 30, 2016. The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$181,965 during the year ended June 30, 2015.

Emergency Homeowners Loan Program

The Authority is also a grantee of NeighborWorks America, for the Emergency Homeowners Loan Program which provides mortgage payment relief to eligible homeowners experiencing a decrease in income of at least 15%, directly resulting from involuntary unemployment or underemployment due to adverse economic conditions and/or a medical emergency. The Authority received and disbursed assistance of \$5,180 and \$22,260 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(s) **Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund & Housing Trust Fund**

The Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund (Fund), established by the 1988 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, uses funds provided by the Commonwealth in that Session to make loans and grants for a wide variety of housing initiatives. The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) develops the program guidelines and the Authority acts as administrator for the Fund. The balances associated with the Fund are recorded in assets and liabilities in the amounts of \$7,873,353 and \$7,155,884 as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Housing Trust Fund (Trust Fund), established by the 2013 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, uses funds provided by the Commonwealth in that Session to make loans and grants for a wide variety of housing initiatives. DHCD develops the program guidelines and the Authority acts as administrator for the Trust Fund. The balances associated with the Trust Fund are recorded in assets and liabilities in the amounts of \$4,030,345 and \$991,919 as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(t) **Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid short term instruments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase and are recorded at amortized cost.

(u) **Rebatable Arbitrage**

Rebatable arbitrage involves the investment of proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt debt in a taxable investment that yields a higher rate than the rate of the debt. This results in investment income in excess of interest costs. Federal law requires such income be rebated to the government if the yield from these earnings exceeds the effective yield on the related tax-exempt debt issued. Arbitrage must be calculated, reported and paid every five years or at maturity of the debt, whichever is earlier. However, the potential liability is calculated annually for financial reporting purposes.

(v) **Statements of Net Position**

The assets presented in the Statements of Net Position represent the total of similar accounts of the Authority's various groups (see note 2). Since the assets of certain of the groups are restricted by the related debt resolutions, the total does not indicate that the combined assets are available in any manner other than that provided for in the resolutions for the separate groups. When both restricted and

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

unrestricted resources are available for use, the Authority's policy is to use restricted resources first, and thereafter unrestricted resources as needed.

(w) Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

The Authority's Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally arise from financing the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and ownership of housing intended for occupancy and ownership, by families of low or moderate income. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

(x) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the June 30, 2015 financial statements to conform to the June 30, 2016 presentation.

(2) Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the Authority are presented in a single proprietary fund set of basic financial statements consisting of various programs. The Authority's activities include the following programs:

(a) General Operating Accounts

The General Operating Accounts consist of a group of accounts used to record the receipt of income not directly pledged to the repayment of specific notes and bonds and the payment of expenses related to the Authority's administrative functions.

(b) Rental Housing Bond Groups

The proceeds of the Rental Housing Bonds are used to finance construction and permanent mortgage loans on multi-family housing developments, as well as, temporary financing for other multi-family owned real estate and the financing of the Authority's office facilities.

(c) Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group

The proceeds of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds are used to purchase or make long-term mortgage loans to owner occupants of single-family dwellings, as well as, temporary financing for other single-family real estate owned.

(d) Homeownership Mortgage Bond Group

The Homeownership Mortgage Bond group was established to encompass the Authority's participation in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's New Issue Bond Program, which was created to assist state and local housing finance agencies in acquiring cost-effective mortgage loan capital. The proceeds of Homeownership Mortgage Bonds are used to purchase or make long-term mortgage loans to owner occupants of single family dwellings.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(3) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are primarily assets held for the benefit of the respective bond owners and include mortgage loans and investments. Certain assets are held on behalf of federal programs or housing initiatives of the Commonwealth.

Restricted assets as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	June 30	
	2016	2015
Restricted current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,024,267,548	626,822,158
Investments	—	38,051,981
Interest receivable - investments	525,302	177,284
Mortgage loans held for sale	174,398,370	143,827,413
Mortgage and other loans receivable	171,226,583	179,153,217
Interest receivable - mortgage and other loans	28,470,018	29,676,097
Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	109,032	372,463
Other real estate owned	23,433,596	52,092,689
Other assets	1,535,427	130,056
Total restricted current assets	1,423,965,876	1,070,303,358
Restricted noncurrent assets:		
Investments	504,898,305	470,335,739
Mortgage and other loans receivable	6,127,447,409	6,551,140,406
Less allowance for loan loss	151,018,087	167,209,042
Less net loan unamortized discounts	37,347,675	36,320,356
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	5,939,081,647	6,347,611,008
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$17,911,095 and \$17,245,178, respectively	11,799,096	12,495,725
Total restricted noncurrent assets	6,455,779,048	6,830,442,472
Total restricted assets	\$ 7,879,744,924	7,900,745,830

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(4) Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable

Substantially all mortgage and other loans receivable are secured by first liens on real property within the Commonwealth. The following are the interest rates and typical loan terms by loan program or bond group for the major loan programs:

<u>Loan program/bond group</u>	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Initial loan terms</u>
General Operating Accounts	0% to 8.30%	Thirty to forty years
Rental Housing Bond Group	0% to 13.11%	Thirty to forty years
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	0% to 10.61%	Thirty years
Homeownership Mortgage Bond Group	2.00% to 5.88%	Thirty years

Commitments to fund new loans were as follows at June 30, 2016:

	<u>Committed</u>
General Operating Loan Programs	\$ 468,307
Rental Housing Bond Group	289,392,227
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	413,647,058
Total	\$ <u>703,507,592</u>

(5) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash includes cash on hand and amounts in checking accounts, which are insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or are collateralized under provisions of the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was \$64,807,340 and \$48,488,000, respectively. The associated bank balance of the Authority's deposits was \$45,219,355 and \$44,263,688 at June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The difference between the carrying amount and the bank balance is due to outstanding checks, deposits in transit, and other reconciling items.

Cash equivalents include investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of purchase. Investments consist of U.S. government and agency securities, municipal tax-exempt securities, corporate notes, reverse repurchase agreements and various other investments for which there are no securities as evidence of the investment. Investments in the bond funds consist of those permitted by the various resolutions adopted by the Authority. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, total cash equivalents were \$962,754,464 and \$580,478,967, respectively.

Investments as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 are classified in the statements of net position as follows:

	<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Current investments	\$ 2,519,688	53,302,864
Noncurrent investments	<u>509,853,610</u>	<u>473,202,341</u>
Total investments	\$ <u>512,373,298</u>	<u>526,505,205</u>

The Investment of Public Funds Act of the Code of Virginia as well as the various bond resolutions establishes permitted investments for the Authority. Within the permitted statutory framework, the Authority's investment policy is to fully invest all monies and maximize the return thereon, by investing and managing investments in a prudent manner that will enable the Authority to fulfill its financial commitments. Approved investments include but are not limited to: direct obligations of the United States of America, direct obligations of any state or political subdivision of the United States of America, obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or other political subdivisions, bonds, debentures, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, swap contracts, futures contracts, and forward contracts. No more than 3.0% of the Authority's total assets may be invested in any one entity and no more than 10% of the Authority's total assets can be invested in repurchase agreement transactions maturing in less than one month. Such agreements must be collateralized with U.S. Treasury or Agency securities with a market value at least equal to 102% of the principal amount of the agreement.

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Authority's investment policy is to generally hold all investments to maturity and to limit the length of an investment at purchase, to coincide with expected timing of its use.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market rates of interest will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments with interest rates that are fixed for longer periods are likely to be subject to more variability in their fair values as a result of future changes in interest rates. As a means of communicating interest rate risk, the Authority has elected the segmented time distribution method of disclosure, which requires the grouping of investment cash flows into sequential time periods in tabular form.

A-23

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

As of June 30, 2016, the Authority had the following investments (including cash equivalents) and maturities:

Investment type	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 500,000,000	—	—	—	500,000,000
Municipal securities	8,146,745	2,692,326	—	—	10,839,071
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	7,473,311	7,473,311
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	1,107,480	498,580,493	499,687,973
Money market securities	403,379,196	—	—	—	403,379,196
Agency discount notes	49,971,605	—	—	—	49,971,605
Other interest-bearing securities	3,776,606	—	—	—	3,776,606
Total investments	\$ 965,274,152	2,692,326	1,107,480	506,053,804	1,475,127,762

As of June 30, 2015, the Authority had the following investments (including cash equivalents) and maturities:

Investment type	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 340,000,000	—	—	—	340,000,000
Municipal securities	8,777,947	2,497,669	—	—	11,275,616
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	18,109,936	18,109,936
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	1,319,340	451,275,396	452,594,736
Money market securities	228,747,300	—	—	—	228,747,300
Corporate notes	50,023,500	—	—	—	50,023,500
Other interest-bearing securities	6,233,084	—	—	—	6,233,084
Total investments	\$ 633,781,831	2,497,669	1,319,340	469,385,332	1,106,984,172

On November 13, 2015, the Authority extended a pledge and security agreement with FNMA that requires the Authority to post collateral to secure its repurchase obligations with respect to the HFA Preferred Risk Sharing mortgage loans during the recourse period. The amount of required collateral is \$4,100,000 which is equal to 1.10% of the aggregated unpaid principal balance of the HFA Preferred Risk Sharing mortgage loans that the Authority estimates it will sell to FNMA during the contract pooling period expiring on December 31, 2016. To comply with the collateral requirement, the Authority elected to pledge an agency-mortgage backed security valued at \$6.0 million and held in trust by a custodian agent for FNMA.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(b) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparties to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Authority places emphasis on securities of high credit quality and marketability. The following table presents investment (including cash equivalents) exposure to credit risk by investment type as of June 30, 2016:

Investment type	Amount	S & P/ Moody's rating	Percentage of total investments
Agency-mortgage backed securities	\$ 499,687,973	Aaa	33.87%
Money market securities	403,379,196	P-1	27.35
Reverse repurchase agreements	300,000,000	BBB-	20.34
Reverse repurchase agreements	200,000,000	Baa2	13.56
Agency discount notes	49,971,605	Aaa	3.39
Municipal securities	5,050,000	NR	0.34
Other interest bearing instruments	3,776,606	Aaa	0.26
Asset-backed securities	2,746,756	Baa3	0.19
Municipal securities	2,207,934	Aaa	0.15
Asset-backed securities	2,042,664	Ca	0.14
Municipal securities	1,796,282	Aa2	0.12
Municipal securities	963,739	Aa1	0.06
Asset-backed securities	880,894	Caa2	0.06
Municipal securities	821,116	Aa3	0.05
Asset-backed securities	810,700	B1	0.05
Asset-backed securities	558,752	A3	0.04
Asset-backed securities	433,545	Caa3	0.03
Total investments	\$ 1,475,127,762		100.00%

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

The following table presents investment (including cash equivalents) exposure to credit risk by investment type as of June 30, 2015:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>S & P/ Moody's rating</u>	<u>Percentage of total investments</u>
Agency-mortgage backed securities	\$ 452,594,736	Aaa	40.89%
Reverse repurchase agreements	340,000,000	BBB-	30.71
Money market securities	228,747,300	P-1	20.66
Corporate notes	25,012,750	A1	2.26
Corporate notes	25,010,750	Aa2	2.26
Asset-backed securities	9,745,689	Ba3	0.88
Other interest bearing instruments	6,233,084	Aaa	0.56
Municipal securities	4,692,000	NR	0.42
Municipal securities	3,299,146	Aa2	0.30
Asset-backed securities	2,472,648	Ca	0.22
Asset-backed securities	1,992,761	Caa3	0.18
Asset-backed securities	1,816,286	Caa1	0.17
Municipal securities	1,741,365	Aaa	0.16
Asset-backed securities	1,071,736	Caa2	0.10
Municipal securities	907,968	Aa1	0.08
Asset-backed securities	672,304	A3	0.06
Municipal securities	635,137	AA+	0.06
Asset-backed securities	338,512	Baa3	0.03
Total investments	\$ <u>1,106,984,172</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(c) **Fair Value Hierarchy**

As of June 30, 2016, the Authority had the following investments (excluding cash equivalents) measured at fair value on a recurring basis using the following fair value hierarchy categories:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>6/30/2016</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using:</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Agency-mortgage backed securities	\$ 499,687,973	—	499,687,973	—
Asset-backed securities	7,473,311	—	7,473,311	—
Municipal securities	5,212,014	—	5,212,014	—
Total investments	\$ <u>512,373,298</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>512,373,298</u>	<u>—</u>

As of June 30, 2015, the Authority had the following investments (excluding cash equivalents) measured using the following fair value hierarchy categories:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>6/30/2015</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using:</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Agency-mortgage backed securities	\$ 452,594,736	—	452,594,736	—
Corporate notes	50,023,500	—	50,023,500	—
Asset-backed securities	18,109,936	—	18,109,936	—
Municipal securities	5,777,033	—	5,777,033	—
Total investments	\$ <u>526,505,205</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>526,505,205</u>	<u>—</u>

A-25

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(6) Property, Furniture, and Equipment

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	<u>Balance June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2016</u>
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	31,118,900	—	—	2,383,973	33,502,873
Furniture and equipment	20,352,302	373,474	(104,428)	4,634,069	25,255,417
Motor vehicles	590,331	127,772	(93,422)	—	624,681
Construction in progress	5,686,755	1,926,345	—	(7,018,042)	595,058
	<u>\$ 60,684,103</u>	<u>2,427,591</u>	<u>(197,850)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>62,913,844</u>

Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	<u>Balance June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2016</u>
Building	\$ (17,532,095)	(1,162,531)	—	223,909	(18,470,717)
Furniture and equipment	(16,342,198)	(2,153,965)	104,428	(223,909)	(18,615,644)
Motor vehicles	(483,085)	(55,774)	87,276	—	(451,583)
	<u>\$ (34,357,378)</u>	<u>(3,372,270)</u>	<u>191,704</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(37,537,944)</u>

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	<u>Balance June 30, 2014</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2015</u>
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	31,118,900	—	—	—	31,118,900
Furniture and equipment	19,610,609	1,145,594	(446,185)	42,284	20,352,302
Motor vehicles	504,786	85,545	—	—	590,331
Construction in progress	2,178,399	3,550,640	—	(42,284)	5,686,755
	<u>\$ 56,348,509</u>	<u>4,781,779</u>	<u>(446,185)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>60,684,103</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	<u>Balance June 30, 2014</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2015</u>
Building	\$ (16,754,162)	(777,933)	—	(17,532,095)
Furniture and equipment	(14,566,382)	(2,220,656)	444,840	(16,342,198)
Motor vehicles	(450,289)	(32,796)	—	(483,085)
	<u>\$ (31,770,833)</u>	<u>(3,031,385)</u>	<u>444,840</u>	<u>(34,357,378)</u>

(7) Notes and Bonds Payable

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 and changes for the year ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
General operating accounts:				
Revolving line of credit:				
Bank of America				
floating daily rate (rate of				
1.1603% at June 30, 2016 and				
1.2366% at June 30, 2015)				
termination date of December 1,				
2016	\$ 57,000	26,000	46,000	37,000
Federal Home Loan Bank				
varying fixed rate notes with				
90 day maturities (average rate of				
0.51% at June 30, 2016 and				
0.24% at June 30, 2015)				
maturities range from July 22, 2016				
to September 19, 2016	407,600	—	—	407,600
Total general operating				

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Description	Balance at June 30, 2015	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2016
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
Rental housing bond group:				
2006 Series B, dated October 31, 2006, 4.65% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	\$ 20,800	—	20,800	—
2006 Series C, dated December 12, 2006, 5.80% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	40,840	—	40,840	—
2006 Series D/E/F, dated December 12, 2006, 4.53% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	72,550	—	72,550	—
2007 Series A, dated June 12, 2007, 6.03% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039	110,675	—	2,155	108,520
2007 Series B/C, dated September 20, 2007, 6.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	21,225	—	480	20,745
2009 Series A, dated February 26, 2009, 6.80% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2039	67,200	—	1,310	65,890
2009 Series B, dated March 26, 2009, 5.54% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2043	26,960	—	460	26,500
2009 Series C/D, dated March 30, 2009, 5.81% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2021	216,695	—	32,900	183,795
2009 Series E, dated September 24, 2009, 4.74% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2044	47,155	—	825	46,330
2009 Series F, dated November 25, 2009, 4.87% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2044	45,885	—	795	45,090
2010 Series A, dated March 23, 2010, 4.79% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2045	19,665	—	240	19,425
	33			(Continued)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Description	Balance at June 30, 2015	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2016
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2010 Series B, dated April 27, 2010, 4.74% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2045	\$ 21,395	—	380	21,015
2010 Series C, dated July 28, 2010, 4.61% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2045	11,240	—	195	11,045
2010 Series D, dated August 26, 2010, 4.31% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2040	30,820	—	745	30,075
2010 Series E, dated October 7, 2010, 4.19% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2045	36,260	—	725	35,535
2010 Series F, dated December 2, 2010, 4.86% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2041	18,710	—	420	18,290
2011 Series A, dated May 24, 2011, 4.92% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2041	10,995	—	240	10,755
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 4.27% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2041	14,460	—	340	14,120
2011 Series C, dated December 8, 2011, 4.24% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2038	18,675	—	530	18,145
2011 Series D, dated December 8, 2011, 4.93% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	146,950	—	3,760	143,190
2011 Series E, dated December 22, 2011, 4.40% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2028	133,430	—	8,305	125,125
2012 Series A, dated February 28, 2012, 3.60% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2042	33,745	—	860	32,885
2012 Series B, dated August 21, 2012, 3.64% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2042	111,885	—	2,650	109,235
2012 Series D, dated October 30, 2012, 4.02% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2042	216,830	—	5,125	211,705
	34			(Continued)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Description	Balance at June 30, 2015	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2016
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2012 Series E, dated November 2, 2042, 3.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2042	\$ 10,500	—	265	10,235
2013 Series A/B, dated April 11, 2013, 3.95% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2043	33,665	—	840	32,825
2013 Series C, dated May 2, 2013, 3.82% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2043	159,490	—	3,645	155,845
2013 Series D, dated May 30, 2013, 4.06% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2043	109,210	—	2,210	107,000
2013 Series E, dated July 11, 2013, 4.15% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2043	20,750	—	250	20,500
2013 Series F, dated October 10, 2013, 4.98% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2043	58,435	—	500	57,935
2013 Series G, dated December 3, 2013, 4.38% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2043	11,650	—	1,350	10,300
2014 Series A, dated August 19, 2014, 3.75% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2049	12,625	—	—	12,625
2014 Series B, dated October 28, 2014, 3.30% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2044	8,900	—	—	8,900
2014 Series C, dated November 20, 2014, 4.29% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2044	135,515	—	2,750	132,765
2015 Series A, dated March 18, 2015, 3.43% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2045	42,165	—	—	42,165
2015 Series B, dated May 12, 2015, 3.32% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2045	13,300	—	—	13,300
2015 Series C, dated August 5, 2015, 3.68% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2045	—	22,625	—	22,625

35

(Continued)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Description	Balance at June 30, 2015	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2016
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2015 Series D, dated November 10, 2015, 3.39% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2045	\$ —	40,635	—	40,635
2015 Series E/F, dated December 8, 2015, 3.94% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2045	—	82,385	—	82,385
2016 Series A, dated March 8, 2016, 2.99% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2046	—	4,800	—	4,800
2016 Series B, dated May 17, 2016, 3.18% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2046	—	83,765	—	83,765
	2,111,250	234,210	209,440	2,136,020
Unamortized premium	2,315	—	—	1,859
Total rental housing bonds group	\$ 2,113,565	—	—	2,137,879
Commonwealth mortgage bonds group:				
2002 Series B, dated March 20, 2002, 6.24% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2030	\$ 11,779	—	1,368	10,411
2002 Series E/F/G, dated December 17, 2002, 5.19% effective interest rate, final due date December 25, 2032	10,424	—	1,302	9,122
2004 Series B, dated June 10, 2004, 5.68% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	2,636	—	338	2,298
2006 Series A/B, dated April 27, 2006, 5.89% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2036	4,576	—	856	3,720
2006 Series C, dated June 8, 2006, 6.20% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	17,217	—	3,216	14,001
2006 Series D/E/F, dated July 13, 2006, 4.40% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2016	224,310	—	224,310	—

36

(Continued)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Description	Balance at June 30, 2015	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2016
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2007 Series A/B/C/D, dated May 18, 2007, 4.83% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2036	504,475	—	116,950	387,525
2008 Series A, dated March 25, 2008, 6.08% effective interest rate, final due March 25, 2038	34,328	—	7,318	27,010
2008 Series B, dated April 10, 2008, 6.12% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2038	49,727	—	7,685	42,042
2008 Series C, dated November 18, 2008, 6.43% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2038	20,129	—	3,408	16,721
2009 Series A, dated November 25, 2009, 4.12% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2024	32,285	—	7,000	25,285
2012 Series A, dated December 20, 2012, 2.10% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2026	74,490	—	—	74,490
2012 Series B/C, dated December 20, 2012, 3.62% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039	702,210	—	15,700	686,510
2013 Series B, dated May 21, 2013, 2.75% effective interest rate, final due date April 25, 2042	76,166	—	12,667	63,499
2013 Series C, dated October 24, 2013, 4.25% effective interest rate, final due date October 25, 2043	94,940	—	5,851	89,089
2013 Series D, dated December 19, 2013, 4.30% effective interest rate, final due date December 25, 2043	73,927	—	5,873	68,054
2014 Series A, dated December 11, 2014, 3.50% effective interest rate, final due date October 25, 2037	112,120	—	14,803	97,317
2015 Series A, dated November 10, 2015, 3.25% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2045	—	140,929	8,750	132,179

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Description	Balance at June 30, 2015	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2016
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2016 Series A, dated June 9, 2016, 3.10% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2041	—	150,111	—	150,111
	2,045,739	291,040	437,395	1,899,384
Unamortized discount	(2,339)			(1,953)
Total commonwealth mortgage bonds group	\$ 2,043,400			1,897,431
Homeownership mortgage bonds group:				
2010 Series A, dated February 10, 2010, 3.76% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2021	\$ 53,630	—	10,000	43,630
2010 Series B, dated October 29, 2010, 3.10% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2022	42,600	—	6,400	36,200
2011 Series A, dated June 14, 2011, 3.58% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2024	46,500	—	14,200	32,300
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 3.41% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2024	55,850	—	12,200	43,650
2013 Series A, dated March 27, 2013, 3.25% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2042	143,302	—	13,457	129,845
Total homeownership mortgage bonds group	341,882	—	56,257	285,625
Total	\$ 4,963,447			4,765,535

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015 and changes for the year ended June 30, 2015 were summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2014	Issued	Retired	Increase/ (decrease) in unamortized premium/discount and compound interest payable	June 30, 2015
General operating accounts	\$ 157,000	485,600	(178,000)	—	464,600
Rental housing bond group	2,195,709	212,505	(294,415)	(234)	2,113,565
Commonwealth mortgage bond group	2,339,190	120,390	(416,593)	413	2,043,400
Homeownership mortgage bond group	397,083	—	(55,201)	—	341,882
Total	\$ 5,088,982	818,495	(944,209)	179	4,963,447

Current and noncurrent amounts of notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	June 30	
	2016	2015
Notes and bonds payable – current	\$ 901,502,903	705,216,781
Bonds payable – noncurrent	3,864,032,415	4,258,230,476
Total	\$ 4,765,535,318	4,963,447,257

From time to time, the Authority has participated in refundings, in which new debt is issued and the proceeds are used to redeem, generally within ninety days, previously issued debt. Related discounts or premiums previously deferred are recognized in income or expense, respectively. There were no refundings during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The Authority had redemptions of \$431,665,000 and \$481,110,000 during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

The principal payment obligations and associated interest related to all note and bond indebtedness (excluding the effect of unamortized discounts and premium) commencing July 1, 2016 and thereafter are as follows:

Year ending June 30	Original principal	Current interest	Total debt service
2017	\$ 901,502,903	175,342,442	1,076,845,345
2018	168,950,000	156,039,081	324,989,081
2019	188,115,000	149,924,488	338,039,488
2020	196,540,000	142,909,339	339,449,339
2021	163,365,000	135,864,949	299,229,949
2022 – 2026	581,430,000	608,499,474	1,189,929,474
2027 – 2031	488,883,096	502,554,624	991,437,720
2032 – 2036	557,409,842	393,721,757	951,131,599
2037 – 2041	573,010,491	254,740,002	827,750,493
2042 – 2046	943,928,652	63,339,235	1,007,267,887
2047 – 2051	2,495,000	207,461	2,702,461
Total	\$ 4,765,629,984	2,583,142,852	7,348,772,836

A-30

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

The principal payment obligations related to all note and bond indebtedness (excluding the effect of unamortized discounts and premium) commencing July 1, 2016 and thereafter are as follows:

Year ending June 30	General Fund notes	Rental Housing bonds	Commonwealth mortgage bonds	Homeownership mortgage bonds	Total principal
2017	\$ 444,600,000	188,130,000	237,782,587	30,990,316	901,502,903
2018	—	84,855,000	63,795,000	20,300,000	168,950,000
2019	—	95,255,000	72,560,000	20,300,000	188,115,000
2020	—	107,180,000	67,160,000	22,200,000	196,540,000
2021	—	86,015,000	55,250,000	22,100,000	163,365,000
2022 – 2026	—	297,470,000	241,080,000	42,880,000	581,430,000
2027 – 2031	—	301,020,000	187,863,096	—	488,883,096
2032 – 2036	—	350,285,000	207,124,842	—	557,409,842
2037 – 2041	—	395,590,000	177,420,491	—	573,010,491
2042 – 2046	—	227,725,000	589,348,783	126,854,869	943,928,652
2047 – 2051	—	2,495,000	—	—	2,495,000
Total	\$ 444,600,000	2,136,020,000	1,899,384,799	285,625,185	4,765,629,984

The associated interest related to all note and bond indebtedness commencing July 1, 2016 and thereafter are as follows:

Year ending June 30	General Fund interest	Rental Housing interest	Commonwealth interest	Homeownership interest	Total interest
2017	\$ 2,548,275	89,861,614	73,695,999	9,236,554	175,342,442
2018	—	82,246,320	65,378,548	8,414,213	156,039,081
2019	—	78,777,368	63,281,494	7,865,626	149,924,488
2020	—	74,823,288	60,933,425	7,152,626	142,909,339
2021	—	70,493,816	58,963,070	6,408,063	135,864,949
2022 – 2026	—	315,484,809	269,390,134	23,624,531	608,499,474
2027 – 2031	—	252,989,315	228,951,393	20,613,916	502,554,624
2032 – 2036	—	183,726,478	189,381,363	20,613,916	393,721,757
2037 – 2041	—	97,137,317	136,988,768	20,613,917	254,740,002
2042 – 2046	—	19,994,834	38,603,201	4,741,200	63,339,235
2047 – 2051	—	207,461	—	—	207,461
Total	\$ 2,548,275	1,265,742,620	1,185,567,395	129,284,562	2,583,142,852

The Authority has a \$100 million revolving credit agreement with the Bank of America to provide funds for general corporate purposes. The agreement was renewed on December 1, 2015 and will terminate on December 1, 2016 but may be extended from time to time but in no event later than December 1, 2025. The revolving credit agreement was extended with substantially similar terms. Under the old terms, prior to

December 1, 2015, interest on any advances were charged at a rate equal to the daily floating LIBOR rate for deposits with one month maturity plus a margin ranging from 105 to 135 basis points per annum based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings. Under the new terms, which started December 1, 2015, interest on any advances is charged at a rate equal to the daily floating LIBOR rate for deposits with one month maturity plus a margin ranging from 70 to 105 basis points per annum based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the borrowing rate was 1.1603% and 1.2366%, respectively. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were \$37.0 million and \$57.0 million outstanding, respectively.

The Authority maintains a \$1.3 billion credit agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Atlanta, whereby FHLB of Atlanta may advance funds that are secured by cash, mortgage loans and government agency securities held in FHLB of Atlanta as collateral. As of June 30, 2016, there was \$6.0 million in cash and \$433.4 million in mortgage backed securities pledged to FHLB Atlanta. As of June 30, 2015, there were \$18.2 million in cash and \$415.9 million mortgage backed securities pledged to FHLB of Atlanta. Interest on any advance can be charged either under a floating daily rate or a fixed rate with a stated maturity not to exceed either one year for daily rate or twenty years for fixed rate loans. As of June 30, 2016 there were eight 90 day fixed rate borrowings: two for \$96.6 million at 0.48%, one for \$39.0 million at 0.53%, one for \$85.0 million at 0.52% and four for a total of \$187.0 million at 0.527%. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were \$407.6 million and \$407.6 million outstanding, respectively.

(8) Escrows and Project Reserves

Escrows and project reserves represent amounts held by the Authority as escrows for insurance, real estate taxes and completion assurance, and as reserves for replacement and operations (note 14). The Authority invests these funds and, for project reserves, allows earnings to accrue to the benefit of the mortgagor.

At June 30, 2016 and 2015, these escrows and project reserves were presented in the Authority's Statements of Net Position as follows:

	June 30	
	2016	2015
Escrows – current	\$ 35,264,259	39,851,244
Project reserves – noncurrent	118,787,264	123,338,279
Total	\$ 154,051,523	163,189,523

The Authority also holds escrow funds and unremitted payments for third party investors, including GNMA and FNMA which are required to be held in trust accounts for the investors. These funds are not assets of the Authority and therefore are not included in the Statements of Net Position. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were \$30.2 million and \$29.7 million in these trust accounts, respectively.

A-31

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(9) Derivative Instruments

The Authority enters into forward sales contracts for the delivery of GNMA and FNMA securities in order to lock in the sales price for the securitization of certain single-family mortgage loans. The contracts offset changes in interest rates between the time of the loan reservations and the securitization of such loans into GNMA and FNMA securities. These contracts are considered investment derivative instruments, such that their change in fair value is reported as investment derivative gains or losses on the Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Fair values of the forwards are based on observable market prices for similar instruments traded on the secondary mortgage loan markets. The Authority's portfolio of investment derivatives are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty rating as of June 30, 2016, were as follows:

Counterparty rating	Count	Par	Concentration	Notional amount	Market value	Fair value asset (liability)
A-1/AA+	11	\$ 166,000,000	40.4%	\$ 169,521,836	\$ 171,443,437	\$ (1,921,601)
A-1/AA-	13	140,000,000	34.0	143,191,836	144,922,188	(1,730,352)
A-1/A	8	97,000,000	23.4	99,554,141	100,820,312	(1,266,171)
Baa2/BBB	1	9,000,000	2.2	9,177,539	9,348,750	(171,211)
	<u>33</u>	<u>\$ 412,000,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 421,445,352</u>	<u>\$ 426,534,687</u>	<u>\$ (5,089,335)</u>

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty as of June 30, 2015, were as follows:

Counterparty rating	Count	Par	Concentration	Notional amount	Market value	Fair value asset (liability)
A-1/AA+	10	\$ 129,500,000	54.8%	\$ 131,558,625	\$ 131,778,516	\$ (219,891)
A-1+/AA-	10	84,000,000	35.5	84,316,719	84,463,750	(147,031)
A-1/A	6	12,500,000	5.3	12,659,277	12,667,578	(8,301)
Baa3/BBB	3	10,500,000	4.4	10,581,289	10,431,015	150,274
	<u>29</u>	<u>\$ 236,500,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 239,115,910</u>	<u>\$ 239,340,859</u>	<u>\$ (224,949)</u>

(10) Investment Income and Arbitrage Liabilities

The amount of investment income the Authority may earn with respect to certain tax-exempt bond issues in the Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group, Homeownership Bond Group, and Rental Housing Bond Group, is limited by certain federal legislation. Earnings in excess of the allowable amount must be rebated to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. These excess earnings are recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities. No rebates were paid for the year ended June 30, 2016. Rebates paid were \$38,560 for the year ended June 30, 2015. No remaining liability existed for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

(11) Net Position

Net investment in capital assets, represents property, furniture, and equipment, and vehicles, less the current outstanding applicable debt. Restricted net position represents those portions of the total net position in trust accounts established by the various bond resolutions for the benefit of the respective bond owners. Restricted net position is generally mortgage loans and funds held for placement into mortgage loans, investments, and funds held for scheduled debt service. At the bond resolution level, assets can be released from restriction by bond indentures at any time, subject to the revenue test that requires the assets and future income stream generated by those restricted assets be greater than the funds needed to cover scheduled debt service.

Unrestricted net position represents those portions of the total net position set aside for current utilization and tentative plans for future utilization of such net position. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, such plans included funds to be available for other loans and loan commitments; for over commitments and over allocations in the various bond issues; for support funds and contributions to bond issues; support for REACH Virginia initiatives and tenant-based housing assistance payments; and for working capital and future operating and capital expenditures. Additional unrestricted net position commitments include maintenance of the Authority's obligation with regard to the general obligation pledge on its bonds; contributions to future bond issues other than those scheduled during the next year; coverage on the uninsured; unsubsidized multi-family conventional loan program; and any unanticipated losses in connection with the uninsured portions of the balance of the single-family and multi-family loans; coverage on the liability exposure of commissioners and officers; the cost of holding foreclosed property prior to resale; costs incurred with the redemption of bonds; single-family loan prepayment shortfalls; and other risks and contingencies.

(12) Employee Benefits Plans

The Authority incurs employment retirement savings expense under two defined contribution plans equal to between 8% and 11% of full-time employees' compensation. Total retirement savings expense for the year ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$3,315,748 and \$3,048,898, respectively.

The Authority sponsors a deferred compensation plan available to all employees created in accordance with Internal Revenue Section 457(b). The Plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salary or wage until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, or death. The assets of the Plan are in an irrevocable trust with an external trustee and, accordingly, no assets or liabilities are reflected in the Authority's basic financial statements.

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, included in other liabilities is an employee compensated absences accrual of \$4,489,963 and \$4,438,451, respectively (note 14).

(13) Other Post-Employment Benefits

At the sole discretion of the Authority, eligible employees may participate in the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan (RHC Plan), a single-employer defined benefit plan. The Authority administers the RHC Plan through the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan Trust (RHC Trust), an irrevocable trust to be used solely for providing benefits to eligible participants in the RHC Plan. Assets of the RHC Trust are irrevocable and legally protected from creditors and dedicated to providing post-employment reimbursement of eligible medical and dental expenses to

A-32

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

current and eligible future retirees and their spouses in accordance with the terms of the RHC Plan. Employer contributions are recorded in the year in which they are earned and become measurable. Investments are reported at fair value and are based on published prices and quotations.

Effective January 1, 2006, eligible retirees must be at least 55 years of age with 15 years of service, (or at least 55 years of age with 10 years of service if employed by the Authority prior to such date). RHC Plan participants receive an annual benefit based on age and years of service at retirement and based on a matrix, updated annually for cost-of-living plus 2% not to exceed 150% of the annual premium for preferred provider organization medical plan offered that year if the participant is under age 65 or not to exceed 75% of the annual premium if the participant is age 65 or over. The annual benefit may be used to pay for health insurance purchased through the Authority's group plan or elsewhere, and for other eligible medical and dental expenses. For the year ended June 30, 2016, there were approximately 146 participating retirees and spouses and 315 active employees earning service credits in the RHC Plan.

The Authority currently contributes amounts to the RHC Trust sufficient to fully fund the annual required contribution (ARC), an actuarially determined rate in accordance with GAAP. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year plus an amortized amount of unfunded actuarial liabilities (or fund excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The ARC for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 of \$447,787 is approximately 1.56% of covered payroll.

The actuarially determined values for disclosure in accordance with GASB 45 are as follows:

Fiscal year-end	Beginning net OPEB obligation (asset)	ARC	Interest on OPEB liability	ARC adjustment	Amortization factor	Annual OPEB cost
June 30, 2010	\$ (106,007)	964,000	(6,625)	5,038	21.04	962,413
June 30, 2011	(39,238)	980,913	(2,452)	1,865	21.04	980,326
June 30, 2012	(8,913)	504,032	(557)	437	21.04	503,912
June 30, 2013	(559,731)	447,428	(34,983)	(26,599)	21.04	439,044
June 30, 2014	(1,237,131)	310,203	(77,321)	60,600	21.04	293,482
June 30, 2015	(2,128,613)	260,642	(133,038)	104,267	21.04	231,871
June 30, 2016	(3,081,704)	447,787	(192,607)	150,952	30.00	406,132

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015

The OPEB cost to the Authority and its contributions and changes in the RHC plan for fiscal years 2010 through 2016 are as follows:

Fiscal year-end	Beginning net OPEB obligation (asset)	Annual OPEB cost	Contribution	Change in net OPEB obligation (asset)	Net OPEB obligation (asset) balance
June 30, 2010	\$ (106,007)	962,413	(895,644)	66,769	(39,238)
June 30, 2011	(39,238)	980,325	(950,000)	30,325	(8,913)
June 30, 2012	(8,913)	503,912	(1,054,730)	(550,818)	(559,731)
June 30, 2013	(559,731)	439,044	(1,116,444)	(677,400)	(1,237,131)
June 30, 2014	(1,237,131)	293,482	(1,184,964)	(891,482)	(2,128,613)
June 30, 2015	(2,128,613)	231,871	(1,184,962)	(953,091)	(3,081,704)
June 30, 2016	(3,081,704)	406,132	(1,274,508)	(868,376)	(3,950,080)

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$406,132; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 313.8%; and the ending Net OPEB asset was \$3,950,080. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$231,871; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 511%; and the ending Net OPEB asset was \$3,081,704.

As of December 31, 2015, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for benefits was (\$2,437,247). The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC Plan) was \$28,623,175 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was (8.5%). As of December 31, 2015, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$24,178,782, the actuarial accrued liability was \$21,741,535, and the funded ratio was 111.2%.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about mortality and healthcare cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and revised estimates are made about the future. In the actuarial valuation, the entry age-cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 6.25% long term investment rate of return per annum (compounded annually) and a 3.5% payroll growth rate. The projected healthcare cost trend is 7.5% initially for 2015, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 5 years. The valuation also reflects the impact of the Cadillac tax that will go into effect in 2020. This excise tax has been valued at 40% of the difference between trending claims cost and the excise tax cost threshold and assumes an annual increase of 3.0% in 2020 and thereafter. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability was amortized over 30 years in calculating the 2015-16 fiscal year annual required contribution.

The required schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016 and 2015

(14) Other Long-Term Liabilities

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	<u>Balance at June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>
Project reserves	\$ 123,338,279	32,832,127	37,383,142	118,787,264
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	7,039,949	57,709	77,454	7,020,204
Other liabilities	6,941,814	8,625,248	7,345,239	8,221,823
Compensated absences payable	4,438,451	2,017,995	1,966,483	4,489,963
Total	\$ 141,758,493	43,533,079	46,772,318	138,519,254

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	<u>Balance at June 30, 2014</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2015</u>
Project reserves	\$ 126,070,113	35,564,860	38,296,694	123,338,279
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	7,060,825	259,643	280,519	7,039,949
Other liabilities	12,610,639	8,999,352	14,668,177	6,941,814
Compensated absences payable	4,335,802	2,206,382	2,103,733	4,438,451
Total	\$ 150,077,379	47,030,237	55,349,123	141,758,493

(15) Troubled Debt Restructuring

Restructuring a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The Authority makes every effort to work with borrowers and grants concessions to debtors if the probability of payment from the debtor increases. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Authority has granted

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016 and 2015

the following concessions to debtors, which are considered troubled debt restructurings. There are no commitments to lend additional resources to debtors who had a troubled debt restructuring.

	<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Single family loans		
Aggregated recorded balance	\$ 51,641,833	40,053,029
Number of loans	382	274
Gross interest revenue if loans had been current	2,665,002	2,311,934
Interest revenue included in changes in net position	2,067,688	1,749,901

	<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Multi-family loans		
Aggregated recorded balance	\$ 2,452,001	1,338,205
Number of loans	3	3
Gross interest revenue if loans had been current	147,837	81,392
Interest revenue included in changes in net position	65,405	—

(16) Contingencies and Other Matters

Certain claims, suits, and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed and are pending against the Authority. In the opinion of management, all such matters are adequately covered by insurance or, if not so covered, are without merit or are of such kind or involve such amounts as would not have a material adverse effect on the basic financial statements of the Authority.

