

Moody's S&P
Ratings: Aa1 AA+
 (See "Ratings" herein)

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Authority, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax covenants described herein, (i) interest on the Offered Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code except that no opinion is expressed as to the exclusion from gross income of interest on any Offered Bond for any period during which the Offered Bond is held by a person who, within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code, is a "substantial user" of the facilities financed with the proceeds of the Offered Bonds or a "related person", and (ii) interest on the Offered Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code and is not included in the adjusted current earnings of corporations for the purpose of calculating the alternative minimum tax. For more information concerning the tax treatment of the interest on the Offered Bonds, see "Tax Matters" herein.

Under the Authority's 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.



\$58,435,000
VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Rental Housing Bonds
2013 Series F-Non-AMT

Maturity Date (October 1)	Principal Amount	Serial or Term	Interest Rate	CUSIP
2015	\$500,000	Serial	0.700%	92812Q7L5
2016	1,190,000	Serial	1.050	92812Q7M3
2017	1,200,000	Serial	1.600	92812Q7N1
2018	1,220,000	Serial	2.125	92812Q7P6
2019	1,245,000	Serial	2.550	92812Q7Q4
2020	1,275,000	Serial	2.900	92812Q7R2
2021	1,315,000	Serial	3.375	92812Q7S0
2022	1,360,000	Serial	3.650	92812Q7T8
2023	1,410,000	Serial	3.900	92812Q7U5
2024	1,465,000	Serial	4.100	92812Q7V3
2025	1,525,000	Serial	4.250	92812Q7W1
2028	4,990,000	Term	4.700	92812Q7X9
2033	10,080,000	Term	5.050	92812Q7Y7
2038	12,950,000	Term	5.250	92812Q7Z4
2043	16,710,000	Term	5.350	92812Q8A8

Price of all Offered Bonds: 100%
Dated Date: Date of Delivery

Principal on the Offered Bonds is payable at maturity or prior redemption. Interest on the Offered Bonds commences to accrue on the date of delivery thereof and is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2014. The Offered Bonds are subject to redemption, without premium, prior to maturity as described herein. The Offered Bonds are issuable in \$5,000 denominations and in integral multiples thereof. The Offered Bonds will be initially issued 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 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 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 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 and Tax Opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Authority, as more fully described in "Legal Matters" and "Tax Matters" herein. In addition, Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP will pass on certain matters for the Authority relating to disclosure in this Official Statement. 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 October 10, 2013.

BofA Merrill Lynch

BB&T Capital Markets
 a division of BB&T Securities LLC

Davenport & Company LLC

RAYMOND JAMES

Wells Fargo Securities

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.

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.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement, unless otherwise defined herein, shall have the meanings set forth in Section 101 of the Rental Housing Bonds Resolution adopted by the Authority on March 24, 1999, as amended and supplemented to the date hereof (the "Resolution"), which is attached hereto as Appendix A. The following terms are used in this Official Statement to refer to the Bonds listed below.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Referenced Bonds</u>
"Bonds"	Currently Outstanding Bonds, the Offered Bonds and any Rental Housing Bonds hereafter issued
"Currently Outstanding Bonds"	Previously issued Rental Housing Bonds presently outstanding as of the date of this Official Statement
"Offered Bonds" or "Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds"	Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series F-Non-AMT
"Taxable Bonds"	Bonds on which interest is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes
"Tax Exempt Bonds"	Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, on which interest is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code
"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 Non-AMT Bonds"	Tax Exempt Bonds, including the Offered 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 Act, the Resolution, the Bond Limitations Resolution adopted by the Authority on October 3, 2012 (the "Bond Limitations Resolution"), and the Written Determinations as to the terms of the Offered Bonds (the Resolution, the Bond Limitations Resolution and such Written Determinations are collectively referred to herein as the "Bond Resolution").

The Authority adopted the Resolution to issue Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, for the principal purpose of funding its multi-family housing program, including the Program described below. The Resolution permits the issuance of additional parity Bonds, and the Authority anticipates that additional parity Bonds will be issued in the future. The Resolution also permits the Authority to execute Exchange Agreements (such as swap agreements) and Enhancement Agreements (such as agreements related to bond insurance) 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 Bonds (see "Exchange Agreements and Enhancement Agreements" in "Security").

The Code imposes substantial requirements with respect to Tax Exempt Bonds which must be satisfied in order for the interest on the 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 Tax Exempt Bonds must comply with Code requirements. The Authority has established procedures under which the Authority expects such Code requirements can be met (see "Summary of Certain Federal Requirements" in "Tax Matters"). The Offered Bonds are Tax Exempt Bonds. Proceeds of the Offered Bonds (see "Description of the Offered Bonds" below) may be, but are not expected to be, combined with net assets in the Resolution and proceeds of Taxable Bonds and Tax Exempt Bonds (collectively, the "Other Funds") to finance Mortgage Loans.