The Authority participates in several Federal financial assistance programs, principal of which are the HUD loan guarantee programs. Although the Authority's administration of Federal grant programs has been audited in accordance with the provisions of the United States Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenses which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Authority does not expect such amounts, if any, to be material in relation to its basic financial statements.;

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss such as theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Authority carries commercial insurance for these risks. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

A-34

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2016 and 2015

(17) Subsequent Events

In addition to scheduled issuances and redemptions, the Authority made issuances and redemptions of notes and bonds payable subsequent to June 30, 2016 as follows:

	<u>Issue date/ Redemption date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Issues:		
Rental Housing Bonds 2016 Series C-Non-AMT	July 19, 2016	\$ 5,000,000
Redemptions:		
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds 2007 B	July 1, 2016	140,280,000
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds 2007 C	July 1, 2016	9,550,000
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds 2007 D	July 1, 2016	9,000,000

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VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Required Supplementary Information (unaudited)

Retiree Healthcare Plan – Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan Valuation Date

Actuarial valuation date	Actuarial value of assets	Actuarial accrued liability	Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (funded asset)	Funded ratio	Covered payroll	Unfunded (funded) as a percent of covered payroll
December 31, 2008	\$ 7,880,680	\$ 12,016,655	\$ 4,135,975	65.6	\$ 21,830,868	18.9%
December 31, 2009	10,333,985	16,280,849	5,946,864	65.6	22,527,041	26.4
December 31, 2010	12,337,427	17,797,668	5,460,241	69.3	22,973,051	23.8
December 31, 2011	13,653,900	15,158,055	1,504,155	90.1	24,701,597	6.1
December 31, 2012	16,224,392	16,302,613	78,221	99.5	25,286,960	0.3
December 31, 2013	20,374,633	16,692,588	(3,682,045)	122.1	26,235,656	(14.0)
December 31, 2014	23,266,870	19,304,555	(3,962,315)	120.5	27,131,030	(14.6)
December 31, 2015	24,178,782	21,741,535	(2,437,247)	111.2	28,623,175	(8.5)

The required schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

As of December 31, 2015, the funded actuarial asset (funded asset) for benefits was \$2,437,247. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC Plan) was \$28,623,175 and the ratio of the funded asset to the covered payroll was 8.5%. As of December 31, 2015, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$24,178,782, the actuarial accrued liability was \$21,741,535, and the funded ratio was 111.2%. As of June 30, 2016, the RHC Trust had \$24,868,467 in net assets. As of June 30, 2015, the RHC Trust had \$22,950,203 in net assets.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about mortality and healthcare cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and revised estimates are made about the future. In the actuarial valuation, the entry age-cost method was used. The December 31, 2015 actuarial assumptions include a 6.25% long term investment rate of return per annum and a 3.5% payroll growth rate. The projected healthcare cost trend is 7.5% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 5 years. The funded asset is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The funded asset was amortized over 30 years in calculating the fiscal year 2016 ARC.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

June 30, 2016

Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 200,378,029	451,154,850	358,151,227	17,877,698	1,027,561,804
Investments	2,519,688	—	—	—	2,519,688
Interest receivable – investments	1,493,863	184,556	328,694	6,085	2,013,198
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	—	174,398,370	—	174,398,370
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	4,116,073	76,618,886	83,872,740	10,734,957	175,342,656
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	346,823	17,139,914	10,288,894	1,014,203	28,789,834
Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	109,032	—	—	—	109,032
Other real estate owned	1,354,410	12,355,501	10,126,141	951,954	24,788,006
Other assets	10,508,513	76,179	1,403,086	—	11,987,778
Total current assets	<u>220,826,431</u>	<u>557,529,886</u>	<u>638,569,152</u>	<u>30,584,897</u>	<u>1,447,510,366</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	448,451,159	—	61,402,451	—	509,853,610
Mortgage and other loans receivable	127,955,948	3,077,337,684	2,712,763,764	324,295,486	6,242,352,882
Less allowance for loan loss	27,103,953	56,053,336	90,194,989	4,769,762	178,122,040
Less net loan discounts	192,980	37,143,673	(208,737)	412,740	37,540,656
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	100,659,015	2,984,140,675	2,622,777,512	319,112,984	6,026,690,186
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$37,537,944	13,576,804	11,799,096	—	—	25,375,900
Other assets	15,502,946	—	—	—	15,502,946
Total noncurrent assets	<u>578,189,924</u>	<u>2,995,939,771</u>	<u>2,684,179,963</u>	<u>319,112,984</u>	<u>6,577,422,642</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 799,016,355</u>	<u>3,553,469,657</u>	<u>3,322,749,115</u>	<u>349,697,881</u>	<u>8,024,933,008</u>

A-37

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

June 30, 2016

Liabilities and Net Position	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:					
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 444,600,000	188,130,000	237,782,587	30,990,316	901,502,903
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	74,660	27,224,624	18,896,687	2,081,949	48,277,920
Escrows	35,264,259	—	—	—	35,264,259
Derivative instruments	—	—	5,089,335	—	5,089,335
Accounts payable and other liabilities	40,256,650	46,140	861	—	40,303,651
Total current liabilities	<u>520,195,569</u>	<u>215,400,764</u>	<u>261,769,470</u>	<u>33,072,265</u>	<u>1,030,438,068</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Bonds payable, net	—	1,949,748,788	1,659,648,758	254,634,869	3,864,032,415
Project reserves	118,787,264	—	—	—	118,787,264
Other (assets) liabilities	(5,046,884)	24,778,874	—	—	19,731,990
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>113,740,380</u>	<u>1,974,527,662</u>	<u>1,659,648,758</u>	<u>254,634,869</u>	<u>4,002,551,669</u>
Total liabilities	<u>633,935,949</u>	<u>2,189,928,426</u>	<u>1,921,418,228</u>	<u>287,707,134</u>	<u>5,032,989,737</u>
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	13,459,779	896,420	—	—	14,356,199
Restricted by bond indentures	—	1,362,644,811	1,401,330,887	61,990,747	2,825,966,445
Unrestricted	151,620,627	—	—	—	151,620,627
Total net position	<u>165,080,406</u>	<u>1,363,541,231</u>	<u>1,401,330,887</u>	<u>61,990,747</u>	<u>2,991,943,271</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 799,016,355</u>	<u>3,553,469,657</u>	<u>3,322,749,115</u>	<u>349,697,881</u>	<u>8,024,933,008</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Year ended June 30, 2016

	<u>General Operating Accounts</u>	<u>Rental Housing Bond Group</u>	<u>Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group</u>	<u>Home- ownership Bond Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating revenues:					
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 4,797,994	204,314,597	146,654,347	15,445,692	371,212,630
Pass-through grant awards	117,399,381	—	—	—	117,399,381
Housing Choice Voucher program administrative income	6,189,835	—	—	—	6,189,835
Other real estate owned income	—	7,003,999	—	—	7,003,999
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	278,897	9,903,503	1,867,178	111,505	12,161,083
Gains on sale of single family mortgage loans	1,165,264	—	15,189,277	—	16,354,541
Mortgage servicing fees net of guaranty fees	13,509,023	—	—	—	13,509,023
Other	6,176,092	3,670,877	469,043	—	10,316,012
Total operating revenues	<u>149,516,486</u>	<u>224,892,976</u>	<u>164,179,845</u>	<u>15,557,197</u>	<u>554,146,504</u>
Operating expenses:					
Interest on notes and bonds payable	2,436,451	92,554,743	73,567,721	9,949,369	178,508,284
Salaries and related employee benefits	44,042,059	—	—	—	44,042,059
General operating expenses	40,614,966	—	—	—	40,614,966
Note and bond expenses	335,075	453,693	169,547	—	958,315
Bond issuance expenses	201,500	1,978,720	1,520,784	—	3,701,004
Pass-through grants expenses	117,399,381	—	—	—	117,399,381
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	6,099,153	—	—	—	6,099,153
Servicing release premiums and other servicing costs	3,769,851	—	3,296,685	—	7,066,536
Other real estate owned expenses	—	4,732,727	—	—	4,732,727
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	309,967	(32,322)	3,062,075	141,011	3,480,731
Provision for loan losses	917,917	12,996,366	(16,455,959)	(1,584,962)	(4,126,638)
Total operating expenses	<u>216,126,320</u>	<u>112,683,927</u>	<u>65,160,853</u>	<u>8,505,418</u>	<u>402,476,518</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(66,609,834)</u>	<u>112,209,049</u>	<u>99,018,992</u>	<u>7,051,779</u>	<u>151,669,986</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Investment income	19,416,651	1,076,032	4,130,739	28,510	24,651,932
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	—	—	(4,864,386)	—	(4,864,386)
Other, net	200,653	—	—	—	200,653
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>19,617,304</u>	<u>1,076,032</u>	<u>(733,647)</u>	<u>28,510</u>	<u>19,988,199</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(46,992,530)</u>	<u>113,285,081</u>	<u>98,285,345</u>	<u>7,080,289</u>	<u>171,658,185</u>
Transfers between funds	68,942,323	(9,252,881)	(63,462,355)	3,772,913	—
Change in net position	<u>21,949,793</u>	<u>104,032,200</u>	<u>34,822,990</u>	<u>10,853,202</u>	<u>171,658,185</u>
Total net position, beginning of year	<u>143,130,613</u>	<u>1,259,509,031</u>	<u>1,366,507,897</u>	<u>51,137,545</u>	<u>2,820,285,086</u>
Total net position, end of year	<u>\$ 165,080,406</u>	<u>1,363,541,231</u>	<u>1,401,330,887</u>	<u>61,990,747</u>	<u>2,991,943,271</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

June 30, 2015

Assets	<u>General Operating Accounts</u>	<u>Rental Housing Bond Group</u>	<u>Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group</u>	<u>Home- ownership Bond Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 189,729,650	192,761,897	230,874,895	15,600,525	628,966,967
Investments	15,250,883	16,792,293	19,897,216	1,362,472	53,302,864
Interest receivable – investments	1,452,821	32,901	139,372	2,875	1,627,969
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	—	143,827,413	—	143,827,413
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	3,859,263	80,169,750	87,343,720	11,639,747	183,012,480
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	373,805	16,854,066	11,611,555	1,181,454	30,020,880
Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	372,463	—	—	—	372,463
Other real estate owned	2,147,485	35,842,706	15,376,627	873,355	54,240,173
Other assets	8,791,582	186,350	—	—	8,977,932
Total current assets	<u>221,977,952</u>	<u>342,639,963</u>	<u>509,070,798</u>	<u>30,660,428</u>	<u>1,104,349,141</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	442,854,817	—	30,347,524	—	473,202,341
Mortgage and other loans receivable	119,620,719	3,152,263,745	3,015,061,695	372,026,349	6,658,972,508
Less allowance for loan loss	26,646,815	43,239,975	117,256,218	6,712,849	193,855,857
Less net loan discounts	368,567	33,757,397	2,101,792	461,167	36,688,923
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	92,605,337	3,075,266,373	2,895,703,685	364,852,333	6,428,427,728
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$34,357,378	13,831,000	12,495,725	—	—	26,326,725
Other assets	8,664,427	—	—	—	8,664,427
Total noncurrent assets	<u>557,955,581</u>	<u>3,087,762,098</u>	<u>2,926,051,209</u>	<u>364,852,333</u>	<u>6,936,621,221</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 779,933,533</u>	<u>3,430,402,061</u>	<u>3,435,122,007</u>	<u>395,512,761</u>	<u>8,040,970,362</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

June 30, 2015

Liabilities and Net Position	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:					
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 464,600,000	78,355,000	131,237,777	31,024,004	705,216,781
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	32,943	29,840,222	24,675,738	2,492,720	57,041,623
Escrows	39,851,244	—	—	—	39,851,244
Derivative instruments	—	—	224,949	—	224,949
Accounts payable and other liabilities	18,230,218	106,121	25,371	—	18,361,710
Total current liabilities	<u>522,714,405</u>	<u>108,301,343</u>	<u>156,163,835</u>	<u>33,516,724</u>	<u>820,696,307</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Bonds payable, net	—	2,035,209,585	1,912,162,399	310,858,492	4,258,230,476
Project reserves	123,338,279	—	—	—	123,338,279
Other (assets) liabilities	(9,249,764)	27,382,102	287,876	—	18,420,214
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>114,088,515</u>	<u>2,062,591,687</u>	<u>1,912,450,275</u>	<u>310,858,492</u>	<u>4,399,988,969</u>
Total liabilities	<u>636,802,920</u>	<u>2,170,893,030</u>	<u>2,068,614,110</u>	<u>344,375,216</u>	<u>5,220,685,276</u>
Net position:					
Net investment (deficit) in capital assets	13,831,000	(5,124,782)	—	—	8,706,218
Restricted by bond indentures	—	1,264,633,813	1,366,507,897	51,137,545	2,682,279,255
Unrestricted	129,299,613	—	—	—	129,299,613
Total net position	<u>143,130,613</u>	<u>1,259,509,031</u>	<u>1,366,507,897</u>	<u>51,137,545</u>	<u>2,820,285,086</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 779,933,533</u>	<u>3,430,402,061</u>	<u>3,435,122,007</u>	<u>395,512,761</u>	<u>8,040,970,362</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Year ending June 30, 2015

	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Operating revenues:					
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 4,712,632	215,257,616	173,472,790	17,520,844	410,963,882
Pass-through grant awards	119,085,683	—	—	—	119,085,683
Housing Choice Voucher program administrative income	5,886,932	—	—	—	5,886,932
Other real estate owned income	—	8,867,929	—	—	8,867,929
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate	65,364	12,770	4,605,103	336,100	5,019,337
Gains on sale of single family mortgage loans	—	—	2,312,605	—	2,312,605
Mortgage servicing fees net of guaranty fees	9,484,256	—	—	—	9,484,256
Other	4,976,456	3,162,524	156,301	—	8,295,281
Total operating revenues	<u>144,211,323</u>	<u>227,300,839</u>	<u>180,546,799</u>	<u>17,856,944</u>	<u>569,915,905</u>
Operating expenses:					
Interest on notes and bonds	1,000,476	96,139,785	88,759,384	11,510,080	197,409,725
Salaries and related employee benefits	39,697,673	—	—	—	39,697,673
General operating expenses	28,705,689	—	—	—	28,705,689
Note and bond expenses	430,134	569,062	190,002	—	1,189,198
Bond issuance expenses	100,177	1,393,934	639,145	—	2,133,256
Pass-through grants expenses	119,085,683	—	—	—	119,085,683
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	8,005,369	—	—	—	8,005,369
Servicing release premiums and other servicing costs	2,019,421	—	4,321,951	—	6,341,372
Other real estate owned expenses	—	5,925,460	—	—	5,925,460
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	576,655	444,632	13,118,018	144,181	14,283,486
Provision for loan losses	3,033,863	(1,476,694)	(2,786,866)	(475,472)	(1,705,169)
Total operating expenses	<u>202,655,140</u>	<u>102,996,179</u>	<u>104,241,634</u>	<u>11,178,789</u>	<u>421,071,742</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(58,443,817)</u>	<u>124,304,660</u>	<u>76,305,165</u>	<u>6,678,155</u>	<u>148,844,163</u>
Nonoperating revenues:					
Investment income	25,209,060	320,366	1,452,740	34,482	27,016,648
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	—	—	562,723	—	562,723
Other, net	270,490	—	—	—	270,490
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>25,479,550</u>	<u>320,366</u>	<u>2,015,463</u>	<u>34,482</u>	<u>27,849,861</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(32,964,267)</u>	<u>124,625,026</u>	<u>78,320,628</u>	<u>6,712,637</u>	<u>176,694,024</u>
Transfers between funds	37,532,819	31,202,840	(68,870,377)	134,718	—
Change in net position	<u>4,568,552</u>	<u>155,827,866</u>	<u>9,450,251</u>	<u>6,847,355</u>	<u>176,694,024</u>
Total net position, beginning of year	138,562,061	1,103,681,165	1,357,057,646	44,290,190	2,643,591,062
Total net position, end of year	<u>\$ 143,130,613</u>	<u>1,259,509,031</u>	<u>1,366,507,897</u>	<u>51,137,545</u>	<u>2,820,285,086</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.



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Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

The Board of Commissioners
Virginia Housing Development Authority:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, which comprise the statement of net position as of June 30, 2016, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 13, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

September 13, 2016



VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis,
Basic Financial Statements, and
Supplementary Information

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Table of Contents

	Page
Management’s Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)	1
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statements of Net Position – December 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)	10
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)	11
Statements of Cash Flows – Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)	12
Notes to Basic Financial Statements (unaudited)	14
Required Supplementary Information	
1 Retiree Healthcare Plan – Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan Valuation Date (unaudited)	46
Other Supplementary Information	
2 Combining Schedule of Net Position – December 31, 2016 (unaudited)	47
3 Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Six Months Ended December 31, 2016 (unaudited)	49
4 Combining Schedule of Net Position – December 31, 2015 (unaudited)	50
5 Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Six Months Ended December 31, 2015 (unaudited)	52

(Continued)

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Management of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (Authority) offers readers of its financial report this overview and analysis of the Authority's financial performance for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the Authority's basic financial statements, accompanying notes, and supplementary information, which follow this section.

Organization Overview

The Authority is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Commonwealth), created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act (Act) enacted by the General Assembly in 1972, as amended. The Act empowers the Authority to finance the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and ownership of affordable housing for home ownership or occupancy by low-or moderate-income Virginians. To raise funds for its mortgage loan operations, the Authority sells tax-exempt and taxable notes and bonds and mortgage backed securities to investors. The notes, bonds, and other indebtedness of the Authority are not obligations of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth is not liable for repayments of such obligations. Furthermore, as a self-sustaining organization, the Authority does not draw upon the general taxing authority of the Commonwealth. Operating revenues are generated primarily from interest on mortgage loans, program administration fees, and investment income.

In addition to its major mortgage loan programs, the Authority also administers, on a fee basis, various other programs related to its lending activities. Such programs include the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, which provides rental subsidies from federal funds, and the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, which awards income tax credits for the purpose of developing low-income rental housing projects. The Authority also funds Resources Enabling Affordable Community Housing in Virginia (REACH) initiatives, in which grants are made or the interest rates on loans are subsidized by the Authority, principally for the elderly, disabled, homeless, and other low-income persons. The amount of net position used to provide such grants or reduced interest rates on mortgage loans or otherwise subsidize its programs is determined by VHDA's Board of Commissioners. Effective fiscal year 2017 the amount increased from 20% to 40%, of the average of the Authority's change in net position, as unadjusted for the effect of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools*, for the preceding five fiscal years. The amounts made available to provide reduced interest rates on mortgage loans or otherwise provide housing subsidies, including grants, under its programs are subject to review by the Authority of the impact on its financial position. The Authority finances some, but not all, of such subsidized mortgage loans, in whole or in part, with funds under its various bond resolutions.

Financial Statements

The basic financial statements consist of the Statements of Net Position, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, the Statements of Cash Flows and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all of the Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, presented in order of liquidity and using the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is presented as net position, and is displayed in three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted portion of net

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

position; and unrestricted portion of net position. Net position is restricted when external constraints are placed upon their use, such as bond indentures, legal agreements or statutes. Over time, changes in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position* identifies all the Authority's revenues and expenses for the reporting period, distinguishing between operating and nonoperating activities. This statement measures the success of the Authority's operations over the past year and can be used to determine whether the Authority has successfully recovered all of its costs through mortgage loan income, investment income, externally funded programs and other revenue sources.

The *Statement of Cash Flows* provides information about the Authority's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. This statement reports cash transactions, including receipts, payments, and net changes resulting from operations, noncapital financing, capital financing, and investing activities. This statement provides information regarding the sources and uses of cash and the change in cash during the reporting period.

The *Notes to Basic Financial Statements* provide additional information that is essential for understanding financial data that may not be displayed on the face of the financial statements and as such, are an integral part of the Authority's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Overview

The Authority continues to maintain a strong financial position, with a net position of \$3.06 billion that grew at a rate of 5.6% over the past twelve months. For the two most recent annual years, 2016 and 2015, the Authority has achieved its highest record of earnings, exceeding \$170 million per annum. Both Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (Standard & Poor's) and Moody's Investors Services (Moody's) rating agencies continue to rate the Authority with an AA+ issuer credit rating and Aa1 general obligation credit rating, respectively.

In its single family homeownership loan program, the Authority has been able to offer borrowers mortgage loans at affordable interest rates, financed through the issuance of taxable bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA). Participation in the FNMA Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Preferred Risk Sharing Program has allowed the Authority to finance single family mortgage loans without mortgage insurance and, unlike tax-exempt bonds, permits the funding of refinancing loans and loans to borrowers who are not first time homebuyers. Since the inception of this program in spring of 2015, the Authority has disbursed \$32.1 million to provide down-payment assistance grants for qualified first time homebuyers and has offered a new Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program that provides even more tax advantages to low or moderate income borrowers getting single family mortgage loans.

In its rental housing program, the Authority has continued to fund developments through the issuance of tax-exempt and taxable bonds. Tax-exempt financing is stable in both production and deal pipeline, in part due to increased use of REACH funds to make tax-exempt bond funded developments financially feasible. The financing of affordable rental housing projects funded with primarily taxable bonds is also stable. The Authority was recently approved to originate loans using a risk-share program whereby rental housing mortgage loans will be funded through the Federal Financing Bank and insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

viability of this program is currently under evaluation and if fully implemented, may allow the Authority access to lower cost of capital.

The Authority's servicing efforts for its single family loan portfolio have been focused on working with single family mortgagors experiencing financial difficulties and mitigating potential foreclosure losses. The Authority has continued to offer various options, including loan modifications, to prevent foreclosure for otherwise responsible single family mortgagors encountering financial hardships. While employment levels, wages, and housing values have begun to recover in Virginia, challenges for the Authority's single family mortgagors are expected to continue. Additionally, the Authority has provided substantial support to the Commonwealth's housing policy priorities, and its homeownership education, underwriting and loss mitigation practices continue to help lessen delinquencies and foreclosures.

As part of servicing its multi-family loans, the Authority identifies at-risk developments in order to assess and mitigate the financial risk and to determine the amount to be included in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss for such developments. The Authority offers loss mitigation, including loan modifications, to mortgagors to reduce the risk of default and loss on the multi-family loans. As a result, the delinquencies and foreclosures on its multi-family mortgage loans have been maintained at relatively low levels.

While the Authority continues to face challenges from uncertainty in the financial markets affecting interest rates and the overall economic environment, the Authority's capital acquisition initiatives and loss mitigation practices have allowed the Authority to respond with new lending program opportunities and maintain a strong financial position.

Six months ended December 31, 2016

Single family loan originations totaled 4,934 loans for \$972.9 million in the first six months compared to 3,020 loans for \$547.4 million for the same period last year, contributing an increase of 64.8% in units and 77.7% in dollars of mortgage loans. A substantial portion of the increase was related to the down-payment assistance grant program and MCC program introduced in the spring of 2015.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority serviced 62,968 first and second single family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$6.1 billion. The outstanding balances of loans serviced, increased by \$757.9 million or 14.1% and the number of loans serviced increased by 4,410 loans or 7.5%, since December 31, 2015, primarily in the form of FNMA Risk Share mortgage loans and FHA insured mortgage loans that have been pooled into securities guaranteed by GMNA and originated with corresponding uninsured second mortgage loans.

In the six months ended December 31, 2016, there were 183 single family foreclosures valued at \$21.9 million or 1.4% of the single family loan portfolio, compared to a year ago also with 264 foreclosures valued at \$30.3 million or 1.6% of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 74%, representing an improvement of 10% over the prior year, somewhat mitigated the impact of loan losses. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on loan count averaged 9.8% for the six months, compared to 10.9% a year ago. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on outstanding mortgage loan balances averaged 8.7% and 10.1% as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Financing commitments for 1,018 multi-family housing units were made during the first six months, totaling \$70.6 million, compared to 1,889 units totaling \$141.5 million for the same period a year ago. Recapitalization and rehabilitation of developments within the Authority's existing multi-family portfolio using new taxable and tax-exempt financing and REACH funds provided the majority of the mortgage loan production.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority serviced 1,226 multi-family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.2 billion. Compared to December 31, 2015, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased 53 while loan balances decreased \$48.0 million or 1.5%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 0.4% and 0.6% for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.3% or \$10.3 million for the six months ended December 31, 2016 compared to 0.7% or \$24.0 million for the same period a year ago.

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015

Single family loan originations totaled 3,020 loans for \$547.4 million during the first six months of fiscal year 2016 compared to 1,782 loans for \$296.8 million for the same period last year, contributing an increase of 69.5% in units and 84.4% in dollars. The increase was related to the down-payment assistance grant program introduced in the spring of 2015 and a new MCC program.

As of December 31, 2015, the Authority serviced 58,558 first and second single family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.4 billion. The outstanding balances of loans serviced, increased by \$304.6 million or 6.0% and the number of loans serviced increased by 1,766 loans or 3.1%, since December 31, 2014, primarily in the form of FNMA Risk Share mortgages and FHA insured mortgage loans with corresponding uninsured second mortgage loans.

In the first six months of fiscal year 2016, there were 185 single family foreclosures valued at \$22.3 million or an annualized 1.3% of the single family loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 264 foreclosures valued at \$30.3 million or 1.6% annually of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 65.7% somewhat mitigated the impact of loan losses. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on loan count averaged 10.9% for the first six months, compared to 11.9% a year ago. Total delinquency rates on the servicing portfolio based on outstanding loan balances averaged 10.1% and 11.3% as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Delinquencies consist of first mortgage loans over 30 days past due, and foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Financing commitments for 1,889 multi-family housing units were made during the first six months, totaling \$141.5 million, compared to 2,379 units totaling \$177.6 million for the same period a year ago. Rehabilitation of properties within the Authority's existing multi-family portfolio using taxable and tax-exempt funding and REACH funds coupled with preservation of existing mortgage loans through extended period re-financing provided the majority of the production.

As of December 31, 2015, the Authority serviced 1,279 multi-family mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.3 billion. Compared to December 31, 2014, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased 80 while loan balances decreased \$100.3 million or 3.0%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 0.6% and 1.0% for the first six months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.7% or \$24.0 million for the first six months ended December 31, 2015 compared to 0.1% or \$4.3 million for the same period a year ago.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Cash is held by the trustees and banks in depository accounts and investments for a variety of purposes, including: debt service funds required by bond resolutions, escrow and reserve funds held for the benefit of single-family mortgagors and multi-family developments, funding for new mortgage loan originations, working capital for operating costs of the Authority, governmental funds held for disbursement toward Section 8 developments, and other funds held in a fiduciary capacity to support other housing initiatives. Monies on deposit in banks located in Virginia are collateralized pursuant to the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act of the Code of Virginia.

Investment objectives are to invest all monies at favorable rates to maximize returns while maintaining short-term liquidity and to manage investments in a prudent manner to enable the Authority to fulfill its financial commitments. Precautions are taken to minimize the risk associated with investments, including monitoring creditworthiness of the investment, as determined by ratings provided by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, concentration risk, and maturity risk.

The Authority enters into forward sales transactions to hedge changes in the fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments to originate mortgage loans, particularly when such mortgage loans are expected to be pooled into securities guaranteed by GNMA or FNMA. The Authority does not enter into short sales or futures transactions for which a bona fide hedging purpose has not been established.

Mortgage and other loan receivables represent the Authority's principal assets. Mortgage loans are financed through a combination of proceeds of notes and bonds, GNMA and FNMA guaranteed mortgage loan securitizations, and net position accumulated since inception. Mortgage loan payments received from mortgagors are used to pay debt service due on outstanding bonds and mortgage backed securities.

The largest component of the Authority's liabilities is outstanding bonds payable, the majority of which is fixed rate to maturity dates that may extend into the future as much as forty years. The Authority continues to maintain strong long-term ratings of Aa1 from Moody's and AA+ from Standard & Poor's for its general credit rating as well as all bond resolutions other than the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds resolution, which is rated Aaa and AAA, by Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively.

Net position is comprised of net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted portions of net position. *Net investment in capital assets* represents office buildings, land, furniture and equipment, and vehicles, less the outstanding applicable debt. *Restricted portion of net position* represents the portion of net position held in trust accounts for the benefit of the respective bond owners, subject to the requirements of the various bond resolutions. *Unrestricted portion of net position* represents a portion of net position that has been designated for a broad range of initiatives, such as administration of the HCV program, support for REACH initiatives, contributions to bond issues, working capital, future operating and capital expenditures, and general financial support to the Authority's loan programs.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Condensed Statements of Net Position (unaudited)

(In millions)

	December 31		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 872.6	870.5	618.7
Investments	529.1	463.0	286.0
Mortgage loans held for sale	135.2	132.3	91.9
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	6,002.4	6,375.4	6,895.3
Other assets	122.4	121.5	130.1
Total assets	<u>7,661.7</u>	<u>7,962.7</u>	<u>8,022.0</u>
Notes and bonds payable, net	4,357.5	4,826.2	5,045.6
Other liabilities	244.6	240.0	251.9
Total liabilities	<u>4,602.1</u>	<u>5,066.2</u>	<u>5,297.5</u>
Net investment in capital assets	14.3	7.7	7.4
Restricted by bond indentures	2,861.2	2,759.1	2,594.6
Unrestricted	184.1	129.7	122.5
Total net position	<u>\$ 3,059.6</u>	<u>2,896.5</u>	<u>2,724.5</u>

December 31, 2016 Compared to December 31, 2015

Total assets decreased \$301.0 million, or 3.8% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents and investments, combined, increased \$68.2 million, or 5.1% from the prior year as a result of an increase in the amount of single family loans pooled into mortgage backed securities and held as collateral on a credit facility with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. Mortgage and other loans receivables, net, decreased by \$370.1 million, or 5.7%, primarily as a result of securitizations of single family loans through GNMA and FNMA.

Total liabilities decreased \$464.1 million, or 9.2% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$468.7 million or 9.7%, due primarily to bond redemptions and scheduled principal repayments. For the six months ended December 31, 2016, the Authority issued \$18.6 million in rental housing bonds and made draws of \$74.7 million on notes and lines of credit. Bond principal pay downs and redemptions in the six months totaled \$501.4 million, and included bond redemptions of \$169.2 million. Proceeds from the rental housing bond group and GNMA and FNMA mortgage loan securitizations were the principal sources of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$3,059.6 million, representing an increase in net position of \$163.1 million, and a 5.6% return over the preceding twelve months. As of December 31, 2016, net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, was \$14.3 million. Net position restricted by bond resolutions totaled \$2,861.2 million, an increase of \$102.1 million, or 3.7% from the prior year. Unrestricted net position totaled \$184.1 million, an increase of \$54.4 million, or 41.9%.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

December 31, 2015 Compared to December 31, 2014

Total assets decreased \$59.4 million, or 0.7% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents and investments, combined, increased \$428.8 million, or 47.4% from the prior year as a result of an increase in the amount of single family loans pooled into mortgage backed securities and held as collateral on a credit facility with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. Mortgages held for sale and mortgage and other loans receivables, net, decreased by \$479.5 million, or 6.9%, primarily the result of securitizations of single family loans to GNMA and FNMA.

Total liabilities decreased \$231.3 million, or 4.4% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$219.4 million or 4.3%, due primarily to bond redemptions and scheduled principal repayments. For the six months, the Authority issued \$145.6 million in rental housing bonds and \$140.9 million in commonwealth mortgage bonds. Additionally, \$21.5 million of draws and \$25.0 million in repayments were made on the notes and lines of credit to net to a \$3.5 million pay down for the six months ended. Bond principal pay downs and redemptions totaled \$420.4 million, and included bond redemptions of \$281.9 million. Proceeds from the rental housing bond group and GNMA and FNMA mortgage loan securitizations were the principal sources of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2.9 billion, representing an increase in net position of \$172.0 million, and a 6.3% return over the preceding twelve months. As of December 31, 2015, net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, was \$7.7 million. Net position restricted by bond resolutions totaled \$2,759.1 million, an increase of \$164.5 million, or 6.3% from the prior year. Unrestricted net position totaled \$129.7 million, an increase of \$7.2 million, or 5.9%.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (unaudited)

(In millions)

	Six months ended December 31		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues:			
Interest on mortgage and other loans	\$ 166.3	189.4	208.0
Pass-through grants received	58.9	58.7	59.0
Housing Choice Voucher program income	3.4	2.9	2.7
Other operating revenues	28.1	25.4	16.8
Total operating revenues	256.7	276.4	286.5
Operating expenses:			
Interest on notes and bonds payable	79.1	91.7	101.5
Pass-through grants disbursed	58.9	58.7	56.9
Housing Choice Voucher program expense	3.2	2.9	4.5
Other operating expenses	56.2	56.0	50.5
Total operating expenses	197.4	209.3	213.4
Operating income	59.3	67.1	73.1
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income, net	1.8	8.6	7.2
Unrealized gain/(loss) on derivatives	6.4	0.2	0.5
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	—	0.2	—
Total nonoperating revenues, net	8.2	9.0	7.7
Change in net position	\$ 67.5	76.1	80.8

The principal determinants of the Authority's change in net position (more commonly referred to as net revenues) are operating revenues less operating expenses plus nonoperating revenues, net.

Operating revenues consist primarily of interest earnings on mortgage loans and operating expenses consist predominantly of interest expense on notes and bonds payable and operating expenses of the Authority. Nonoperating revenues consist of investment income which includes realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments and investment derivatives.

Six months ended December 31, 2016

Operating revenues decreased \$19.7 million or 7.1% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to interest on mortgage and other loans, which decreased by \$23.1 million or 12.2%. Contributing factors were lower mortgage loan balances due to the increase usage of single family loan securitizations and an average interest rate of 5.15% on the remaining single family loan balances, a rate 0.41% lower than the first six months of the prior year.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Operating expenses for the quarter decreased \$11.9 million or 5.7% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily the result of a reduction in interest on notes and bonds payable of \$12.6 million or 13.7%, due to a decrease in overall debt and a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding.

Nonoperating revenues, net, decreased slightly by \$0.8 million from the prior year.

Six Months Ended December 31, 2015

Operating revenues for the six months decreased \$10.1 million or 3.5% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to interest on mortgage and other loans, which decreased by \$18.6 million or 8.9%. Contributing factors were lower loan balances that resulted from single family loan securitizations and a lower average interest rate of 5.0% on the remaining single family loan balances.

Operating expenses for the six months decreased \$4.1 million or 1.9% from the prior year. The decrease primarily resulted from the combination of an increase in other operating expenses of \$5.5 million or 10.9%, due to the cost of down-payment assistance grants awarded, and a reduction in interest on notes and bonds payable of \$9.8 million or 9.7%, due to a decrease in overall debt and a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding.

Nonoperating revenues, net, increased \$1.3 million from the prior year, due to increases in investment income.

Other Economic Factors

The Authority's mortgage loan financing activities are sensitive to the general level of involvement of the federal government in the housing and capital markets, the general level of interest rates, the interest rates and other characteristics of the Authority's mortgage loans compared to mortgage loan products available in the conventional mortgage loan markets, and the availability of affordable housing in the Commonwealth. The availability of long-term tax-exempt and taxable financing on favorable terms and the ability to securitize loans through GNMA and FNMA are key elements in providing the funding necessary for the Authority to continue its mortgage loan financing activities.

The Authority's main sources of revenues include mortgage loan interest and investment interest income. Short-term investment rates in the United States have declined sharply from a pre-recession peak of approximately 5.0% in February 2007 to 0.44% and 0.14% in December 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Delinquency and foreclosure rates in the single family loan portfolio, and to a lesser extent the multi-family loan portfolio, are influenced by unemployment and underemployment. Virginia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.1% and 4.2% in December 2016 and 2015, respectively. Virginia underemployment rates, which include those no longer seeking employment and those employed only part-time who desire full-time work, were 9.1% and 9.8% in the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Additional Information

Questions about this report or additional information can be obtained by visiting the Authority's Web site, www.vhda.com, or contacting the Finance Division of the Authority.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Net Position

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Assets	2016	2015
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	\$ 872,577,874	870,497,224
Investments (note 5)	—	4,188,971
Interest receivable – investments	1,902,029	1,711,223
Derivative instruments (note 9)	1,339,297	—
Mortgage loans held for sale (note 1)	135,201,336	132,278,505
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net (note 4)	168,510,309	179,122,782
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	25,955,085	28,689,481
Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	—	12,334
Other real estate owned (note 1)	23,135,951	44,591,234
Other assets	7,836,190	9,429,623
Total current assets	1,236,458,071	1,270,521,377
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments (note 5)	529,146,455	458,802,986
Mortgage and other loans receivable (note 4)	6,039,426,559	6,426,266,642
Less allowance for loan loss	167,050,422	193,935,110
Less net loan discounts	38,527,891	36,100,581
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	5,833,848,246	6,196,230,951
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$37,197,463 and \$35,858,952, respectively (note 6)	25,061,342	25,069,191
Other assets	37,203,930	12,082,116
Total noncurrent assets	6,425,259,973	6,692,185,244
Total assets	\$ 7,661,718,044	7,962,706,621
Liabilities and Net Position		
Current liabilities:		
Notes and bonds payable (note 7)	\$ 720,263,000	768,564,039
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	39,434,184	52,060,267
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	6,028,671	—
Escrows (note 8)	33,485,129	36,278,567
Derivative instruments (note 9)	—	2,195
Accounts payable and other liabilities (note 10)	29,164,088	14,442,306
Total current liabilities	828,375,072	871,347,374
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable, net (note 7)	3,637,234,593	4,057,600,128
Project reserves (notes 8 and 14)	113,722,642	119,064,466
Other liabilities (notes 10, 12, and 14)	22,809,294	18,189,499
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,773,766,529	4,194,854,093
Total liabilities	4,602,141,601	5,066,201,467
Net position (notes 1 and 11):		
Net investment in capital assets	14,279,691	7,647,490
Restricted by bond indentures	2,861,159,020	2,759,139,753
Unrestricted	184,137,732	129,717,911
Total net position	3,059,576,443	2,896,505,154
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 7,661,718,044	7,962,706,621

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

	2016	2015
Operating revenues:		
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 166,276,506	189,389,206
Pass-through grant awards (note 1)	58,891,328	58,735,729
Housing Choice Voucher program administrative income (note 1)	3,404,122	2,947,303
Other real estate owned income	2,070,163	4,217,070
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	1,003,422	2,712,430
Gains on sale of single family mortgage loans	13,054,725	7,384,370
Mortgage servicing fees net of guaranty fees	9,031,988	6,153,048
Other	2,961,464	4,963,550
	256,693,718	276,502,706
Operating expenses:		
Interest on notes and bonds payable	79,095,745	91,732,473
Salaries and related employee benefits (notes 12 and 13)	24,168,483	20,983,326
General operating expenses	25,711,438	17,876,883
Note and bond expenses	360,767	342,769
Bond issuance expenses	279,822	2,239,001
Pass-through grants expenses (note 1)	58,891,328	58,735,729
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses (note 1)	3,160,781	2,878,456
Servicing release premiums and other servicing costs	5,060,238	3,064,479
Other real estate owned expenses	1,413,632	2,913,228
Losses on other real estate owned (note 1)	6,052,691	1,861,159
Provision for loan losses (note 1)	(6,854,475)	6,673,267
	197,340,450	209,300,770
Operating income	59,353,268	67,201,936
Nonoperating revenues (losses):		
Investment income (note 10)	1,834,811	8,597,470
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments (note 9)	6,428,632	222,754
Other, net	16,461	197,908
	8,279,904	9,018,132
Change in net position	67,633,172	76,220,068
Total net position, beginning of year	2,991,943,271	2,820,285,086
Total net position, end of six months	\$ 3,059,576,443	2,896,505,154

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Cash Flows

Six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash payments for mortgage and other loans	\$ (1,129,455,079)	(641,015,903)
Principal repayments on mortgage and other loans	383,540,349	363,231,584
Sale of mortgage loans	904,373,399	497,160,705
Interest received on mortgage and other loans	174,059,214	176,439,732
Pass-through grant awards received	58,891,328	58,735,729
Pass-through grant awards disbursed	(58,891,328)	(58,735,729)
Housing Choice Voucher payments received	10,068,601	4,623,031
Housing Choice Voucher payments disbursed	(3,589,035)	(4,358,713)
Escrow and project reserve payments received	113,078,717	117,200,599
Escrow and project reserve payments disbursed	(119,602,477)	(125,043,651)
Other operating revenues	31,907,686	21,424,348
Cash received for loan origination fees	1,771,060	2,099,264
Cash paid for loan premiums	(11,308,543)	(4,610,255)
Cash payments for salaries and related benefits	(24,928,501)	(22,690,266)
Cash payments for general operating expenses	(47,344,597)	(20,343,307)
Cash payments for servicing release premiums and guaranty fees	(19,017,573)	(7,975,866)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	18,523,820	24,300,645
Disposition of other real estate owned property	656,531	1,303,842
	282,733,572	381,745,789
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes and bonds	93,275,000	308,073,878
Principal payments on notes and bonds	(501,403,083)	(445,357,921)
Interest payments on notes and bonds	(87,849,123)	(96,712,876)
Cash payments for bond issuance expenses	(279,821)	(2,239,001)
	(496,257,027)	(236,235,920)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchases of property, furniture, and equipment	(1,189,191)	(326,342)
Proceeds from the sale of property, furniture and equipment	94	1,307
	(1,189,097)	(325,035)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	—	(839,155)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investments	49,014,913	87,681,749
Interest received on investments	10,713,709	9,502,828
	59,728,622	96,345,422
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(154,983,930)	241,530,256
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	1,027,561,804	628,966,968
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of six months	\$ 872,577,874	870,497,224

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Statements of Cash Flows

Six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

	2016	2015
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 59,353,268	67,201,936
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, furniture, and equipment	1,503,751	1,583,876
Bond issuance costs	279,822	2,239,001
Interest on notes and bonds payable	79,095,745	91,732,473
(Increase)/decrease in mortgage loans held for sale	39,197,034	11,548,908
Decrease in mortgage and other loans receivable	135,285,922	212,274,165
(Decrease)/increase in allowance for loan loss	(11,071,618)	79,253
Increase/(decrease) in net loan discounts	987,235	(588,342)
Decrease in interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	2,834,749	1,331,399
(Increase)/decrease in other real estate owned	1,652,055	9,648,939
Increase in Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	6,028,671	—
Decrease in Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	109,032	360,129
Increase in other assets	(17,549,396)	(3,869,380)
Decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities	(8,062,259)	(4,150,120)
Decrease in escrows and project reserves	(6,910,439)	(7,646,448)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 282,733,572	381,745,789
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activity:		
Increase in other real estate owned as a result of loan foreclosures	\$ 18,974,846	21,862,331
Decrease in mortgage and other loans receivable from transferring loans to MBS securities retained as investments	\$ 74,472,748	24,321,399

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

The Virginia Housing Development Authority (Authority) was created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, as amended (Act) enacted by the 1972 Session of the Virginia General Assembly. The Act empowers the Authority, among other authorized activities, to finance the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and ownership of housing intended for occupancy or ownership, or both, by families of low or moderate income. Mortgage loans are generally financed by the proceeds of notes, bonds, or other debt obligations of the Authority or by Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) guaranteed mortgage backed securities (see note 1 (h) below). The notes, bonds and other debt obligations do not constitute a debt or grant or loan of credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Commonwealth), and the Commonwealth is not liable for the repayment of such obligations.

For financial reporting purposes, the Authority is a component unit of the Commonwealth. The accounts of the Authority, along with other component units, are combined to form the component units of the Commonwealth. The Authority reports all of its activities as one enterprise fund, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). See note 2 for further discussion.

(b) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The Authority utilizes the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting in preparing its basic financial statements where revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred. The accounts are organized on the basis of funds and groups of funds, which are set up in accordance with the Act and the various note and bond resolutions.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingencies at the date of the basic financial statements and revenues and expenses recognized during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Authority adopted GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* during the year ended June 30, 2016. GASB No. 72 provides guidance for determining fair value measurements and requires disclosures to be made about fair value measurements, the level of fair value hierarchy, and valuation techniques.

Fair value measurements not valued at net asset value using the practical expedient are categorized into a three-level hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the assets fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the classification is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset. Classification of

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

assets within the hierarchy considers the markets in which assets are traded and the reliability and transparency of the assumptions used to determine fair value. The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets in an active market.
- Level 2 - Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active and assets valued based on observable market data and market-corroborated inputs for similar instruments.
- Level 3 – Valuation is based upon various techniques that use assumptions that are not observable in the market and are significant to the fair value measurement.

In determining which hierarchy level a financial instrument is classified, the Authority considers all available information, including observable market data and indications of market liquidity. Assets and liabilities that are valued at fair value on a recurring basis include investments and derivative instruments. Assets that are measured on a non-recurring basis include other real estate owned and mortgage loans held for sale as these are carried at the lower of cost or market.

(e) Investments

Our investments include various debt and asset backed securities which are reported at fair value on the Statements of Net Position, with changes in fair value recognized in investment income in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The fair value of the debt securities are derived from management's review of third party pricing services that use various models that are based on quoted market prices when available or on adjusted values in relation to observable prices on similar investments. The fair value of assets backed securities which include agency-mortgage backed securities are also derived from management's review of third party pricing services that use various models that are based on quoted market prices when available or on adjusted values in relation to observable prices on similar investments.

(f) Derivative Instruments

Forward sales securities commitments are utilized to hedge changes in fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments to originate mortgage loans. At December 31, 2016, the Authority had outstanding 27 forward sales transactions with a \$275.6 million notional amount with four counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service) as shown in note 9. The forward sales contracts will settle by March 21, 2017. These contracts are treated as investment derivative instruments in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(g) *Mortgage Loans Held for Sale*

The Authority is an authorized issuer of GNMA and FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). Through the MBS programs, GNMA and FNMA guarantee securities that are backed by pools of mortgage loans originated or purchased by the Authority. These mortgage loan securitizations are treated as sales for accounting and reporting purposes. Upon the sale, the Authority no longer recognizes the mortgage loans receivable in the Statements of Net Position.

Mortgage loans originated or acquired with the intent to sell through the MBS programs are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair values of the loans are based on observable market prices for similar instruments traded on the secondary mortgage loan markets. The Authority's portfolio of mortgage loans held for sale is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Any gains or losses on loan sales are reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

(h) *Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable*

Mortgage and other loans receivable are stated at their unpaid principal balance, net of premiums and discounts and an allowance for loan losses. Pricing premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized, using the interest method, over the contractual life of the loans as an adjustment to yield. The interest method is computed on a loan-by-loan basis and any unamortized premiums and discounts on loans fully repaid are recognized as income in the year in which such loans are repaid.

(i) *Allowance for Loan Losses*

The Authority provides for losses when a specific need for an allowance is identified. The provision for loan losses charged or credited to operating expense is the amount necessary, in management's judgment, to maintain the allowance at a level it believes sufficient to cover losses in collection of its mortgage loans. Estimates of future losses involve the exercise of management's judgment and assumptions with respect to future conditions. The principal factors considered by management in determining the adequacy of the allowance are the composition of the loan portfolio, historical loss experience and delinquency statistics, economic conditions, the value and adequacy of collateral, and the current level of the allowance. The allowance for loan losses was reduced by \$11,071,618 for the six months ended December 31, 2016, and was increased by \$79,253 in the same period a year ago.

(j) *Mortgage servicing rights*

The Authority pays mortgage servicing release premiums when purchasing single family mortgage loans from participating lenders. These premiums are capitalized at cost and amortized over the estimated life of the related mortgage loans when those mortgage loans are securitized through either GNMA or FNMA and the Authority remains the servicer of the loans. Unamortized mortgage servicing right costs were included in other assets and totaled \$21,139,266 and \$7,264,440 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(k) *Other Real Estate Owned*

Other real estate owned represents current investments in single family dwellings and multi-family developments, acquired primarily through foreclosure, and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated disposal costs. On a non-recurring basis, fair values of the real properties are assessed

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

by comparing them to similar properties. The Authority's portfolio of real estate owned is classified as a Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Gains and losses from the disposition of other real estate owned are reported separately in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

(l) Property, Furniture, and Equipment

Capital assets are capitalized at cost and depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which are 30 years for buildings, and from 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment, and 5 years for vehicles. The capitalization threshold for property, furniture, and equipment is \$1,000.

Certain costs associated with internally generated computer software are treated as capital assets in accordance with GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. The capitalization threshold for internally generated computer software is \$1,000,000. Once the software is ready for its intended use, these costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the software's expected useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(m) Bond Issuance Expense

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, bond issuance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

(n) Notes and Bonds Payable

Notes and bonds payable are stated at their unpaid balance less any unamortized premiums or discounts. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the lives of the issues using the interest method. The Authority generally has the right to specially redeem bonds, without premium, upon the occurrence of certain specified events, such as the prepayment of a mortgage loan. The Authority also has the right to optionally redeem the various bonds. The optional redemptions generally cannot be exercised until the bonds have been outstanding for approximately ten years. All issues generally have term bonds, which are subject to partial redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund installments.

(o) Retirement Plans

The Authority has three defined contribution retirement savings plans covering substantially all employees. Retirement expense is fully funded as incurred. To the extent terminating employees are less than 100% vested in the Authority's contributions, the unvested portion is forfeited and redistributed to the remaining participating employees.

The Authority also provides postretirement healthcare benefits under a defined benefit plan to all employees who have met the years of service requirement and who retire from the Authority on or after attaining age 55 or become permanently disabled.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(p) *Compensated Absences*

Authority employees are granted vacation and sick pay in varying amounts as services are provided. Employees may accumulate, subject to certain limitations, unused vacation and sick pay earned and, upon retirement, termination, or death, may be compensated for certain amounts at their then current rates of pay. The amount of vacation and sick pay recognized as expense is the amount earned each year.

(q) *Related Party Transactions*

The Authority provides split dollar life insurance as a form of compensation to retain talented key associates with the Authority.

(r) *Pass-Through Revenues and Expenses*

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Tenant Based Section 8

The Authority serves as an administrator for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, consisting of the voucher program as well as other tenant-based assistance programs. The Authority requisitions Section 8 funds, makes disbursements of funds to eligible participants, and recognizes administrative fee income. Program income and program expenses that are recognized as pass-through grants, based upon the amount of allowable Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) disbursements, totaled \$33,540,022 and \$32,549,149 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Excess HAP or administrative funds disbursed to the Authority were also recorded as revenue and unrestricted net position in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and Statements of Net Position. Cumulative deficit of HAP funds totaled \$39,713 as of December 31, 2016 and a cumulative excess totaled \$974,953 as of December 31, 2015. Cumulative excess administrative funds totaled \$734,720 and \$429,830 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. HUD monitors the utilization of these excess funds and adjusts funding levels prospectively to assure all funds are being used to serve as many families up to the number of vouchers authorized by the program.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Project Based Section 8

As the Commonwealth's administrator for HUD's Section 8 New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation program, the Authority requisitions Section 8 funds, makes disbursements of HAP funds to landlords of eligible multi-family developments, and recognizes administrative fee income.

The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$24,311,935 and \$24,510,553 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Authority also received Section 236 Interest Reduction Payments from HUD totaling \$745,682 and \$1,104,570 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Housing Counseling Assistance Program

The Authority serves as an administrator for 30 HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agencies in Virginia. The Housing Counseling Assistance Program provides counseling to consumers on seeking, financing, maintaining, renting, or owning a home. The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$289,522 and \$494,628 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(s) Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund & Housing Trust Fund

The Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund (Fund), established by the 1988 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, uses funds provided by the Commonwealth in that Session to make loans and grants for a wide variety of housing initiatives. The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) develops the program guidelines and the Authority acts as administrator for the Fund. The balances associated with the Fund are recorded in assets and liabilities in the amounts of \$7,856,471 and \$7,161,289 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Housing Trust Fund (Trust Fund), established by the 2013 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, uses funds provided by the Commonwealth in that Session to make loans and grants for a wide variety of housing initiatives. DHCD develops the program guidelines and the Authority acts as administrator for the Trust Fund. The balances associated with the Trust Fund are recorded in assets and liabilities in the amounts of \$6,090,353 and \$983,838 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(t) Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid short term instruments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase and are recorded at amortized cost.

(u) Rebutable Arbitrage

Rebutable arbitrage involves the investment of proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt debt in a taxable investment that yields a higher rate than the rate of the debt. This results in investment income in excess of interest costs. Federal law requires such income be rebated to the government if the yield from these earnings exceeds the effective yield on the related tax-exempt debt issued. Arbitrage must be calculated, reported and paid every five years or at maturity of the debt, whichever is earlier. For financial reporting purposes the potential liability is calculated annually.

(v) Statements of Net Position

The assets presented in the Statements of Net Position represent the total of similar accounts of the Authority's various groups (see note 2). Since the assets of certain of the groups are restricted by the related debt resolutions, the total does not indicate that the combined assets are available in any manner other than that provided for in the resolutions for the separate groups. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the Authority's policy is to use restricted resources first, and thereafter unrestricted resources as needed.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(w) Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

The Authority's Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally arise from financing the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and ownership of housing intended for occupancy and ownership, by families of low or moderate income. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

(x) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the December 31, 2015 financial statements to conform to the December 31, 2016 presentation.

(2) Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the Authority are presented in a single proprietary fund set of basic financial statements consisting of various programs. The Authority's activities include the following programs:

(a) General Operating Accounts

The General Operating Accounts consist of a group of accounts used to record the receipt of income not directly pledged to the repayment of specific notes and bonds and the payment of expenses related to the Authority's administrative functions.

(b) Rental Housing Bond Groups

The proceeds of the Rental Housing Bonds are used to finance construction and permanent mortgage loans on multi-family housing developments, as well as, temporary financing for other multi-family owned real estate and the financing of the Authority's office facilities.

(c) Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group

The proceeds of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds are used to purchase or make long-term mortgage loans to owner occupants of single-family dwellings, as well as, temporary financing for other single-family real estate owned.

(d) Homeownership Mortgage Bond Group

The Homeownership Mortgage Bond group was established to encompass the Authority's participation in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's New Issue Bond Program, which was created to assist state and local housing finance agencies in acquiring cost-effective mortgage loan capital. The proceeds of Homeownership Mortgage Bonds are used to purchase or make long-term mortgage loans to owner occupants of single family dwellings.

(3) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are primarily assets held for the benefit of the respective bond owners and include mortgage loans and investments. Certain assets are held on behalf of federal programs or housing initiatives of the Commonwealth.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Restricted assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
Restricted current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 891,717,968	861,090,727
Interest receivable - investments	257,795	272,176
Derivative Instruments	1,339,297	(2,195)
Mortgage loans held for sale	135,201,336	132,278,505
Mortgage and other loans receivable	163,908,262	175,190,426
Interest receivable - mortgage and other loans	25,597,375	28,373,801
Other real estate owned	21,723,814	42,883,947
Other assets	377,277	929,865
Total restricted current assets	1,240,123,124	1,241,017,252
Restricted noncurrent assets:		
Investments	10,155,389	34,113,199
Mortgage and other loans receivable	5,908,606,616	6,313,273,448
Less allowance for loan loss	131,961,857	163,652,026
Less net loan unamortized discounts	35,539,226	32,000,991
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	5,741,105,533	6,117,620,431
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$18,259,410 and \$17,562,781 respectively	11,450,782	12,147,411
Total restricted noncurrent assets	5,762,711,704	6,163,881,041
Total restricted assets	\$ 7,002,834,828	7,404,898,293

(4) Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable

Substantially all mortgage and other loans receivable are secured by first liens on real property within the Commonwealth. The following are the interest rates and typical loan terms by loan program or bond group for the major loan programs:

Loan program/bond group	Interest rates	Initial loan terms
General Operating Accounts	0% to 8.30%	Thirty to forty years
Rental Housing Bond Group	0% to 13.11%	Thirty to forty years
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	0% to 10.61%	Thirty years
Homeownership Mortgage Bond Group	2.00% to 5.88%	Thirty years

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Commitments to fund new loans were as follows at December 31, 2016:

	Committed
General Operating Loan Programs	\$ 1,601,045
Rental Housing Bond Group	296,412,081
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	180,629,338
Total	\$ 478,642,464

(5) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash includes cash on hand and amounts in checking accounts, which are insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or are collateralized under provisions of the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was \$49,463,046 and \$53,767,360, respectively. The associated bank balance of the Authority's deposits was \$46,030,616 and \$49,959,541 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The difference between the carrying amount and the bank balance is due to outstanding checks, deposits in transit, and other reconciling items.

Cash equivalents include investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of purchase. Investments consist of U.S. government and agency securities, municipal tax-exempt securities, corporate notes, reverse repurchase agreements and various other investments for which there are no securities as evidence of the investment. Investments in the bond funds consist of those permitted by the various resolutions adopted by the Authority. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, total cash equivalents were \$823,114,828 and \$816,729,864, respectively.

Investments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are classified in the statements of net position as follows:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
Current investments	\$ —	4,188,971
Noncurrent investments	529,146,455	458,802,986
Total investments	\$ 529,146,455	462,991,957

The Investment of Public Funds Act of the Code of Virginia as well as the various bond resolutions establishes permitted investments for the Authority. Within the permitted statutory framework, the Authority's investment policy is to fully invest all monies and maximize the return thereon, by investing and managing investments in a prudent manner that will enable the Authority to fulfill its financial commitments. Approved investments include but are not limited to: direct obligations of the United States of America, direct obligations of any state or political subdivision of the United States of America, obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or other political subdivisions, bonds, debentures, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, swap contracts, futures contracts, and forward contracts. No more than 3.0% of the Authority's total assets may be invested in any one entity and no more than 10% of the Authority's total assets can be invested in repurchase agreement transactions.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

maturing in less than one month. Such agreements must be collateralized with U.S. Treasury or Agency securities with a market value at least equal to 102% of the principal amount of the agreement.

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Authority's investment policy is to generally hold all investments to maturity and to limit the length of an investment at purchase, to coincide with expected timing of its use.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market rates of interest will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments with interest rates that are fixed for longer periods are likely to be subject to more variability in their fair values as a result of future changes in interest rates. As a means of communicating interest rate risk, the Authority has elected the segmented time distribution method of disclosure, which requires the grouping of investment cash flows into sequential time periods in tabular form.

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority had the following investments (including cash equivalents) and maturities:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 – 5 years</u>	<u>6 – 10 years</u>	<u>Over 10 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 525,000,000	—	—	—	525,000,000
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	4,337,004	4,337,004
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	938,725	523,870,727	524,809,452
Money market securities	293,082,499	—	—	—	293,082,499
Other interest-bearing securities	5,032,328	—	—	—	5,032,328
Total investments	<u>\$ 823,114,827</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>938,725</u>	<u>528,207,731</u>	<u>1,352,261,283</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

As of December 31, 2015, the Authority had the following investments (including cash equivalents) and maturities:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 – 5 years</u>	<u>6 – 10 years</u>	<u>Over 10 years</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 480,000,000	—	—	—	480,000,000
Municipal securities	9,597,799	1,304,177	—	—	10,901,976
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	11,760,873	11,760,873
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	1,183,400	444,554,536	445,737,936
Money market securities	324,416,800	—	—	—	324,416,800
Other interest-bearing securities	6,904,236	—	—	—	6,904,236
Total investments	<u>\$ 820,918,835</u>	<u>1,304,177</u>	<u>1,183,400</u>	<u>456,315,409</u>	<u>1,279,721,821</u>

On November 13, 2015, the Authority extended a pledge and security agreement with FNMA that requires the Authority to post collateral to secure its repurchase obligations with respect to the HFA Preferred Risk Sharing mortgage loans during the recourse period. The amount of required collateral is \$4,100,000 which is equal to 1.10% of the aggregated unpaid principal balance of the HFA Preferred Risk Sharing mortgage loans that the Authority estimates it will sell to FNMA during the contract pooling period expiring on December 31, 2016. To comply with the collateral requirement, the Authority elected to pledge an agency-mortgage backed security valued at \$6.0 million and held in trust by a custodian agent for FNMA.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparties to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Authority places emphasis on securities of high credit quality and marketability. The following table presents investment (including cash equivalents) exposure to credit risk by investment type as of December 31, 2016:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>S & P/ Moody's rating</u>	<u>Percentage of total investments</u>
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	525,000,000	BBB-	38.825%
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	524,809,452	Aaa	38.810%
Money Market Securities	289,082,499	P-1	21.378%
Other Interest Bearing Instruments	5,032,328	Aaa	0.372%
Money Market Securities	4,000,000	NR	0.296%
Asset Backed Securities	2,061,269	Ca	0.152%
Asset Backed Securities	786,719	Caa2	0.058%
Asset Backed Securities	\$ 505,100	A3	0.037%
Asset Backed Securities	381,607	Caa3	0.028%
Asset Backed Securities	342,965	B1	0.025%
Asset Backed Securities	259,344	Baa3	0.019%
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,352,261,283</u>		<u>100.000%</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

The following table presents investment (including cash equivalents) exposure to credit risk by investment type as of December 31, 2015:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>S & P/ Moody's rating</u>	<u>Percentage of total investments</u>
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 445,737,936	Aaa	34.83%
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	400,000,000	Baa2	31.26
Money Market Securities	324,416,800	P-1	25.35
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	80,000,000	Baa2	6.25
Other Interest Bearing Instruments	6,904,236	Aaa	0.54
Asset Backed Securities	5,756,975	Ba3	0.45
Municipal Securities	4,660,000	NR	0.37
Municipal Securities	2,474,000	Aa2	0.19
Asset Backed Securities	2,154,458	Ca	0.17
Municipal Securities	1,815,539	Aaa	0.14
Municipal Securities	1,161,673	Aa1	0.09
Asset Backed Securities	1,005,851	Caa3	0.08
Asset Backed Securities	995,022	Caa2	0.08
Asset Backed Securities	949,433	Caa1	0.07
Asset Backed Securities	597,364	A3	0.05
Municipal Securities	416,668	AA+	0.03
Municipal Securities	374,096	Aa3	0.03
Asset Backed Securities	301,770	Baa3	0.02
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,279,721,821</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(c) **Fair Value Hierarchy**

As of December 31, 2016, the Authority had the following investments (excluding cash equivalents) measured at fair value on a recurring basis using the following fair value hierarchy categories:

Investment type	12/31/2016	Fair Value Measurement Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Agency-mortgage backed securities	\$ 524,809,451	—	524,809,451	—
Asset-backed securities	4,337,004	—	4,337,004	—
Total investments	\$ 529,146,455	—	529,146,455	—

As of December 31, 2015, the Authority had the following investments (excluding cash equivalents) measured using the following fair value hierarchy categories:

Investment type	12/31/2015	Fair Value Measurement Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Agency-mortgage backed securities	\$ 445,737,935	—	445,737,935	—
Asset-backed securities	11,760,873	—	11,760,873	—
Municipal securities	5,493,149	—	5,493,149	—
Total investments	\$ 462,991,957	—	462,991,957	—

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(6) Property, Furniture, and Equipment

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the six months ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfers/ Reclassification	Balance December 31, 2016
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	33,502,873	—	—	1,034,987	34,537,860
Furniture and equipment	25,255,417	325,404	(1,844,231)	(788,889)	22,947,701
Motor vehicles	624,681	—	—	—	624,681
Construction in progress	595,058	863,789	—	(246,098)	1,212,749
	<u>\$ 62,913,844</u>	<u>1,189,193</u>	<u>(1,844,231)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>62,258,806</u>

Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the six months ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Balance December 31, 2016
Building	\$ (18,470,717)	(573,546)	—	(19,044,263)
Furniture and equipment	(18,615,645)	(907,716)	1,844,231	(17,679,130)
Motor vehicles	(451,581)	(22,489)	—	(474,070)
	<u>\$ (37,537,943)</u>	<u>(1,503,751)</u>	<u>1,844,231</u>	<u>(37,197,463)</u>

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the six months ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance December 31, 2015
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	31,118,900	—	—	4,731,200	35,850,100
Furniture and equipment	20,352,302	—	(67,261)	1,027,437	21,312,478
Motor vehicles	590,331	100,382	(15,041)	—	675,672
Construction in progress	5,686,755	225,960	—	(5,758,637)	154,078
	<u>\$ 60,684,103</u>	<u>326,342</u>	<u>(82,302)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>60,928,143</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the six months ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	<u>Balance June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2015</u>
Building	\$ (17,532,095)	(448,825)	—	(17,980,920)
Furniture and equipment	(16,342,198)	(1,108,532)	67,261	(17,383,469)
Motor vehicles	(483,085)	(26,519)	15,041	(494,563)
	<u>\$ (34,357,378)</u>	<u>(1,583,876)</u>	<u>82,302</u>	<u>(35,858,952)</u>

(7) Notes and Bonds Payable

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016 and changes for the six months ended December 31, 2016 were as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2016</u>
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
General operating accounts:				
Revolving line of credit:				
Bank of America				
floating daily rate (rate of				
1.470% at December 31, 2016)				
termination date of December 1,				
2017	\$ 37,000	37,000	10,000	64,000
Federal Home Loan Bank				
floating daily rate (rate of				
0.690% at December 31, 2016)				
no fixed maturity	407,600	37,700		445,300
Total general operating				
accounts	<u>\$ 444,600</u>	<u>74,700</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>509,300</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2016</u>
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
Rental housing bond group:				
2007 Series A, dated June 12, 2007, 6.03% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039	108,520		108,520	—
2007 Series B/C, dated September 20, 2007, 6.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	20,745		20,745	—
2009 Series A, dated February 26, 2009, 6.80% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2039	65,890			65,890
2009 Series B, dated March 26, 2009, 5.54% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2043	26,500			26,500
2009 Series CD, dated March 30, 2009, 5.81% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2021	183,795		17,095	166,700
2009 Series E, dated September 24, 2009, 4.74% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2044.	46,330		420	45,910
2009 Series F, dated November 25, 2009, 4.87% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2044	45,090		405	44,685
2010 Series A, dated March 23, 2010, 4.79% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2045	19,425			19,425
2010 Series B, dated April 27, 2010, 4.74% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2045	21,015			21,015
2010 Series C, dated July 28, 2010, 4.61% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2045	11,045		200	10,845
2010 Series D, dated August 26, 2010, 4.31% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2040	30,075		760	29,315
2010 Series E, dated October 7, 2010, 4.19% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2045	35,535		745	34,790

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2016</u>
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2010 Series F, dated December 2, 2010, 4.86% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2041	18,290			18,290
2011 Series A, dated May 24, 2011 4.92% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2041	10,755			10,755
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 4.27% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2041.	14,120		345	13,775
2011 Series C, dated December 8, 2011, 4.24% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2038	18,145		535	17,610
2011 Series D, dated December 8, 2011, 4.93% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	143,190			143,190
2011 Series E, dated December 22, 2011, 4.40% effective interest rate, final due date March 1 2028	125,125			125,125
2012 Series A, dated February 28, 2012, 3.60% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2042	32,885			32,885
2012 Series B/C, dated August 21, 2012, 3.64% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2042.	109,235		2,680	106,555
2012 Series D dated October 30, 2012, 4.02% effective interest rate final due date October 1, 2042	211,705		5,170	206,535
2012 Series E dated November 2, 2042 3.16% effective interest rate final due date November 1, 2042	10,235		265	9,970
2013 Series AB dated April 11, 2013 3.95% effective interest rate final due date April 1, 2043	32,825			32,825
2013 Series C dated May 2, 2013 3.82% effective interest rate final due date February 1, 2043	155,845		1,865	153,980

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Description	Balance at June 30, 2016	Issued	Retired	Balance at December 31, 2016
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2013 Series D dated May 30, 2013 4.06% effective interest rate final due date June 1, 2043	107,000		1,135	105,865
2013 Series E dated July 11, 2013 4.15% effective interest rate final due date July 1, 2043	20,500		500	20,000
2013 Series F dated October 10, 2013 4.98% effective interest rate final due date October 1, 2043	57,935		1,190	56,745
2013 Series G dated December 3, 2013 4.39% effective interest rate final due date December 1, 2043	10,300		220	10,080
2014 Series A dated August 19, 2014 3.75% effective interest rate final due date August 1, 2049	12,625		105	12,520
2014 Series B dated October 28, 2014 3.30% effective interest rate final due date October 1, 2044	8,900		105	8,795
2014 Series C dated November 20, 2014 4.29% effective interest rate final due date November 1, 2044	132,765		2,965	129,800
2015 Series A dated March 18, 2015 3.50% effective interest rate final due date March 1, 2045	42,165		3,100	39,065
2015 Series B dated May 12, 2015 3.32% effective interest rate final due date May 1, 2045	13,300			13,300
2015 Series C dated August 5, 2015 3.68% effective interest rate final due date August 1, 2045	22,625			22,625
2015 Series D dated November 10, 2015 3.39% effective interest rate final due date November 1, 2045	40,635			40,635
2015 Series EF dated December 8, 2015 3.94% effective interest rate final due date December 1, 2045	82,385			82,385

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2016</u>
	(Amounts shown in thousands)			
2016 Series A dated March 8, 2016 2.99% effective interest rate final due date March 1, 2046	4,800			4,800
2016 Series B dated May 17, 2016 3.18% effective interest rate final due date May 1, 2046	83,765			83,765
2016 Series C dated July 19, 2016 2.67% effective interest rate final due date July 1, 2046		5,000		5,000
2016 Series D dated October 18, 2016 2.60% effective interest rate final due date October 1, 2046		13,575		13,575
	<u>2,136,020</u>	<u>18,575</u>	<u>169,070</u>	<u>1,985,525</u>
Unamortized premium	<u>1,859</u>		280	1,579
Total rental housing bonds	<u>\$ 2,137,879</u>			<u>1,987,104</u>
Commonwealth mortgage bonds group:				
2002 Series B, dated March 20, 2002, 6.24% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2030	\$ 10,411		10,411	—
2002 Series E/F/G, dated December 17, 2002, 5.20% effective interest rate, final due date December 25, 2032	9,122		573	8,549
2004 Series B, dated June 10, 2004, 5.70% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	2,298		188	2,110
2006 Series AB, dated April 27, 2006, 5.90% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2036	3,720		215	3,505
2006 Series C, dated June 8, 2006, 6.21% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	14,001		1,426	12,575

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2016</u>
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2007 Series ABCD, dated May 18, 2007 4.92% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2035	387,525		193,940	193,585
2008 Series A, dated March 25, 2008, 6.08% effective interest rate, final due March 25, 2038	27,010		3,071	23,939
2008 Series B, dated April 10, 2008, 6.13% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2038	42,042		5,152	36,890
2008 Series C, dated November 18, 2008, 6.44% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2038	16,721		1,663	15,058
2009 Series A, dated November 25, 2009, 4.06% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2024	25,285		2,300	22,985
2012 Series A, dated December 20, 2012, 2.10% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2026	74,490			74,490
2012 Series BC, dated December 20, 2012, 3.67% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039.	686,510		30,600	655,910
2013 Series B, dated May 21, 2013 2.75% effective interest rate, final due date April 25, 2042	63,499		6,485	57,014
2013 Series C, dated October 24, 2013 4.25% effective interest rate, final due date October 25, 2043	89,089		3,960	85,129
2013 Series D, dated December 19, 2013 4.30% effective interest rate, final due date December 25, 2043	68,054		3,571	64,483
2014 Series A, dated December 11, 2014 3.50% effective interest rate, final due date October 25, 2037	97,317		6,882	90,435
2015 Series A, dated November 10, 2015 3.25% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2045	132,179		11,596	120,583

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2016</u>
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2016 Series A, dated June 9, 2016 3.10% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2041	150,111		12,843	137,268
	<u>1,899,384</u>	—	<u>294,876</u>	<u>1,604,508</u>
Unamortized premium	(1,953)		(370)	(1,583)
Total commonwealth mortgage bonds group	\$ <u>1,897,431</u>			<u>1,602,925</u>
Homeownership mortgage bonds group:				
2010 Series A, dated February 10, 2010, 3.98% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2021	43,630		10,200	33,430
2010 Series B, dated October 29, 2010, 3.10% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2022	36,200		3,200	33,000
2011 Series A, dated June 14, 2011 3.58% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2024	32,300		2,800	29,500
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 3.41% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2024	43,650		2,900	40,750
2013 Series A, dated March 27, 2013 3.25% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2042	<u>129,845</u>		<u>8,356</u>	<u>121,489</u>
	285,625	—	90,359	258,169
Unamortized premium				—
Total homeownership mortgage bonds group	<u>285,625</u>			<u>258,169</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>4,765,535</u></u>			<u><u>4,357,498</u></u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015 and changes for the six months ended December 31, 2015 were summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	Increase/ (decrease) in unamortized premium/discount and compound interest payable	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
General operating accounts	\$ 464,600	21,500	(25,000)	—	461,100
Rental housing bond group	2,113,564	145,645	(59,505)	(207)	2,199,497
Commonwealth mortgage bond group	2,043,400	140,929	(323,680)	208	1,860,857
Homeownership mortgage bond group	341,883	—	(37,173)	—	304,710
Total	<u>\$ 4,963,447</u>	<u>308,074</u>	<u>(445,358)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,826,164</u>

Current and noncurrent amounts of notes and bonds payable at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Notes and bonds payable – current	\$ 720,263,000	768,564,039
Bonds payable – noncurrent	<u>3,637,234,593</u>	<u>4,057,600,128</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,357,497,593</u>	<u>4,826,164,167</u>

From time to time, the Authority has participated in refundings, in which new debt is issued and the proceeds are used to redeem, generally within ninety days, previously issued debt. Related discounts or premiums previously deferred are recognized in income or expense, respectively. There were no refundings during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Authority had redemptions of \$169,241,113 and \$281,885,000 during the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

The principal payment obligations and associated interest related to all note and bond indebtedness (excluding the effect of unamortized discounts and premium) commencing January 1, 2017 and thereafter are as follows:

<u>Year ending December 31</u>	<u>Original principal</u>	<u>Current interest</u>	<u>Total debt service</u>
2017	\$ 720,263,000	155,139,496	875,402,496
2018	171,150,000	144,589,093	315,739,093
2019	183,145,000	138,858,058	322,003,058
2020	169,325,000	132,312,852	301,637,852
2021	139,845,000	125,744,754	265,589,754
2022 – 2026	564,585,000	564,775,431	1,129,360,431
2027 – 2031	474,920,000	462,116,312	937,036,312
2032 – 2036	541,623,670	356,525,184	898,148,854
2037 – 2041	684,037,336	222,153,496	906,190,832
2042 – 2046	706,697,897	50,358,620	757,056,517
2047 – 2051	1,910,000	156,938	2,066,938
Total	<u>\$ 4,357,501,903</u>	<u>2,352,730,234</u>	<u>6,710,232,137</u>

The principal payment obligations related to all note and bond indebtedness (excluding the effect of unamortized discounts and premium) commencing January 1, 2017 and thereafter are as follows:

<u>Year ending December 31</u>	<u>General Fund notes</u>	<u>Rental Housing bonds</u>	<u>Commonwealth mortgage bonds</u>	<u>Homeownership mortgage bonds</u>	<u>Total principal</u>
2017	\$ 509,300,000	79,250,000	103,646,857	28,066,142	720,262,999
2018	—	94,690,000	58,260,000	18,200,000	171,150,000
2019	—	110,420,000	55,625,000	17,100,000	183,145,000
2020	—	94,625,000	55,600,000	19,100,000	169,325,000
2021	—	64,790,000	54,725,000	20,330,000	139,845,000
2022 – 2026	—	298,730,000	229,205,000	36,650,000	564,585,000
2027 – 2031	—	303,850,000	171,070,000	—	474,920,000
2032 – 2036	—	355,025,000	186,598,670	—	541,623,670
2037 – 2041	—	401,335,000	282,702,336	—	684,037,336
2042 – 2046	—	180,900,000	407,075,036	118,722,862	706,697,898
2047 – 2051	—	1,910,000	—	—	1,910,000
Total	<u>\$ 509,300,000</u>	<u>1,985,525,000</u>	<u>1,604,507,899</u>	<u>258,169,004</u>	<u>4,357,501,903</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

The associated interest related to all note and bond indebtedness commencing January 1, 2017 and thereafter are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	General Fund interest	Rental Housing interest	Commonwealth interest	Homeownership interest	Total interest
2017	\$ 3,479,010	83,050,346	60,089,341	8,520,797	155,139,494
2018	—	79,880,847	56,965,828	7,742,419	144,589,094
2019	—	76,208,168	55,377,938	7,271,952	138,858,058
2020	—	71,966,395	53,735,951	6,610,506	132,312,852
2021	—	67,922,519	51,962,506	5,859,728	125,744,753
2022 – 2026	—	306,956,027	236,094,706	21,724,698	564,775,431
2027 – 2031	—	244,911,617	197,912,231	19,292,465	462,116,313
2032 – 2036	—	175,518,459	161,714,260	19,292,465	356,525,184
2037 – 2041	—	89,010,352	113,850,679	19,292,465	222,153,496
2042 – 2046	—	15,438,085	32,090,974	2,829,562	50,358,621
2047 – 2051	—	156,938	—	—	156,938
Total	\$ <u>3,479,010</u>	<u>1,211,019,753</u>	<u>1,019,794,414</u>	<u>118,437,057</u>	<u>2,352,730,234</u>

The Authority entered into a \$100 million revolving credit agreement on December 1, 2015 with the Bank of America to provide funds for general corporate purposes specifying a scheduled expiration date after one year, which may be extended from time to time but in no event later than December 1, 2025. The revolving credit agreement was amended on October 18, 2016 to specify the next scheduled expiration date as December 1, 2017. Under the terms of this agreement, interest on any advances is charged at a rate equal to the daily floating LIBOR rate for deposits with one month maturity plus a margin ranging from 70 to 105 basis points per annum based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the borrowing rate was 1.470% and 1.1239%, respectively. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were \$64.0 million and \$53.5 million outstanding, respectively.

The Authority maintains a \$1.3 billion credit agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Atlanta, whereby FHLB of Atlanta may advance funds that are secured by cash, mortgage loans and government agency securities held in FHLB of Atlanta as collateral. As of December 31, 2016, there was \$479.0 million in mortgage backed securities pledged to FHLB Atlanta. As of December 31, 2015, there were \$18.7 million in cash and \$309.4 million mortgage backed securities pledged to FHLB of Atlanta. Interest on any advance can be charged either under a floating daily rate or a fixed rate with a stated maturity not to exceed either one year for daily rate or twenty years for fixed rate loans. As of December 31, 2016 there were ten 90 day fixed rate borrowings: four for a total of \$187.0 million at 0.54%, three for a total of \$124.6 million at 0.49%, one for \$9.7 million at 0.58%, one for \$39.0 million at 0.70%, and one for \$85.0 million at 0.69%. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, and there were \$445.3 million and \$407.6 million outstanding, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(8) Escrows and Project Reserves

Escrows and project reserves represent amounts held by the Authority as escrows for insurance, real estate taxes and completion assurance, and as reserves for replacement and operations (note 14). The Authority invests these funds and, for project reserves, allows earnings to accrue to the benefit of the mortgagor.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, these escrows and project reserves were presented in the Authority's Statements of Net Position as follows:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
Escrows – current	\$ 33,803,439	36,278,567
Project reserves – noncurrent	113,722,642	119,064,466
Total	\$ 147,526,081	155,343,033

The Authority also holds escrow funds and unremitted payments for third party investors, including GNMA and FNMA which are required to be held in trust accounts for the investors. These funds are not assets of the Authority and therefore are not included in the Statements of Net Position. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were \$40.7 million and \$27.9 million in these trust accounts, respectively.

(9) Derivative Instruments

The Authority enters into forward sales contracts for the delivery of GNMA and FNMA securities in order to lock in the sales price for the securitization of certain single-family mortgage loans. The contracts offset changes in interest rates between the time of the loan reservations and the securitization of such loans into GNMA and FNMA securities. These contracts are considered investment derivative instruments, such that their change in fair value is reported as investment derivative gains or losses on the Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Fair values of the forwards are based on observable market prices for similar instruments traded on the secondary mortgage loan markets. The Authority's portfolio of investment derivatives are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty rating as of December 31, 2016, were as follows:

Counterparty rating	Count	Par	Concentration	Notional amount	Market value	Fair value asset (liability)
A-1/AA+	7	\$ 53,000,000	19.4%	\$ 53,605,625	\$ 53,251,406	\$ 354,219
A-1/AA-	14	127,000,000	46.5	128,234,844	127,481,093	753,751
A-1/A	5	78,000,000	28.6	78,718,398	78,625,938	92,460
Baa2/BBB	1	15,000,000	5.5	15,014,648	14,875,781	138,867
	27	\$ 273,000,000	100.0%	\$ 275,573,515	\$ 274,234,218	\$ 1,339,297

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty as of December 31, 2015, were as follows:

<u>Counterparty rating</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Par</u>	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Market value</u>	<u>Fair value asset (liability)</u>
A-1/AA+	17	\$ 60,900,000	46.1%	\$ 62,390,938	\$ 62,415,187	\$ (24,249)
A-1/A	9	37,500,000	28.4	38,474,648	38,500,078	(25,430)
A-1+/AA-	7	33,700,000	25.5	34,603,109	34,555,625	47,484
	<u>33</u>	<u>\$ 132,100,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 135,468,695</u>	<u>\$ 135,470,890</u>	<u>\$ (2,195)</u>

(10) Investment Income and Arbitrage Liabilities

The amount of investment income the Authority may earn with respect to certain tax-exempt bond issues in the Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group, Homeownership Bond Group, and Rental Housing Bond Group, is limited by certain federal legislation. Earnings in excess of the allowable amount must be rebated to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. These excess earnings are recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities. No rebates were paid for the quarters ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. No remaining liability existed as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

(11) Net Position

Net investment in capital assets represents property, furniture, and equipment, and vehicles, less the current outstanding applicable debt. Restricted net position represents those portions of the total net position in trust accounts established by the various bond resolutions for the benefit of the respective bond owners. Restricted net position is generally mortgage loans and funds held for placement into mortgage loans, investments, and funds held for scheduled debt service. At the bond resolution level, assets can be released from restriction by bond indentures at any time, subject to the revenue test that requires the assets and future income stream generated by those restricted assets be greater than the funds needed to cover scheduled debt service.

Unrestricted net position represents those portions of the total net position set aside for current utilization and tentative plans for future utilization of such net position. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, such plans included funds to be available for other loans and loan commitments; for over commitments and over allocations in the various bond issues; for support funds and contributions to bond issues; support for REACH Virginia initiatives and tenant-based housing assistance payments; and for working capital and future operating and capital expenditures. Additional unrestricted net position commitments include maintenance of the Authority's obligation with regard to the general obligation pledge on its bonds; contributions to future bond issues other than those scheduled during the next year; coverage on the uninsured; unsubsidized multi-family conventional loan program; and any unanticipated losses in connection with the uninsured portions of the balance of the single-family and multi-family loans; coverage on the liability exposure of commissioners and officers; the cost of holding foreclosed property prior to resale; costs incurred with the redemption of bonds; single-family loan prepayment shortfalls; and other risks and contingencies.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(12) Employee Benefits Plans

The Authority incurs employment retirement savings expense under two defined contribution plans equal to between 8% and 11% of full-time employees' compensation. Total retirement savings expense for the six months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$1,514,615 and \$1,501,230, respectively.

The Authority sponsors a deferred compensation plan available to all employees created in accordance with Internal Revenue Section 457(b). The Plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salary or wage until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, or death. The assets of the Plan are in an irrevocable trust with an external trustee and, accordingly, no assets or liabilities are reflected in the Authority's basic financial statements.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, included in other liabilities is an employee compensated absences accrual of \$4,629,102 and \$4,468,973, respectively (note 14).

(13) Other Post-Employment Benefits

At the sole discretion of the Authority, eligible employees may participate in the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan (RHC Plan), a single-employer defined benefit plan. The Authority administers the RHC Plan through the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan Trust (RHC Trust), an irrevocable trust to be used solely for providing benefits to eligible participants in the RHC Plan. Assets of the RHC Trust are irrevocable and legally protected from creditors and dedicated to providing post-employment reimbursement of eligible medical and dental expenses to current and eligible future retirees and their spouses in accordance with the terms of the RHC Plan. Employer contributions are recorded in the year in which they are earned and become measurable. Investments are reported at fair value and are based on published prices and quotations.

Effective January 1, 2006, eligible retirees must be at least 55 years of age with 15 years of service, (or at least 55 years of age with 10 years of service if employed by the Authority prior to such date). RHC Plan participants receive an annual benefit based on age and years of service at retirement and based on a matrix, updated annually for cost-of-living plus 2% not to exceed 150% of the annual premium for preferred provider organization medical plan offered that year if the participant is under age 65 or not to exceed 75% of the annual premium if the participant is age 65 or over. The annual benefit may be used to pay for health insurance purchased through the Authority's group plan or elsewhere, and for other eligible medical and dental expenses. For the year ended June 30, 2016, there were approximately 146 participating retirees and spouses and 315 active employees earning service credits in the RHC Plan.

The Authority currently contributes amounts to the RHC Trust sufficient to fully fund the annual required contribution (ARC), an actuarially determined rate in accordance with GAAP. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year plus an amortized amount of unfunded actuarial liabilities (or fund excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The ARC for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 of \$447,787 is approximately 1.56% of covered payroll.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

The actuarially determined values for disclosure in accordance with GASB 45 are as follows:

Fiscal year-end	Beginning net OPEB obligation (asset)	ARC	Interest on OPEB liability	ARC adjustment	Amortization factor	Annual OPEB cost
June 30, 2010	\$ (106,007)	964,000	(6,625)	5,038	21.04	962,413
June 30, 2011	(39,238)	980,913	(2,452)	1,865	21.04	980,326
June 30, 2012	(8,913)	504,032	(557)	437	21.04	503,912
June 30, 2013	(559,731)	447,428	(34,983)	(26,599)	21.04	439,044
June 30, 2014	(1,237,131)	310,203	(77,321)	60,600	21.04	293,482
June 30, 2015	(2,128,613)	260,642	(133,038)	104,267	21.04	231,871
June 30, 2016	(3,081,704)	447,787	(192,607)	150,952	30.00	406,132

The OPEB cost to the Authority and its contributions and changes in the RHC plan for fiscal years 2010 through 2016 are as follows:

Fiscal year-end	Beginning net OPEB obligation (asset)	Annual OPEB cost	Contribution	Change in net OPEB obligation (asset)	Net OPEB obligation (asset) balance
June 30, 2010	\$ (106,007)	962,413	(895,644)	66,769	(39,238)
June 30, 2011	(39,238)	980,325	(950,000)	30,325	(8,913)
June 30, 2012	(8,913)	503,912	(1,054,730)	(550,818)	(559,731)
June 30, 2013	(559,731)	439,044	(1,116,444)	(677,400)	(1,237,131)
June 30, 2014	(1,237,131)	293,482	(1,184,964)	(891,482)	(2,128,613)
June 30, 2015	(2,128,613)	231,871	(1,184,962)	(953,091)	(3,081,704)
June 30, 2016	(3,081,704)	406,132	(1,274,508)	(868,376)	(3,950,080)

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$406,132; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 313.8%; and the ending Net OPEB asset was \$3,950,080. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$231,871; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 511%; and the ending Net OPEB asset was \$3,081,704.

As of December 31, 2015, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for benefits was (\$2,437,247). The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC Plan) was \$28,623,175 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was (8.5%). As of December 31, 2015, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$24,178,782, the actuarial accrued liability was \$21,741,535, and the funded ratio was 111.2%.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about mortality and healthcare cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and revised estimates are made about the future. In the actuarial

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

valuation, the entry age-cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 6.25% long term investment rate of return per annum (compounded annually) and a 3.5% payroll growth rate. The projected healthcare cost trend is 7.5% initially for 2015, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 5 years. The valuation also reflects the impact of the Cadillac tax that will go into effect in 2020. This excise tax has been valued at 40% of the difference between trending claims cost and the excise tax cost threshold and assumes an annual increase of 3.0% in 2020 and thereafter. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability was amortized over 30 years in calculating the 2015-16 fiscal year annual required contribution.

The required schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

(14) Other Long-Term Liabilities

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the six months ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2016	Additions	Decreases	Balance at December 31, 2016
Project reserves	\$ 118,787,264	17,741,603	22,806,225	113,722,642
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	7,020,204	90,324	83,304	7,027,224
Other liabilities	8,141,823	4,436,006	1,499,861	11,077,968
Compensated absences payable	4,489,963	1,206,793	1,067,654	4,629,102
Total	<u>\$ 138,439,254</u>	<u>23,474,726</u>	<u>25,457,044</u>	<u>136,456,936</u>

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the six months ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2015	Additions	Decreases	Balance at December 31, 2015
Project reserves	\$ 123,338,279	14,756,822	19,030,635	119,064,466
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	7,039,949	47,610	42,532	7,045,027
Other liabilities	6,941,814	2,592,201	2,858,515	6,675,500
Compensated absences payable	4,438,451	1,070,751	1,040,230	4,468,972
Total	<u>\$ 141,758,493</u>	<u>18,467,384</u>	<u>22,971,912</u>	<u>137,253,965</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(15) Troubled Debt Restructuring

Restructuring a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The Authority makes every effort to work with borrowers and grants concessions to debtors if the probability of payment from the debtor increases. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Authority has granted the following concessions to debtors, which are considered troubled debt restructurings. There are no commitments to lend additional resources to debtors who had a troubled debt restructuring.

<u>Single family loans</u>	<u>Six months ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Aggregated recorded balance	\$ 63,116,485	50,179,084
Number of loans	439	359
Gross interest revenue if loans had been current	1,389,743	1,324,430
Interest revenue included in changes in net position	1,088,136	1,025,470

<u>Multi-family loans</u>	<u>Six months ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Aggregated recorded balance	\$ 2,439,578	2,464,150
Number of loans	3	3
Gross interest revenue if loans had been current	72,697	74,318
Interest revenue included in changes in net position	32,296	32,836

(16) Contingencies and Other Matters

Certain claims, suits, and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business have been filed and are pending against the Authority. In the opinion of management, all such matters are adequately covered by insurance or, if not so covered, are without merit or are of such kind or involve such amounts as would not have a material adverse effect on the basic financial statements of the Authority.

The Authority participates in several Federal financial assistance programs, principal of which are the HUD loan guarantee programs. Although the Authority's administration of Federal grant programs has been audited in accordance with the provisions of the United States Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount, if any, of expenses which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Authority does not expect such amounts, if any, to be material in relation to its basic financial statements.