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 and the Bond 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 and the Bond Resolution and such other documents and materials for the complete provisions thereof. A complete copy of the Resolution is attached as Appendix A.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFERED BONDS

All of the proceeds of the Offered Bonds are expected to be used to finance Mortgage Loans. See Appendix D for a description of the Developments expected to be financed by the Offered 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 Bond Resolution.

The Offered Bonds shall be issued in the denominations and in the principal amount and shall mature in the amounts and on the dates set forth on the front cover hereof. Interest on the Offered Bonds shall commence to accrue on their date of delivery and shall be payable semi-annually on the dates and at the interest rates set forth on the front cover hereof, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

Principal and interest on the Offered Bonds 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 payable, the Owner of such Bond 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.

The Record Date for the payment of scheduled principal (including Sinking Fund Installments) or interest on the Offered Bonds shall be the 15th day of the month immediately preceding the month in which such scheduled principal or interest payment is to occur. The Record Date for the payment of principal and interest upon special or optional redemption shall be the date DTC receives notice of redemption from the Trustee.

The Offered Bonds will be initially issued and may be purchased only in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC. Accordingly, for purposes of the Bond 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 as defined in Appendix B. See Appendix B for a description of DTC and its procedures.

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.

The Offered Bonds are secured equally and ratably with the Currently Outstanding Bonds and any 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.

Special Redemption

The Offered Bonds are subject to redemption, at the option of the Authority, either in whole or in part, at a Redemption Price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof on any one or more dates from (i) prepayments, in whole or in part, of the outstanding principal balances on Mortgage Loans, (ii) original proceeds from the issuance and sale of Bonds that the Authority determines will not be used to make, purchase, finance or refinance Mortgage Loans or Authority Property or that will not be used to acquire and finance Investment Obligations on other than a temporary basis, (iii) the net proceeds from the sale or other disposition (including foreclosure) of Mortgage Loans or Authority Property, and (iv) proceeds received by the Authority from mortgage insurance, title insurance or hazard insurance with respect to Mortgage Loans or Authority Property. The amounts set forth in the previous sentence include amounts derived from the Offered Bonds, Outstanding Bonds and any additional Bonds hereafter issued (as well as the Mortgage Loans and Authority Property now or hereafter financed under the Bond Resolution), except as otherwise agreed by the Authority. Accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption will be paid upon redemption.

See "Selection of Bonds for Redemption" below for a discussion of selection of amounts and maturities of Offered Bonds for redemption and allocation of redemptions within a maturity.

Certain Factors That May Affect Special Redemptions

The Authority has closed, or issued binding commitments for, new Mortgage Loans in an aggregate principal amount equal to or greater than the amount of the proceeds of the Offered Bonds to be disbursed to finance such Mortgage Loans, which amount to be disbursed may be less than such principal amount. In the event that such Mortgage Loans shall fail to close or to be fully disbursed pursuant to the terms thereof, the Authority may, but is not required to, apply the unused proceeds of the Offered Bonds to fund another Mortgage Loan or Loans. However, the unused proceeds of the Offered Bonds may be applied to fund another Mortgage Loan only if the Development to be financed by such Mortgage Loan had been previously identified in the public notice and approved by the Governor prior to the issuance of the Offered Bonds in accordance with the requirements of the Code. No assurance can be given that the Authority would be able to so apply any unused proceeds of the Offered Bonds.

The Authority expects that the terms of the Mortgage Loan or Mortgage Loans to be financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of the Offered Bonds will not permit the prepayment of such Mortgage Loan or Mortgage Loans without the consent of the Authority until a date or dates which is or are on or after the April 1, 2023 Optional Redemption Date as set forth below in the next subsection entitled "Optional Redemption." The Authority may, however, consent to the prepayment of such Mortgage Loan or Mortgage Loans prior to such date, but it has no present intention to do so. Certain of the other Mortgage Loans (including principally the Mortgage Loans that were originated prior to 1986 to finance Developments assisted under the federal Section 8 Program - see "Federal Programs and Requirements" in "Mortgage Loans") may not be prepaid prior to their maturity without the Authority's consent, which has been given on a case by case basis, and the balance of the other Mortgage Loans generally may not be prepaid without the Authority's consent for a specified period of time, which is generally (i) 10 years, in the case of Mortgage Loans financed by Taxable Bonds and/or net assets or (ii) the time period (referred to as the "Qualified Project Period") during which restrictions under the Code apply, in the case of Mortgage Loans financed, in whole or in part, by Tax Exempt Bonds (see "Summary of Certain Federal Requirements" in "Tax Matters"). In the case of certain of these other Mortgage Loans, the time periods during which the Mortgage Loan may not be prepaid without the Authority's consent have expired.