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss such as theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Authority carries commercial insurance for these risks. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(17) Subsequent Events

In addition to scheduled issuances and redemptions, the Authority made redemptions of notes and bonds payable subsequent to December 31, 2016 as follows:

	<u>Redemption date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Redemptions:		
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Series 2007 A	March 1, 2017	16,000,000
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Series 2012 C	March 1, 2017	3,700,000
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Series 2012 C	March 1, 2017	7,290,000

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Required Supplementary Information (unaudited)

Retiree Healthcare Plan – Schedule of Funding Progress by Plan Valuation Date

<u>Actuarial valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial value of assets</u>	<u>Actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (funded asset)</u>	<u>Funded ratio</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>Unfunded (funded) as a percent of covered payroll</u>
December 31, 2008	\$ 7,880,680	\$ 12,016,655	\$ 4,135,975	65.6	\$ 21,830,868	18.9%
December 31, 2009	10,333,985	16,280,849	5,946,864	65.6	22,527,041	26.4
December 31, 2010	12,337,427	17,797,668	5,460,241	69.3	22,973,051	23.8
December 31, 2011	13,653,900	15,158,055	1,504,155	90.1	24,701,597	6.1
December 31, 2012	16,224,392	16,302,613	78,221	99.5	25,286,960	0.3
December 31, 2013	20,374,633	16,692,588	(3,682,045)	122.1	26,235,656	(14.0)
December 31, 2014	23,266,870	19,304,555	(3,962,315)	120.5	27,131,030	(14.6)
December 31, 2015	24,178,782	21,741,535	(2,437,247)	111.2	28,623,175	(8.5)

The required schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

As of December 31, 2015, the funded actuarial asset (funded asset) for benefits was \$2,437,247. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC Plan) was \$28,623,175 and the ratio of the funded asset to the covered payroll was 8.5%. As of December 31, 2015, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$24,178,782, the actuarial accrued liability was \$21,741,535, and the funded ratio was 111.2%. As of June 30, 2016, the RHC Trust had \$24,868,467 in net assets. As of June 30, 2015, the RHC Trust had \$22,950,203 in net assets.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about mortality and healthcare cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and revised estimates are made about the future. In the actuarial valuation, the entry age-cost method was used. The December 31, 2015 actuarial assumptions include a 6.25% long term investment rate of return per annum and a 3.5% payroll growth rate. The projected healthcare cost trend is 7.5% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 5 years. The funded asset is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The funded asset was amortized over 30 years in calculating the fiscal year 2016 ARC.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

December 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 193,754,996	388,445,410	273,617,761	16,759,707	872,577,874
Investments	—	—	—	—	—
Interest receivable – investments	1,649,392	137,978	108,573	6,086	1,902,029
Derivative instruments	—	—	1,339,297	—	1,339,297
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	—	135,201,336	—	135,201,336
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	4,602,047	72,128,886	81,511,147	10,268,229	168,510,309
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	385,890	15,418,714	9,225,747	924,734	25,955,085
Other real estate owned	1,412,137	12,377,339	8,614,478	731,997	23,135,951
Other assets	7,585,939	80,145	170,106	—	7,836,190
Total current assets	<u>209,390,401</u>	<u>488,588,472</u>	<u>509,788,445</u>	<u>28,690,753</u>	<u>1,236,458,071</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	518,991,066	—	10,155,389	—	529,146,455
Mortgage and other loans receivable	144,036,902	3,040,802,910	2,553,637,983	300,948,764	6,039,426,559
Less allowance for loan loss	35,088,565	50,032,525	77,719,760	4,209,572	167,050,422
Less net loan discounts	178,844	38,385,666	(436,505)	399,886	38,527,891
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	108,769,493	2,952,384,719	2,476,354,728	296,339,306	5,833,848,246
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$37,197,463	13,610,560	11,450,782	—	—	25,061,342
Other assets	37,203,930	—	—	—	37,203,930
Total noncurrent assets	<u>678,575,049</u>	<u>2,963,835,501</u>	<u>2,486,510,117</u>	<u>296,339,306</u>	<u>6,425,259,973</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 887,965,450</u>	<u>3,452,423,973</u>	<u>2,996,298,562</u>	<u>325,030,059</u>	<u>7,661,718,044</u>

A-93

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

December 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

Liabilities and Net Position	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:					
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 509,300,000	79,250,000	103,646,858	28,066,142	720,263,000
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	90,800	23,605,007	13,862,659	1,875,718	39,434,184
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	6,028,671	—	—	—	6,028,671
Escrows	33,485,129	—	—	—	33,485,129
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable and other liabilities	29,045,313	51,025	67,750	—	29,164,088
Total current liabilities	<u>577,949,913</u>	<u>102,906,032</u>	<u>117,577,267</u>	<u>29,941,860</u>	<u>828,375,072</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Bonds payable, net	—	1,907,853,591	1,499,278,140	230,102,862	3,637,234,593
Project reserves	113,722,642	—	—	—	113,722,642
Other (assets) liabilities	(1,310,171)	24,119,465	—	—	22,809,294
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>112,412,471</u>	<u>1,931,973,056</u>	<u>1,499,278,140</u>	<u>230,102,862</u>	<u>3,773,766,529</u>
Total liabilities	<u>690,362,384</u>	<u>2,034,879,088</u>	<u>1,616,855,407</u>	<u>260,044,722</u>	<u>4,602,141,601</u>
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	13,465,334	814,357	—	—	14,279,691
Restricted by bond indentures	—	1,416,730,528	1,379,443,155	64,985,337	2,861,159,020
Unrestricted	184,137,732	—	—	—	184,137,732
Total net position	<u>197,603,066</u>	<u>1,417,544,885</u>	<u>1,379,443,155</u>	<u>64,985,337</u>	<u>3,059,576,443</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 887,965,450</u>	<u>3,452,423,973</u>	<u>2,996,298,562</u>	<u>325,030,059</u>	<u>7,661,718,044</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Six months ended December 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Operating revenues:					
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 2,833,510	96,595,979	59,893,227	6,953,790	166,276,506
Pass-through grant awards	58,891,328	—	—	—	58,891,328
Housing Choice Voucher program administrative income	3,404,122	—	—	—	3,404,122
Other real estate owned income	—	2,070,163	—	—	2,070,163
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	106,765	28,995	835,126	32,536	1,003,422
Gains on sale of single family mortgage loans	—	—	13,054,725	—	13,054,725
Mortgage servicing fees net of guaranty fees	9,031,988	—	—	—	9,031,988
Other	1,756,514	1,203,867	1,083	—	2,961,464
Total operating revenues	<u>76,024,227</u>	<u>99,899,004</u>	<u>73,784,161</u>	<u>6,986,326</u>	<u>256,693,718</u>
Operating expenses:					
Interest on notes and bonds payable	1,393,287	42,277,827	30,938,075	4,486,556	79,095,745
Salaries and related employee benefits	24,168,483	—	—	—	24,168,483
General operating expenses	25,711,438	—	—	—	25,711,438
Note and bond expenses	14,454	281,764	64,549	—	360,767
Bond issuance expenses	107,601	172,221	—	—	279,822
Pass-through grants expenses	58,891,328	—	—	—	58,891,328
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	3,160,781	—	—	—	3,160,781
Servicing release premiums and other servicing costs	3,338,280	—	1,721,958	—	5,060,238
Other real estate owned expenses	—	1,413,632	—	—	1,413,632
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	210,225	4,634,502	1,143,827	64,137	6,052,691
Provision for loan losses	8,062,683	(5,780,628)	(8,707,270)	(429,260)	(6,854,475)
Total operating expenses	<u>125,058,560</u>	<u>42,999,318</u>	<u>25,161,139</u>	<u>4,121,433</u>	<u>197,340,450</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(49,034,333)</u>	<u>56,899,686</u>	<u>48,623,022</u>	<u>2,864,893</u>	<u>59,353,268</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Investment income (loss)	3,989,843	790,649	(2,982,263)	36,582	1,834,811
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	—	—	6,428,632	—	6,428,632
Other, net	16,461	—	—	—	16,461
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>4,006,304</u>	<u>790,649</u>	<u>3,446,369</u>	<u>36,582</u>	<u>8,279,904</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(45,028,029)</u>	<u>57,690,335</u>	<u>52,069,391</u>	<u>2,901,475</u>	<u>67,633,172</u>
Transfers between funds	77,550,689	(3,686,681)	(73,957,123)	93,115	—
Change in net position	<u>32,522,660</u>	<u>54,003,654</u>	<u>(21,887,732)</u>	<u>2,994,590</u>	<u>67,633,172</u>
Total net position, beginning of year	<u>165,080,406</u>	<u>1,363,541,231</u>	<u>1,401,330,887</u>	<u>61,990,747</u>	<u>2,991,943,271</u>
Total net position, end of six months ended December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 197,603,066</u>	<u>1,417,544,885</u>	<u>1,379,443,155</u>	<u>64,985,337</u>	<u>3,059,576,443</u>

A-95

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

December 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

Assets	<u>General Operating Accounts</u>	<u>Rental Housing Bond Group</u>	<u>Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group</u>	<u>Home- ownership Bond Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 199,712,074	420,884,152	242,278,355	7,622,643	870,497,224
Investments	4,188,971	—	—	—	4,188,971
Interest receivable – investments	1,442,222	103,730	163,558	1,713	1,711,223
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	—	132,278,505	—	132,278,505
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	3,932,356	78,453,400	85,538,767	11,198,259	179,122,782
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	342,591	16,980,235	10,331,604	1,035,051	28,689,481
Housing Choice Voucher contributions receivable	12,334	—	—	—	12,334
Other real estate owned	1,707,289	32,063,801	9,992,505	827,639	44,591,234
Other assets	9,340,126	89,497	—	—	9,429,623
Total current assets	<u>220,677,963</u>	<u>548,574,815</u>	<u>480,583,294</u>	<u>20,685,305</u>	<u>1,270,521,377</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	430,184,447	—	28,618,539	—	458,802,986
Mortgage and other loans receivable	120,293,391	3,088,628,429	2,870,155,506	347,189,316	6,426,266,642
Less allowance for loan loss	30,283,084	47,138,223	110,367,649	6,146,154	193,935,110
Less net loan discounts	208,548	33,940,297	1,505,924	445,812	36,100,581
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	89,801,759	3,007,549,909	2,758,281,933	340,597,350	6,196,230,951
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$35,858,952	12,921,780	12,147,411	—	—	25,069,191
Other assets	12,082,116	—	—	—	12,082,116
Total noncurrent assets	<u>544,990,102</u>	<u>3,019,697,320</u>	<u>2,786,900,472</u>	<u>340,597,350</u>	<u>6,692,185,244</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 765,668,065</u>	<u>3,568,272,135</u>	<u>3,267,483,766</u>	<u>361,282,655</u>	<u>7,962,706,621</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Net Position

December 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

Liabilities and Net Position	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:					
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 461,100,000	189,420,000	87,115,856	30,928,183	768,564,039
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	92,219	30,028,987	19,731,404	2,207,657	52,060,267
Escrows	36,278,567	—	—	—	36,278,567
Derivative instruments	—	—	2,195	—	2,195
Accounts payable and other liabilities	14,361,255	80,351	700	—	14,442,306
Total current liabilities	<u>511,832,041</u>	<u>219,529,338</u>	<u>106,850,155</u>	<u>33,135,840</u>	<u>871,347,374</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Bonds payable, net	—	2,010,077,539	1,773,741,069	273,781,520	4,057,600,128
Project reserves	119,064,466	—	—	—	119,064,466
Other (assets) liabilities	(7,803,005)	25,704,628	287,876	—	18,189,499
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>111,261,461</u>	<u>2,035,782,167</u>	<u>1,774,028,945</u>	<u>273,781,520</u>	<u>4,194,854,093</u>
Total liabilities	<u>623,093,502</u>	<u>2,255,311,505</u>	<u>1,880,879,100</u>	<u>306,917,360</u>	<u>5,066,201,467</u>
Net position:					
Net investment (deficit) in capital assets	12,856,652	(5,209,162)	—	—	7,647,490
Restricted by bond indentures	—	1,318,169,792	1,386,604,666	54,365,295	2,759,139,753
Unrestricted	129,717,911	—	—	—	129,717,911
Total net position	<u>142,574,563</u>	<u>1,312,960,630</u>	<u>1,386,604,666</u>	<u>54,365,295</u>	<u>2,896,505,154</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 765,668,065</u>	<u>3,568,272,135</u>	<u>3,267,483,766</u>	<u>361,282,655</u>	<u>7,962,706,621</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Six months ended December 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Operating revenues:					
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 2,375,232	103,922,535	75,204,445	7,886,994	189,389,206
Pass-through grant awards	58,735,729	—	—	—	58,735,729
Housing Choice Voucher program administrative income	2,947,303	—	—	—	2,947,303
Other real estate owned income	—	4,217,070	—	—	4,217,070
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate	103,858	1,753,988	799,510	55,074	2,712,430
Gains on sale of single family mortgage loans	—	—	7,384,370	—	7,384,370
Mortgage servicing fees net of guaranty fees	6,153,048	—	—	—	6,153,048
Other	2,646,719	2,238,467	78,364	—	4,963,550
Total operating revenues	<u>72,961,889</u>	<u>112,132,060</u>	<u>83,466,689</u>	<u>7,942,068</u>	<u>276,502,706</u>
Operating expenses:					
Interest on notes and bonds	997,738	47,130,311	38,460,044	5,144,380	91,732,473
Salaries and related employee benefits	20,983,326	—	—	—	20,983,326
General operating expenses	17,876,883	—	—	—	17,876,883
Note and bond expenses	142,924	168,632	31,213	—	342,769
Bond issuance expenses	121,000	1,387,079	730,922	—	2,239,001
Pass-through grants expenses	58,735,729	—	—	—	58,735,729
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	2,878,456	—	—	—	2,878,456
Servicing release premiums and other servicing costs	1,543,536	—	1,520,943	—	3,064,479
Other real estate owned expenses	—	2,913,228	—	—	2,913,228
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	136,469	(30,557)	1,691,644	63,603	1,861,159
Provision for loan losses	3,802,412	4,104,433	(832,016)	(401,562)	6,673,267
Total operating expenses	<u>107,218,473</u>	<u>55,673,126</u>	<u>41,602,750</u>	<u>4,806,421</u>	<u>209,300,770</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(34,256,584)</u>	<u>56,458,934</u>	<u>41,863,939</u>	<u>3,135,647</u>	<u>67,201,936</u>
Nonoperating revenues:					
Investment income	7,617,430	332,394	638,179	9,467	8,597,470
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	—	—	222,754	—	222,754
Other, net	197,908	—	—	—	197,908
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>7,815,338</u>	<u>332,394</u>	<u>860,933</u>	<u>9,467</u>	<u>9,018,132</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(26,441,246)</u>	<u>56,791,328</u>	<u>42,724,872</u>	<u>3,145,114</u>	<u>76,220,068</u>
Transfers between funds	25,885,196	(3,339,729)	(22,628,103)	82,636	—
Change in net position	<u>(556,050)</u>	<u>53,451,599</u>	<u>20,096,769</u>	<u>3,227,750</u>	<u>76,220,068</u>
Total net position, beginning of year	<u>143,130,613</u>	<u>1,259,509,031</u>	<u>1,366,507,897</u>	<u>51,137,545</u>	<u>2,820,285,086</u>
Total net position, end of six months ended December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 142,574,563</u>	<u>1,312,960,630</u>	<u>1,386,604,666</u>	<u>54,365,295</u>	<u>2,896,505,154</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

DATA ON SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE LOANS

Defined terms used and not otherwise defined in this Appendix B have the meaning set forth in the body of this Official Statement. Numbered notations refer to end notes that are located at the end of this Appendix.

Data on Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans

The outstanding balance, delinquency and foreclosure statistics for single family mortgage loans financed under the Authority's single family mortgage loan program (including single family mortgage loans which have been financed under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution since July 15, 1986) have been as set forth below. Commencing in 2008 such statistics include only the Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans. Such statistics on the Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans do not include single family mortgage loans (i) financed under the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution (see "New Issue Bond Program and Homeownership Mortgage Bonds" in the body of this Official Statement), (ii) financed through the issuance of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities sold by the Authority to third parties (see "Ginnie Mae Financing" and "Fannie Mae Financing" in the body of this Official Statement), or (iii) financed by the General Fund, including single family mortgage loans financed through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held in the General Fund (see "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in the body of this Official Statement). All loan balances are expressed in millions.

As of June 30	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure
1986	\$1,195.9	\$ 4.2	0.3%	\$2.2	0.2%
1987	1,237.4	4.4	0.4	2.5	0.2
1988	1,537.4	5.4	0.4	3.5	0.2
1989	1,801.4	8.1	0.5	3.6	0.2
1990	1,905.6	10.3	0.5	3.5	0.2
1991	1,973.3	16.5	0.8	7.1	0.4
1992	2,029.4	22.8	1.1	7.0	0.3
1993	2,015.6	23.8	1.2	7.6	0.4
1994	1,877.9	20.7	1.1	6.4	0.3
1995	2,590.1	26.3	1.0	5.3	0.2
1996	2,926.0	45.8	1.6	10.9	0.4
1997	3,212.3	71.3	2.2	12.2	0.4
1998	3,306.2	72.6	2.2	14.1	0.4
1999	3,343.5	69.3	2.1	12.2	0.4
2000	3,467.7	77.8	2.2	11.9	0.3
2001	3,691.5	67.4	1.8	10.0	0.3
2002	3,688.1	67.3	1.8	10.3	0.3
2003	2,895.0	63.3	2.2	8.9	0.3
2004	2,443.5	52.2	2.1	6.2	0.3
2005	2,606.2	44.2	1.7	5.2	0.2
2006	3,276.3	44.5	1.4	2.8	0.1
2007	4,183.8	56.6	1.4	6.6	0.2
2008	4,690.2	92.1	2.0	17.2	0.4
2009	4,862.3	223.4	4.6	22.4	0.5
2010	4,599.3	254.7	5.5	50.0	1.1
2011	4,156.9	215.2	5.2	56.2	1.4
2012	3,830.6	207.2	5.4	43.3	1.1
2013	3,651.4	183.3	5.0	56.9	1.6
2014	3,606.1	145.9	4.0	46.8	1.3
2015	3,274.7	155.6	4.8	34.1	1.0
2016	2,984.2	132.2	4.4	33.0	1.1

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

As of December 31, 2016 the Authority held title to 53 single family properties which were financed by Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans and had been foreclosed upon, but not yet sold. The aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loans that financed such properties was approximately \$6.8 million as of their dates of foreclosure. During the preceding 12 months, the average period of time to sell such properties was approximately 180 days.

The following seven charts show the distribution of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans in different ways. All seven charts are as of December 31, 2016, and loan balances are in millions of dollars. Certain amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

The following chart shows the distribution of the Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans by lien status and by program status.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Program Status</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
First Mortgage Loans			
Insured Mortgage Loans	Active	\$1,592.4	57.4%
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	Suspended - April 1, 2008 ¹	<u>1,095.0</u>	<u>39.5%</u>
Subtotal		<u>2,687.3</u>	<u>96.8%</u>
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)			
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	Active	80.0	2.9%
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans	Suspended - September 30, 2010 ²	0.9	0.0%
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans	Suspended - July 1, 2008	<u>7.0</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
Subtotal		<u>87.8</u>	<u>3.2%</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$2,775.2	100.0%

* Includes single family mortgage loans that refinanced single family homes. Also, includes the portions of single family mortgage loans that financed costs of rehabilitation and improvements in conjunction with the financing of the acquisition or the refinancing of the single family home. Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

The distribution of the outstanding balances of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans in the above chart is further shown by year of origination in the below chart.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Calendar Year of Origination</u>									
	<u>Through 2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>Total</u>	
First Mortgage Loans										
Insured Mortgage Loans	\$760.4	\$61.9	\$98.8	\$70.2	\$133.4	\$153.4	\$209.5	\$104.9	\$1,592.4	
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans* ¹	<u>755.6</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>184.4</u>	<u>32.2</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>1,095.0</u>	
Subtotal	1515.9	65.2	102.0	73.5	317.8	185.6	247.6	179.7	2,687.3	
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)										
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	23.3	1.6	2.4	7.5	9.8	8.1	11.7	15.7	80.0	
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans ²	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans**	<u>7.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7.0</u>	
Subtotal	<u>31.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>87.8</u>	
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$1,547.0	\$66.8	\$104.4	\$81.0	\$327.6	\$193.7	\$259.3	\$195.4	\$2,775.2

* Includes single family mortgage loans that refinanced single family homes. Also, includes the portions of single family mortgage loans that financed costs of rehabilitation and improvements in conjunction with the financing of the acquisition or the refinancing of the single family home. Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

** Suspended on July 1, 2008.

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The following chart shows the distribution of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans shown by Level Payment Mortgage Loans and Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Level Payment Mortgage Loans	\$ <u>2,771.6</u>	<u>99.9%</u>
Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans *	<u>3.6</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$ 2,775.2	100.0%

* Includes both Interest Only Mortgage Loans (as defined in “Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Financings Prior to April 1, 2008” in “The Single Family Programs”) and single family mortgage loans that were modified to provide for a period during which interest only is payable. Excludes single family mortgage loans which were initially Non-Level Mortgage Loans but currently have substantially equal principal and interest payments for the balance of the term of the single family mortgage loan. Such single family mortgage loans are included in Level Payment Mortgage Loans. The Authority has suspended the financing of Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans.

The following chart shows the outstanding balances of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans by type of mortgage insurance with Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans which have been securitized through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities reported on a separate line. The majority of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans which have been securitized through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities are insured by FHA.

<u>Type of Mortgage Insurance</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
Securitized by Ginnie Mae	0.4%	\$9.9	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
FHA	36.1	1,002.1	84.6	8.4	21.6	2.2
VA	2.9	80.2	5.3	6.7	1.5	1.9
RD	<u>3.9</u>	<u>107.6</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal Government Insurance	<u>43.2</u>	<u>1,199.9</u>	<u>97.7</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>
MGIC Mortgage Insurance Co.	4.6	128.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
AIG United Guaranty	3.8	111.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other companies	<u>5.3</u>	<u>152.9</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Subtotal Private Mortgage Ins.	<u>14.1</u>	<u>392.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Self-Insured ¹	<u>42.6</u>	<u>1,182.8</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	100.0%	\$2,775.2	\$136.8	4.9%	\$33.8	1.2%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

Many providers of private mortgage insurance, including the providers set forth above, are experiencing financial difficulties and have had their credit ratings downgraded, placed on watch for a future downgrade, suspended or withdrawn. The Authority makes no representations about the financial condition of any of the private mortgage insurance companies or their ability to make full and timely payment to the Authority of claims on the single family mortgage loans on which the Authority may experience losses. Pursuant to changes to the Authority’s regulations, the Authority may impose minimum ratings on the issuers of private mortgage insurance policies for new single family mortgage loans; however, no assurance can be given whether the Authority will commence requiring such ratings.

The following chart shows the distribution and the delinquency and foreclosure status of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans by calendar year of origination.

<u>Year of Origination</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
<u>All Loans</u>						
2009 and earlier	\$1,547.0	55.7%	\$ 93.2	6.0%	\$27.8	1.8%
2010	66.8	2.4	5.4	8.1	1.2	1.8
2011	104.4	3.8	8.9	8.5	1.2	1.1
2012	81.0	2.9	3.1	3.8	0.4	0.5
2013	327.6	11.8	13.9	4.3	2.2	0.7
2014	193.7	7.0	8.1	4.2	1.0	0.5
2015	259.3	9.3	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
2016	<u>195.4</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$2,775.2	100.0%	\$136.8	4.9%	\$33.8	1.2%

Self-Insured¹ Only

2009 and earlier	\$ 786.7	66.5%	\$ 26.6	3.4%	\$ 8.0	1.0%
2010	5.0	0.4	0.3	6.4	0.0	0.0
2011	5.6	0.5	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.0
2012	10.8	0.9	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.0
2013	194.2	16.4	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
2014	40.3	3.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2
2015	49.8	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
2016	<u>90.5</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$ 1,182.8	100.0%	\$ 33.0	2.8%	\$ 8.1	0.7%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

The following chart shows the distribution of outstanding balances of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans by credit score and by type of mortgage insurer or guarantor.

<u>Credit Score as of Approximately December 1, 2016</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of FHA Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of VA Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of RD Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of PMI Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Self Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of All Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>
300 through 539	\$ 154.4	\$ 8.0	\$ 13.3	\$ 9.2	\$ 47.8	\$ 232.7
540 through 579	92.1	5.2	7.7	8.2	42.2	155.4
580 through 619	106.4	6.5	10.6	13.1	59.7	196.2
620 through 659	135.7	9.3	11.7	22.1	94.7	273.5
660 through 699	133.9	12.5	15.3	45.4	145.7	352.8
700 through 739	108.9	9.5	13.6	65.8	167.4	503.6
740 through 779	120.7	12.8	18.0	114.9	237.2	503.6
780 through 850	100.5	14.8	14.9	112.9	340.0	583.1
Not available*	<u>59.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>112.7</u>
Total	\$ 1,011.7	\$ 80.4	\$ 107.8	\$ 392.5	\$ 1,182.8	\$ 2,775.2

* Current credit score not available.

The following chart shows, for each Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”) of the Commonwealth, the outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status of Commonwealth Bonds Mortgage Loans.

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure
Big Stone Gap	\$ 9.7	\$ 0.9	9.4%	\$ 0.0	0.0%
Blacksburg					
Christiansburg-Radford	15.6	0.7	4.4	0.2	1.2
Bluefield	5.3	0.2	3.1	-	0.0
Charlottesville	52.6	1.5	2.9	0.9	1.7
Danville	31.0	1.8	5.8	0.6	2.0
Harrisonburg	42.1	2.0	4.8	0.9	2.1
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	5.6	0.1	2.6	-	0.0
Lynchburg	68.7	4.0	5.8	1.2	1.7
Martinsville	22.0	0.9	4.0	0.4	1.7
Richmond	707.5	33.4	4.7	11.0	1.6
Roanoke	81.8	4.8	5.9	1.3	1.6
Staunton-Waynesboro	54.5	4.1	7.4	0.7	1.3
Virginia Beach-Norfolk- Newport News	848.0	50.1	5.9	9.5	1.1
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria	706.1	26.0	3.7	5.2	0.7
Winchester	15.2	0.7	4.5	-	0.0
Balance of State	<u>109.4</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	\$2,775.2	\$136.8	4.9%	\$33.8	1.2%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

Data on Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans

The outstanding balance, delinquency and foreclosure statistics for Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans have been as set forth below. Such statistics on the Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans do not include single family mortgage loans (i) financed under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution, (ii) financed through the issuance of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities sold by the Authority to third parties (see “Ginnie Mae Financing” and “Fannie Mae Financing” in the body of this Official Statement), or (iii) financed by the General Fund, including single family mortgage loans financed through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held in the General Fund (see “General Fund and Other Net Assets” in the body of this Official Statement). All loans balances are expressed in millions.

As of June 30	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure
2010	\$236.7	\$0.3	0.1%	\$0.0	0.0%
2011	517.4	7.9	1.5	1.0	0.2
2012	716.6	21.5	3.0	3.4	0.5
2013	467.6	33.0	7.0	7.5	1.6
2014	429.1	23.6	5.5	8.7	2.0
2015	383.7	26.3	6.9	7.5	1.9
2016	335.0	25.1	7.5	6.6	2.0

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

As of December 31, 2016 the Authority held title to one single family property which was financed by Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans and had been foreclosed upon, but not yet sold. The aggregate principal balance of the mortgage loan that financed such property was approximately \$85,231 as of the date of foreclosure.

The following six charts show the distribution of Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans in different ways. All six charts are as of December 31, 2016, and loan balances are in millions of dollars. Certain amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

The Authority has not financed any Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans, Step Rate Mortgage Loans, or Interest Only Mortgage Loans under the Homeownership Mortgage Bonds Resolution due to the suspension by the Authority of the financing of such loans as described above; therefore, such loans are not included in any of the charts below for the Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans. None of the Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans refinance single family homes or finance costs of rehabilitation and improvements in conjunction with the financing of the acquisition or the refinancing of the single family home. None of the Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans are Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans.

The following chart shows the distribution of the Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans by lien status and by program status.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Program Status</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
First Mortgage Loans			
Insured Mortgage Loans	Active	\$262.6	84.4%
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	Suspended – April 1, 2008 ¹	<u>35.4</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Subtotal		<u>297.9</u>	<u>95.7%</u>
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)			
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	Active	12.6	4.1
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans	Suspended – September 30, 2010 ²	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Subtotal		<u>13.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$311.2	100.0%

* Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

The distribution of the outstanding balances of Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans in the above chart is further shown by year of origination in the below chart.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Calendar Year of Origination**</u>					
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Total</u>	
First Mortgage Loans						
Insured Mortgage Loans	\$2.0	\$143.7	\$75.4	\$41.6	\$262.6	
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans* ¹	<u>0.1</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>35.4</u>	
Subtotal	2.0	153.8	84.2	58.0	297.9	
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)						
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	0.1	6.9	3.5	2.1	12.6	
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans ²	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>	-	-	<u>0.7</u>	
Subtotal	<u>0.1</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>13.3</u>	
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$2.1	\$161.3	\$87.6	\$60.1	\$311.2

* Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

** No Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans have been funded since 2012.

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The following chart shows the distribution of Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans by types of mortgage insurance.

<u>Type of Mortgage Insurance</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
FHA	\$75.6	\$235.4	\$21.4	9.1%	\$6.1	2.6%
VA	1.7	5.2	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.0
RD	3.5	10.8	0.6	5.4	0.5	4.9
Subtotal Government Insurance	<u>80.8</u>	<u>251.5</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>
MGIC Mortgage Insurance Co.	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AIG United Guaranty	1.1	3.4	0.3	8.2	0.0	0.0
Other companies	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal Private Mortgage Ins.	<u>3.6</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Self-Insured ¹	<u>15.6</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total Mortgage Loans	100.0%	\$311.2	\$24.5	7.9%	\$5.8	1.8%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

Many providers of private mortgage insurance, including the providers set forth above, are experiencing financial difficulties and have had their credit ratings downgraded or placed on watch for a future downgrade. The Authority makes no representations about the financial condition of any of the private mortgage insurance companies or their ability to make full and timely payment to the Authority of claims on the mortgage loans on which the Authority may experience losses. Pursuant to changes to the Authority's regulations, the Authority may impose minimum ratings on the issuers of private mortgage insurance policies; however, no assurance can be given whether the Authority will commence requiring such ratings.

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The following chart shows the distribution and the delinquency and foreclosure status of Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans by calendar year of origination.

<u>Year of Origination</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
<u>All Loans</u>						
2009 and earlier	\$2.1	0.7%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.1	6.6%
2010	161.3	51.8	13.3	8.3	4.6	2.9
2011	87.6	28.2	8.3	9.5	1.7	1.9
2012**	<u>60.1</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$311.2	100.0%	\$24.5	7.9%	\$6.8	2.2%

Self-Insured¹ Only

2009 and earlier	\$0.2	0.4%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
2010	17.6	36.7	0.9	4.9	0.1	0.6
2011	12.3	25.6	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0
2012**	<u>18.5</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$48.6	100.0%	\$1.9	3.9%	\$0.1	0.2%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

** No Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans have been funded since 2012.

The following chart shows the distribution of outstanding balances of Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans by credit score and mortgage insurer or guarantor.

<u>Credit Score as of Approximately December 1, 2016</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of FHA Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of VA Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of RD Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of PMI Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Self Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of All Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>
300 through 539	\$ 40.8	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.2	\$ 47.1
540 through 579	23.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.7	27.1
580 through 619	23.6	0.3	0.5	-	2.5	27.0
620 through 659	31.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	4.3	38.0
660 through 699	26.1	0.8	1.7	0.9	4.3	33.8
700 through 739	29.5	0.7	1.4	1.7	6.6	39.9
740 through 779	32.6	1.4	2.6	2.3	8.8	47.8
780 through 850	27.3	1.1	1.4	4.9	14.8	49.4
Not available*	<u>0.6</u>	=	<u>0.1</u>	=	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	\$ 235.4	\$ 5.2	\$ 10.8	\$ 11.1	\$ 48.6	\$ 311.2

* Current credit score not available.

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The following chart shows, for each Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”) of the Commonwealth, the outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status of Homeownership Bonds Mortgage Loans.

<u>Metropolitan Statistical Area</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
Big Stone Gap	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
Blacksburg					
Christiansburg-Radford	2.3	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.0
Bluefield	0.5	-	0.0	-	0.0
Charlottesville	4.4	0.2	5.2	-	0.0
Danville	2.6	0.0	0.4	-	0.0
Harrisonburg	3.8	0.1	3.8	-	0.4
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	1.5	0.2	10.2	-	0.0
Lynchburg	5.7	0.3	5.6	0.2	2.9
Martinsville	0.5	0.1	19.3	-	0.0
Richmond	80.0	7.5	9.4	2.2	2.8
Roanoke	12.1	1.0	8.7	0.2	1.4
Staunton-Waynesboro	3.9	0.3	7.9	0.1	3.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News	108.5	8.9	8.2	2.5	2.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	74.1	5.0	6.7	1.2	1.6
Winchester	1.3	0.2	11.8	-	0.0
Balance of State	<u>9.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total	\$311.12	\$24.5	7.9%	\$6.8	2.2%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

Data on Securitized Single Family Mortgage Loans Sold to Investors or Held in the Authority’s General Fund

The outstanding balance, delinquency and foreclosure statistics for securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund have been as set forth below. All loan balances are expressed in millions. For additional information, see “Ginnie Mae Financing” and “Fannie Mae Financing” in “The Single Family Programs.”

<u>As of June 30</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
2010	\$171.2	\$ 4.4	2.6%	\$ 0.2	0.1%
2011	245.0	9.7	4.0	2.2	0.9
2012	270.5	12.9	4.8	2.1	0.8
2013	792.2	15.5	2.0	3.3	0.4
2014	912.7	21.5	2.4	2.7	0.3
2015	1,366.0	28.4	2.1	2.7	0.2
2016	2,073.5	40.6	2.0	3.5	0.2

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

The following six charts show the distribution of securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund in different ways. All six charts are as of December 31, 2016, and loan balances are in millions of dollars. Certain amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

The following chart shows the distribution of the securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund by lien status and by program status.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Program Status</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
First Mortgage Loans			
Insured Mortgage Loans	Active	\$2,289.0	78.2%
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	Suspended – April 1, 2008 ¹	<u>637.6</u>	<u>21.8</u>
Subtotal		<u>2,926.6</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)			
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	Active	-	0.0
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans	Suspended – September 30, 2010 ²	-	0.0
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans	Suspended – July 1, 2008	<u>-</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal		<u>-</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$2,926.6	100.0%

* Includes single family mortgage loans that refinanced single family homes. Also, includes the portions of single family mortgage loans that financed costs of rehabilitation and improvements in conjunction with the financing of the acquisition or the refinancing of the single family home. Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

The distribution of the outstanding balances of securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the Authority's General Fund in the above chart is further shown by year of origination in the below chart.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Calendar Year of Origination</u>									
	<u>Through 2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>Total</u>	
First Mortgage Loans										
Insured Mortgage Loans	\$233.5	\$68.7	\$26.7	\$241.4	\$290.0	\$186.5	\$463.7	\$778.4	\$2,289.0	
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans* ¹	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>67.5</u>	<u>80.3</u>	<u>131.4</u>	<u>337.6</u>	<u>637.6</u>	
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$233.5	\$68.7	\$26.7	\$262.2	\$357.5	\$266.8	\$595.1	\$1,116.0	\$2,926.6	

* Includes single family mortgage loans that refinanced single family homes. Also, includes the portions of single family mortgage loans that financed costs of rehabilitation and improvements in conjunction with the financing of the acquisition or the refinancing of the single family home. Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

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The following chart shows the distribution of securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund by types of mortgage insurance.

<u>Type of Mortgage Insurance</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
FHA	72.1%	\$2,109.2	\$53.2	2.5%	\$1.5	0.1%
VA	2.7	78.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
RD	<u>3.5</u>	<u>101.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Subtotal Government Insurance	<u>78.2%</u>	<u>2,289.0</u>	<u>55.7</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
Self-Insured ¹	<u>21.8%</u>	<u>637.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total Mortgage Loans	100.0%	\$2,926.6	\$57.4	2.0	\$1.7	0.1%

The following chart shows the distribution and the delinquency and foreclosure status of securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund by calendar year of origination.

<u>Year of Origination</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Balance</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>	<u>Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure</u>
<u>All Loans</u>						
2009 and earlier	\$233.5	8.0%	\$8.6	3.7%	\$0.2	0.1%
2010	68.7	2.3	3.5	5.1	0.4	0.6
2011	26.7	0.9	1.4	5.2	0.1	0.4
2012	262.2	9.0	10.2	3.9	0.1	0.0
2013	357.5	12.2	11.1	3.1	0.3	0.1
2014	266.8	9.1	6.3	2.4	0.2	0.1
2015	595.1	20.3	11.5	1.9	0.3	0.1
2016	<u>1,116.0</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$2,926.6	100.0%	\$57.4	2.0%	\$1.7	0.1%

Self-Insured¹ Only

2009 and earlier	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	20.8	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
2013	67.5	10.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
2014	80.3	12.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
2015	131.4	20.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
2016	<u>337.6</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$637.6	100.0%	\$1.6	0.3%	\$ 0.1	0.0%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

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The following chart shows the distribution of outstanding balances of securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund by credit score and mortgage insurer or guarantor.

Credit Score as of Approximately December 1, 2016	Outstanding Balance of FHA Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of VA Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of RD Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of Self Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of All Single Family Mortgage Loans
300 through 539	\$ 150.0	\$ 4.3	\$ 7.6	\$ 4.2	\$ 166.1
540 through 579	101.5	4.5	4.1	4.4	114.5
580 through 619	179.4	6.0	6.9	12.1	204.4
620 through 659	371.3	13.0	13.1	36.5	433.9
660 through 699	443.5	15.1	18.9	108.5	586.0
700 through 739	362.0	13.4	17.3	150.1	542.8
740 through 779	305.7	11.8	20.6	198.0	536.0
780 through 850	175.0	9.5	12.5	118.8	315.8
Not available*	<u>20.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>27.0</u>
Total	\$ 2,109.2	\$ 78.2	\$ 101.7	\$ 637.6	\$ 2,926.6

* Current credit score not available.

The following chart shows, for each Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”) of the Commonwealth, the outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status of securitized single family mortgage loans sold to investors or held in the General Fund.

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans	Outstanding Balance of Delinquent* Single Family Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans Delinquent*	Outstanding Balance of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure	Percentage of Single Family Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure
Big Stone Gap	\$5.0	\$0.1	1.7%	\$0.0	0.0%
Blacksburg					
Christiansburg-Radford	7.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Bluefield	2.4	0.3	11.6	-	0.0
Charlottesville	26.8	0.7	2.7	-	0.0
Danville	8.7	0.5	5.3	-	0.0
Harrisonburg	27.9	0.5	1.9	-	0.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	3.8	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0
Lynchburg	41.1	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Martinsville	5.8	-	0.0	-	0.0
Richmond	782.5	13.1	1.7	0.6	0.0
Roanoke	63.1	1.2	1.9	-	0.0
Staunton-Waynesboro	33.2	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0
Virginia Beach-Norfolk- Newport News	899.0	21.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria	925.4	15.7	1.7	0.7	0.1
Winchester	15.1	0.2	1.0	-	0.0
Balance of State	<u>79.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$2,926.6	\$57.4	2.0%	\$1.7	0.1%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

ENDNOTES

- 1 The Authority has suspended the financing of Self-Insured Mortgage Loans, except that the Authority continues to finance Self-Insured Mortgage Loans having an initial loan to value ratio at or below 80% and Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans. In addition, from July 1, 2013 to September 30, 2013, the Authority offered the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinanced the principal balance of their Interest Only Mortgage Loans regardless of the loan to value ratio. See "Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms" in "The Single Family Programs" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.
- 2 The Authority suspended originating Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans on September 30, 2010, except for such loans to certain qualified members of the military that the Authority continued to originate until January 31, 2011.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE INSURANCE POLICIES**Federal Housing Administration Mortgage Insurance**

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development administers the FHA mortgage insurance programs. In order to receive payment of insurance benefits (other than certain partial claim payments) a mortgagee must normally acquire title to the property, either through foreclosure or conveyance, and convey such title to FHA. Generally, the mortgagee must obtain a deed in lieu of foreclosure or commence foreclosure proceedings within six months after a mortgagor's default, subject to extension if the mortgagee pursued certain loss mitigation actions referred to below. Upon recordation of the deed conveying the property to FHA, the mortgagee notifies FHA of the filing and assigns, without recourse or warranty, all claims which it has acquired in connection with the mortgage. A mortgagee may also receive payment of insurance benefits in certain circumstances not involving conveyance of the property to FHA, such as if a pre-foreclosure sale to a third party at a required minimum price is arranged in accordance with FHA regulations and procedures.

Under some FHA programs, FHA has the option at its discretion to pay insurance claims in cash or in debentures, while under others FHA will pay insurance claims in cash unless the mortgagee requests payment in debentures. The current FHA policy, subject to change at any time, is to make insurance payments on mortgages covering less than five dwelling units in cash with respect to all programs covering such units as to which it has discretion to determine the form of insurance payment. FHA debentures issued in satisfaction of FHA insurance claims bear interest at the debenture interest rate in effect under FHA regulations on the date of the mortgage insurance commitment or of the initial insurance endorsement of the mortgage, whichever rate is higher.

When entitlement to insurance benefits results from foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance to FHA, the insurance payment is computed as of the institution of the foreclosure proceeding (or acquisition of possession otherwise), which will occur no earlier than 60 days after the due date of a mortgage payment, and the mortgagee generally is not compensated for mortgage interest accrued and unpaid prior to that date. Under such circumstances, the amount of insurance benefits generally paid by FHA is equal to the unpaid principal amount of the mortgage loan, adjusted to reimburse the mortgagee for certain tax, insurance and similar payments made by it and to deduct certain amounts received or retained by the mortgagee after default, plus reimbursement not to exceed a specified percentage of the mortgagee's foreclosure costs or costs of acquiring the property (such percentage, which under current FHA policy is periodically determined based upon a mortgagee's loss mitigation performance, currently is two-thirds in the case of the Authority). Unless the mortgagee has not observed certain FHA regulations, an insurance payment to be made in cash itself bears interest from the date of default to the date of payment of the claim at an interest rate equal to the monthly average yield, for the month in which the default occurred, on United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of 10 years.

When any property to be conveyed to FHA has been damaged by fire, earthquake, flood or tornado, or the property has suffered damage because of the mortgagee's failure to take required action, it is required that such property be repaired prior to such conveyance.

FHA requires that, absent the consent of the mortgagor, at least three full monthly installments be due and unpaid before the mortgagee may initiate any action leading to foreclosure of the mortgage. FHA also requires a reasonable effort to arrange a face-to-face conference with the mortgagor and requires that the mortgagee consider, and undertake where appropriate, specified loss mitigation actions to avoid foreclosure, including loan modifications in some circumstances (see "Loan Modifications" in "The Single Family Programs").

Veterans Administration Mortgage Guaranty

The Veterans Administration permits a veteran (or in certain instances the spouse of a veteran) to obtain a mortgage loan guaranty by the VA covering mortgage financing of the purchase of a one-to-four family dwelling unit. The program has no mortgage loan limits and requires no down payment from the purchaser.

The maximum VA guaranty on a loan is the lesser of (i) the veteran's available entitlement (a maximum of \$36,000, or if the original loan amount exceeds \$144,000, the "maximum guarantee amount" described below) or (ii) (1) 50% of the original loan amount if such amount does not exceed \$45,000, (2) \$22,500 if the original loan amount is between \$45,000 and \$56,250, (3) the lesser of \$36,000 or 40% of the original loan amount if such amount is between \$56,250 and \$144,000 or (4) the lesser of the "maximum guarantee amount" described below or 25% of the original loan amount if such amount is in excess of \$144,000. Such "maximum guaranty amount" generally is the dollar amount that is equal to 25 percent of the Freddie Mac conforming loan limit for a single family residence. (Pursuant to the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, the Veterans Benefit Improvement Act of 2008 and the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012, the "maximum guaranty amount" for loans originated from July 30, 2008 through December 31, 2011 and from August 6, 2012 through December 31, 2014 is 25% of the greater of: (a) the Freddie Mac conforming loan limit, and (b) 125% of the area median price for a single family residence, but in no case to exceed 175% of the Freddie Mac conforming loan limit.) The liability on the guaranty is reduced or increased pro rata with any reduction or increase in the amount of the indebtedness, but in no event will the amount payable on the guaranty exceed the amount of the original guaranty. Notwithstanding the dollar and percentage limitations of the guaranty, a mortgage holder will ordinarily suffer a monetary loss only where the difference between the unsatisfied indebtedness and the

proceeds of a foreclosure sale of a mortgaged premises is greater than the original guaranty, as adjusted. The VA may, at its option and without regard to the guaranty, make full payment to a mortgagee of unsatisfied indebtedness on a mortgage upon its assignment to the VA. Under certain circumstances, a mortgagee is required to accept partial payments on a loan that is more than 30 days overdue, and the VA requires that the mortgagee consider, and undertake where appropriate, specified loss mitigation actions to avoid foreclosure, including loan modifications in some circumstances (see “Loan Modifications” in “The Single Family Programs”).

Under the single family programs, a VA mortgage loan would be guaranteed in any amount which, together with the down payment by the mortgagor, will at least equal 25% of the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value of the single-family dwelling.

Rural Development Mortgage Guarantee

Rural Development (formerly known as the Farmers Home Administration and later as the Rural Economic and Community Development Service) permits a low or moderate income purchaser of a home in designated rural areas to obtain a mortgage loan guarantee from Rural Development. To qualify as a low or moderate income purchaser, a purchaser's income must not exceed the median income for the area in which the home is located. Loans may not exceed FHA 203(b)(2) loan limits. No down payment is required from the purchaser.

Under the Rural Development Guarantee Program, the mortgagee is entitled to payment of the guarantee only after (i) the property has been sold at foreclosure or otherwise sold to a third party in conformity with Rural Development requirements or (ii) six months have elapsed from the date the mortgagee acquired title to the property. Rural Development guarantees the first 35% of loss and 85% of any additional loss, not to exceed 90% of the loan amount. Loss is defined as (i) the outstanding principal balance and accrued interest of the mortgage loan as of the date of the loss claim settlement, plus reasonable liquidation costs, minus (ii) net proceeds, which are calculated based upon (A) a property's actual sale price, when the claim is made following sale to a third party, and (B) estimated market value, reduced by a credit for estimated holding costs, when no sale has been made within six months from the date the mortgagee acquired title to the property. A mortgagee seeking loss claim payment following sale of a property at foreclosure may be required to first pursue enforcement of any deficiency judgment obtained if there is a reasonable prospect of present recovery. A mortgagee that receives a loss claim payment based upon the estimated value of a property not sold within six months following acquisition may be required to pay Rural Development a proportionate share of future recovery if the property is later sold for more than the estimated value. Rural Development requires that, in the absence of the consent of the mortgagor, payment of the mortgage loan must be at least 90 days delinquent before the mortgagee may initiate foreclosure proceedings. The mortgagee must obtain prior Rural Development approval for any liquidation of the property other than by foreclosure or accepting a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Rural Development also requires that the mortgagee make a reasonable attempt to arrange an interview with the mortgagor before payment on the mortgage loan becomes 60 days delinquent, and requires that the mortgagee consider, and undertake where appropriate, specified loss mitigation actions to avoid foreclosure, including loan modifications in some circumstances with prior Rural Development approval (see “Loan Modifications” in “The Single Family Programs”). Rural Development does not accept assignment of property subject to its guarantee.

Private Mortgage Insurance

Each private mortgage insurance policy with respect to a mortgage loan must contain provisions substantially as follows: (a) the mortgage insurer must pay a claim, including unpaid principal, accrued interest, the amounts equal to deferred interest in connection with mortgage loans with graduated payments schedules, if any, and expenses, within sixty days of presentation of the claim by the Authority; (b) when a claim for the outstanding principal amount, accrued interest and expenses is presented, the mortgage insurer must either (i) pay such claim in full and take title to the mortgaged property and arrange for its sale or (ii) pay the insured percentage of such claim and allow the Authority to retain title to the mortgaged property or (iii) settle a claim for actual losses where such losses are less than the insured percentage of the claim. (See “Single Family Mortgage Loan Insurance” in “The Single Family Programs” for a discussion of federal legislation affecting private mortgage insurance).

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS RELATING TO SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE LOAN PROGRAMS

The Code substantially restricts the use of proceeds of tax-exempt bonds used to finance mortgage loans for single family housing or to refund such bonds. Under the Code, interest on bonds the proceeds of which are used to provide mortgage loans on owner-occupied housing is not excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes unless the bonds are part of a “qualified mortgage issue.” An issue of bonds constitutes a “qualified mortgage issue” if all of the following requirements are met: (i) all proceeds of the issue (exclusive of issuance costs and a reasonably required reserve) are to be used to finance owner-occupied residences, (ii) the mortgage loans financed with the issue and the mortgagors meet certain eligibility requirements, (iii) the yield that is earned by the issuer of the bonds from such mortgage loans and from certain non-mortgage investments that are allocable to the issue, including investments that are held as part of a debt service reserve fund, does not exceed specified limitations and (iv) certain other requirements are met relating to the issue itself and the availability of proceeds of the issue for financing housing located in federally designated targeted areas (“Targeted Areas”) (as defined below). These requirements are more fully described below. The Authority has issued and is issuing Tax-Exempt Bonds and expects to issue additional Tax-Exempt Bonds which are or will be subject to these requirements (“Qualified Mortgage Bonds”). Interest on Taxable Bonds is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes; therefore, Taxable Bonds are not subject to these requirements. However, some of the single family mortgage loans financed or to be financed by Taxable Bonds have been or are expected to be financed, in part, by certain Qualified Mortgage Bonds which are Tax-Exempt Bonds as defined and used in the text of this Official Statement.

The following requirements apply to single family mortgage loans financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of Qualified Mortgage Bonds.

Residence Requirements

As required by the Code, all residences financed with Qualified Mortgage Bonds must be single family residences located within the Commonwealth, and both the Authority and the mortgagor must reasonably expect that the residence will become the mortgagor’s principal residence within a reasonable time after the single family mortgage loan is executed or assumed. These requirements can normally be met by having each mortgagor execute an affidavit stating that the residence is within the Commonwealth and that the mortgagor intends to make the residence his principal residence within such reasonable time period, normally sixty days. The Authority has covenanted to require such an affidavit.

Absence of Prior Home Ownership

Except in the case of (i) a mortgagor acquiring a residence in a Targeted Area, or (ii) a mortgagor who is a qualified veteran the Code requires that 95% of net proceeds of the Qualified Mortgage Bond issue must be loaned to mortgagors who have had no present ownership interest in a principal residence within the three years preceding the date on which the single family mortgage loan is executed. The Code permits the Authority to rely on an affidavit of a mortgagor to the effect that such requirement has been satisfied and an examination of federal income tax returns for three years evidencing compliance with such requirement. In lieu of such tax returns, a mortgagor may provide a letter from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that he or she filed Forms 1040A or 1040EZ for such three year period. The Authority has covenanted that it will procure and diligently examine each such affidavit and accompanying tax returns, when required.

Purchase Price Limitations

The Code requires that the purchase price of each residence being financed with the proceeds of Qualified Mortgage Bonds not exceed 90% (110% in the case of Targeted Areas) of the applicable average area purchase price. The Authority has adopted purchase price limitations which are not in excess of 90% (110% in the case of Targeted Areas) of the current “safe harbor average area purchase prices” published by the U.S. Treasury which may be relied upon for purposes of compliance with the Code. The Authority may adopt different purchase price limitations in the future in accordance with the Code.

Income Requirements

The Code requires that all of the single family mortgage loans made with the proceeds of certain Qualified Mortgage Bonds be provided to borrowers whose annual gross income does not exceed 115% (100% for households of fewer than three persons) of the applicable median family income. An exception is provided for loans made with respect to Targeted Area residences for which the Code requires two-thirds of such loans be provided to borrowers whose annual gross income does not exceed 140% (120% for households of fewer than three persons) of applicable median family income and one-third of such loans may be made without regard to any income limitation. The Authority has covenanted to verify compliance with these requirements by requiring each borrower to certify as to the amount of his or her annual gross income.

Targeted Areas

In order to comply with the Code, the Authority must, for at least one year after the date on which lendable proceeds of the Qualified Mortgage Bonds are first available for financing of single family mortgage loans, make available for single family mortgage loans in so-called Targeted Areas within the Commonwealth an amount equal to the lesser of 20% of the

proceeds of such Bonds (other than any refunding bonds as to which the original refunded bonds were issued after 1980) which are devoted to providing owner financing or 40% of the average annual aggregate principal amount of mortgages executed in the preceding three years for single family owner-occupied residences in Targeted Areas within the Commonwealth. The Authority's program includes sending periodic program announcements to Originating Agents and not-for-profit service providers serving the Targeted Areas advising them of the availability of such proceeds and including maps of the Targeted Areas in their region. The Authority's efforts to place single family mortgage loans in Targeted Areas includes advertising in pamphlets, brochures and handouts concerning the Program that mortgage funds are available for such areas. The Targeted Areas in which the Authority is to make the mortgage funds available include those census tracts in the Commonwealth in which 70% or more of the families have an income which is 80% or less of the statewide median family income based on the most recent "safe harbor" statistics published by the U.S. Treasury. Targeted Areas also include areas of chronic economic distress designated by the Commonwealth and approved by the Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development and the Treasury under criteria specified in the Code.

Other Single Family Mortgage Loan Eligibility Requirements

The Code does not allow proceeds of Qualified Mortgage Bonds to be used to acquire existing mortgage loans (thereby requiring the Authority to apply such proceeds only to newly-originated mortgage loans) or to replace existing mortgage loans (thereby precluding refinancings of mortgage loans). This requirement does not prohibit the Authority from acquiring or replacing construction loans, bridge loans or other similar temporary initial financing. The Purchase Agreements incorporate these restrictions.

The Code requires that each mortgage loan financed with the proceeds of Qualified Mortgage Bonds may only be assumed if the requirements relating to principal residence, three year lack of prior ownership, income requirements and acquisition cost limitations are met with respect to the assumption. The determinations as to compliance with these requirements are to be made as of the date on which the mortgage loan is being assumed. Accordingly, the Authority must make the required statistical study or otherwise determine (e.g., by reliance on "safe harbor" statistics published by the U.S. Treasury) the relevant average area purchase prices for each statistical area within the Commonwealth on an annual basis, and must assure compliance with the other applicable requirements of the Code as long as a series of bonds is outstanding. The Authority has so covenanted in the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution and the Homeownership Bonds Resolution and has required in the single family mortgage loan documents that no single family mortgage loan may be assumed unless the applicable requirements of the Code are satisfied.

Limitation on Mortgage Yield

Under the Code, the yield on single family mortgage loans or portion thereof financed by Qualified Mortgage Bonds may not exceed one and one-eighth percentage points over the yield on the related bonds.

Recapture

The Code provides for an increase in the federal income tax of certain mortgagors upon sale of their homes (the "Recapture Provision"). Under the Recapture Provision, an amount determined to be subsidy provided to the mortgagors by Qualified Mortgage Bond financing (but not in excess of 50 percent of the gain) is recaptured on disposition of the home. The recapture amount increases over the period of ownership, with full recapture occurring if the house is sold between four and five full years after the closing of the mortgage loan. The recapture amount declines ratably to zero with respect to sales between five and nine full years after the closing of the mortgage loan. An exception excludes from recapture part of all of the subsidy in the case of assisted individuals whose incomes are less than prescribed amounts at the time of the disposition. The Code requires that the issuer of Qualified Mortgage Bonds provide at settlement of each mortgage loan a written statement informing the mortgagor of the Recapture Provision and, within 90 days thereafter, a written statement specifying certain information needed by the mortgagor to compute the recapture amount. The Authority has included in its program documentation requirements that such information be provided in the time and manner required by the Code.

The following requirements apply only with respect to Qualified Mortgage Bonds, except as otherwise noted; accordingly, these requirements do not apply to Taxable Bonds.

Other Requirements

For Qualified Mortgage Bonds, the Code requires the Authority to pay to the U.S. Treasury certain amounts earned on investments, which amounts must be computed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Code. The Authority has covenanted to establish accounting procedures to determine the amount of such excess investment earnings. Such amount, if any, is not subject to the pledge or lien of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution and Homeownership Bonds Resolution. This requirement also applies to certain Tax-Exempt Non-AMT Bonds that are not otherwise subject to the requirements referenced in the first paragraph of this Appendix D.

The Code provides limits on the maximum amount of certain tax-exempt bonds (including Qualified Mortgage Bonds) which may be issued in any state in each calendar year.

The Code requires retirement or redemption of Qualified Mortgage Bonds (other than certain refunding bonds) from unexpended proceeds required to be used to make mortgage loans which have not been used within 42 months from the date of issuance of the bonds, except for a \$250,000 de minimis amount.

The Code permits repayments (including prepayments) of principal of mortgage loans financed with the proceeds of Qualified Mortgage Bonds to be used to make additional mortgage loans only for 10 years from the date of issuance of the bonds, after which date such amounts must be used to retire or redeem bonds (except for a \$250,000 de minimis amount) (the "10-Year Rule"). In the case of refunded bonds, the 10 year period is measured from the date of issuance of the original refunded bonds. As a result, the Authority may be required by the Code to retire or redeem Qualified Mortgage Bonds from repayments (including prepayments) of principal of single family mortgage loans financed with proceeds allocable to the Qualified Mortgage Bonds.

Good Faith Effort

An issue of Qualified Mortgage Bonds which fails to meet the mortgage eligibility requirements will be treated as meeting all such requirements if:

- (i) the issuer in good faith attempted to meet such requirements before the mortgages were executed;
- (ii) 95% of the proceeds devoted to owner-financing were devoted to residences with respect to which (at the time the mortgages were executed) all such requirements were met; and
- (iii) any failure to meet such requirements is corrected within a reasonable period after such failure is first discovered.

The good faith requirement described in (i) will be satisfied by the Authority's establishing reasonable procedures, including reasonable investigations, to ensure compliance with the requirements under the Code. The 95% requirement referred to in clause (ii) above will be considered to have been satisfied by the Authority's procuring and examining affidavits evidencing compliance from the mortgagors and sellers of residences and income tax returns filed by the mortgagors with the Internal Revenue Service for the preceding three years (or statements in the mortgagors' affidavits that one or more of such returns were not required to have been filed or letters from the IRS that Forms 1040A or 1040EZ were filed for such period). Calling the non-qualifying mortgage or replacing it with a qualifying mortgage will constitute the correction of such failure under clause (iii) above.

The failure to meet the arbitrage and other issue-related requirements will not affect the tax-exemption of an issue of Qualified Mortgage Bonds under the Code and the applicable regulations if:

- (i) the issuer in good faith attempted to meet all such requirements; and
- (ii) any failure to meet such requirements was due to inadvertent error after taking reasonable steps to comply with such requirements.

Monitoring for Compliance with the Code

Under the procedures which the Authority has established to comply with the Code, Originating Lenders will be responsible for reviewing each single family mortgage loan application and the accompanying documentation, including the affidavits and federal tax returns described above, for compliance with the requirements of the Code. Normal and appropriate measures are required to be undertaken to verify the information given, either independently or concurrently with credit reviews, when applicable. All documentation is to be cross-checked to assure that the information presented is complete and consistent.

Originating Lenders are required to represent as to each single family mortgage loan that, among other things, (1) the single family mortgage loan is in compliance with the Authority's processing guide setting forth the procedures and requirements with respect to the processing of single family mortgage loan, (2) the lender has reviewed the mortgagor's application, the affidavits described above, and the mortgagor's federal income tax returns for compliance with the provisions of the Code, and (3) the single family mortgage loan has been closed in accordance with the processing guide.

Prior to financing such single family mortgage loan, the Authority reviews the documents submitted to the Authority, including the mortgagor's application, the affidavits described above and the mortgagor's federal income tax returns, for compliance with the requirements of the Code. The Authority has delegated to certain of its Originating Lenders the review described in the preceding sentence and the Authority also performs such review subsequent to financing each single family mortgage loan originated by such Originating Lender.

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DEVELOPMENTS AND AUTHORITY PROPERTY FINANCED IN THE RENTAL HOUSING BONDS

Information as of December 31, 2016

<u>Development (7)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Original Mortgage Loan Amount (1)</u>	<u>Current Mortgage Loan Amount (9)</u>	<u>Program (8)(10)</u>	<u>Type of Occupancy</u>	<u>Total Units</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate (5)</u>	<u>Construction Complete</u>
Developments with Mortgage Loans Funded by, or Scheduled to be Funded By, the Currently Outstanding Bonds								
Developments that have had final closing (permanent loans)								
1 West Jackson Street	Richmond City	\$4,275,000	\$4,068,927	MUMI (2)	General	54	98%	100%
1011 Hull Street	Richmond City	\$1,000,000	\$876,626	MUMI (2)	General	10	90%	100%
10403 Layton Hall Drive	Fairfax City	\$415,000	\$356,724	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
10452 Armstrong Street	Fairfax City	\$121,000	\$107,345	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
106 Sixth Street	Pulaski County	\$150,000	\$119,202	Conventional	General	5	100%	100%
1131 North Kensington Street	Arlington County	\$710,000	\$472,875	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	100%	100%
115 Berkshire Place	Lynchburg City	\$68,000	\$52,880	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
1229 Hull Street	Richmond City	\$1,000,000	\$989,735	MUMI (2)	General	10	100%	100%
1245 36th Street	Newport News City	\$94,000	\$83,463	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
1314 West Johnson Street	Staunton City	\$950,000	\$808,996	MUMI	Supportive Hsg	10	100%	100%
150 Goodman Street	Charlottesville City	\$335,000	\$234,092	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
1504 Waterside Drive	Chesapeake City	\$470,000	\$421,411	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
1519-1525 North 22nd Street	Richmond City	\$496,000	\$465,787	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
1705 East Main Street	Richmond City	\$465,000	\$347,992	MUMI (2)	General	4	100%	100%
1906 Charles Street	Fredericksburg City	\$105,000	\$56,749	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
1907 Charles Street	Fredericksburg City	\$335,000	\$303,203	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	100%	100%
1933 McCulloch Road	Hampton City	\$317,000	\$273,015	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
2000 Riverside	Richmond City	\$12,750,000	\$10,318,520	Conventional	General	220	98%	100%
2001 East Broad Street	Richmond City	\$8,150,000	\$7,755,379	MUMI (2)	General	75	95%	100%
217 Paladin Drive	Virginia Beach City	\$184,500	\$151,502	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
2208 Jolly Pond	James City County	\$485,000	\$435,030	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
225 Baugh Lane	Washington County	\$365,000	\$317,576	Conventional	General	7	86%	100%
2323 Arden Street	Fairfax County	\$750,000	\$625,650	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
2329 Old Trail Drive	Fairfax County	\$152,000	\$35,398	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
2604 Charles Street	Fredericksburg City	\$264,500	\$165,586	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	100%	100%
300 South Maple Street	Falls Church City	\$190,000	\$86,987	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
3548 Barry Street	Virginia Beach City	\$177,000	\$144,646	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
3705 South George Mason Drive	Fairfax County	\$157,500	\$7,110	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
401 Campbell Lofts	Roanoke City	\$1,250,000	\$1,137,793	MUMI (2)	General	15	100%	100%
4024 Hirst Drive	Fairfax County	\$780,000	\$659,156	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
4108 Middle Ridge Road	Fairfax County	\$251,000	\$242,524	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%

4620 Ardmore Lane	Virginia Beach City	\$285,000	\$254,379	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
5562 Neddleton Avenue	Prince William County	\$129,200	\$48,494	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
5612 Dunn Loring Court	Virginia Beach City	\$295,000	\$219,493	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	3	n/a	100%
6 Azalea Drive	Newport News City	\$110,000	\$94,156	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
607 Notabene	Alexandria City	\$348,050	\$80,336	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
612 Notabene	Alexandria City	\$351,050	\$75,200	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	10	n/a	100%
6301 Mockingbird Lane	Chesterfield County	\$200,000	\$167,715	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
6422 Centerville Road	James City County	\$484,000	\$426,231	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
647 Stuart Street	Fredericksburg City	\$80,000	\$52,447	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
6515 Terry Drive	Fairfax County	\$480,000	\$411,722	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
665 Bethune Drive	Virginia Beach City	\$198,900	\$163,327	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
701 Saint James	Richmond City	\$3,250,000	\$3,007,270	Conventional	General	41	100%	100%
7031 Calamo Street	Fairfax County	\$264,000	\$163,064	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
802 Cynthianna Avenue	Charlottesville City	\$345,000	\$294,721	Conventional	General	6	83%	100%
811 Campbell Avenue	Roanoke City	\$117,000	\$40,193	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
824 Madison Avenue	Roanoke City	\$120,000	\$47,273	Tax Credit	General	4	100%	100%
908 Perry Street	Richmond City	\$4,300,000	\$4,167,102	Conventional	General	41	100%	100%
909 Perry Street	Richmond City	\$4,000,000	\$3,783,815	Conventional	General	44	100%	100%
9525 Pampas Drive	Chesterfield County	\$234,500	\$174,641	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	100%	100%
Abbingtion at Hampton Center	Hampton City	\$9,550,000	\$7,477,917	Conventional	General	176	94%	100%
Abbingtion at Northampton II	Hampton City	\$10,024,500	\$7,104,637	Conventional	General	146	96%	100%
Abbingtion at Northampton III	Hampton City	\$5,266,165	\$4,811,621	Conventional	General	120	97%	100%
Abby I	Fredericksburg City	\$450,000	\$300,363	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Abby II	Fredericksburg City	\$605,000	\$432,834	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	100%	100%
AC Wilson Building	Radford City	\$875,000	\$867,821	MUMI (2)	General	10	n/a	100%
Acorn Grove	Chesapeake City	\$3,479,000	\$1,176,961	Tax Credit	General	107	98%	100%
Addison at Crater Woods	Petersburg City	\$25,500,000	\$24,226,369	Conventional	General	234	95%	100%
Aden Park and Glenway Green	Richmond City	\$20,875,082	\$19,558,049	Conventional	General	538	93%	100%
Afton Gardens	Roanoke City	\$2,250,000	\$1,533,646	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	108	97%	100%
Akers Rentals	Russell County	\$400,000	\$397,918	Conventional	General	9	100%	100%
Alexandria Station	Alexandria City	\$28,200,000	\$26,500,706	Tax Credit	General	290	99%	100%
Amherst Acres I	Amherst County	\$525,000	\$400,845	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
Amherst Acres II	Amherst County	\$300,000	\$229,054	Tax Credit	General	5	100%	100%
Amherst Acres III	Amherst County	\$415,000	\$357,927	Tax Credit	General	10	100%	100%
Angel Court	King George County	\$1,425,000	\$1,322,299	Tax Credit	General	24	96%	100%
Angelwood at Caroline	Caroline County	\$1,150,000	\$1,109,248	Tax Credit	General	26	92%	100%
Ann Wingfield Commons	Culpeper County	\$750,000	\$442,302	Tax Credit	General	33	97%	100%
Ansell Gardens	Portsmouth City	\$2,060,000	\$1,607,065	Tax Credit	General	78	97%	100%
Arbelo and Longview	Alexandria City	\$8,250,000	\$8,023,076	Tax Credit	General	75	95%	100%
Arbor Brook	Portsmouth City	\$1,000,000	\$785,645	Conventional	General	28	86%	100%

Arbor Glen	Chesapeake City	\$13,645,000	\$12,987,217	Tax Credit	General	240	97%	100%
Arbors	Richmond City	\$4,179,916	\$4,068,317	Tax Credit	Elderly	85	96%	100%
Argon	Richmond City	\$7,210,000	\$7,159,873	Tax Credit	General	66	95%	100%
Arlington Mill	Arlington County	\$8,870,000	\$8,604,083	Tax Credit	General	122	98%	100%
Armstrong Place	Lynchburg City	\$220,000	\$213,178	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	28	100%	100%
Arna Valley View	Arlington County	\$8,420,000	\$8,054,744	Tax Credit	General	101	99%	100%
Ashburn Meadows I	Loudoun County	\$11,340,000	\$7,900,942	Tax Credit	General	176	95%	100%
Ashburn Meadows II	Loudoun County	\$10,525,000	\$8,485,776	Tax Credit	General	160	98%	100%
Ashpone Tavern Village	Franklin County	\$640,000	\$519,194	Conventional	General	10	90%	100%
Ashton Hill (4)	Roanoke City	\$5,912,000	\$0	Conventional	General	0	n/a	100%
Aspen Club	Fauquier County	\$6,100,000	\$5,154,980	Tax Credit	General	108	89%	100%
Aspen South	Fauquier County	\$7,875,897	\$6,096,035	Conventional	General	100	96%	100%
Aspen Village	Fauquier County	\$1,980,000	\$1,628,027	Tax Credit	General	30	97%	100%
Atlantic at Brook Run	Henrico County	\$7,000,000	\$6,751,859	Tax Credit	Elderly	120	88%	100%
Atlantic at Charter Colony	Chesterfield County	\$7,100,000	\$6,177,970	Tax Credit	Elderly	113	99%	100%
Atrium Lofts at Cold Storage	Richmond City	\$7,000,000	\$6,769,121	Conventional	General	72	100%	100%
Audubon Village II	Henrico County	\$3,516,000	\$2,937,485	Tax Credit	General	54	85%	100%
Autumn Ridge	Roanoke City	\$683,000	\$505,127	Tax Credit	General	72	97%	100%
Autumnwood Heights	Charlotte County	\$1,105,000	\$1,027,403	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	40	100%	100%
Bacon Retirement Community	Richmond City	\$900,000	\$440,794	Tax Credit	Elderly	58	95%	100%
Bainbridge Alta Vista	Charlottesville City	\$875,000	\$658,869	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	11	100%	100%
Baker Woods	Virginia Beach City	\$4,310,000	\$4,270,430	Tax Credit	General	96	100%	100%
Barrington	Prince William County	\$10,275,000	\$9,820,245	Conventional	General	124	96%	100%
Bath Street	Richmond City	\$360,000	\$297,113	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
Battleground	Smyth County	\$335,000	\$274,744	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	96%	100%
Bayberry I	Virginia Beach City	\$950,000	\$748,084	Conventional	General	14	100%	100%
Bayberry II	Virginia Beach City	\$1,090,000	\$851,161	Conventional	General	14	93%	100%
Bayberry III	Virginia Beach City	\$881,000	\$676,058	Conventional	General	10	90%	100%
Bayberry IV	Virginia Beach City	\$788,000	\$675,945	Conventional	General	8	75%	100%
Bayberry V	Virginia Beach City	\$1,245,000	\$1,092,117	Conventional	General	10	100%	100%
Bayberry VI	Virginia Beach City	\$475,000	\$413,225	Conventional	General	6	83%	100%
Bayberry VII	Virginia Beach City	\$775,000	\$761,293	Conventional	General	8	88%	100%
Beach Park	Virginia Beach City	\$427,500	\$131,414	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	18	78%	100%
Beach Park West	Virginia Beach City	\$1,250,000	\$1,135,642	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	18	89%	100%
Beasley Square	Alexandria City	\$1,081,000	\$974,625	Conventional	Elderly	8	100%	100%
Beaverdam Creek	Hanover County	\$3,420,000	\$3,299,292	Tax Credit	General	120	97%	100%
Belle Hall	Portsmouth City	\$4,720,000	\$4,418,063	Tax Credit	General	120	98%	100%
Belle Meadows	Bristol City	\$780,000	\$680,004	Conventional	General	26	96%	100%
Belle Summit	Richmond City	\$1,910,000	\$1,871,557	Tax Credit	General	50	94%	100%
Bellefonte	Alexandria City	\$514,426	\$71,497	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	12	83%	100%

Bellevue Seniors	Orange County	\$1,000,000	\$549,565	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	100%	100%
Belleville Harbour	Suffolk City	\$4,700,000	\$3,840,942	Tax Credit	General	120	100%	100%
Belmont Hills	Chesterfield County	\$7,205,963	\$6,896,333	Conventional	General	120	97%	100%
Ben Franklin House	Fairfax County	\$700,000	\$627,901	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Berkley Court	Franklin City	\$1,120,000	\$1,115,450	Tax Credit, RAD	General	75	93%	100%
Berkley South	Newport News City	\$4,485,753	\$2,900,007	Section 8	Elderly	190	97%	100%
Berkshire	Virginia Beach City	\$2,900,000	\$1,544,159	Conventional	General	106	91%	100%
Bettie S. Davis Village	Suffolk City	\$2,150,000	\$2,110,918	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	60	100%	100%
Beverly Park	Alexandria City	\$3,505,000	\$3,151,102	Conventional	General	33	97%	100%
Biznet Supervised	Virginia Beach City	\$138,500	\$122,973	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
Biznet Village	Virginia Beach City	\$648,000	\$550,808	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	24	96%	100%
Blackstone Lofts	Nottoway County	\$1,550,000	\$1,443,103	Conventional	General	25	96%	100%
Blue Ridge Estates	Richmond City	\$5,580,000	\$4,886,101	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	182	97%	100%
Bluegrass	Pulaski County	\$600,000	\$391,928	Conventional	Elderly	40	98%	100%
Booker T. Washington Plaza	Richmond City	\$1,940,000	\$1,823,528	Tax Credit	Elderly	28	93%	100%
Boonesboro Group Home	Lynchburg City	\$350,000	\$317,162	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
Bowe and Clay	Richmond City	\$660,000	\$597,987	Conventional	General	6	n/a	100%
Bowler Retirement Community	Richmond City	\$1,000,000	\$441,059	Tax Credit	Elderly	62	100%	100%
Bradford Mews	Isle of Wight County	\$8,675,000	\$8,269,141	Tax Credit	General	120	95%	100%
Brandywine	Virginia Beach City	\$6,783,928	\$6,622,147	Conventional	General	172	93%	100%
Braywood Manor	Norfolk City	\$7,579,911	\$1,364,949	Section 8	Elderly	238	96%	100%
Breezy Point	Norfolk City	\$37,077,447	\$34,915,491	Conventional	General	640	89%	100%
Brentwood Forest	Norfolk City	\$2,497,000	\$1,545,093	Conventional	General	107	89%	100%
Brightwood Forest	Prince William County	\$6,145,000	\$3,141,572	Conventional	General	0	99%	100%
Broadwater I	Chesterfield County	\$9,450,000	\$7,351,187	Tax Credit	General	150	97%	100%
Broadwater II	Chesterfield County	\$5,350,000	\$4,249,549	Tax Credit	General	73	97%	100%
Brook Creek Crossings	Chesterfield County	\$3,857,000	\$3,733,804	Tax Credit	General	70	100%	100%
Brook Ridge I	Greensville County	\$2,200,000	\$1,801,657	Tax Credit	General	84	92%	100%
Brook Ridge II	Greensville County	\$1,150,000	\$826,423	Tax Credit	General	40	98%	100%
BrookeMeade Apartments	Montgomery County	\$625,000	\$548,092	Conventional	General	10	90%	100%
Brookfield	Virginia Beach City	\$23,900,000	\$19,650,746	Conventional	General	352	87%	100%
Brookside Square	Southampton County	\$393,000	\$261,262	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	32	100%	100%
Brunswick Commons	Brunswick County	\$660,000	\$611,438	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	24	96%	100%
Brunswick Village	Brunswick County	\$750,000	\$534,979	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	48	100%	100%
Buchanan Gardens	Arlington County	\$7,690,000	\$7,347,429	Tax Credit	General	111	98%	100%
Buckingham Village III	Arlington County	\$6,800,000	\$6,463,020	Tax Credit	General	92	100%	100%
Buckingham Village Parcel B	Arlington County	\$4,500,000	\$4,402,198	Tax Credit	General	48	98%	100%
Buckman Colchester Housing	Fairfax County	\$432,000	\$404,806	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	100%	100%
Buckman Colchester-Audubon	Fairfax County	\$73,000	\$68,405	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	3	100%	100%
Buckman Colchester-San Leandro	Fairfax County	\$135,000	\$126,502	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%

Burnt Ordinary	James City County	\$1,250,000	\$1,027,243	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	80	98%	100%
Burton Creek	Lynchburg City	\$300,000	\$2,164,383	Section 8	General	85	100%	100%
Bute Street Manor	Suffolk City	\$195,000	\$36,799	Conventional	General	6	83%	100%
Calvert Manor	Arlington County	\$2,225,143	\$2,112,077	Tax Credit	General	23	96%	100%
Cambridge	Hampton City	\$32,367,000	\$28,891,208	Conventional	General	465	95%	100%
Cambridge Square	Montgomery County	\$1,083,844	\$168,701	Section 8	General	40	93%	100%
Cameron Commons	Arlington County	\$1,500,000	\$485,059	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%
Campostella Commons	Chesapeake City	\$3,200,000	\$3,357,860	Tax Credit	General	132	100%	100%
Cananche Creek	Norton City	\$570,000	\$506,562	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	36	100%	100%
Cannery Row	Mecklenburg County	\$140,000	\$65,193	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	9	100%	100%
Canterbury Commons	Waynesboro City	\$110,500	\$80,101	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Canterbury Commons I	Staunton City	\$225,000	\$169,120	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Canterbury Commons II	Staunton City	\$211,000	\$179,292	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Canterbury Crossing	Chesapeake City	\$195,000	\$119,351	Tax Credit	General	30	100%	100%
Caroline Manor I	Caroline County	\$356,000	\$217,546	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	96%	100%
Caroline Manor II	Caroline County	\$135,000	\$94,987	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	17	100%	100%
Carousel Court	Fairfax County	\$8,680,000	\$7,885,007	Tax Credit	General	90	97%	100%
Carriage House	Petersburg City	\$1,600,000	\$1,801,287	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	118	97%	100%
Carriage Run	Emporia City	\$1,100,000	\$1,023,610	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	40	100%	100%
Carroll House	Carroll County	\$336,354	\$95,610	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	58%	100%
Carter Woods I	Henrico County	\$2,463,000	\$1,918,248	Tax Credit	Elderly	80	93%	100%
Carter Woods II	Henrico County	\$2,250,000	\$1,897,808	Tax Credit	Elderly	72	94%	100%
Cary West	Richmond City	\$1,650,000	\$1,623,321	Tax Credit	General	47	85%	100%
Cavalier Park/Four Seasons	Fairfax County	\$185,000	\$85,350	Conventional	General	3	67%	100%
Cedar Creek	Portsmouth City	\$3,686,251	\$3,365,820	Conventional	General	104	85%	100%
Cedar Creek I	Frederick County	\$400,000	\$400,000	Tax Credit	General	46	89%	100%
Cedar Crest II	Montgomery County	\$790,000	\$513,744	Tax Credit	General	24	96%	100%
Cedar Crest III	Montgomery County	\$745,000	\$521,923	Tax Credit	General	28	100%	100%
Cedar Grove	Virginia Beach City	\$1,177,000	\$1,111,009	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	32	94%	100%
Cedar Street	Isle of Wight County	\$440,000	\$367,327	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	100%	100%
Chantilly Mews	Fairfax County	\$1,500,000	\$1,109,232	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	98%	100%
Charles Street Annex	Fredericksburg City	\$78,000	\$49,327	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
Charles Street Station II	Shenandoah County	\$2,125,000	\$1,428,130	Tax Credit	General	60	98%	100%
Checed Warwick	Newport News City	\$1,350,000	\$854,918	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	100%	100%
Chester Village	Chesterfield County	\$11,020,000	\$9,330,439	Tax Credit	Elderly	163	100%	100%
Chesterbrook Residences	Fairfax County	\$11,000,000	\$9,505,471	Conventional	Elderly	97	100%	100%
Chestnut Square	Newport News City	\$1,250,000	\$851,450	Tax Credit	General	40	98%	100%
Chuckatuck Square	Suffolk City	\$570,500	\$501,269	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	42	100%	100%
Church Manor	Isle of Wight County	\$650,000	\$536,287	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	98%	100%
Citywide Homes 2001	Virginia Beach City	\$1,032,000	\$705,618	Tax Credit	General	32	94%	100%

Clearfield	Colonial Heights City	\$5,200,000	\$3,883,164	Tax Credit	General	144	92%	100%
Cliffs Edge Lofts	Lynchburg City	\$4,100,000	\$3,847,789	MUMI (2)	General	52	100%	100%
Club Hill	Louisa County	\$1,350,000	\$1,064,383	Conventional	General	29	93%	100%
Cogbill Road Group Home	Chesterfield County	\$260,000	\$243,451	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Cole Harbour	Nottoway County	\$600,000	\$535,166	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	36	100%	100%
College Green I	Richmond County	\$330,000	\$262,798	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	32	100%	100%
College Square	Suffolk City	\$3,500,000	\$1,027,669	Conventional	General	91	99%	100%
College Square Collins	Suffolk City	\$950,000	\$723,749	Conventional	General	20	100%	100%
College Square Investments	Suffolk City	\$2,150,000	\$1,637,959	Conventional	General	40	95%	100%
Colonial Heights	Fredericksburg City	\$950,000	\$843,139	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	14	93%	100%
Colonial Row	Richmond City	\$600,000	\$422,689	Conventional	General	18	78%	100%
Colonial Square	King William County	\$1,450,000	\$924,331	Conventional	General	32	100%	100%
Colonnade at Rocktown I	Harrisonburg City	\$3,373,000	\$3,193,395	MUMI (2)	General	6	83%	100%
Colonnade at Rocktown II	Harrisonburg City	\$2,675,000	\$2,561,134	Tax Credit	General	60	93%	100%
Columbia Grove	Arlington County	\$14,755,000	\$14,000,751	Tax Credit	General	208	99%	100%
Columns on Grove	Richmond City	\$433,099	\$126,053	Tax Credit	Elderly	21	81%	100%
Community Alternatives I	Virginia Beach City	\$212,973	\$68,951	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	19	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives II	Virginia Beach City	\$146,659	\$47,196	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	11	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives III	Virginia Beach City	\$106,841	\$35,122	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	10	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives V	Virginia Beach City	\$120,124	\$40,673	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	11	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives VI	Virginia Beach City	\$96,235	\$32,585	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	12	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives VII	Virginia Beach City	\$51,249	\$17,351	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives VIII	Virginia Beach City	\$42,985	\$14,761	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
Community Havens-Burke Road	Fairfax County	\$943,000	\$901,305	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
Community Services Housing	Charlottesville City	\$1,925,000	\$1,426,095	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	32	99%	100%
Congress	Shenandoah County	\$750,000	\$433,225	Tax Credit	General	38	100%	100%
Coppermine Place II	Fairfax County	\$2,500,000	\$2,065,448	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	66	98%	100%
Coralain Gardens	Fairfax County	\$7,550,000	\$6,855,170	Tax Credit	General	106	99%	100%
Cottages at Great Bridge I	Chesapeake City	\$3,300,000	\$2,643,858	Tax Credit	Elderly	96	97%	100%
Cottages at Great Bridge II	Chesapeake City	\$1,300,000	\$1,094,139	Tax Credit	Elderly	32	100%	100%
Cotton Mill Lofts	Roanoke City	\$8,200,000	\$7,580,327	Conventional	General	108	93%	100%
Country Green	Halifax County	\$125,000	\$125,000	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	44	98%	100%
Countryside I	Madison County	\$338,000	\$8,020	Conventional	Elderly	17	n/a	100%
Countryside I and II	Madison County	\$9,999	\$9,999	Conventional	Elderly	0	n/a	100%
County Center Crossing	Prince William County	\$17,500,000	\$14,009,567	Tax Credit	General	224	94%	100%
Courthouse Commons I	Richmond County	\$650,000	\$456,841	Conventional	General	12	92%	100%
Courthouse Commons II	Richmond County	\$750,000	\$558,048	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Courthouse Crossings	Arlington County	\$8,600,000	\$7,755,873	Tax Credit	General	112	98%	100%
Courthouse Green	Spotsylvania County	\$715,000	\$592,856	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	40	95%	100%
Courthouse Lane I	Caroline County	\$1,100,000	\$694,469	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	32	100%	100%

Courthouse Lane II	Caroline County	\$600,000	\$528,427	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	24	96%	100%
Coverstone IV	Prince William County	\$5,916,947	\$1,280,706	Section 8	General	166	98%	100%
Craigmont Manor	Augusta County	\$618,678	\$596,256	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	44	91%	100%
Cralle Avenue Adult Home	Lunenburg County	\$269,485	\$9,684	Conventional	Elderly	24	n/a	100%
Crater Square	Petersburg City	\$4,750,000	\$3,643,531	Conventional	General	130	89%	100%
Crater Woods I	Petersburg City	\$7,931,800	\$5,679,401	Conventional	General	120	97%	100%
Crater Woods II	Petersburg City	\$7,670,000	\$5,879,494	Conventional	General	120	93%	100%
Creekpointe	Chesterfield County	\$11,770,000	\$9,376,546	Tax Credit	General	214	93%	100%
Creekside Village I	Fairfax County	\$11,042,353	\$10,696,568	Tax Credit, RAD	General	220	92%	100%
Creekside Village II	Fairfax County	\$10,100,000	\$9,018,145	Tax Credit	General	99	94%	100%
Crescent Place	Portsmouth City	\$7,300,000	\$6,667,705	Tax Credit	General	156	99%	100%
Crescent Square	Virginia Beach City	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	81	98%	100%
Crest at Longwood	Salem City	\$3,600,000	\$3,484,747	Conventional	General	108	94%	100%
Crevenna Oaks	Fairfax County	\$4,358,858	\$2,320,211	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	100%	100%
Cricket Hill	Mathews County	\$300,000	\$278,939	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	30	100%	100%
Crispus Attucks	Northampton County	\$750,000	\$688,057	Tax Credit	General	22	91%	100%
Cromwell House	Norfolk City	\$8,350,000	\$8,152,330	Tax Credit	Elderly	205	95%	100%
Crossings at Summerland	Prince William County	\$8,200,000	\$7,037,750	Tax Credit	General	126	98%	100%
Crossroads	Chesapeake City	\$3,433,000	\$2,714,698	Conventional	General	92	92%	100%
Crosswinds Place	Chesapeake City	\$4,350,000	\$3,058,655	Tax Credit	General	109	97%	100%
Crown Square	Henrico County	\$3,423,500	\$2,448,659	Conventional	General	90	94%	100%
Crozet Meadows	Albemarle County	\$1,715,000	\$1,572,544	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	66	100%	100%
Culpeper Shelter	Culpeper County	\$200,000	\$163,836	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	15	n/a	100%
Dale Forest V	Prince William County	\$14,160,000	\$6,612,517	Conventional	General	0	99%	100%
Dan River Crossing	Danville City	\$1,870,000	\$1,555,109	Tax Credit	Elderly	74	100%	100%
Dante Crossing	Russell County	\$273,000	\$239,963	Tax Credit	General	12	83%	100%
Darby House	Henrico County	\$2,975,000	\$2,564,984	Tax Credit	Elderly	108	99%	100%
Deerfield Village Townhomes II	Pulaski County	\$760,000	\$733,043	Conventional	General	10	100%	100%
Delmont Plaza	Henrico County	\$200,000	\$192,264	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	41	88%	100%
Delmont Village	Henrico County	\$3,150,000	\$2,692,650	Tax Credit	General	94	96%	100%
Denbigh Trace	Newport News City	\$3,745,890	\$1,017,302	Section 8	General	128	93%	100%
Denbigh Village	Newport News City	\$25,000,000	\$24,732,183	Conventional	General	244	92%	100%
Derby Run II	Hampton City	\$8,190,000	\$7,752,031	Tax Credit	General	144	92%	100%
Dogwood Terrace	Wise County	\$920,000	\$560,632	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	97	97%	100%
Dolly Ann	Alleghany County	\$1,950,000	\$1,837,616	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	108	96%	100%
Dominion Pines	Chesapeake City	\$5,750,000	\$4,072,144	Tax Credit	General	118	96%	100%
Dominion Place	Richmond City	\$6,770,000	\$5,459,277	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	249	97%	100%
Dranesville District	Fairfax County	\$220,000	\$116,520	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Dresden	Newport News City	\$1,400,000	\$1,242,316	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	32	94%	100%
Dulles Center I	Fairfax County	\$7,259,700	\$7,217,835	Tax Credit	General	144	98%	100%