In the event of the foreclosure of any Development, a third party may acquire such Development at the foreclosure sale. Also, in the event that the Authority shall acquire any Development by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, the Authority may thereafter transfer such Development to a third party. In order to facilitate such acquisition or transfer, the Authority may finance a new Mortgage Loan to such third party for all or part of the purchase price of such Development. If the Authority finances a new Mortgage Loan for such acquisition or transfer, the Authority may, in its discretion, either (i) not redeem any then Outstanding Bonds so that the source of financing for the Development shall continue to be such Outstanding Bonds or (ii) finance such new Mortgage Loan by issuing Bonds or other obligations. The financing of such new Mortgage Loan by the issuance of Bonds or other obligations will result in the receipt by the Authority of proceeds from the disposition of the original Mortgage Loan or Authority Property. In addition, if the Authority does not provide a new Mortgage Loan to finance the acquisition or transfer of such Development, such acquisition or transfer will also result in the receipt by the Authority of proceeds from the disposition of the original Mortgage Loan or Authority Property.

If any Mortgage Loan attributable to Tax Exempt Bonds (including the Offered Bonds) is prepaid or if any proceeds are received by the Authority from the sale or other disposition of any such Mortgage Loan or any Authority Property attributable to Tax Exempt Bonds (including the Offered Bonds), the proceeds of such prepayment or sale or other disposition, at the option of the Authority, may be used for the special redemption of such Tax Exempt Bonds (including the Offered Bonds) or, subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test (see "Withdrawal of Assets; Limited Operating Covenants" below) transferred to the Authority's General Fund, or, to the extent permitted by the Code, used to finance new Mortgage Loans or redeem other Bonds (including Offered Bonds). However, because any Development to be financed by such new Mortgage Loan must have been identified in the public notice and approved by the Governor prior to the issuance of the Tax Exempt Bonds in accordance with the requirements of the Code and must satisfy any other applicable requirements of the Code, the Authority does not expect to use such proceeds of prepayments and sales or other dispositions to finance any such new Mortgage Loans.

If any Mortgage Loan attributable to Taxable Bonds or net assets of the Resolution is prepaid or if proceeds are received by the Authority from any sale or other disposition of such Mortgage Loans or any Authority Property attributable to Taxable Bonds or such net assets, the proceeds of any such prepayment or sale or other disposition, at the option of the Authority, may be used to finance new Mortgage Loans or other Assets, or to retire or redeem by special redemption Bonds (including Offered Bonds) or, subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test described below in "Withdrawal of Assets; Limited Operating Covenants," may be transferred to the Authority's General Fund.

Although the Authority could redeem Offered Bonds prior to the April 1, 2023 Optional Redemption Date (defined below in "Optional Redemption") as described in clause (i) of the first paragraph in this section entitled "Special Redemption" with prepayments received prior to that date on Mortgage Loans, the Authority may, but has no present intention to, so redeem any of the Offered Bonds from such prepayments but can give no assurance that it will not do so.

The Authority does not currently anticipate any sales of Mortgage Loans or sale or other disposition of Authority Property which would result in special redemption of the Offered Bonds; however, no assurance can be given that no such sales or other disposition will occur. See “Withdrawal of Assets; Limited Operating Covenants” below for a discussion of the Authority’s ability to transfer Mortgage Loans.

Factors which may affect the demand for Mortgage Loans and the amount of prepayments on Mortgage Loans and consequently the Authority’s ability to use the proceeds of Bonds and any prepayments on the Mortgage Loans (as well as any proceeds of any sale or other disposition of a Mortgage Loan or Authority Property) for the financing of Mortgage Loans include not only general economic conditions but also the relationship between alternative mortgage loan interest rates (including rates on mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by agencies of the federal government, rates on conventional mortgage loans and the rates on other mortgage loans available from the Authority) and the interest rates being charged on the Mortgage Loans by the Authority. Accordingly, lower interest rates on such alternative mortgage loans could cause a lack of demand for Mortgage Loans, could result in prepayments when permitted by the terms of the Mortgage Loan, and could necessitate the exercise by the Authority of its right to apply such portions of the proceeds of Bonds and prepayments on Mortgage Loans (as well as any proceeds of any disposition of a Mortgage Loan or Authority Property) to redeem Offered Bonds to the extent permitted by the Code.

Optional Redemption

The Offered Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2023, are subject to redemption, at the election of the Authority, either in whole or in part on any date on or after April 1, 2023 (the “April 1, 2023 Optional Redemption Date”), at a Redemption Price equal to the principal amount, without premium, of the Offered Bonds to be so redeemed. Accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption will be paid upon redemption.

See “Selection of Bonds for Redemption” below for a discussion of the selection of amounts and maturities of Offered Bonds to be redeemed and allocation of redemptions within a maturity.