Dulles Center II	Fairfax County	\$10,700,000	\$8,738,326	Tax Credit	General	128	98%	100%
Dunlop Farms	Colonial Heights City	\$3,305,000	\$2,883,863	Tax Credit	Elderly	88	99%	100%
Dutch Inn	Lexington City	\$1,200,000	\$1,074,550	MUMI (2)	General	12	58%	100%
Earle of Warwick Square	Newport News City	\$3,300,000	\$1,630,940	Conventional	General	107	97%	100%
East Bay	Norfolk City	\$1,800,000	\$1,154,617	Conventional	General	64	94%	100%
East Falls	Fairfax County	\$29,458,148	\$28,838,120	Tax Credit	General	305	99%	100%
Ebbetts Plaza	Virginia Beach City	\$3,066,000	\$2,307,513	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	90	99%	100%
Echo Mountain I	Shenandoah County	\$710,000	\$420,385	Tax Credit	General	24	96%	100%
Echo Mountain II	Shenandoah County	\$790,000	\$470,788	Tax Credit	General	26	96%	100%
Edison	Richmond City	\$18,000,000	\$17,483,689	MUMI (2)	General	174	98%	100%
Effingham Plaza	Portsmouth City	\$5,478,183	\$844,834	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	178	99%	100%
Elbert Avenue	Alexandria City	\$900,000	\$338,309	Tax Credit	General	29	97%	100%
Elderspirit Community	Washington County	\$850,000	\$704,639	Conventional	Elderly	16	100%	100%
Elkmont Manor	Rockingham County	\$412,452	\$396,204	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	44	100%	100%
Englewood	Chesterfield County	\$270,000	\$201,702	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
English Oaks	Stafford County	\$9,410,000	\$7,859,820	Tax Credit	Elderly	119	92%	100%
Enoch George Manor	Spotsylvania County	\$4,200,000	\$3,411,525	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	85%	100%
Evergreen House	Fairfax County	\$11,178,834	\$1,214,038	Section 8	Elderly	246	97%	100%
Exmore Village I	Northampton County	\$666,949	\$641,728	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	36	97%	100%
Exmore Village II	Northampton County	\$750,000	\$489,718	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	64	94%	100%
Fairfax Village	Radford City	\$1,081,350	\$168,292	Section 8	General	40	80%	100%
Faison Residences	Henrico County	\$5,150,000	\$5,075,999	Conventional	General	45	98%	100%
Falls I	Essex County	\$1,150,000	\$927,164	Conventional	General	16	94%	100%
Falls II	Essex County	\$1,225,000	\$1,016,225	Conventional	General	16	94%	100%
Falls III	Essex County	\$950,000	\$789,323	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Farrar Square	Charlotte County	\$560,500	\$335,405	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Fenner Street	Norfolk City	\$169,000	\$107,517	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
Ferncliff South	Roanoke City	\$3,101,762	\$1,732,450	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	84	96%	100%
Fieldcrest	Henrico County	\$1,019,000	\$930,195	Tax Credit	General	29	100%	100%
Fields of Alexandria	Alexandria City	\$29,500,000	\$27,297,933	Tax Credit	General	306	96%	100%
Fields of Chantilly	Fairfax County	\$26,000,000	\$22,160,602	Tax Credit	General	360	98%	100%
Fields of Falls Church	Falls Church City	\$4,300,000	\$1,921,481	Tax Credit	General	96	97%	100%
Fields of Leesburg II	Loudoun County	\$20,000,000	\$18,634,552	Tax Credit	General	248	94%	100%
Fields of Manassas	Prince William County	\$8,000,000	\$6,290,370	Tax Credit	General	180	99%	100%
Fields of Merrifield	Fairfax County	\$8,550,000	\$5,311,195	Tax Credit	General	124	98%	100%
Fields of Old Town	Alexandria City	\$9,500,000	\$8,757,187	Tax Credit	General	98	97%	100%
Finney Avenue Residence	Suffolk City	\$320,214	\$80,811	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
First Colony	Petersburg City	\$2,180,000	\$2,001,581	Conventional	General	58	93%	100%
Fish Heads	Norfolk City	\$900,000	\$709,370	Conventional	General	14	n/a	100%
Fisher House	Arlington County	\$2,729,912	\$2,277,336	Tax Credit	General	33	100%	100%

Floyd Village Square	Floyd County	\$870,000	\$768,775	MUMI (2)	General	8	50%	100%
Forest at Angelwood	King George County	\$310,000	\$293,449	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	83%	100%
Forest Cove I	Chesapeake City	\$2,664,341	\$2,452,867	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	101	99%	100%
Forest Cove II	Chesapeake City	\$2,735,337	\$2,518,195	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	100	97%	100%
Forest Cove III	Chesapeake City	\$2,494,076	\$2,296,478	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	101	97%	100%
Forest Creek	Richmond City	\$5,625,000	\$4,365,969	Tax Credit	Elderly	94	99%	100%
Forest Hills at Belview	Montgomery County	\$2,500,000	\$2,368,619	Tax Credit	General	70	86%	100%
Forest Hills Intermediate Care Facility	Lynchburg City	\$469,850	\$101,929	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	10	n/a	100%
Fort Garfield	Arlington County	\$1,969,000	\$1,871,980	Conventional	General	20	100%	100%
Fort Myer I	Arlington County	\$485,000	\$461,102	Conventional	General	11	100%	100%
Foxchase	Essex County	\$3,660,000	\$2,131,251	Tax Credit	General	60	97%	100%
Foxcroft	Hampton City	\$5,000,000	\$4,374,242	Conventional	General	120	88%	100%
Franciscan Brethren of St. Philip	James City County	\$725,000	\$632,715	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	14	n/a	100%
Frank Roane	Lynchburg City	\$630,000	\$621,201	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	26	96%	100%
Franklin South	Franklin City	\$152,000	\$109,143	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	32	100%	100%
Frederick at Courthouse	Arlington County	\$9,962,734	\$9,254,245	Tax Credit	General	108	99%	100%
Friendship Court	Charlottesville City	\$3,860,650	\$444,330	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	150	99%	100%
Friendship Village	Virginia Beach City	\$5,405,000	\$4,932,695	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	109	100%	100%
Frontier Ridge	Staunton City	\$3,300,000	\$2,783,342	Tax Credit	General	100	96%	100%
G and T Adult Home	Cumberland County	\$204,684	\$109,367	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	18	n/a	100%
Gardens of Stafford	Stafford County	\$14,200,000	\$13,100,870	Tax Credit	Elderly	150	91%	100%
Gardenside Village	Russell County	\$950,000	\$848,695	Conventional	General	6	83%	100%
Garrison Woods	Stafford County	\$5,049,600	\$3,053,729	Section 8	General	131	100%	100%
Gates of Ballston	Arlington County	\$21,000,000	\$19,084,761	Tax Credit	General	464	97%	100%
Gateway Village	Giles County	\$663,649	\$511,865	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	42	95%	100%
George Mason Square	Richmond City	\$617,327	\$37,614	Section 236	General	26	100%	100%
Germanna Heights	Orange County	\$1,100,000	\$1,462,115	Tax Credit	Elderly	51	98%	100%
Gladiola Crescent Group Home	Virginia Beach City	\$190,000	\$139,180	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Glenns at Millers Lane	Henrico County	\$7,775,000	\$7,584,093	Tax Credit	General	144	95%	100%
Gold Hill Village	Buckingham County	\$485,314	\$44,647	Section 8	Elderly	20	85%	100%
Grand Oaks	Chesterfield County	\$14,000,000	\$12,378,114	Tax Credit	General	184	98%	100%
Grand Oaks Seniors	Chesterfield County	\$2,570,000	\$2,269,541	Tax Credit	Elderly	32	100%	100%
Grayson Manor	Grayson County	\$575,000	\$428,136	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	32	94%	100%
Great Oak	Newport News City	\$4,144,470	\$3,069,286	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	143	99%	100%
Greene Hill Estates	Fairfax County	\$4,752,644	\$1,060,423	Section 8	General	100	99%	100%
Greenlakes	Virginia Beach City	\$7,071,383	\$5,617,584	Tax Credit	General	150	99%	100%
Greens at Northridge	Culpeper County	\$6,850,000	\$5,706,934	Tax Credit	General	108	81%	100%
Greens at Virginia Center	Henrico County	\$12,850,000	\$12,694,386	Tax Credit	General	180	97%	100%
Gretna Village	Pittsylvania County	\$1,290,000	\$929,867	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	47	98%	100%
Grottoes II	Rockingham County	\$940,000	\$633,937	Tax Credit	General	34	94%	100%

Grottoes III	Rockingham County	\$750,000	\$524,961	Tax Credit	General	26	96%	100%
Grottoes Manor	Rockingham County	\$517,360	\$498,610	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	46	98%	100%
Gum Springs Glen	Fairfax County	\$1,500,000	\$1,068,033	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	100%	100%
Gypsy Hill House	Staunton City	\$2,350,000	\$2,245,408	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	100	99%	100%
Hamilton Place I	Portsmouth City	\$4,375,000	\$4,138,164	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	84	100%	100%
Hamilton Place II	Portsmouth City	\$2,510,000	\$2,404,224	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	84	100%	100%
Hampton Transition Center	Hampton City	\$283,202	\$35,853	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	50%	100%
Hancock Building	Roanoke City	\$5,400,000	\$4,936,465	MUMI (2)	General	58	97%	100%
Harbor Inn	Virginia Beach City	\$3,600,000	\$2,626,187	Conventional	General	138	92%	100%
Havana	Norfolk City	\$480,000	\$306,300	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Hawthorn House	Clarke County	\$1,050,000	\$798,932	MUMI (2)	General	7	n/a	100%
Heather Glen	Radford City	\$1,340,945	\$1,280,288	Tax Credit	General	40	83%	100%
Heatherwood	Fairfax County	\$7,465,000	\$213,599	Conventional	Elderly	112	96%	100%
Henley Place	Montgomery County	\$2,175,000	\$1,864,551	Tax Credit	General	41	93%	100%
Henry Williams	Petersburg City	\$1,450,000	\$1,376,195	Tax Credit	General	42	98%	100%
Heritage House	Stafford County	\$268,000	\$116,352	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
Heritage Museum	Waynesboro City	\$550,000	\$483,825	MUMI (2)	General	6	100%	100%
Hiddenbrooke	Fairfax County	\$285,000	\$220,434	Tax Credit	Elderly	6	100%	100%
Highland Commons	Fauquier County	\$7,616,034	\$6,673,794	Conventional	General	96	96%	100%
Highlands	Henrico County	\$2,090,000	\$2,000,333	Conventional	General	42	95%	100%
Highlands I	Rockingham County	\$750,000	\$268,621	Tax Credit	General	38	95%	100%
Highlands II	Rockingham County	\$650,000	\$442,887	Tax Credit	General	24	96%	100%
Hillcrest Elderly	Lynchburg City	\$3,022,861	\$878,442	Section 8	Elderly	103	98%	100%
Hillcrest Heights	Roanoke City	\$950,000	\$816,066	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Hillside	Tazewell County	\$873,000	\$524,379	Tax Credit	General	36	94%	100%
Hilltop South	Virginia Beach City	\$1,940,000	\$1,456,854	Tax Credit	General	85	95%	100%
Historic Manor	Richmond City	\$930,000	\$884,665	MUMI (2)	General	17	94%	100%
Holland House	Virginia Beach City	\$3,025,800	\$2,657,349	Tax Credit	Elderly	112	99%	100%
Hope Village	Portsmouth City	\$1,815,000	\$1,786,644	Tax Credit	General	48	98%	100%
Hopewell Heights	Hopewell City	\$4,540,104	\$820,694	Section 8	General, Elderly	150	100%	100%
Hopewell Lofts	Hopewell City	\$3,650,000	\$3,444,256	MUMI (2)	General	50	72%	100%
Howland House	Hampton City	\$289,000	\$242,129	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Huckleberry Court	Montgomery County	\$2,800,000	\$2,307,609	Tax Credit	General	50	90%	100%
Hugo Street	Norfolk City	\$335,000	\$276,395	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Hunt Country Manor	Fauquier County	\$1,780,079	\$1,673,014	Tax Credit	General	56	86%	100%
Hunt Ridge I	Rockbridge County	\$1,350,000	\$1,163,805	Tax Credit	General	46	100%	100%
Hunt Ridge II	Rockbridge County	\$680,000	\$612,510	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	24	96%	100%
Hunters Point I	Chesapeake City	\$4,160,876	\$2,860,701	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	124	96%	100%
Hunters Point II	Chesapeake City	\$862,706	\$592,669	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	32	100%	100%
Hunting Creek	Fairfax County	\$3,197,498	\$1,655,676	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	35	100%	100%

Hurt Park II (3)	Roanoke City	\$1,350,000	\$1,204,209	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	40	100%	100%
Imperial Tobacco Lofts	Lynchburg City	\$4,400,000	\$4,332,063	MUMI (2)	General	61	100%	100%
Independence Square	Portsmouth City	\$7,350,000	\$6,004,905	Tax Credit	General	152	97%	100%
Indian River	Hampton City	\$640,000	\$542,020	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	13	n/a	100%
Iron Bridge Road	Chesterfield County	\$3,530,000	\$3,530,000	Tax Credit	General	80	99%	100%
Ivy Farms	Newport News City	\$4,865,000	\$3,521,761	Tax Credit	General	168	90%	100%
Ivy's Home	Virginia Beach City	\$200,000	\$197,731	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
Jabez Court I and II	Franklin City	\$194,000	\$135,316	Conventional	General	6	n/a	100%
Jackson Ward (3)	Richmond City	\$722,897	\$250,993	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	18	94%	100%
James Crossing	Lynchburg City	\$5,650,000	\$4,056,660	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	288	93%	100%
Jefferson Brookville	Newport News City	\$1,400,000	\$1,350,252	Tax Credit	General	50	100%	100%
Jefferson House	Lynchburg City	\$2,383,151	\$1,874,664	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	101	98%	100%
Jefferson Mews	Richmond City	\$3,575,000	\$3,436,468	Tax Credit	General	56	95%	100%
Jefferson Ridge	Albemarle County	\$24,200,000	\$21,440,626	Conventional	General	234	99%	100%
Jefferson Townhouses	Richmond City	\$8,880,000	\$7,819,388	Tax Credit	General	218	97%	100%
Jersey Park	Isle of Wight County	\$2,950,000	\$2,285,014	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	80	100%	100%
Jesse Lee	Petersburg City	\$5,050,000	\$4,703,661	Tax Credit	General	108	93%	100%
John Early	Bedford County	\$1,780,000	\$1,600,618	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	78	99%	100%
Kendrick Court	Fairfax County	\$7,700,000	\$5,160,659	Tax Credit	Elderly	139	93%	100%
Keysville Manor	Charlotte County	\$350,000	\$246,265	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	100%	100%
Kilmarnock Village	Lancaster County	\$386,000	\$235,879	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	100%	100%
King William Village	King William County	\$390,000	\$307,815	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	32	100%	100%
King's Ridge	Newport News City	\$7,110,746	\$6,766,686	Tax Credit	General	182	97%	100%
Kingsbridge North	Chesapeake City	\$4,520,000	\$3,757,273	Conventional	General	102	98%	100%
Kline Building	Arlington County	\$4,546,700	\$3,636,581	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	80	n/a	100%
L and Z Historic	Richmond City	\$950,000	\$709,146	Conventional	General	13	100%	100%
Lafayette	Fairfax County	\$28,750,000	\$24,761,426	Tax Credit	General	340	96%	100%
Lafayette Gardens	Richmond City	\$2,907,000	\$1,702,315	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	102	99%	100%
Lafayette Square	James City County	\$1,210,000	\$1,026,316	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	106	99%	100%
Lafayette Square	Fredericksburg City	\$765,000	\$489,302	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
Lafayette Village Elderly	James City County	\$248,000	\$209,348	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	32	97%	100%
Lafayette Village Family	James City County	\$1,255,000	\$1,065,018	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	112	98%	100%
Lake Anne Fellowship House II	Fairfax County	\$2,535,155	\$59,043	Section 236	Elderly	100	90%	100%
Lake Princess Anne	Virginia Beach City	\$6,161,334	\$6,044,694	Conventional	General	104	82%	100%
Lakeside Manor	Rockbridge County	\$355,565	\$342,679	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	23	100%	100%
Landings at Markham's Grant III	Prince William County	\$11,000,000	\$9,232,988	Tax Credit	General	162	94%	100%
Landings at Weyers Cave	Augusta County	\$2,382,500	\$2,281,272	Tax Credit	General	84	77%	100%
Landmark II	Chesapeake City	\$2,896,250	\$2,778,558	Tax Credit	General	120	97%	100%
L'Arche 413 South Highland Street	Arlington County	\$500,000	\$419,250	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
Larkspur	Arlington County	\$5,900,000	\$5,593,457	Tax Credit	General	76	97%	100%

Larkspur	Galax City	\$1,100,000	\$975,281	Conventional	General	18	100%	100%
Laurel Court	Virginia Beach City	\$2,775,000	\$2,146,308	Conventional	General	80	99%	100%
Laurel Hill Reformatory (6)	Fairfax County	\$9,278,659	\$9,278,659	MUMI (2)	General	0	n/a	100%
Laurel Ridge	Carroll County	\$1,726,452	\$481,836	Section 8	General	56	96%	100%
Laurel Woods	Hanover County	\$500,000	\$400,424	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	40	98%	100%
Law Building	Norfolk City	\$16,500,000	\$16,218,153	MUMI (2)	General	134	96%	100%
Lawrenceville Manor	Brunswick County	\$252,000	\$166,755	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	100%	100%
Lawson Building	Roanoke City	\$2,000,000	\$1,845,936	MUMI (2)	General	25	88%	100%
Leavell Charles	Fredericksburg City	\$325,000	\$219,795	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	80%	100%
Lebanon Village I	Surry County	\$250,000	\$186,530	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	24	100%	100%
Lebanon Village II	Surry County	\$480,000	\$444,682	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	24	100%	100%
Leckey Gardens	Arlington County	\$1,850,000	\$1,341,508	Tax Credit	General	40	90%	100%
Lee - High Residence	Rockingham County	\$290,844	\$69,588	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
Lee Overlook	Fairfax County	\$9,305,270	\$8,906,304	Tax Credit	General	195	96%	100%
Lee Townhouses	Caroline County	\$590,000	\$413,724	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	18	100%	100%
Levis Hill House	Loudoun County	\$930,000	\$750,980	Tax Credit	Elderly	20	100%	100%
Lexington House	Lexington City	\$1,418,134	\$66,150	Section 8	Elderly	78	99%	100%
Lexington Park	Norfolk City	\$7,615,000	\$4,251,683	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	180	97%	100%
Liberty	Newport News City	\$20,900,000	\$20,005,024	MUMI (2)	General	197	90%	100%
Liberty Manor	Bedford County	\$417,290	\$12,881	Section 8	General	24	100%	100%
Lieutenant's Run	Petersburg City	\$9,050,000	\$7,490,914	Tax Credit	General	168	92%	100%
Lincoln Mews I	Richmond City	\$4,166,000	\$3,739,406	Tax Credit	General	115	90%	100%
Lincoln Mews II	Richmond City	\$3,963,000	\$3,129,003	Tax Credit	General	130	88%	100%
Link Apartments Manchester	Richmond City	\$18,250,000	\$17,911,050	MUMI (2)	General	188	98%	100%
Llewellyn Avenue	Norfolk City	\$540,000	\$283,145	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%
Locker Room	Roanoke City	\$4,550,000	\$4,488,749	Conventional	General	56	88%	100%
Locks I	Richmond City	\$12,350,000	\$11,933,961	MUMI (2)	General	88	98%	100%
Locks II	Richmond City	\$11,250,000	\$10,797,762	MUMI (2)	General	86	98%	100%
Lofts at Beckstoffer's Mill	Richmond City	\$1,545,000	\$1,441,934	Conventional	General	22	95%	100%
Lofts on First and Kirk	Roanoke City	\$1,025,000	\$959,815	Conventional	General	12	92%	100%
Lofts on Jefferson	Newport News City	\$600,000	\$581,999	Conventional	General	14	93%	100%
London Oaks	Portsmouth City	\$11,476,932	\$6,521,849	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	296	96%	100%
Longhill Grove	James City County	\$9,850,000	\$7,800,834	Tax Credit	General	170	91%	100%
Longwood Group Home	Lynchburg City	\$380,000	\$300,787	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
Luray Village	Page County	\$800,000	\$566,247	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	34	100%	100%
Lynchburg High	Lynchburg City	\$1,070,000	\$978,868	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	74	92%	100%
Lynhaven (Willam Watters)	Alexandria City	\$2,310,000	\$2,282,900	Tax Credit	General	28	100%	100%
Lynnhaven Landing	Virginia Beach City	\$7,200,000	\$5,510,290	Conventional	General	252	96%	100%
Macedonia	Arlington County	\$3,910,000	\$3,602,330	MUMI (2)	General	36	97%	100%
Madison at Ballston Station	Arlington County	\$9,150,000	\$8,428,517	Tax Credit	General	100	100%	100%

Madison House	Loudoun County	\$7,340,382	\$2,102,089	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	100	99%	100%
Madison Ridge	Fairfax County	\$11,750,000	\$10,196,684	Conventional	General	98	95%	100%
Main Street Commons	Loudoun County	\$4,900,000	\$3,708,952	Tax Credit	General	90	98%	100%
Mallard Cove I	Chesterfield County	\$6,250,000	\$5,661,279	Tax Credit	General	144	92%	100%
Mallard Cove II	Chesterfield County	\$4,275,000	\$4,088,722	Tax Credit	General	108	94%	100%
Malvern Hills	Portsmouth City	\$2,450,000	\$2,231,489	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	56	96%	100%
Manor View	Portsmouth City	\$2,878,000	\$1,552,560	Conventional	General	128	96%	100%
Maple Avenue	Loudoun County	\$4,075,000	\$3,110,036	Tax Credit	General	60	100%	100%
Maple Ridge (4)	Lynchburg City	\$2,600,000	\$0	Conventional	General	152	92%	100%
Maplewood	Chesapeake City	\$20,205,333	\$19,179,886	Tax Credit	General	320	99%	100%
Maplewoods Plaza	Norfolk City	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	Conventional	General	13	100%	100%
Marbella	Arlington County	\$10,080,000	\$8,977,141	Tax Credit	General	134	98%	100%
Marble Lane	Lexington City	\$1,050,000	\$948,194	MUMI (2)	General	10	70%	100%
Market Slip	Richmond City	\$2,000,000	\$1,207,488	Tax Credit	General	30	100%	100%
Market Square I	Chesterfield County	\$885,000	\$596,266	Tax Credit	Elderly	63	100%	100%
Market Square II	Chesterfield County	\$875,000	\$622,644	Tax Credit	Elderly	42	98%	100%
Market Square III	Chesterfield County	\$1,870,000	\$1,553,077	Tax Credit	Elderly	69	94%	100%
Martha's Place	James City County	\$340,000	\$294,512	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	n/a	100%
Marvin Gardens	Emporia City	\$750,000	\$530,414	Tax Credit	Elderly	40	100%	100%
Mary Hardesty House	Clarke County	\$1,550,000	\$1,806,789	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	100%	100%
Massanutten Manor	Shenandoah County	\$580,000	\$130,936	Section 8	Elderly	114	100%	100%
Maury Park (3)	Richmond City	\$800,000	\$536,963	Tax Credit	Elderly	45	96%	100%
McGuire Park	Richmond City	\$1,700,000	\$1,862,552	Tax Credit	General	80	99%	100%
Meadow Run	Martinsville City	\$1,150,000	\$546,757	Conventional	General	32	94%	100%
Meadowood	Norfolk City	\$19,700,000	\$18,905,167	Conventional	General	180	97%	100%
Meadows	Lynchburg City	\$3,150,780	\$3,028,323	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	66	95%	100%
Meadows	Prince Edward County	\$185,000	\$152,241	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	40	93%	100%
Meadows at Northridge	Culpeper County	\$1,442,775	\$1,161,999	Tax Credit	Elderly	50	100%	100%
Meadows II - Wolf Creek Housing	Giles County	\$150,000	\$118,918	Tax Credit	General	11	100%	100%
Meadowview	Pulaski County	\$785,322	\$574,157	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	98	100%	100%
Melton's Run	Carroll County	\$630,000	\$1,091,023	Tax Credit	General	48	88%	100%
Mercer Place	Lancaster County	\$1,300,000	\$1,161,182	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%
Meridian at Watermark I	Chesterfield County	\$22,750,000	\$21,666,356	Conventional	General	204	95%	100%
Meridian at Watermark II	Chesterfield County	\$10,500,000	\$10,148,639	Mixed Income Only	General	96	95%	100%
Meridian Bay	Prince William County	\$35,116,990	\$34,128,074	Conventional	General	274	96%	100%
Meridian Harbourview	Suffolk City	\$24,500,000	\$23,947,282	Conventional	General	224	97%	100%
Metro on Granby	Norfolk City	\$16,250,000	\$15,774,922	MUMI (2)	General	136	98%	100%
Mews on Little High Street	Charlottesville City	\$2,225,000	\$2,035,605	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	40	100%	100%
Midpoint	Lynchburg City	\$3,600,000	\$3,477,151	MUMI (2)	General	48	100%	100%
Midtown at Town Center	Virginia Beach City	\$28,520,500	\$27,816,460	Conventional	General	196	96%	100%

Midway Manor	Charlottesville City	\$3,035,502	\$1,019,426	Section 8	Elderly	98	96%	100%
Mill Creek Arts Building	Galax City	\$300,000	\$265,163	MUMI (2)	General	5	80%	100%
Mill Park Terrace	Fredericksburg City	\$4,816,346	\$1,244,707	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	129	99%	100%
Mill Trace I	Hanover County	\$11,900,000	\$9,107,658	Conventional	General	144	94%	100%
Mill Trace II	Hanover County	\$7,400,000	\$6,010,953	Conventional	General	96	96%	100%
Miller Homes at Poplar Creek	Halifax County	\$700,000	\$700,000	Tax Credit	General	46	91%	100%
Millsap Lane	Washington County	\$445,000	\$305,239	Conventional	General	8	n/a	100%
Minerva Fisher Hall Group Home	Fairfax County	\$437,157	\$81,769	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	92%	100%
Moffett Manor	Fauquier County	\$5,000,000	\$4,401,986	Tax Credit	Elderly	98	95%	100%
Monmouth Woods	King George County	\$10,015,000	\$9,843,503	Tax Credit	General	152	99%	100%
Monterey	Hampton City	\$750,000	\$404,705	Tax Credit	General	40	85%	100%
Monterey	Arlington County	\$6,330,000	\$6,828,795	Tax Credit	General	109	100%	100%
Monticello Vista	Charlottesville City	\$1,825,000	\$1,630,175	Tax Credit	General	50	94%	100%
Mosby Heights	Harrisonburg City	\$1,950,000	\$2,431,583	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	112	100%	100%
Mount Vernon House	Fairfax County	\$10,700,000	\$10,263,854	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	130	100%	100%
Mount Vernon Village	Fairfax County	\$341,100	\$298,927	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	3	100%	100%
Mountain Crest	Bath County	\$830,000	\$715,519	Tax Credit	Elderly	28	89%	100%
Mountain Run	Culpeper County	\$750,000	\$463,249	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	50	94%	100%
Mountain View	Waynesboro City	\$2,600,000	\$2,444,407	Tax Credit	General	130	97%	100%
Mountainside Senior Living	Albemarle County	\$700,000	\$590,216	Conventional	Elderly	110	n/a	100%
Narrows Town Offices	Giles County	\$750,000	\$706,223	Conventional	General	8	75%	100%
New Manchester Flats I	Richmond City	\$5,648,000	\$5,364,709	Conventional	General	57	93%	100%
New Manchester Flats III	Richmond City	\$1,250,000	\$1,178,806	MUMI (2)	General	36	97%	100%
New Manchester Flats IV	Richmond City	\$6,500,000	\$6,223,725	Mixed Income Only	General	71	94%	100%
New Manchester Flats IX	Richmond City	\$1,300,000	\$1,221,046	Tax Credit	General	41	95%	100%
New Phoenix Village	Newport News City	\$1,802,000	\$1,798,881	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	48	n/a	100%
Newbridge Village	Henrico County	\$4,250,000	\$3,629,585	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	152	99%	100%
Newport News Transition T/C	Newport News City	\$256,311	\$16,856	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
Newport Village	Franklin City	\$270,000	\$224,127	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	48	98%	100%
Noah III	Virginia Beach City	\$1,105,000	\$991,189	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	9	100%	100%
Noah IV	Virginia Beach City	\$885,000	\$789,569	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	71%	100%
Norcroft	Richmond City	\$2,188,301	\$1,894,775	Tax Credit	Elderly	109	99%	100%
North County	Fairfax County	\$255,000	\$128,479	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
North Oak	Richmond City	\$5,200,000	\$4,944,189	Tax Credit	General	143	94%	100%
North Pointe	Pittsylvania County	\$2,500,000	\$2,526,166	Tax Credit	General	168	92%	100%
Northway	Galax City	\$1,675,000	\$821,652	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	72	97%	100%
Northwinds	Wythe County	\$3,030,000	\$3,010,482	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	144	95%	100%
Norton Green	Norton City	\$311,000	\$282,812	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	40	98%	100%
Nottoway River Commons	Sussex County	\$1,045,000	\$970,724	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	44	80%	100%
O Street Village	Richmond City	\$750,000	\$670,894	Conventional	General	20	95%	100%

Oak Creek	Fairfax County	\$3,787,633	\$1,017,351	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	46	98%	100%
Oak Park	Norfolk City	\$840,000	\$748,299	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	40	98%	100%
Oakdale Square	Chesapeake City	\$710,000	\$556,517	Tax Credit	General	40	100%	100%
Oakland Village	Henrico County	\$765,000	\$551,494	Tax Credit, RAD	General	100	100%	100%
Oaks I	Fauquier County	\$3,630,000	\$2,932,896	Tax Credit	Elderly	96	95%	100%
Oaks II	Fauquier County	\$750,000	\$511,024	Tax Credit	Elderly	15	100%	100%
Oaks of Dunlop	Colonial Heights City	\$9,346,448	\$8,769,233	Tax Credit	General	144	99%	100%
Oaks of Wellington	Manassas City	\$11,598,192	\$10,014,885	Tax Credit	Elderly	131	98%	100%
Ocean Trace	Virginia Beach City	\$1,425,000	\$1,344,606	Conventional	General	12	75%	100%
Odyssey	Arlington County	\$1,600,000	\$1,427,084	Conventional	General	21	100%	100%
Old Manchester Plaza I (3)	Richmond City	\$2,520,000	\$2,306,324	Tax Credit	General	46	91%	100%
Old Manchester Plaza II	Richmond City	\$950,000	\$847,675	MUMI (2)	General	4	100%	100%
Old Manchester Plaza III	Richmond City	\$300,000	\$275,661	MUMI (2)	General	0	n/a	100%
Old Mill Townhomes	Lynchburg City	\$5,049,000	\$0	Conventional	General	156	96%	100%
Old Stone Row	Richmond City	\$9,000,000	\$8,563,496	Conventional	General	96	98%	100%
Old Virginia Beach Road	Virginia Beach City	\$575,000	\$396,769	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Olde Towne West III	Alexandria City	\$4,695,161	\$1,291,860	Section 8	General	75	95%	100%
Omni Park Place	Hanover County	\$2,800,000	\$2,819,883	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	97%	100%
Orchard Grove	Giles County	\$360,000	\$225,353	Tax Credit	General	30	93%	100%
Orchard Landing	Prince William County	\$18,150,000	\$17,365,528	Tax Credit	General	184	95%	100%
Orchard Mills	Prince William County	\$23,000,000	\$18,723,927	Tax Credit	General	280	96%	100%
Orchards	Suffolk City	\$6,400,000	\$5,617,363	Tax Credit	Elderly	136	99%	100%
Overlook at Brook Run I	Henrico County	\$8,000,000	\$7,804,038	Tax Credit	General	156	95%	100%
Overlook at Brook Run II	Henrico County	\$6,660,000	\$6,494,107	Tax Credit	General	126	94%	100%
Overlook Terrace	Spotsylvania County	\$4,875,000	\$4,826,465	Tax Credit	General	72	89%	100%
Oxford Square	Tazewell County	\$696,300	\$564,767	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	87	98%	100%
Parc Crest at Poplar Forest	Prince Edward County	\$900,000	\$808,500	Tax Credit	Elderly	44	95%	100%
Parc Rosslyn	Arlington County	\$49,300,000	\$45,130,444	Tax Credit	General	238	97%	100%
ParcView	Alexandria City	\$15,250,000	\$13,811,555	Tax Credit	General	149	97%	100%
Parham Park Place I	Henrico County	\$3,844,000	\$2,625,483	Tax Credit	Elderly	86	95%	100%
Parham Park Place II	Henrico County	\$2,700,000	\$2,344,170	Tax Credit	Elderly	51	96%	100%
Park at Ridgedale	Chesterfield County	\$6,700,000	\$5,372,722	Tax Credit	Elderly	120	99%	100%
Park Place	Manassas Park City	\$12,285,000	\$9,622,790	Tax Credit	Elderly	148	95%	100%
Park Street Square	Roanoke City	\$550,000	\$482,898	Tax Credit	General	25	96%	100%
Park Terrace	Norfolk City	\$1,631,606	\$47,969	Section 8	General	81	98%	100%
Park's Edge	Albemarle County	\$3,800,000	\$3,121,538	Tax Credit	General	96	93%	100%
Parkside at Charles Street	Newport News City	\$13,640,000	\$13,553,556	Conventional	General	148	51%	100%
Parkview Gardens	Prince Edward County	\$2,050,000	\$1,930,209	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	80	100%	100%
Parkway Village I	Waynesboro City	\$2,266,000	\$2,188,323	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	66	94%	100%
Parkway Village II	Waynesboro City	\$2,271,000	\$2,192,235	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	60	98%	100%

Parkwood	Fairfax County	\$10,300,000	\$4,873,130	Tax Credit	General	221	100%	100%
Pathway Homes	Fairfax County	\$306,019	\$116,119	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	28	n/a	100%
Pathway Homes	Fairfax County	\$316,512	\$280,794	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	9	n/a	100%
Patrick Henry Lofts	Roanoke City	\$9,500,000	\$8,861,365	Conventional	General	133	100%	100%
Patrick Henry Place	Louisa County	\$240,000	\$223,008	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Patriots Crossing	Newport News City	\$14,315,000	\$13,424,308	Tax Credit	General	240	83%	100%
Pavilion	Newport News City	\$2,130,000	\$2,054,428	Tax Credit	General	32	97%	100%
Penderbrook	Fairfax County	\$770,000	\$115,601	Conventional	General	48	83%	100%
Pendleton Park	Alexandria City	\$2,500,000	\$2,318,536	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	24	96%	100%
Perry Street Lofts	Petersburg City	\$11,970,000	\$11,507,202	Conventional	General	149	85%	100%
Peter's Creek III	Roanoke County	\$930,500	\$798,834	Tax Credit	General	24	92%	100%
Phelps Road Place	Amherst County	\$125,000	\$118,273	Tax Credit	Elderly	22	100%	100%
Pilkington	Richmond City	\$670,000	\$397,336	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	34	n/a	100%
Pilot House	Newport News City	\$8,575,000	\$8,410,113	Tax Credit	General	132	98%	100%
Pine and Ninth Street	Charlottesville City	\$652,000	\$447,419	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	100%	100%
Pine Street North	Charlottesville City	\$504,000	\$387,654	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	83%	100%
Pinecrest	Brunswick County	\$2,125,000	\$1,924,291	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	70	100%	100%
Pines	Spotsylvania County	\$648,000	\$432,177	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	46	100%	100%
Pinetree	Petersburg City	\$4,100,000	\$2,734,266	Tax Credit	General	144	84%	100%
Pipers Landing	Virginia Beach City	\$5,512,327	\$5,388,210	Conventional	General	153	97%	100%
Place One	Henrico County	\$6,050,000	\$3,499,703	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	114	100%	100%
Plumer	Wythe County	\$625,000	\$570,720	Conventional	General	13	92%	100%
Ponce de Leon	Roanoke City	\$7,230,000	\$7,020,171	MUMI (2)	General	90	87%	100%
Poplar Forest	Prince Edward County	\$3,904,664	\$3,731,442	Conventional	General	66	97%	100%
Potomac Station	Loudoun County	\$10,300,000	\$8,103,635	Tax Credit	General	152	95%	100%
Preston Place	Frederick County	\$16,400,000	\$15,637,495	Tax Credit	General	236	97%	100%
Pretlow-Old Town	Franklin City	\$1,250,000	\$1,244,922	Tax Credit, RAD	General	75	99%	100%
Progress Street Center	Fredericksburg City	\$735,000	\$428,765	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
Pulaski Village	Pulaski County	\$710,000	\$645,648	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	44	100%	100%
Quaker Hill	Alexandria City	\$3,182,000	\$2,925,424	Tax Credit	General	60	98%	100%
Quarry Station	Manassas City	\$1,975,000	\$1,980,967	Tax Credit	Elderly	79	95%	100%
Quarter Mill	Henrico County	\$14,700,000	\$13,221,056	Tax Credit	General	266	93%	100%
Quarterpath Place	Williamsburg City	\$3,617,500	\$3,384,303	Conventional	General	54	98%	100%
Quarters at Park View	Portsmouth City	\$16,350,000	\$16,219,315	Conventional	General	140	59%	100%
Quebec	Arlington County	\$19,800,000	\$18,637,979	Tax Credit	General	172	98%	100%
R. C. Apartments	Richmond City	\$786,000	\$695,373	MUMI (2)	General	7	100%	100%
Radford Fitness Center	Radford City	\$525,000	\$488,082	MUMI (2)	General	8	100%	100%
Rappahannock	Essex County	\$228,000	\$184,467	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	30	90%	100%
Rebecca's Haven	Hampton City	\$190,000	\$167,023	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
Reese Village	Emporia City	\$286,000	\$191,003	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	40	90%	100%

Reflections Senior Living	Henrico County	\$2,825,000	\$2,254,940	Tax Credit	Elderly	104	98%	100%
Regency at Longhill	James City County	\$16,000,000	\$15,471,411	Conventional	General	224	96%	100%
Remuda Crossing	Chesterfield County	\$1,279,716	\$1,147,594	Conventional	General	50	96%	100%
Renaissance	Richmond City	\$10,214,000	\$1,880,842	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	240	98%	100%
Residences at October	Suffolk City	\$1,800,000	\$1,733,017	Tax Credit	General	72	99%	100%
Reston Herndon II	Fairfax County	\$339,300	\$198,972	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Reston Herndon III	Fairfax County	\$450,000	\$290,518	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Reston Herndon Townhouses	Fairfax County	\$310,000	\$126,526	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Richmond Dairy	Richmond City	\$4,400,000	\$3,478,310	Tax Credit	General	113	89%	100%
Ridge I	Shenandoah County	\$890,000	\$627,276	Tax Credit	General	38	100%	100%
Ridge II	Shenandoah County	\$950,000	\$689,903	Tax Credit	General	38	97%	100%
Ridge III	Shenandoah County	\$115,000	\$656,182	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Ridge Run Group Home	Chesterfield County	\$80,000	\$7,953	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Ridgecrest Town	Bristol City	\$2,550,000	\$2,339,962	Tax Credit	General	72	96%	100%
RIHC Townhouses	Fairfax County	\$245,000	\$137,620	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Rio Hill	Albemarle County	\$3,650,000	\$2,487,251	Tax Credit	General	139	100%	100%
Rivanna Terrace	Charlottesville City	\$1,550,000	\$816,853	Conventional	General	48	98%	100%
River House	Roanoke City	\$11,275,000	\$10,632,092	MUMI (2)	General	128	95%	100%
River Run II	Prince William County	\$6,308,000	\$4,401,954	Tax Credit	Elderly	100	94%	100%
River Street Lofts	Petersburg City	\$1,200,000	\$1,112,571	MUMI (2)	General	8	88%	100%
Riverbend	Radford City	\$1,432,698	\$381,210	Section 8	General	60	98%	100%
Rivermeade II	York County	\$290,000	\$239,267	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	32	81%	100%
Riverpoint	Norfolk City	\$9,959,228	\$8,147,473	Tax Credit	General	220	99%	100%
Rivers	Chesapeake City	\$2,490,000	\$2,239,907	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	240	95%	100%
Riverside Park	Hopewell City	\$3,515,000	\$2,670,517	Conventional	General	120	98%	100%
Riverview	Colonial Heights City	\$4,575,000	\$3,924,155	Tax Credit	General	88	91%	100%
Riverwoods	Prince William County	\$12,700,000	\$11,536,832	Tax Credit	General	156	98%	100%
Rockwood Park	Chesterfield County	\$8,668,166	\$7,091,583	Conventional	General	132	97%	100%
Rolling Meadows	James City County	\$14,325,000	\$14,089,973	Tax Credit	General	200	92%	100%
Rose Hall II	Virginia Beach City	\$3,825,000	\$4,412,414	Conventional	General	152	98%	100%
Round Hill Meadows	Orange County	\$2,650,000	\$2,534,015	Tax Credit	General	60	97%	100%
Round Hill Meadows Place	Orange County	\$3,520,000	\$3,369,983	Conventional	General	40	98%	100%
Royal Arms	Warren County	\$2,242,362	\$1,394,188	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	144	99%	100%
Royal Hills I	Warren County	\$600,000	\$600,000	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	46	91%	100%
Royal Oaks	Norfolk City	\$3,900,000	\$2,293,291	Conventional	General	114	95%	100%
Rutledge Hills	Amherst County	\$540,000	\$476,296	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	48	100%	100%
S Street Townhomes	Fairfax County	\$251,500	\$95,341	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Salem Fields	Spotsylvania County	\$9,200,000	\$7,173,590	Tax Credit	General	139	99%	100%
Salem Run I	Spotsylvania County	\$5,505,000	\$3,687,678	Tax Credit	General	160	91%	100%
Sandston Woods	Henrico County	\$750,000	\$948,639	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	64	98%	100%

Sanger Place	Fairfax County	\$11,560,000	\$9,681,231	Tax Credit	General	182	96%	100%
Sapling Grove	Bristol City	\$450,000	\$388,742	Tax Credit	General	26	100%	100%
Scottsville School	Albemarle County	\$1,430,000	\$1,352,322	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	34	97%	100%
Sea Pines	Virginia Beach City	\$3,600,000	\$2,757,669	Tax Credit	General	96	99%	100%
SERVE Family Shelter	Manassas City	\$1,500,000	\$1,063,721	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	56	n/a	100%
Shalom	Lynchburg City	\$325,000	\$312,300	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	46	93%	100%
Shell	Arlington County	\$8,550,000	\$8,375,423	MUMI (2)	General	83	100%	100%
Shell Gardens	Hampton City	\$750,000	\$399,327	Tax Credit	General	48	83%	100%
Shelton	Arlington County	\$9,000,000	\$8,276,977	MUMI (2)	General	94	99%	100%
Shenandoah Commons	Shenandoah County	\$750,000	\$474,498	Tax Credit	Elderly	38	100%	100%
Shire	Chesapeake City	\$1,935,000	\$1,919,403	Tax Credit	General	40	100%	100%
Shockoe Valley View I	Richmond City	\$11,800,000	\$11,694,904	Conventional	General	151	98%	100%
Shorehaven Apartments	Prince William County	\$23,800,000	\$22,962,050	Tax Credit	General	240	99%	100%
Signal Hill	Manassas City	\$2,175,000	\$1,530,301	Tax Credit	General	36	97%	100%
Sky Terrace	Stafford County	\$14,000,000	\$11,592,851	Tax Credit	General	187	94%	100%
Skyline Vista	Warren County	\$3,538,000	\$3,232,927	Tax Credit	General	82	93%	100%
Somanath Seniors at Beckstoffers	Richmond City	\$1,285,000	\$1,225,553	Tax Credit	Elderly	39	97%	100%
Somerset at Town Center	Hampton City	\$9,000,000	\$8,199,580	Tax Credit	Elderly	151	97%	100%
Somerset Pointe I	Prince William County	\$10,800,000	\$9,156,953	Tax Credit	General	172	98%	100%
Somerset Pointe II	Prince William County	\$5,900,000	\$4,543,531	Tax Credit	General	104	100%	100%
Sommerset House	Loudoun County	\$6,975,000	\$5,907,996	Conventional	Elderly	102	90%	100%
South 16	Roanoke City	\$15,100,000	\$14,834,655	MUMI (2)	General	156	97%	100%
South Gate	Richmond City	\$3,455,000	\$2,635,424	Tax Credit	General	112	96%	100%
South Knight	Fairfax County	\$307,000	\$195,493	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Southridge	Wythe County	\$213,704	\$64,934	Tax Credit	General	20	95%	100%
Southside Gardens	Portsmouth City	\$6,880,000	\$4,366,777	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	134	94%	100%
SouthWind	Norfolk City	\$5,600,000	\$5,194,704	Tax Credit	General	120	99%	100%
Spectrum	Richmond City	\$10,700,000	\$10,847,882	Conventional	General	103	82%	100%
Spicer's Mill	Orange County	\$314,000	\$269,894	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	40	95%	100%
Spring Creek	Norfolk City	\$1,850,000	\$1,633,878	Conventional	General	62	98%	100%
Springbrook Place	Rockingham County	\$750,000	\$278,165	Tax Credit	Elderly	38	95%	100%
Springfield Crossing	Fairfax County	\$27,200,000	\$23,472,979	Tax Credit	General	347	99%	100%
Springfield East	Henrico County	\$7,825,816	\$6,165,598	Conventional	General	112	97%	100%
St. Andrews	Richmond City	\$414,061	\$230,994	Tax Credit	General	22	100%	100%
St. Croix	Virginia Beach City	\$12,980,000	\$10,433,685	Conventional	General	160	89%	100%
St. James Street	Petersburg City	\$172,800	\$104,739	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
St. Regis and Elaine Court	Newport News City	\$950,000	\$674,072	Conventional	General	30	93%	100%
Stafford Lakes	Stafford County	\$4,850,000	\$3,626,355	Tax Credit	General	150	95%	100%
Station at Norge	James City County	\$4,100,000	\$3,537,864	Tax Credit	General	104	98%	100%
Station at Potomac Yard	Alexandria City	\$8,350,000	\$7,816,854	MUMI (2)	General	65	97%	100%

Stella Court Group Home	Chesterfield County	\$95,810	\$3,129	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	5	60%	100%
Stepping Stone	Roanoke City	\$500,000	\$370,968	Tax Credit	General	30	100%	100%
Sterling Beaufont	Richmond City	\$6,450,000	\$6,112,644	Conventional	General	128	99%	100%
Stevens Woods	Southampton County	\$1,745,000	\$1,630,196	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	60	98%	100%
Stevens-Varnum House	Nelson County	\$375,000	\$103,113	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	n/a	100%
Stonegate	Lee County	\$296,380	\$228,594	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	36	81%	100%
Strawbridge Square	Fairfax County	\$10,500,000	\$10,000,491	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	128	100%	100%
Studios II	Richmond City	\$357,263	\$354,156	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	39	97%	100%
Summerdale	Henrico County	\$8,310,000	\$6,045,356	Tax Credit	General	124	96%	100%
Summit	Hopewell City	\$2,209,000	\$2,209,000	Tax Credit, RAD	General	56	91%	100%
Summit Oaks	Fairfax County	\$4,227,881	\$2,302,495	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	100%	100%
Sunhouse M/R	Bristol City	\$305,842	\$101,809	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
Sunnyside Village I	Northampton County	\$88,000	\$41,867	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%
Surry Village I	Surry County	\$700,000	\$537,856	Tax Credit	General	48	96%	100%
Surry Village II	Surry County	\$300,000	\$300,000	Tax Credit	General	32	97%	100%
Swansboro	Richmond City	\$1,600,000	\$1,133,137	Tax Credit	General	62	94%	100%
Sweetbriar	Washington County	\$517,045	\$464,525	Tax Credit	General	20	100%	100%
Tarrytown	Newport News City	\$2,500,000	\$1,698,117	Conventional	General	104	88%	100%
Taylor Bend	Chesapeake City	\$3,268,000	\$2,928,974	Conventional	General	30	73%	100%
Tazewell Square	Tazewell County	\$307,000	\$249,006	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	56	95%	100%
Tenant's Choice IX	Roanoke City	\$120,000	\$92,502	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice V	Roanoke City	\$114,000	\$45,333	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice VI	Roanoke City	\$120,000	\$53,479	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice VII	Roanoke City	\$120,000	\$60,461	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice VIII	Roanoke City	\$140,000	\$96,442	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Terrace North	Roanoke City	\$1,870,000	\$1,722,490	Tax Credit	General	78	92%	100%
Terrace South	Roanoke City	\$2,735,000	\$2,517,213	Tax Credit	General	109	92%	100%
Thalia Landing	Virginia Beach City	\$5,100,000	\$4,423,243	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	154	99%	100%
Tobacco Landing	Richmond City	\$1,000,000	\$1,048,234	Tax Credit	General	62	98%	100%
Tomcliff I	Richmond City	\$940,000	\$567,520	Conventional	General	7	86%	100%
Tomcliff II	Richmond City	\$950,000	\$617,533	Conventional	General	7	100%	100%
Tomcliff III	Richmond City	\$925,000	\$605,759	Conventional	General	5	100%	100%
Tomcliff IV	Richmond City	\$945,000	\$772,264	Conventional	General	6	83%	100%
Tomcliff V	Richmond City	\$950,000	\$796,576	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Tomcliff VI	Richmond City	\$1,220,000	\$1,055,100	Conventional	General	7	86%	100%
Toms Brook School	Shenandoah County	\$315,000	\$296,805	Tax Credit	General	14	93%	100%
Towne Square	Prince William County	\$15,000,000	\$13,895,039	Tax Credit	General	135	98%	100%
Townhomes at Warwick Place	Richmond City	\$2,725,000	\$2,713,479	Tax Credit	General	40	98%	100%
Townhomes of Oakleys	Henrico County	\$6,660,000	\$5,264,446	Tax Credit	General	160	97%	100%
Treemont	Buena Vista City	\$1,526,564	\$1,371,951	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	60	100%	100%

Treesdale Park	Albemarle County	\$3,620,000	\$3,472,052	Tax Credit	General	88	99%	100%
Trevilian Square	Louisa County	\$1,120,000	\$1,051,328	Conventional	General	28	93%	100%
Tuscany Townhomes	Richmond City	\$4,792,502	\$4,580,458	Tax Credit	General	132	98%	100%
Twin Canal Village	Virginia Beach City	\$12,208,311	\$6,944,398	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	300	99%	100%
Tysons Landing	Fairfax County	\$1,500,000	\$1,105,782	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	40	100%	100%
University Suites at Port Warwick	Newport News City	\$11,500,000	\$9,761,567	Conventional	General	314	72%	100%
Valley View Retirement Community	Lynchburg City	\$7,326,700	\$5,555,102	Conventional	Elderly	109	94%	100%
Valley View Seniors	Staunton City	\$1,865,000	\$1,608,068	Tax Credit	Elderly	71	94%	100%
Valley Vista	Shenandoah County	\$2,129,100	\$1,944,293	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	85	96%	100%
Victoria Park	Prince William County	\$8,900,000	\$8,744,933	Tax Credit	Elderly	110	96%	100%
Victoria Place	Lunenburg County	\$550,000	\$541,243	Tax Credit, RD 515	Elderly	39	95%	100%
Villages at Garst Creek	Roanoke County	\$20,450,000	\$19,749,382	Tax Credit	General	504	83%	100%
Villages at Goose Pond	Fauquier County	\$13,700,000	\$13,493,547	Conventional	General	71	96%	100%
Virginia Hills	Bristol City	\$897,000	\$721,680	Conventional	General	20	100%	100%
Virnita Court	Charlottesville City	\$765,000	\$652,497	Tax Credit	General	16	100%	100%
vPoint Clarendon	Arlington County	\$14,500,000	\$14,033,423	Tax Credit	General	116	93%	100%
Waddell Estates	Smyth County	\$605,000	\$493,213	Conventional	General	22	82%	100%
Washington Columns	Petersburg City	\$400,000	\$54,384	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	26	92%	100%
Washington Square	Emporia City	\$201,300	\$135,623	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	24	100%	100%
Waverton Impressions I	Newport News City	\$16,375,000	\$13,461,135	Conventional	General	180	90%	100%
Waverton Impressions II	Newport News City	\$8,340,000	\$6,345,832	Conventional	General	102	90%	100%
Waverton Impressions III	Newport News City	\$10,000,000	\$8,640,833	Conventional	General	132	93%	100%
Waypoint at City Center	Newport News City	\$25,464,000	\$18,937,528	Conventional	General	396	96%	100%
Waypoint at Hidenwood	Newport News City	\$5,517,684	\$3,132,065	Conventional	General	104	94%	100%
Wellington Place	Henrico County	\$5,400,000	\$3,852,150	Conventional	General	200	97%	100%
Wesley	Lynchburg City	\$4,100,000	\$3,346,022	Tax Credit	Elderly	150	97%	100%
Wesleyan Place	Virginia Beach City	\$3,700,000	\$3,423,651	Tax Credit	Elderly	91	95%	100%
West Creek (4)	Roanoke City	\$3,369,000	\$0	Conventional	General	197	97%	100%
West Main Street Townhouses	Pulaski County	\$550,000	\$384,986	Conventional	General	13	100%	100%
Westbriar	Henrico County	\$274,500	\$213,986	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Westbridge Commons	Chesapeake City	\$1,530,000	\$794,819	Tax Credit	General	60	98%	100%
Westminister Oaks	Fairfax County	\$5,500,000	\$5,208,683	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	100%	100%
Weston Circle	Fredericksburg City	\$13,200,000	\$12,899,143	Tax Credit	General	150	93%	100%
Westover Commons	Petersburg City	\$2,495,000	\$1,762,004	Tax Credit	General	84	82%	100%
Westover Station	Newport News City	\$3,455,000	\$2,283,683	Tax Credit	General	108	98%	100%
Westside Village	Halifax County	\$1,561,567	\$96,969	Section 8	General	70	97%	100%
Westwood Village	Roanoke City	\$3,694,271	\$1,894,079	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	113	96%	100%
Wexford Manor II (6)	Fairfax County	\$375,000	\$375,000	Tax Credit	General	0	50%	100%
Wheatland	Franklin County	\$656,000	\$492,933	Conventional	General	11	91%	100%
Whispering Oaks	Portsmouth City	\$6,400,000	\$5,677,568	Tax Credit	General	180	99%	100%

White's Mill Point	Washington County	\$500,000	\$396,982	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	32	97%	100%
Wicklow Square	Fredericksburg City	\$7,000,000	\$6,952,245	Tax Credit	General	96	75%	100%
William Byrd (6)	Richmond City	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	0	100%	100%
William Watters (Lynhaven)	Arlington County	\$1,930,000	\$1,911,401	Tax Credit	General	21	100%	100%
Willow Oaks	Halifax County	\$2,805,830	\$2,695,446	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	72	99%	100%
Willow View Townhomes	Staunton City	\$3,349,427	\$898,874	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	110	100%	100%
Wilsondale Mixed-Use	Hampton City	\$6,610,000	\$6,322,691	MUMI (2)	General	60	80%	100%
Wilsondale Work Force	Hampton City	\$7,050,151	\$6,787,043	Tax Credit	General	150	91%	100%
Wilton Farm	Albemarle County	\$6,700,000	\$6,282,326	Tax Credit	General	144	99%	100%
Winchester House	Winchester City	\$2,044,155	\$281,133	Section 8	Elderly	80	95%	100%
Windsor Court I	Isle of Wight County	\$387,000	\$268,713	Tax Credit, RD 515	General	40	95%	100%
Wingler House I	Loudoun County	\$5,521,000	\$3,588,474	Tax Credit	Elderly	132	100%	100%
Wingler House II	Loudoun County	\$7,900,000	\$6,255,544	Tax Credit	Elderly	132	99%	100%
Woodbridge	Prince William County	\$300,000	\$258,353	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	75%	100%
Woodland Hill	Arlington County	\$20,750,000	\$20,299,016	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	235	98%	100%
Woodpecker Road Group Home	Chesterfield County	\$270,000	\$264,796	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Woodridge	Roanoke City	\$1,200,000	\$995,627	Tax Credit	General	96	98%	100%
Woodrum Manor and Westview	Giles County	\$315,000	\$295,254	Tax Credit	General	26	77%	100%
Woods at Brambleton	Loudoun County	\$17,170,000	\$17,011,152	Tax Credit	General	202	99%	100%
Woods at Victoria Park	Prince William County	\$2,450,000	\$2,008,242	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	98%	100%
Woodside Village	Danville City	\$4,147,544	\$3,856,605	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	160	97%	100%
Wyndham Pointe	Prince William County	\$18,464,000	\$15,125,867	Tax Credit	General	194	97%	100%
Wythe Row	Petersburg City	\$400,000	\$170,591	Tax Credit	General	12	92%	100%
Yorktown Arch	York County	\$12,545,000	\$12,221,932	Conventional	General	92	97%	100%
Yorktown Square I	York County	\$1,901,000	\$1,468,732	Tax Credit	General	56	82%	100%
Subtotals		\$3,392,543,700	\$2,877,677,254			61,911		

Developments that are financed by construction loans

450 Boush	Norfolk City	\$21,300,000	\$13,426,325	Conventional	General	156	n/a	70%
Ashland Woods	Hanover County	\$12,275,000	\$11,882,190	Tax Credit	General	150	94%	79%
Audubon Village I	Henrico County	\$14,350,000	\$13,944,485	Tax Credit	General	160	95%	67%
Bainbridge Commons	Chesapeake City	\$6,325,000	\$6,001,490	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	92	100%	100%
Bay Creek	Hampton City	\$10,525,000	\$7,006,683	Tax Credit	General	184	67%	36%
Buckroe Pointe	Hampton City	\$15,550,000	\$12,922,517	Conventional	General	252	36%	80%
Chickahominy Bluff	Hanover County	\$8,975,000	\$8,825,000	Tax Credit	General	120	98%	100%
Clairmont II (6)	Norfolk City	\$4,800,000	\$878,720	Conventional	General	0	100%	40%
Clarendon Court (6)	Arlington County	\$5,865,000	\$2,271,553	Tax Credit	General	0	92%	0%
Creeside Manor	Henrico County	\$4,690,000	\$4,425,460	Tax Credit	General	95	91%	100%
Eggleston Plaza	Richmond City	\$3,825,000	\$2,907,745	MUMI (2)	General	42	19%	65%

Forest Glen I	Fairfax County	\$8,700,000	\$8,377,348	Tax Credit	Elderly	83	94%	100%
Forest Glen II	Fairfax County	\$11,785,000	\$11,550,733	Tax Credit	Elderly	119	87%	59%
Icon at City Walk	Norfolk City	\$57,613,000	\$6,976,728	Conventional	General	275	100%	5%
Laurel Hill Reformatory (6)	Fairfax County	\$24,400,000	\$4,979,545	MUMI (2)	General	165	n/a	64%
Lofts at Meadowcreek	Charlottesville City	\$8,750,000	\$2,288,715	Conventional	General	65	100%	23%
Meridian OBICI	Suffolk City	\$23,950,000	\$22,688,800	Conventional	General	224	68%	100%
Peter's Creek I & II	Roanoke County	\$9,550,000	\$9,343,200	Tax Credit	General	168	93%	100%
Shockoe Valley View II	Richmond City	\$9,050,000	\$8,336,228	MUMI (2)	General	87	34%	100%
Springs	Arlington County	\$8,565,000	\$7,413,239	Tax Credit	General	104	98%	100%
Thrive	Chesapeake City	\$7,600,000	\$7,420,972	Tax Credit	General	102	97%	100%
Town Center at Aquia	Stafford County	\$31,000,000	\$29,442,704	Tax Credit	General	256	75%	100%
Tyson's Towers	Fairfax County	\$19,000,000	\$1,363,984	Tax Credit, RAD	Elderly	274	96%	0%
Valor	Fredericksburg City	\$16,750,000	\$7,355,388	Tax Credit	General	128	30%	59%
Victory Village	Portsmouth City	\$7,980,000	\$7,700,247	Tax Credit	General	112	84%	71%
Village At Rockbridge	Rockbridge County	\$1,500,000	\$1,409,079	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	64	88%	100%
Village At Rockbridge	Rockbridge County	\$1,175,000	\$822,570	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	0	88%	100%
Wexford Manor II (6)	Fairfax County	\$4,625,000	\$2,069,033	Tax Credit	General	36	50%	0%
William Byrd (6)	Richmond City	\$4,900,000	\$4,046,246	Tax Credit	Elderly	104	100%	100%
Woodlands II	Albemarle County	\$24,500,000	\$6,827,614	Conventional	General	159	100%	22%

Subtotals

\$389,873,000	\$234,904,541	3,776
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Developments for which loans have been committed but not initially closed

501 East Main Street	Richmond City	\$900,000	n/a	Conventional	General	8	n/a	n/a
801 Main Street	Newport News	\$1,960,000	n/a	Tax Credit	Elderly	44	n/a	n/a
1903 East Marshall Street	Richmond City	\$20,750,000	n/a	Mixed Income	General	178	n/a	n/a
Ada Park	Newport News	\$1,950,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	42	n/a	n/a
Affordable Homes	Hampton	\$270,000	n/a	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	n/a
Belleville Meadows Apartments	Suffolk	\$3,700,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	128	n/a	n/a
Brightwood Forest Apartments (6)	Prince William	\$3,030,000	n/a	Conventional	General	90	n/a	n/a
Carlton Views I	Charlottesville	\$2,000,000	n/a	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	54	n/a	n/a
Church Street Station Studios	Norfolk	\$2,850,000	n/a	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	81	n/a	n/a
Clairmont Apartments	Norfolk	\$4,700,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	84	n/a	n/a
Clairmont TE- Loan Increase (6)	Norfolk	\$300,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	68	n/a	n/a
Clarendon Court (6)	Arlington	\$13,575,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	103	n/a	n/a
Columbia Hills East	Arlington	\$7,861,492	n/a	Tax Credit	General	97	n/a	n/a
Columbia Hills West	Arlington	\$26,550,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	132	n/a	n/a
Crescent Square	Virginia Beach	\$2,000,000	n/a	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	80	n/a	n/a
Cypress Terrace	Newport News	\$1,650,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	82	n/a	n/a
Dale Forest V (6)	Prince William	\$6,060,000	n/a	Conventional	General	222	n/a	n/a

Fieldstone	Montgomery County	\$6,660,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	84	n/a	n/a
Fieldstone Senior	Montgomery County	\$1,950,000	n/a	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	n/a	n/a
Kippax Place	Hopewell	\$1,788,130	n/a	Tax Credit	General	100	n/a	n/a
Lindsay Hill	Fairfax County	\$1,215,000	n/a	Tax Credit	Elderly	55	n/a	n/a
Old Prices Fork Elem. School Rehab	Montgomery County	\$1,300,000	n/a	MUMI (2)	General	16	n/a	n/a
Orchard Ridge at Jackson	Spotsylvania County	\$23,430,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	169	n/a	n/a
Oyster Point Brighton	Newport News	\$2,950,000	n/a	Conventional	General	196	n/a	n/a
Planters Woods Apartments	Mecklenburg County	\$525,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	46	n/a	n/a
Robinson Park	Rockingham County	\$3,185,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	88	n/a	n/a
Seaside Harbor Apartments	Virginia Beach	\$3,500,000	n/a	Conventional	General	76	n/a	n/a
Smokey Ridge	Montgomery	\$330,000	n/a	Conventional	General	52	n/a	n/a
Summer Haven Apartments	Virginia Beach	\$3,300,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	57	n/a	n/a
Tranquility at the Lakes	Virginia Beach	\$1,579,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	40	n/a	n/a
Village Green	Gloucester	\$330,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	32	n/a	n/a
Washburn Place	Fauquier County	\$2,950,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	30	n/a	n/a
Wexford Manor Apartments I	Falls Church	\$3,600,000	n/a	Tax Credit	General	38	n/a	n/a
Subtotals		\$158,698,622				2,634		
Grand Totals for All Developments		\$3,941,115,322	\$3,112,581,796			68,321		

E-23

Footnotes

- (1) Principal amount was established at final closing or, if final closing has not yet been held, the amount shown represents the principal amount in the Authority's mortgage loan commitment.
- (2) Closed under the Authority's program for Economically Mixed developments, some of which have non-housing portions. MUMI stands for Mixed Use Mixed Income and is the short name for this program.
- (3) In addition to the Mortgage Loan amount shown here, additional mortgage loan amounts are held in the Authority's General Fund and not pledged to the owners of Rental Housing Bonds. Such amounts are treated as a participation in the aggregate mortgage loan on the development.
- (4) The Authority has acquired the Development by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- (5) Occupancy data for Developments marked n/a is not available. The Authority does not typically collect occupancy data on Developments containing a small number of units or Developments financed by construction loans.
- (6) In addition to the principal amount shown here, additional principal amounts secure or are expected to secure Rental Housing Bonds. The number of units is listed here or elsewhere in this Appendix.
- (7) Developments listed in this Appendix do not include the VHDA office building.
- (8) Section 8 is noted only if the Payments Contract is administered by the Authority. Developments may be assisted by Section 8 subsidies under Payment Contracts administered by other parties (such as Renewal Contracts) but are not noted as Section 8 since the Authority does not monitor the existence of any such Payment Contracts.
- (9) Current mortgage loan amount represents the amortized balance for permanent loans or committed amount disbursed for construction loans.
- (10) Developments noted as Tax Credit have been, or are expected to be, awarded federal low income housing tax credits pursuant to § 42 of the Code.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING FEDERAL MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS AND REQUIREMENTS

The following descriptions do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the statutes, regulations, agreements and contracts referred to herein, as from time to time amended. Neither the Act nor the bond resolutions obligate the Authority to qualify any development for federal housing mortgage insurance or housing assistance.

FHA Insurance Program

Under the terms of the Section 221(d)(4) insurance program, a mortgagee is entitled to claim insurance benefits upon the failure of the mortgagor to make a mortgage payment (or to perform any other obligation under the mortgage if, because of such failure, the mortgagee accelerates the debt), if such default continues for 30 days. To perfect its claim for payment, the mortgagee is required either to assign the mortgage to FHA, acting through the Federal Housing Commissioner, or to tender to it good and marketable title to the property covered by the insured mortgage loan. Upon transfer of the property to FHA, mortgage insurance benefits will be paid in cash unless the mortgagee files a written request for payment in FHA debentures.

The insurance benefits paid by FHA will be an amount equal to the aggregate of (1) the unpaid principal amount of the mortgage, (2) the amount of all payments made by the mortgagee (i) for taxes, special assessments and water rates which are liens prior to the mortgage, (ii) for insurance on the property, and (iii) for any mortgage insurance premiums paid after default, (3) an allowance for reasonable payments made by the mortgagee with the approval of FHA for the completion and preservation of the property, and (4) an amount equivalent to FHA debenture interest covering the period of time from the date of default on the mortgage loan to the date the insurance settlement occurs. From the aggregate of the foregoing amounts is deducted the total of (1) any amount received by the mortgagee on account of the mortgage after the date of default, (2) any net income received by the mortgagee from the property covered by the mortgage after the date of default, and (3) the sum of (i) any cash held by the mortgagee for the account of the mortgagor and which shall not have been applied in reduction of the principal of the mortgage indebtedness, (ii) all funds held by the mortgagee for the account of the mortgagor received pursuant to any other agreement, and (iii) the amount of any undrawn balance under a letter of credit used in lieu of a cash deposit. If the mortgage is assigned to FHA in lieu of a conveyance of the property there shall also be deducted an amount equivalent to 1% of the outstanding mortgage balance, except that all or part of the 1% may be waived by FHA if, at its request and in lieu of foreclosure, the mortgage is assigned to FHA.

FHA Risk-Sharing Insurance Program

Section 542(c) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as amended (the "Risk-Sharing Act"), authorizes the Secretary of HUD to enter into risk-sharing agreements with qualified state or local housing finance agencies ("HFAs") to enable those HFAs to underwrite and process loans for which HUD will provide full mortgage insurance for eligible projects. HUD has promulgated regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 266 (the "Regulations") pursuant to the Risk-Sharing Act. The Authority has been designated a "qualified HFA" under the Risk-Sharing Act and entered into a risk-sharing agreement (the "Risk-Sharing Agreement") with HUD on March 23, 2015.

Underwriting and Servicing

Under the program established by the Risk-Sharing Act (the "Risk-Sharing Program"), a participating HFA retains underwriting, loan management and property disposition functions and responsibility for defaulted loans. Following default under a mortgage loan subject to a HUD contract of mortgage insurance under the Risk-Sharing Program, the participating HFA may obtain from HUD an initial claim payment of 100% of the loan's unpaid principal balance and accrued interest, subject to certain adjustments, as further described below. After a period during which the HFA may work toward curing the default, foreclosure or resale of the related project, losses (if any) are to be calculated and apportioned between the HFA and HUD according to a specified risk-sharing percentage for the mortgage loan (determined at the time of its endorsement for insurance), and the amount of the HFA's reimbursement obligation to HUD is determined. During the period preceding such final loss settlement, the HFA is to pay HUD interest on the amount of the initial claim payment under a debenture required to be issued to HUD at the time of initial claim payment. In the case of the Authority, such debenture interest and the Authority's reimbursement and other payment obligations to HUD under the Risk-Sharing Agreement will not be payable from the assets pledged under the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution, but will be a general obligation of the Authority.

FHA Mortgage Insurance Under the Risk-Sharing Program

In the case of a mortgage loan to be insured during construction, under the Regulations, HUD evidences its insurance by an initial endorsement of the applicable mortgage note at or prior to the first advance of moneys under the insured mortgage loan to the mortgagor. Such advance ordinarily occurs prior to the commencement of construction although construction may begin using a mortgagor's own funds with the Authority's consent prior to initial endorsement. All advances for construction items will be made as authorized by the Authority pursuant to the requirements of HUD. The Regulations also provide for insurance of a mortgage loan following completion of the project without insurance of construction advances. In either case, upon completion of the project, presentation of a closing docket and certifications required by the Regulations, HUD issues a final endorsement of the mortgage note for the costs related to the project which have been certified by an independent

certified public accountant and have been approved by the Authority. Although the Authority has been given authority to approve cost certifications by a mortgagor, such certifications are contestable by HUD, up to and during final endorsement of the applicable mortgage.

The Regulations define an event of default under a HUD-insured mortgage as (i) a failure to make any payment due under the mortgage or (ii) a failure to perform any other mortgage covenant (which include covenants in the related regulatory agreement, which is incorporated by reference in the applicable mortgage) if the Authority, because of such failure, has accelerated the debt. The Authority is entitled to receive the benefits of insurance after the mortgagor has defaulted and such default continues for a period of 30 days. If the default continues to exist at the end of the 30 day grace period, the Authority is required to give HUD written notice of the default within 10 days after such grace period and monthly thereafter, unless waived by HUD, until such default has been cured or the Authority has filed an application for an initial claim payment.

Unless a written extension is granted by HUD, the Authority must file an application for initial claim payment (or, if appropriate, for partial claim payment) within 75 days from the date of default. Such claim may be made as early as the first day of the month following the month for which a payment was missed. Upon request of the Authority, HUD may extend, up to 180 days from the date of default, the deadline for filing a claim. In those cases where the Authority certifies that the mortgagor is in the process of transacting a bond refunding, refinancing the mortgage, or changing the ownership for the purpose of curing the default and bringing the mortgage current, HUD may extend the deadline for filing a claim beyond 180 days.

The initial claim amount is 100% of the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage note as of the date of default, plus interest at the mortgage note rate from the date of default to the date of initial claim payment (subject to curtailment as described below). HUD must make all claim payments in cash. The initial claim payment from HUD is equal to the initial claim amount, less any delinquent mortgage insurance premiums, late charges and interest assessment under the Regulations. The Regulations provide that proceeds of the initial claim payment must be used to retire any bonds or any other financing mechanisms securing the mortgage within 30 days of the initial claim payment, and that any excess funds resulting from such retirement or repayment shall be returned to HUD within 30 days of the retirement.

In determining the mortgage note interest component of the initial claim amount, if the Authority fails to meet any of the requirements of the Regulations concerning claim procedures within the specified time (including any granted extension of time), HUD shall curtail the accrual of mortgage note interest by the number of days by which the required action was late.

FHA insurance under the Risk-Sharing Program with respect to any mortgage loan may be terminated upon the occurrence of certain events, including the following: (i) the corresponding mortgage is paid in full; (ii) the Authority acquires the applicable project and notifies the FHA Commissioner that it will not file an insurance claim; (iii) a party other than the Authority acquires the applicable project at a foreclosure sale; (iv) the Authority notifies the FHA Commissioner of a voluntary termination; (v) the Authority or its successors commit fraud or make a material misrepresentation to the FHA Commissioner with respect to certain information; (vi) the receipt by the FHA Commissioner of an application for final claims settlement by the Authority; or (vii) the Authority acquires the applicable development and fails to make an initial claim.

Federal Financing Bank Financing

As of February 2016, all necessary parties including the Authority had executed (a) an agreement with HUD entitled "Risk-Sharing Agreement (Federal Financing Bank Financing)" which is supplemental to the Risk Sharing Agreement, (b) an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank, a body corporate and instrumentality of the United States of America (the "FFB") entitled "Master Purchase and Sale Agreement," and (c) an agreement with both the FFB and U.S. Bank National Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (the "Custodian") entitled "Master Escrow and Custody Agreement." As a result of the foregoing agreements, the Authority will have the option of FFB financing for multi-family mortgage loans that are insured under the Risk-Sharing Program, although the agreements constitute neither pre-approval of any such multi-family mortgage loans nor a guarantee of any particular amount of financing. For each multi-family mortgage loan to be financed by the FFB, the Authority will sell to the FFB a certificate representing a participation interest in such multi-family mortgage loan consisting of all principal payments due thereon and all interest payments due thereon but only at a pass-through interest rate to FFB which will be less than the mortgage loan interest rate. Under these agreements, the Authority will retain responsibility for originating, closing and servicing the multi-family mortgage loans underlying the certificates sold to the FFB. As servicer, the Authority will deduct a servicing fee and the mortgage insurance premium before remitting the balance of each mortgage payment to the Custodian. The Custodian will fund any required accounts and pay the amounts due the FFB and the Custodian, and then pay any amount remaining to the Authority.

Section 8 Programs

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 amended Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to establish a federal assistance program which was a source of federal housing assistance for developments of the type which the Authority financed under its multi-family program.

HUD issued special regulations for HFAs such as the Authority. With respect to developments to be permanently financed by the Authority without federal mortgage insurance, the Section 8 regulations gave the Authority a high degree of program responsibility – e.g., selection of the developer (either by advertising or negotiation), approval of design and construction quality, site selection, economic feasibility and marketability. The description of the Section 8 program below in

general relates to the long-term subsidy contracts originally entered into in connection with these developments. See “Renewal Contracts” below for a discussion of certain differences applicable to more recent Section 8 subsidy contracts.

Subsidy Contracts

Under Section 8, three principal contracts were executed. First, the HFA entered into an “Agreement to Enter Into Housing Assistance Payments Contract” with the mortgagor of the development to be constructed. This agreement (“Agreement to Enter”) was approved by HUD and, subject to certain conditions, committed the mortgagor and the HFA upon completion and acceptance of the development to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (“Payments Contract”) providing for the payment of the subsidy to or for the account of the mortgagor by the HFA.

At the same time that the Agreement to Enter was executed, the HFA and HUD executed an Annual Contributions Contract (“ACC”), which provides for the payment to the HFA by HUD of the subsidy to be paid by the HFA to the owner of the development pursuant to the terms of the Payments Contract. The subsidy contracts for mortgage loans other than FHA insured mortgage loans generally have original terms of 30 or 40 years. The subsidy contracts for FHA mortgage loans have original terms of 15, 20 or 30 years. See “Federal Programs and Requirements” in “The Multi-Family Program” for certain information regarding the expiration of such subsidy contracts. See “Renewal Contracts” below.

Initial Amount of Subsidy

Section 8 subsidies received by the HFA are based upon the “Contract Rent” applicable to specified dwelling units. The Contract Rent was initially based on the “fair market rent” for the dwelling unit, which is determined by HUD periodically with respect to each locality. Contract Rent was permitted to be initially established at an amount up to 120% of the fair market rent. Contract Rent over 100% of the fair market rent required HUD approval upon a showing of special circumstances.

The amount of the subsidy actually payable to the Authority for the account of the mortgagor is the Contract Rent less the payment made to the mortgagor by the tenant. The proportion of the Contract Rent paid by HUD and that paid by tenants will vary from month to month depending upon tenant income. The method of computation of the tenant’s payment is determined by HUD regulation and is subject to change. Subject to certain exceptions for the elderly, disabled, and low-income wage earners, each tenant is required to pay a minimum rent of \$25 per month.

The maximum amount of money available annually for subsidy payments under an ACC was established at an amount equal to the annual initial Contract Rents for assisted units in the development. If the amount actually disbursed under the ACC in any given year was less than the total available amount, the excess (initially an amount approximately equal to the portion of the contract rents payable by the tenants) was set aside by HUD in an account for the particular development so as to be available for future years to fund increases in contract rents for the development to the extent they exceed the amount otherwise available under the ACC (see “Funding of Increase in Subsidy” below).

Tenants Eligible for Housing Assistance Payments

A tenant eligible for housing assistance payments (“Eligible Tenant”) is a family, including an elderly, disabled or displaced person, whose income, as determined in accordance with the Section 8 regulations, does not exceed income limits promulgated by HUD for the area and who meets certain other conditions specified in the regulations. The Section 8 income limit is, in general, 80% of median income for the area, as determined by HUD. However, under the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981, no more than 25% of the Section 8 units which as of October 1, 1981, were subject to Payments Contracts and available for occupancy may be occupied by persons or families with incomes above 50% of the median. In addition, no more than 5% of the Section 8 units which were subject to a Payments Contract or were available for occupancy subsequent to October 1, 1981, may be leased to persons or families with incomes in excess of 50% of the median. The criteria for tenant eligibility are determined by HUD regulations and are subject to change.

Limitation on Subsidy – Vacancies

Generally, the Section 8 subsidy is payable in respect to the dwelling unit only when it is occupied by an Eligible Tenant. However, the law and the regulations provide for payment of the subsidy under certain limited circumstances when the dwelling unit is not occupied. In such situations, eighty percent of the Contract Rent is payable during a period of not more than sixty days, subject to compliance by the mortgagor with certain conditions relating primarily to a diligent effort to rent the subsidized unit.

The subsidy payments for vacant units can, under certain conditions, continue for an additional twelve months after the sixty day vacancy period described above. The amount of these subsidy payments is equal to that portion of the vacant units’ Contract Rents allocable to the debt service on the permanent financing. However, the development must be operating at a deficit, and the amount of the payments cannot exceed that portion of the deficit attributable to the vacant units. HUD may deny the application for these additional subsidy payments for vacant units if it determines that there is not a reasonable prospect that the development can achieve financial soundness within a reasonable time. Furthermore, a mortgagor is entitled to these payments only if it has taken and continues to take all feasible action to rent the units, has not rejected any eligible applicant without good cause, and has provided the Authority with the requisite notification of vacancy. Finally, the vacant units must provide safe, decent and sanitary housing.

Adjustments of Contract Rents

The statute and applicable regulations contain various provisions for review and readjustment of the Contract Rent. Provision is made in the regulations for HUD to determine an Annual Adjustment Factor at least annually and to publish such factors in the Federal Register. HUD currently determines the Annual Adjustment Factor based on a formula using rent and utility data from the Consumer Price Index. The Annual Adjustment Factor is applied to the then existing Contract Rents. Current law requires that the Annual Adjustment Factor be reduced by one percentage point for those units in which there was no tenant turnover during the previous year and that, in establishing Annual Adjustment Factors, HUD take into account the fact that debt service is a fixed expense.

Upon request from the owner on each anniversary date of the Payments Contract, Contract Rents will be adjusted in accordance with the Annual Adjustment Factor. In addition, provision is made in the regulations for special additional adjustments in the Contract Rents to reflect increases in actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the subsidized units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates or similar costs, to the extent that such general increases are not adequately compensated for by the Annual Adjustments. Current law prohibits any reduction in Contract Rents in effect on or after April 15, 1987 unless the Section 8 assisted development has been refinanced in a manner that reduces the debt payments of the owner of such development.

The Section 8 law and regulations require that rent adjustments shall not result in material differences between the Contract Rents and rents for comparable unassisted units, except to the extent that the differences existed at the time of execution of the Payments Contract (the difference between Contract Rents and rents for comparable units at the time of execution of the Payments Contract being referred to herein as the "Initial Difference"). Current law requires that Annual Adjustment Factor rent increases be denied to those Section 8 developments with rents above the applicable fair market rents established by HUD, unless the mortgagor demonstrates that the adjusted rent would not exceed rents for comparable unassisted units plus the Initial Difference.

Proposals have been discussed (and, in some instances, legislation has been introduced or statements made that legislation will be introduced) by HUD and by members of Congress which, if enacted into law, promulgated as HUD regulations or adopted as official enforceable policies of HUD, would affect many HUD programs, including the Section 8 Program. One such proposal made by HUD would have deleted the above described provision in current law that prohibits any reduction in Contract Rents in effect on or after April 15, 1987. Among the effects of such proposals could be a reduction in the Contract Rents or in the Annual Adjustments thereof for Section 8 assisted projects. Any such reduction in Contract Rents or Annual Adjustments could adversely affect the financial feasibility of certain of the Section 8 developments and the adequacy of rental income to pay principal and interest on the mortgage loans financing such developments. There can be no assurance that these proposals or legislation will or will not be enacted into law, promulgated as HUD regulations or adopted as official enforceable policies of HUD. At this time, the Authority cannot predict the terms of any proposals which may be enacted or implemented or the effect that any such proposals, if enacted or implemented, would have on the ability of the Section 8 developments to make timely payments of principal and interest on the mortgage loans and, in turn, on the ability of the Authority to make timely payments of interest and principal on the Authority's bonds. The enactment or implementation of such proposals may adversely affect the rating on the bonds financing the affected developments and the market price of such bonds. The Authority has not covenanted, and is not obligated under the bond resolutions pursuant to which the Authority has issued bonds to finance multifamily programs to take any action to maintain the ratings or market price of such bonds or, except as set forth in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement applicable to such bonds, to notify bond owners of any withdrawal or revision of the ratings of such bonds or any actions which would affect the ratings or market price of such bonds.

See "Renewal Contracts" below for information concerning recent cuts to federal appropriations for Renewal Contracts (defined below).

Funding of Increases in Subsidy

Funds for the payment of increased subsidies resulting from the adjustment in the Contract Rents described above are obtained in two ways. Provision is made in the law for the payment by HUD into a special reserve account held by HUD in respect of each subsidized development of the amount by which the Contract Rents in effect from time to time exceed the actual subsidy paid by HUD (this amount is initially the approximate equivalent of the amount of rent paid by the tenants). The amount of increases in the subsidy payable by reason of increases in the Contract Rent are drawn from this fund. The regulations provide that when the HUD-approved estimate of required annual contributions exceeds the maximum ACC commitment then in effect and would cause the amount in such fund to be less than 40 percent of the maximum ACC commitment, HUD shall take such additional steps as authorized by subdivision (c)(6) (currently designated subdivision (c)(5)) of Section 8 (quoted below) to obtain funds to bring the amount in the account to the 40 percent level. Such subdivision of Section 8 provides:

"The Secretary [of HUD] shall take such steps as may be necessary, including the making of contracts for assistance payments in amounts in excess of the amounts required at the time of the initial renting of dwelling units, the reservation of annual contributions authority for the purpose of amending housing assistance contracts, or the allocation of a portion of new authorizations for the purpose of amending housing assistance contracts, to assure that assistance payments are increased on a timely basis to cover increases in maximum monthly rents or decreases in family incomes."

It has been the practice of HUD that, when the amount in any such fund has fallen below the 40% level, HUD has not immediately replenished such fund to the 40% level but has obtained budget authority from the Congress to meet its obligation under the Payments Contract.

Payment of Subsidy

The regulations provide that in the event of foreclosure, assignment or sale to the HFA in lieu of foreclosure, or in the event of an assignment or sale agreed to by the HFA and approved by HUD (which approval shall not be unreasonably delayed or withheld), subsidy payments will continue in accordance with the Payments Contract.

Payment of the subsidy is paid into a special account maintained by the Authority for the receipt of Section 8 payments. The Authority disburses such subsidy payments by applying a portion thereof to the amount of the current payment due from the mortgagor on the mortgage loan (including the required replacement reserve and tax and insurance escrow payments), with the balance, if any, being paid directly to the mortgagor. If the multi-family development is then financed by Rental Housing Bonds, such payment on the mortgage is deposited into the revenue fund under the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution.

Compliance with Subsidy Contracts

The Agreement to Enter, the ACC and the Payments Contract all contain numerous agreements on the part of the Authority and the mortgagor including maintenance of the development as decent, safe and sanitary housing and compliance with a number of requirements typical of federal contracts (such as those relating to nondiscrimination, equal employment opportunity, relocation, pollution control and labor standards) as to which noncompliance by either the Authority or the mortgagor, or both, might endanger the payment of the federal subsidy. Reference is made to the complete text of these agreements which are available for inspection at the offices of the Authority. Default by a mortgagor in the performance of its obligations under the Payments Contract is an event of default under the terms of its mortgage loan from the Authority which would permit foreclosure by the Authority.

From time to time HUD may issue interpretive or policy notices providing guidance on compliance with the regulations and Payments Contracts which the Authority and mortgagor also must comply with. These interpretations or policies may have the effect of increasing the Authority's risk on the mortgage loans. For example, on August 3, 2012, HUD issued Notice H-2012-14 which requires the use of funds in residual receipts accounts (accounts that hold excess rental and other income of the developments after payment of operating expenses, debt service, and permitted distributions to the mortgagors) for certain developments, to the extent such funds exceed a specified amount, to offset payments of subsidy otherwise payable under those Payments Contracts. The Authority's risk is affected because the funds so used are security for, and would have otherwise been available for debt service on, the Authority's mortgage loans financing those developments. The developments affected by Notice H-2012-14 are generally developments financed under HUD regulations that became effective in 1980. While the original Authority mortgage loans should mature prior to the end of 2017 and are not expected to be at risk of any significant loss to the Authority, certain of these developments are financed by new Authority mortgage loans that mature at later dates and will be possibly affected by Notice H-2012-14. (See "Federal Programs and Requirements" in "The Multi-Family Program.") Notice H-2012-14 is effective until amended, revoked or superseded.

Administration of Subsidy for Certain FHA Mortgage Loans

On some of the FHA mortgage loans, the Authority will not administer the Section 8 subsidy in the manner described above. Any failure to make full and timely payment on such mortgage loans shall, subject to and in accordance with the conditions described above under "FHA Insurance Program," provide a basis for a claim for payment of FHA mortgage insurance benefits.

Renewal Contracts

In certain cases, upon expiration of the long-term Payments Contract originally entered into with respect to a development, the mortgagor of the development and a Section 8 contract administrator designated by HUD has entered into, or may enter into, a new Payments Contract for an additional term, pursuant to the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997, Title V of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998, Pub. L 105-65, as amended (a "Renewal Contract"). (See "Federal Programs and Requirements" in "The Multi-Family Program" for certain information regarding the expiration of the original Payments Contracts and also for a discussion of how the Authority underwrites new mortgage loans for existing developments with Renewal Contracts or expiring original Payments Contracts to the lesser of the Section 8 contract rents or the estimated market rents.)

Although Renewal Contracts may have contract terms that are relatively long, upon initial execution of Renewal Contracts and each year thereafter Congress has appropriated, and HUD has obligated, generally only an amount estimated to be sufficient to fund one year (or less) of the contract term, and HUD's obligation with respect to the remainder of the term is subject to Congressional appropriations. Absent such appropriations, there is no assurance that funds will be available under these contracts. The provisions described above under "Funding of Increases in Subsidy" do not apply to Renewal Contracts. The appropriations for Renewal Contracts were affected adversely during the 2013 federal fiscal year by the federal spending

cuts known as the sequester and no assurance can be given as to the levels of annual appropriations that will be available for funding Renewal Contracts in the future.

Renewal Contracts do not provide for adjustment of contract rents based on Annual Adjustments as described under “Adjustments of Contract Rents” above. Renewal Contracts with terms longer than one year provide for annual adjustment of contract rents based on an Operating Cost Adjustment Factor (or with respect to certain Renewal Contracts, if requested by the owner and agreed to by HUD or its designated contract administrator, based on the development’s budget). The Operating Cost Adjustment Factor is intended to reflect increases in the cost of operating comparable rental properties, which may or may not correspond to circumstances affecting a particular development. No assurance can be given that HUD or its designated contract administrator will approve a request for a budget-based adjustment of contract rents.

Certain Renewal Contracts with terms longer than five years provide that HUD’s designated contract administrator shall, at the expiration of each five-year portion of the contract term, adjust contract rents so as to equal comparable market rents determined on the basis of a market study prepared in accordance with HUD requirements. Certain of such Renewal Contracts also provide that HUD may, at its discretion, require or permit its designated contract administrator to make such market comparability adjustments one additional time within each such five-year period. Such market comparability adjustments may raise or lower contract rents. Certain Renewal Contracts for developments that received initial contract rents calculated on the basis of an operating budget provide that HUD may adjust contract rents downward, subject to certain limits calculated on the basis of market rents, in the event that the development during the term of the contract receives additional government assistance that was not anticipated when initial contract rents were determined. The statutory provision prohibiting adjustments that would lower contract rents, explained above, does not apply to Renewal Contracts.

The Authority does not act as HUD’s designated contract administrator for Renewal Contracts and, with respect to such contracts, does not receive and disburse subsidy payments as described in the second paragraph under “Payment of Subsidy” above. Instead, HUD’s designated contract administrator disburses the subsidy payment to the mortgagor, who is responsible for remitting loan payments and escrow deposits.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The Authority has financed and expects to continue to finance developments which are to receive low income housing tax credits. The Code provides for credits to owners of residential rental projects containing low income units, provided certain occupancy and use of loan proceeds requirements are met. The credits are taken annually for a term of ten years, beginning with the tax year in which the project is placed in service or, at the owner’s election, the next tax year.

Twenty percent or more of the units in an eligible project must be occupied by tenants whose incomes are 50% or less of the area median gross income, as adjusted for family size, or 40% or more of the units in the project must be occupied by tenants whose incomes are 60% or less of such area median gross income, as so adjusted. Each building in the project must comply with these income restrictions within 12 months of the date placed in service. The owner may designate more than 20% or 40%, as the case may be, of the units in the project as low-income units.

The gross rent (including an allowance for any utilities paid directly by the tenant) charged to a tenant in a low income unit may not exceed 30% of the maximum qualifying income.

In the event that the income of a family occupying a low income unit exceeds the maximum qualifying income by more than 40% or in the event that a low income unit becomes vacant, such low income unit shall continue to qualify if no other vacant units of comparable or smaller size are rented to non-qualifying families.

The project must comply with the income and rent limitations for a period of 15 years in the case of credits allocated prior to or during 1989, or 30 years, in the case of credits allocated after 1989. Failure to comply results in a recapture of a portion of the credits.

Section 236 Interest Reduction Payments Program and Section 236(f)(2) Rental Assistance Program

Pursuant to Section 236 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, HUD, the Authority and the mortgagor enter into an agreement for interest reduction payments. HUD makes monthly payments with respect to the subsidized dwelling units in such development directly to the Authority on behalf of the mortgagor. The amount of the monthly HUD payment for any such development will equal the difference between (a) the monthly payment for principal, if any, interest and the Authority’s fees and charges which the mortgagor is obligated to pay and (b) the monthly payment for principal, if any, and interest which the mortgagor would be required to pay if the mortgage loan were to bear interest at the rate of 1% per annum. The mortgagor makes monthly payments to the Authority for the balance.

The agreements contain several covenants of the mortgagor, including among other things that (1) the mortgagor has established, “basic rents” computed assuming a mortgage loan interest rate of 1% per annum and “fair market rents” (unsubsidized) for each subsidized dwelling unit, (2) the rent for each subsidized dwelling unit, including all utilities except telephone, will be equal to 30% of the tenant’s adjusted income or the basic rent, whichever is greater, up to a maximum of the fair market rent, (3) the mortgagor will limit admission to subsidized dwelling units to families whose incomes do not exceed the lower of the income limits prescribed by HUD or the Authority, and (4) the mortgagor shall remit to HUD the amount

("Excess Income Payment") by which the total rents collected on all subsidized dwelling units exceeds the sum of the basic rents for all such units. Under the Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizens and Families into the 21st Century Act, Title V of Pub. L. 106-74, enacted October 20, 1999 (the "1999 Act"), the rent chargeable to the tenant is also limited by the rent for a comparable unassisted unit in the market area. The Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, II, Pub. L. 104-134, enacted April 26, 1996, provides that Excess Income Payments must be remitted to HUD on a unit-by-unit basis, thus precluding the ability of mortgagors to use such Excess Income Payments to offset collection losses and potentially reducing the income available to the projects. The 1999 Act provides that mortgagors may retain some or all of such Excess Income Payments if authorized by HUD. The Authority covenants in the agreements that it will not agree to the forbearance or deferment of any payment due under the mortgage loan without HUD's approval. HUD may, at its discretion, terminate payments under the agreement upon default by the mortgagor or the Authority under any provision of the agreement. If payments are terminated by HUD, such payments may be reinstated by HUD on such conditions as it may prescribe. The rights and obligations under the agreement are not assignable by the Authority or by the Mortgagor without the approval of HUD.

Certain developments which are subject to Section 236 interest reduction payments are also subject to rental assistance payments under Section 236(f)(2) of the National Housing Act, as amended. Payments under this program are paid by HUD directly to the mortgagor on behalf of eligible tenants occupying assisted dwelling units. To be eligible for rental assistance payments, a tenant must have an income not in excess of 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD. The payments for each assisted unit are generally in an amount equal to the difference between the "basic rent" approved by HUD for the unit and 30% of the eligible tenant's adjusted income (as defined by HUD). Such payments to the mortgagor in effect represent rental income and do not reduce or otherwise affect the amounts the mortgagor must pay to the Authority under the mortgage loan.

The maximum amount of rental assistance payments for any Section 236 development is originally established by HUD and set forth in the subsidy agreement between HUD and the Authority. In order to provide sufficient rental income to pay debt service and expenses of the development, an increase in this maximum amount may become necessary if rents are increased or if the amount of rent payable by the tenants decreases due to an overall reduction in the tenants' incomes. HUD will increase the maximum amount of rental assistance payments by an amount equal to 100% of the needed increase.

The 1999 Act authorized a program (referred to as the Section 236 "decoupling" program) pursuant to which mortgagors of developments subject to Section 236 interest reduction payments with FHA-insured mortgage loans may refinance such loans, if the loans are otherwise eligible for prepayment, with new mortgage loans (such as Authority mortgage loans) while retaining the interest reduction payments. In order to participate in the decoupling program, the mortgagor must agree to enforce the income and rent restrictions applicable to the development for a period extending five years beyond the term of assistance under the new agreement for interest reduction payments.

See "Federal Programs and Requirements" in "The Multi-Family Program" for certain information regarding the expiration of developments' agreements for interest reduction payments.

Rental Assistance Demonstration

HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration ("RAD") program is less than two years old and HUD describes it as an opportunity to test the conversion of public housing and other HUD-assisted properties to long-term, project-based Section 8 rental assistance to achieve certain goals, including the preservation and improvement of these properties through enabling access by public housing agencies and owners to private debt and equity to address immediate and long-term capital needs. The RAD program allows projects currently funded under HUD's public housing program, rent supplement program, rental assistance payment program, or mod rehab program to convert their assistance to long-term, project-based Section 8 rental assistance contracts, either project based vouchers or project-based rental assistance. Under the RAD program, HUD requires certain restrictions be imposed upon the developments which cannot be subordinated to any lien securing financing the Authority may provide to such developments. All of the subsidies provided under the RAD program will be subject to annual appropriations by the federal government.

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DESCRIPTION AND PROCEDURES OF DTC

The information in this Appendix concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the Authority believes to be reliable, but the Authority takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Offered Bonds. The Offered Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Offered Bonds certificate will be issued, reflecting each maturity of each series (or subseries) of the Offered Bonds and the aggregate principal amount of each such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds securities that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Offered Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Offered Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Offered Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Offered Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Offered Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Offered Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Offered Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Offered Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Offered Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Offered Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of the Offered Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Offered Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Offered Bonds documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Offered Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Offered Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Offered Bonds of a series (or subseries) and a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such Offered Bonds of the series (or subseries) and same maturity to be redeemed. However, a different procedure for partial redemptions may have been established for some or all of the Offered Bonds. See "Description of the Offered Bonds—Selection of Bonds for Redemption."

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Offered Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Authority as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Offered Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments, including such payments upon redemption, on the Offered Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Authority or the

Trustee, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee, or the Authority, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption, principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Authority or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Offered Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Authority or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Offered Bonds certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Authority may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Offered Bonds certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

SUMMARY OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

Certain provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, as amended, between the Authority and the Trustee (the “Continuing Disclosure Agreement”) not previously discussed in this Official Statement are summarized below. This summary does not purport to be complete or definitive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full terms of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. This summary does not apply to Subject Bonds issued prior to December 1, 2010.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement between the Authority and the Trustee was executed and delivered for the benefit of the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the Subject Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with SEC Rule 15c2-12(b)(5). The Offered Bonds are to be Subject Bonds.

Certain Definitions

Defined terms used in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement and not otherwise defined therein have the meanings set forth in the Resolution.

“Annual Financial Information” means the information to be provided by the Authority described under the caption “Content of Annual Financial Information.”

“Beneficial Owner” means a beneficial owner of Subject Bonds as determined pursuant to the Rule.

“Bonds” means, at any time, all of the Authority’s then Outstanding Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, collectively.

“Fiscal Year” means that period established by the Authority with respect to which its, as applicable, Audited Financial Statements or Unaudited Financial Statements are prepared. As of the date of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Authority’s Fiscal Year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the next calendar year.

“Holders” means the registered owners of the Subject Bonds.

“MSRB” means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

“Obligated Person” means any person, including the Authority, who is either generally or through an enterprise, fund or account of such person committed by contract or other arrangement to support payment of all or part of the obligations on any Subject Bonds to be sold in an offering (other than providers of municipal bond insurance, letters of credit, or other liquidity facilities). The term “Obligated Person” shall not include the mortgagor of any Mortgage Loan.

“Participating Underwriters” means the respective underwriters in connection with the offering of a series of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds which are Subject Bonds.

“Rule” means the applicable provisions of Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as in effect on the date of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, including any official interpretations thereof.

“SEC” means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Subject Bonds” means those Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds which are expressly made subject to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement in the Authority documents related to the issuance of such Bonds.

Provision of Annual Financial Information

The Authority will, not later than 180 days after the end of the Authority’s Fiscal Year, provide to the MSRB the Annual Financial Information.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement requires the Authority to provide, in a timely manner, notice to the MSRB of any failure by the Authority to provide Annual Financial Information to the MSRB on or before the date described in the first paragraph under this heading and also of any change in the Authority’s fiscal year.

Content of Annual Financial Information

The Authority’s Annual Financial Information shall contain or include by reference information of the following type:

(a) the audited financial statements, if available, or unaudited financial statements of the Authority for the Fiscal Year ended on the previous June 30, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, applied on a consistent basis; provided, however, that the Authority may from time to time, in order to comply with federal or state legal requirements, modify the basis upon which its financial statements are prepared;

(b) the balance of the Debt Service Reserve Fund, valued in accordance with the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds Resolution;

(c) the amount of General Fund assets made or expected to be made available to originate mortgage loans with yields which are, at the time such loans are originated, substantially less than the yields of U.S. government or agency securities of similar maturity;

(d) the amount outstanding under the Authority's \$38 million (original amount) line of credit to the Commonwealth's Virginia Housing Partnership Revolving Fund, if such line of credit is in effect during the applicable Fiscal Year;

(e) the delinquency status of Mortgage Loans and mortgage loans originated under the Authority's other single family resolution programs ("Other Mortgage Loans"), the outstanding balance of all Mortgage Loans and Other Mortgage Loans, the outstanding balance of delinquent Mortgage Loans and Other Mortgage Loans, the percentage of delinquent Mortgage Loans and Other Mortgage Loans, the outstanding balance of Mortgage Loans and Other Mortgage Loans in foreclosure, and the percentage of Mortgage Loans and Other Mortgage Loans in foreclosure;

(f) the amount of any allowance for loan losses;

(g) the original principal amounts, outstanding principal amounts, and effective interest rates (if fixed to maturity) on the outstanding general obligation notes and bonds of the Authority;

(h) the percentage of outstanding principal balance of Mortgage Loans, by primary insurance provider; and

(i) the percentage of the Authority's single family mortgage loan portfolio serviced by the Authority, overall and newly originated, and the remaining percentage of such portfolio serviced by its principal external servicers.

If the Authority's Annual Financial Information does not include its audited financial statements, when and if such audited financial statements become available the Authority shall provide them to the MSRB.

Any of the items (b) through (i) above will not be provided separately if included in the Authority's financial statements. In addition, any or all of the items listed above may be included by specific reference to documents, previously either (i) provided to the MSRB, or (ii) filed with the SEC (if such document is a final official statement within the meaning of the Rule, it must also be available from the MSRB). Annual Financial Information may be provided in one document or multiple documents, and at one time or in part from time to time.

In addition to items (a) through (i) above, the Authority's Annual Financial Information shall include information regarding amendments to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement as described below in the last two paragraphs under the heading "Amendment of Continuing Disclosure Agreement."

Reporting of Significant Events

The Authority will give notice, in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of an event, to the MSRB of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Subject Bonds:

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of any Subject Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status (if applicable) of any Subject Bonds;
- (vii) modifications to rights of Holders, if material;
- (viii) Subject Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (ix) defeasances;
- (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Subject Bonds, if material;
- (xi) rating changes;

- (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Obligated Person;
- (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an Obligated Person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Obligated Person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and
- (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Obligated Person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Obligated Person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Obligated Person.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless the Rule requires otherwise, notice of the events described in items (viii) and (ix) need not be given any earlier than, if applicable, the date notice is required to be given to Holders of applicable Subject Bonds pursuant to the Resolution or the Authority's documents authorizing the issuance of such Subject Bonds.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement requires the Trustee to promptly give notice to the Authority whenever, in the course of performing its duties as Trustee under the Resolution, the Trustee identifies a Listed Event; provided, however, that the failure of the Trustee so to advise the Authority shall not constitute a breach by the Trustee of any of its duties and responsibilities under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement and the Resolution.

Amendment of Continuing Disclosure Agreement

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement may be amended by written agreement of the Authority and the Trustee, and any provision of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement may be waived, without the consent of the Holders or Beneficial Owners (except to the extent required as described in clause 4 (ii) below), if all of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the Authority determines that such amendment or waiver is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal (including regulatory) requirements, a change in law (including rules or regulations) or in interpretations thereof, or a change in the identity, nature or status of the Authority or the type of business conducted thereby or is made to facilitate compliance with the Rule and any future amendments to the Rule, (2) the Continuing Disclosure Agreement as so amended or waived would have complied with the requirements of the Rule as of the date of each primary offering of Subject Bonds affected by the amendment or waiver, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances, (3) the Authority shall have delivered to the Trustee an opinion of legal counsel expert in federal securities laws ("Securities Counsel"), addressed to the Authority and the Trustee, to the same effect as set forth in clause (2) above, (4) either (i) a party unaffiliated with the Authority (such as the Trustee or bond counsel) acceptable to the Authority and the Trustee has determined that the amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of the Beneficial Owners, or (ii) the Holders consent to the amendment or waiver of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement pursuant to the same procedures as are required for amendments to the Resolution with consent of Holders; and (5) the Authority shall have delivered copies of such amendment or waiver to the MSRB.

In addition to the foregoing, the Authority and the Trustee may amend the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, and any provision of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement may be waived, if the Trustee shall have received an opinion of Securities Counsel, addressed to the Authority and the Trustee, to the effect that the adoption and the terms of such amendment or waiver would not, in and of themselves, cause the undertakings in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement to violate the Rule, taking into account any subsequent change in or official interpretation of the Rule.

To the extent any amendment to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement results in a change in the type of financial information or operating data provided pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the first Annual Financial Information provided thereafter shall include a narrative explanation of the reasons for the amendment and the impact of the change.

If an amendment is made to the basis on which financial statements are prepared, the Annual Financial Information for the year in which the change is made shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles. Such comparison shall include a qualitative and, to the extent reasonably feasible, quantitative discussion of the differences in the accounting principles and the impact of the change in the accounting principles on the presentation of the financial information.

Enforcement

The obligation of the Authority to comply with the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement are enforceable (i) in the case of enforcement of obligations to provide financial statements, financial information, operating data and notices,

by any Beneficial Owner of Outstanding Subject Bonds, or by the Trustee on behalf of the Holders of Outstanding Subject Bonds, or (ii), in the case of challenges to the adequacy of the financial statements, financial information and operating data so provided, by the Trustee on behalf of the Holders of Outstanding Subject Bonds or by any Beneficial Owner; provided, however, that a Beneficial Owner may not take any enforcement action pursuant to clause (ii) without the consent of the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Subject Bonds at the time Outstanding; provided, further, that the Trustee shall not be required to take any enforcement action except at the direction of the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Subject Bonds at the time Outstanding who shall have provided the Trustee with adequate security and indemnity. The Holders', the Beneficial Owners' and the Trustee's right to enforce the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement are limited to a right, by action in mandamus or for specific performance, to compel performance of the Authority's obligations under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. Any failure by the Authority or the Trustee to perform in accordance with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement will not constitute a default or any Event of Default under the Resolution, and the rights and remedies provided by the Resolution upon the occurrence of a default or an Event of Default will not apply to any such failure.

Termination

The Authority's and the Trustee's obligations under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement with respect to the Subject Bonds terminate upon legal defeasance pursuant to the Resolution, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Subject Bonds.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement, or any provision thereof, shall be null and void in the event that the Authority (1) delivers to the Trustee an opinion of Securities Counsel, addressed to the Authority and the Trustee, to the effect that those portions of the Rule which require the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, or any of such provisions, do not or no longer apply to the Subject Bonds, whether because such portions of the Rule are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise, as shall be specified in such opinion, and (2) delivers notice to such effect to the MSRB.

Manner of Reporting

All notices and filings required to be made to the MSRB hereunder shall be made in the manner prescribed by the MSRB.

Governing Law

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement must be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, and any suits and actions arising out of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement must be instituted in a court of competent jurisdiction in the Commonwealth, provided that, to the extent the Continuing Disclosure Agreement addresses matters of federal securities law, including the Rule, the Continuing Disclosure Agreement must be construed in accordance with such federal securities laws and the official interpretation thereof.

**Projected Class Factors of the Offered Bonds at Various Percentages of CPR
Prepayment Model and Projected Weighted Average Lives ("WAL")***

Date	0% CPR	3% CPR	6% CPR	9% CPR	12% CPR	15% CPR	18% CPR	24% CPR	30% CPR	36% CPR	48% CPR
June 2017	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
June 2018	0.972	0.943	0.914	0.884	0.855	0.826	0.797	0.739	0.680	0.622	0.505
June 2019	0.942	0.886	0.832	0.780	0.730	0.681	0.633	0.544	0.462	0.386	0.255
June 2020	0.911	0.831	0.756	0.686	0.621	0.559	0.502	0.400	0.312	0.239	0.128
June 2021	0.877	0.777	0.685	0.602	0.526	0.458	0.397	0.293	0.211	0.147	0.064
June 2022	0.842	0.723	0.618	0.526	0.445	0.374	0.312	0.214	0.142	0.090	0.032
June 2023	0.805	0.671	0.556	0.457	0.374	0.304	0.245	0.155	0.095	0.055	0.016
June 2024	0.766	0.619	0.497	0.396	0.313	0.246	0.191	0.112	0.063	0.034	0.008
June 2025	0.725	0.568	0.442	0.341	0.261	0.197	0.148	0.081	0.042	0.020	0.004
June 2026	0.681	0.518	0.390	0.291	0.215	0.158	0.114	0.058	0.027	0.012	0.002
June 2027	0.634	0.468	0.342	0.247	0.177	0.125	0.087	0.041	0.018	0.007	0.001
June 2028	0.585	0.419	0.296	0.207	0.143	0.098	0.066	0.029	0.012	0.004	0.000
June 2029	0.534	0.370	0.254	0.172	0.115	0.076	0.049	0.020	0.007	0.003	0.000
June 2030	0.479	0.322	0.214	0.141	0.091	0.058	0.036	0.014	0.005	0.001	0.000
June 2031	0.421	0.275	0.177	0.112	0.070	0.043	0.026	0.009	0.003	0.001	0.000
June 2032	0.360	0.228	0.142	0.087	0.053	0.031	0.018	0.006	0.002	0.000	0.000
June 2033	0.295	0.181	0.110	0.065	0.038	0.022	0.012	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000
June 2034	0.228	0.136	0.080	0.046	0.026	0.014	0.008	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000
June 2035	0.162	0.094	0.053	0.030	0.016	0.009	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2036	0.099	0.056	0.031	0.017	0.009	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2037	0.045	0.024	0.013	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2038	0.011	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2039	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Projected Weighted Average Life (years)	11.9	9.7	8.0	6.7	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.5

* Subject to change

PROJECTED APPROXIMATE CLASS FACTORS AND CERTAIN LOAN STATISTICS ON ALLOCATED MORTGAGE LOANS

**Projected Class Factors of the Offered Bonds at Various Percentages of PSA
Prepayment Model and Projected Weighted Average Lives ("WAL")***

Date	0% PSA	50% PSA	100% PSA	150% PSA	200% PSA	250% PSA	300% PSA	400% PSA	500% PSA	600% PSA	800% PSA
June 2017	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
June 2018	0.972	0.943	0.914	0.884	0.855	0.826	0.797	0.739	0.680	0.622	0.505
June 2019	0.942	0.886	0.832	0.780	0.730	0.681	0.633	0.544	0.462	0.386	0.255
June 2020	0.911	0.831	0.756	0.686	0.621	0.559	0.502	0.400	0.312	0.239	0.128
June 2021	0.877	0.777	0.685	0.602	0.526	0.458	0.397	0.293	0.211	0.147	0.064
June 2022	0.842	0.723	0.618	0.526	0.445	0.374	0.312	0.214	0.142	0.090	0.032
June 2023	0.805	0.671	0.556	0.457	0.374	0.304	0.245	0.155	0.095	0.055	0.016
June 2024	0.766	0.619	0.497	0.396	0.313	0.246	0.191	0.112	0.063	0.034	0.008
June 2025	0.725	0.568	0.442	0.341	0.261	0.197	0.148	0.081	0.042	0.020	0.004
June 2026	0.681	0.518	0.390	0.291	0.215	0.158	0.114	0.058	0.027	0.012	0.002
June 2027	0.634	0.468	0.342	0.247	0.177	0.125	0.087	0.041	0.018	0.007	0.001
June 2028	0.585	0.419	0.296	0.207	0.143	0.098	0.066	0.029	0.012	0.004	0.000
June 2029	0.534	0.370	0.254	0.172	0.115	0.076	0.049	0.020	0.007	0.003	0.000
June 2030	0.479	0.322	0.214	0.141	0.091	0.058	0.036	0.014	0.005	0.001	0.000
June 2031	0.421	0.275	0.177	0.112	0.070	0.043	0.026	0.009	0.003	0.001	0.000
June 2032	0.360	0.228	0.142	0.087	0.053	0.031	0.018	0.006	0.002	0.000	0.000
June 2033	0.295	0.181	0.110	0.065	0.038	0.022	0.012	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000
June 2034	0.228	0.136	0.080	0.046	0.026	0.014	0.008	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000
June 2035	0.162	0.094	0.053	0.030	0.016	0.009	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2036	0.099	0.056	0.031	0.017	0.009	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2037	0.045	0.024	0.013	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2038	0.011	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2039	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
June 2040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Projected Weighted Average Life (years)	11.9	9.7	8.0	6.7	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.5

* Subject to change

**PROJECTED APPROXIMATE CLASS FACTORS AND
CERTAIN LOAN STATISTICS ON ALLOCATED MORTGAGE LOANS**

The Loan Statistics below are projected as of June 1, 2017, net of the payments due on that day (but do not reflect the effect of any full or partial prepayments received on or after the Cut-Off Date). Certain amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Loan Statistics Stratified by Current Outstanding Loan Balance

Current Outstanding Loan Balance	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
\$50,000 up to \$100,000	\$44,975,625	30.0%	607	\$91,401	5.484%	360	122	235	81.3%	687
\$100,000 up to \$150,000	60,819,545	40.5%	490	149,238	5.613%	360	113	243	83.3%	700
\$150,000 up to \$200,000	32,958,753	22.0%	195	202,435	5.600%	360	113	245	83.6%	715
\$200,000 up to \$250,000	7,925,962	5.3%	36	265,352	5.540%	360	115	242	83.0%	741
\$250,000 up to \$300,000	3,403,639	2.3%	13	315,198	5.541%	360	117	243	83.1%	742
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

Loan Statistics Stratified by Structure Type

Structure Type	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
Condominium	\$26,323,839	17.5%	208	\$153,901	5.530%	360	117	239	82.4%	734
Detached	96,856,800	64.5%	902	130,094	5.573%	360	116	241	82.7%	695
Manufactured	4,633,772	3.1%	57	98,870	5.550%	360	119	239	82.4%	666
PUD	5,527,095	3.7%	37	177,675	5.620%	360	111	247	84.1%	730
Townhouse	16,742,019	11.2%	137	147,196	5.566%	360	115	243	83.1%	701
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

Loan Statistics Stratified by Insurance Type

Insurance Type	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
FHA	\$69,821,575	46.5%	667	\$125,634	5.581%	360	113	245	83.5%	672
PMI	31,782,221	21.2%	240	160,068	5.647%	360	118	240	82.8%	731
RD	7,927,165	5.3%	88	109,365	5.486%	360	116	241	82.5%	709
Self Insured	33,850,881	22.6%	298	139,826	5.462%	360	119	235	81.4%	737
VA	6,701,682	4.5%	48	171,362	5.641%	360	121	234	81.6%	711
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

**PROJECTED APPROXIMATE CLASS FACTORS AND
CERTAIN LOAN STATISTICS ON ALLOCATED MORTGAGE LOANS**

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Loan Statistics Stratified by Coupon

Coupon	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
4.50%-4.74%	\$2,089,287	1.4%	26	\$100,528	4.625%	360	115	239	80.1%	660
4.75%-4.99%	3,280,664	2.2%	40	104,132	4.795%	360	125	232	79.0%	681
5.00%-5.24%	9,588,488	6.4%	101	119,169	5.060%	360	124	232	79.8%	682
5.25%-5.49%	20,663,205	13.8%	192	131,642	5.324%	360	116	240	82.0%	705
5.50%-5.74%	54,806,186	36.5%	479	138,017	5.572%	360	115	242	83.0%	699
5.75%-6.00%	59,655,693	39.7%	503	142,209	5.801%	360	115	242	83.5%	712
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

Loan Statistics Stratified by Age

Age (Months)	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
90-99	\$17,847,278	11.9%	164	\$125,639	5.503%	360	95	263	86.6%	678
100-109	33,921,652	22.6%	295	135,551	5.637%	360	106	251	84.9%	697
110-119	48,369,483	32.2%	378	153,980	5.612%	360	114	242	83.2%	719
120-129	29,951,684	20.0%	267	138,592	5.527%	360	124	232	81.0%	717
130-139	8,440,404	5.6%	83	128,216	5.544%	360	133	223	79.4%	690
140-149	5,824,293	3.9%	75	101,339	5.362%	360	146	213	76.6%	655
150-160	5,728,730	3.8%	79	97,328	5.398%	360	155	203	74.5%	674
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

Loan Statistics Stratified by Current Outstanding Loan Balance to Original Loan Balance

Current Loan Balance to Original Loan Balance	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
70% up to 75%	\$5,515,734	3.7%	74	101,164	5.185%	360	145	200	73.7%	704
75% up to 80%	\$21,051,701	14.0%	231	117,255	5.396%	360	133	217	77.8%	692
80% up to 85%	\$83,856,093	55.9%	690	146,521	5.590%	360	116	241	83.0%	713
85% up to 90%	\$39,659,996	26.4%	346	133,122	5.650%	360	101	258	86.1%	686
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

**PROJECTED APPROXIMATE CLASS FACTORS AND
CERTAIN LOAN STATISTICS ON ALLOCATED MORTGAGE LOANS**

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Jurisdiction	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
Accomack County	\$77,836	0.1%	1	\$101,750	5.750%	360	153	207	76.5%	804
Albemarle County	1,583,485	1.1%	12	160,944	5.535%	360	120	237	82.0%	750
Alexandria City	3,888,948	2.6%	29	163,473	5.401%	360	112	240	82.2%	746
Alleghany County	135,649	0.1%	2	82,500	5.750%	360	124	235	82.2%	769
Amelia County	316,579	0.2%	4	96,054	5.820%	360	122	238	82.6%	629
Amherst County	948,310	0.6%	10	116,617	5.559%	360	122	235	81.5%	737
Appomattox County	243,789	0.2%	2	145,500	5.626%	360	115	245	83.8%	742
Arlington County	2,269,194	1.5%	11	251,631	5.314%	360	116	240	82.1%	729
Augusta County	2,001,750	1.3%	19	127,030	5.622%	360	117	242	83.1%	693
Bedford City	150,366	0.1%	2	89,867	5.563%	360	114	245	83.7%	593
Bedford County	1,587,887	1.1%	18	105,778	5.669%	360	116	244	83.5%	657
Botetourt County	297,284	0.2%	3	130,361	5.478%	360	146	208	76.0%	668
Buckingham County	249,276	0.2%	2	146,286	5.689%	360	107	253	85.2%	754
Buena Vista City	87,468	0.1%	1	105,000	5.750%	360	119	241	83.3%	779
Campbell County	1,257,092	0.8%	17	90,403	5.632%	360	121	237	82.1%	681
Caroline County	1,350,122	0.9%	9	181,429	5.640%	360	114	240	82.8%	757
Carroll County	127,585	0.1%	2	77,401	5.751%	360	120	236	82.4%	709
Charles City County	118,843	0.1%	1	138,519	5.750%	360	105	255	85.8%	702
Charlotte County	60,438	0.0%	1	71,500	5.875%	360	112	246	84.5%	573
Charlottesville City	425,082	0.3%	3	169,360	5.452%	360	113	247	83.7%	739
Chesapeake City	3,131,221	2.1%	25	151,281	5.640%	360	114	241	82.9%	694
Chesterfield County	7,669,912	5.1%	60	153,798	5.662%	360	113	243	83.3%	700
Colonial Heights City	385,465	0.3%	4	118,850	5.593%	360	123	231	81.1%	617
Craig County	59,839	0.0%	1	81,265	5.500%	360	159	197	73.6%	584
Culpeper County	111,252	0.1%	1	126,564	5.625%	360	91	269	87.9%	721
Cumberland County	287,842	0.2%	4	89,901	5.532%	360	129	229	80.3%	690
Danville City	1,648,410	1.1%	25	82,628	5.451%	360	126	229	80.1%	668
Dickenson County	137,121	0.1%	2	85,371	5.060%	360	121	234	80.3%	693
Dinwiddie County	607,825	0.4%	6	123,735	5.636%	360	120	237	82.1%	694
Emporia City	128,887	0.1%	1	161,466	5.750%	360	137	223	79.8%	560
Essex County	137,652	0.1%	1	163,706	5.750%	360	114	245	84.1%	535
Fairfax City	343,975	0.2%	5	85,570	5.529%	360	127	229	80.4%	783
Fairfax County	5,905,746	3.9%	41	174,961	5.427%	360	117	241	82.4%	757
Falls Church City	157,048	0.1%	2	101,557	5.128%	360	119	219	77.4%	793
Fauquier County	549,462	0.4%	3	218,362	5.629%	360	113	246	83.9%	789
Floyd County	64,376	0.0%	1	84,333	5.000%	360	144	216	76.3%	748
Fluvanna County	381,502	0.3%	3	156,465	5.729%	360	126	232	81.4%	711

**PROJECTED APPROXIMATE CLASS FACTORS AND
CERTAIN LOAN STATISTICS ON ALLOCATED MORTGAGE LOANS**

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Jurisdiction	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
Franklin City	\$58,155	0.0%	1	\$77,300	5.375%	360	153	206	75.2%	701
Franklin County	678,034	0.5%	8	101,184	5.654%	360	114	245	83.8%	715
Frederick County	734,319	0.5%	5	176,276	5.610%	360	115	243	83.4%	698
Fredericksburg City	659,760	0.4%	3	264,105	5.699%	360	118	242	83.3%	768
Galax City	66,069	0.0%	1	\$79,000	5.500%	360	114	246	83.6%	813
Giles County	161,840	0.1%	2	101,612	5.590%	360	135	224	79.7%	751
Gloucester County	832,539	0.6%	6	168,239	5.696%	360	116	238	82.6%	693
Goochland County	212,264	0.1%	2	134,885	5.629%	360	133	222	79.0%	721
Greene County	139,016	0.1%	1	164,835	5.625%	360	101	248	84.3%	672
Greensville County	58,153	0.0%	1	73,500	5.125%	360	103	227	79.1%	704
Halifax County	544,974	0.4%	8	83,421	5.485%	360	114	239	82.0%	688
Hampton City	5,932,755	4.0%	47	152,210	5.683%	360	115	241	83.1%	688
Hanover County	650,692	0.4%	5	155,198	5.732%	360	115	245	83.9%	650
Harrisonburg City	1,181,994	0.8%	12	122,203	5.408%	360	125	233	80.8%	559
Henrico County	11,515,073	7.7%	101	137,386	5.605%	360	115	243	83.1%	708
Henry County	1,560,484	1.0%	24	80,067	5.390%	360	120	236	81.4%	686
Hopewell City	1,646,907	1.1%	18	109,530	5.665%	360	113	245	83.7%	683
Isle of Wight County	426,632	0.3%	3	174,846	5.385%	360	123	236	81.4%	681
James City County	2,452,431	1.6%	21	142,838	5.437%	360	116	238	81.9%	719
King William County	325,629	0.2%	2	197,460	5.630%	360	119	238	82.5%	618
Lee County	137,998	0.1%	2	84,162	5.566%	360	121	236	82.0%	804
Loudoun County	3,536,643	2.4%	29	146,433	5.514%	360	114	245	83.4%	679
Louisa County	587,888	0.4%	4	178,257	5.670%	360	119	237	82.5%	745
Lunenburg County	72,828	0.0%	1	88,609	5.625%	360	122	237	82.2%	496
Lynchburg City	2,527,841	1.7%	32	94,611	5.612%	360	111	245	83.6%	731
Manassas City	1,461,635	1.0%	12	145,350	5.516%	360	111	248	83.9%	671
Manassas Park City	146,019	0.1%	1	172,296	5.750%	360	111	249	84.8%	750
Martinsville City	287,203	0.2%	4	89,421	5.362%	360	111	233	80.6%	737
Mathews County	219,890	0.1%	2	136,975	5.278%	360	124	232	80.4%	654
Mecklenburg County	408,667	0.3%	4	123,075	5.525%	360	110	243	83.1%	740
Montgomery County	518,983	0.3%	6	107,989	5.670%	360	134	226	80.1%	618
New Kent County	276,300	0.2%	2	163,050	5.709%	360	110	250	84.7%	745
Newport News City	6,825,313	4.5%	59	138,982	5.588%	360	114	244	83.4%	696
Norfolk City	7,314,550	4.9%	61	145,746	5.464%	360	117	240	82.4%	696
Northampton County	231,999	0.2%	2	144,825	5.875%	360	126	224	80.2%	808
Nottoway County	70,474	0.0%	1	81,090	5.625%	360	97	263	86.9%	725
Orange County	849,065	0.6%	5	204,238	5.701%	360	118	241	83.2%	715

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Loan Statistics Stratified by Jurisdiction (continued)

Jurisdiction	Outstanding Balance of Mortgage Loans	Percentage of Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Average Beginning Loan Balance	Weighted Average Loan Rate	Weighted Average Loan Term (Months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (Months)	Weighted Average Calculated Maturity (Months)	Weighted Average Current Balance to Original Loan	Weighted Average 03/01/17 FICO
Page County	\$166,469	0.1%	2	\$104,000	5.607%	360	128	228	80.2%	782
Patrick County	415,667	0.3%	6	85,270	5.287%	360	117	239	81.5%	660
Petersburg City	1,801,378	1.2%	21	104,262	5.480%	360	117	240	82.4%	657
Pittsylvania County	1,782,387	1.2%	24	92,960	5.545%	360	124	228	80.1%	717
Portsmouth City	6,634,453	4.4%	62	129,344	5.601%	360	116	241	82.9%	680
Powhatan County	292,015	0.2%	2	172,882	5.819%	360	113	246	84.5%	725
Prince Edward County	113,399	0.1%	2	67,589	5.433%	360	111	249	84.0%	569
Prince George County	396,243	0.3%	4	118,914	5.815%	360	112	241	83.4%	702
Prince William County	6,022,900	4.0%	39	182,632	5.603%	360	109	250	84.6%	696
Pulaski County	290,347	0.2%	4	88,761	5.486%	360	122	238	82.0%	650
Radford City	250,593	0.2%	3	98,892	5.669%	360	108	248	84.5%	733
Richmond City	4,917,696	3.3%	51	117,465	5.523%	360	119	240	82.3%	697
Roanoke City	5,229,119	3.5%	66	\$95,812	5.512%	360	115	242	82.8%	701
Roanoke County	1,537,215	1.0%	16	119,564	5.595%	360	124	230	80.6%	687
Rockbridge County	67,670	0.0%	1	80,816	5.875%	360	111	242	83.7%	778
Rockingham County	1,801,739	1.2%	19	116,995	5.521%	360	120	234	81.3%	713
Russell County	252,480	0.2%	3	103,609	5.453%	360	122	236	81.5%	647
Salem City	634,606	0.4%	6	126,700	5.697%	360	113	243	83.5%	613
Scott County	257,811	0.2%	3	106,207	4.934%	360	121	239	80.9%	746
Shenandoah County	322,447	0.2%	3	132,467	5.750%	360	118	230	81.2%	763
Southampton County	457,264	0.3%	4	138,923	5.455%	360	117	241	82.5%	701
Spotsylvania County	4,019,040	2.7%	27	178,306	5.630%	360	111	245	83.6%	712
Stafford County	2,025,142	1.3%	12	202,297	5.583%	360	115	244	83.5%	703
Staunton City	1,007,529	0.7%	11	111,778	5.634%	360	116	237	82.1%	692
Suffolk City	1,982,447	1.3%	13	181,739	5.574%	360	112	247	84.0%	680
Surry County	92,000	0.1%	1	114,400	5.750%	360	134	226	80.4%	784
Sussex County	104,243	0.1%	1	123,920	5.875%	360	116	244	84.1%	529
Tazewell County	476,723	0.3%	5	119,787	5.116%	360	116	231	79.7%	593
Virginia Beach City	9,924,807	6.6%	72	167,184	5.635%	360	116	239	82.6%	723
Warren County	197,978	0.1%	2	118,288	5.678%	360	113	244	83.7%	728
Washington County	144,135	0.1%	2	85,663	5.722%	360	111	247	84.2%	735
Waynesboro City	395,731	0.3%	4	120,091	5.683%	360	117	237	82.4%	749
Westmoreland County	173,340	0.1%	1	208,080	5.750%	360	119	241	83.3%	785
Williamsburg City	196,407	0.1%	2	121,800	5.000%	360	124	236	80.6%	758
Winchester City	138,428	0.1%	1	161,736	5.625%	360	104	255	85.6%	803
Wise County	727,658	0.5%	7	125,381	5.234%	360	113	247	83.0%	682
Wythe County	338,145	0.2%	4	103,042	5.437%	360	115	240	82.2%	704
York County	300,339	0.2%	3	122,710	5.596%	360	125	235	81.7%	779
Grand Total*	\$150,083,524	100.0%	1,341	\$135,520	5.566%	360	116	241	82.7%	703

*Certain amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding

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Set forth below is the proposed form of the Approving Opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Authority for the Offered Bonds. Such opinion is subject to change prior to the delivery of the Offered Bonds.

June 13, 2017

Virginia Housing Development Authority
Richmond, Virginia

Commissioners:

As Bond Counsel to the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the "Authority"), a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the "Commonwealth"), created by the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, being Chapter 1.2 of Title 36 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended (the "Act"), and organized and existing under the Act and other laws of the Commonwealth, we have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of \$150,083,524 Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, 2017 Series A-Taxable (Pass-Through) (the "Bonds") by the Authority.

The Bonds are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Act and a resolution of the Authority adopted July 15, 1986 entitled "A Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds of the Virginia Housing Development Authority and for the Rights of the Holders Thereof," as amended and supplemented to the date hereof (the "Resolution"); a resolution of the Authority adopted April 4, 2017, entitled "Bond Limitations Resolution" (the "Bond Limitations Resolution"); and the Written Determinations of an Authorized Officer of the Authority dated as of May 24, 2017 (the "Written Determinations"), and executed and delivered in accordance with the Bond Limitations Resolution. The Written Determinations, the Bond Limitations Resolution and the Resolution are collectively herein referred to as the "Bond Resolution." The Bonds are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Resolution for the purpose of providing funds to carry out the Authority's Program of making Mortgage Loans. All capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined have the meanings set forth in the Bond Resolution.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

1. Under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, the Act is valid and the Authority has been duly created and validly exists as a political subdivision with such political and corporate powers as set forth in the Act with lawful authority, among other things, to carry out the Program of making Mortgage Loans, to provide funds therefor and to perform the Authority's obligations under the terms and conditions of the Bond Resolution.
2. The Bond Resolution has been duly adopted by the Authority, is valid and binding upon the Authority and is enforceable in accordance with its terms.
3. The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Authority secured by a pledge in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Resolution and are entitled to the benefit, protection and security of the provisions, covenants and agreements of the Resolution. The Resolution creates a valid pledge of, and the lien that it purports to create upon, the Assets held or set aside or to be held and set aside pursuant to the Resolution, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution permitting the use and payment thereof for or to the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth in the Resolution.

The foregoing opinion is qualified to the extent that the enforceability of the Authority's obligations with respect to the Bonds and the Bond Resolution may be limited by bankruptcy, moratorium or insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies generally and is subject to general principles of equity (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law).

In rendering our opinion, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof and we have relied on certificates and opinions provided to us.

We express no opinion herein as to the financial resources of the Authority, the adequacy of the Assets pledged to payment of the Bonds, the ability of the Authority to provide for the payment of the Bonds or the accuracy or completeness of any information that may have been relied on by anyone in making a decision to purchase the Bonds, including the Authority's Preliminary Official Statement for the Bonds dated May 10, 2017, and its Official Statement for the Bonds dated May 24, 2017.

Very truly yours,

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