Sinking Fund Redemption

The Offered Bonds designated as Term Bonds on the cover hereof are subject to redemption in part prior to maturity from mandatory Sinking Fund Installments which are required to be made in the amounts specified for each of the dates shown below. The Redemption Price shall be the principal amount of the Term Bonds to be redeemed. Accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption will be paid upon redemption. In the event of a partial redemption of a maturity of Term Bonds (other than in satisfaction of Sinking Fund Installments) or the purchase and cancellation of less than all of a maturity of Term Bonds, the Authority shall instruct the Trustee as to which Sinking Fund Installments shall be affected by such redemption or purchase and cancellation.

Offered Bonds Maturing October 1, 2028		Offered Bonds Maturing October 1, 2033	
Sinking Fund		Sinking Fund	
Installment Date (October 1)	Principal Amount	Installment Date (October 1)	Principal Amount
2026	\$1,590,000	2029	\$1,820,000
2027	1,660,000	2030	1,915,000
2028*	<u>1,740,000</u>	2031	2,010,000
	\$4,990,000	2032	2,115,000
		2033*	<u>2,220,000</u>
			\$10,080,000

Offered Bonds Maturing October 1, 2038		Offered Bonds Maturing October 1, 2043	
Sinking Fund		Sinking Fund	
Installment Date (October 1)	Principal Amount	Installment Date (October 1)	Principal Amount
2034	\$2,330,000	2039	\$3,010,000
2035	2,455,000	2040	3,170,000
2036	2,585,000	2041	3,340,000
2037	2,720,000	2042	3,520,000
2038*	<u>2,860,000</u>	2043*	<u>3,670,000</u>
	\$12,950,000		\$16,710,000

* Maturity Date

Selection of Bonds for Redemption

When redeeming Offered Bonds as described in the preceding sections entitled “Special Redemption” and “Optional Redemption”, the Authority has complete discretion to select the amounts and maturities of Offered Bonds to be redeemed. In so selecting the amounts and maturities of Offered Bonds to be redeemed, the Authority expects to

consider such factors as it deems relevant at that time to best achieve its financial and programmatic purposes. Such factors may include, but need not be limited to, interest rates and maturities of then Outstanding Bonds and any future legislation and regulations affecting the Bonds, including Tax-Exempt Bonds; however, no assurance can be given as to whether those factors or any other factors will be considered or as to how such factors will be applied in the selection of the Offered Bonds to be redeemed.

If the Offered Bonds are registered in book-entry only form and so long as DTC or a successor securities depository is the sole Owner of the Offered Bonds and if less than all of a maturity of the Offered Bonds is to be redeemed, such redemption 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 redemption of such Offered Bonds shall be made in accordance with the operational arrangements of DTC then in effect, and, if the DTC operational arrangements do not allow for redemption on a pro rata pass-through distribution of principal basis, the Offered Bonds will be selected for redemption, in accordance with DTC procedures, by lot.

It is the Authority's intent that redemption allocations for the Offered Bonds made by DTC 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 the redemption of the Offered Bonds on such basis. If the DTC operational arrangements do not allow for the redemption of the Offered Bonds on a pro rata pass-through distribution of principal basis as discussed above, then the Offered Bonds will be selected for redemption, in accordance with DTC procedures, by lot. If the Offered Bonds are not registered in book-entry only form, any redemption of less than all of a maturity of the Offered Bonds shall be allocated among the registered owners of such Offered Bonds on a pro-rata basis.

Notice to Owners

The Bond Resolution provides that notice of any redemption of an Offered Bond shall be sent to the Owner thereof at least 20 days, or such lesser number of days that is permitted by DTC, prior to the date of redemption. Any notice to Owners required pursuant to the Bond Resolution shall be sent or transmitted, at the Authority's direction, by mail or other means of physical delivery, or by facsimile or other electronic means to such Owner at his last address, physical or electronic, set forth in the Registration Books.

Defeasance

The Bond Resolution provides that if the Authority deposits Defeasance Obligations that provide sufficient amounts to pay all Bond Amounts due and to become due on the Offered Bonds, such Offered Bonds shall no longer be deemed outstanding under the Bond Resolution and will be secured solely by such Defeasance Obligations. For further detail see "Defeasance" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Resolution" herein.

Acceleration

Pursuant to the Act, in the event that the Authority shall default in the payment of principal of or interest on any issue of the Bonds and such default shall continue for 30 days or in the event that the Authority shall otherwise fail to comply with the provisions of the Bond Resolution, the Owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of such issue of Bonds may appoint a trustee to represent the Owners of such issue of Bonds, and such trustee may, and upon written request of the Owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of such issue of Bonds shall, in its name, declare all such issue of Bonds due and payable.

SECURITY

Pledge of Assets

The Bonds are secured, to the extent and as provided in the Resolution, by a pledge of the Assets, which consist of Mortgage Loans, Authority Property (including the office building and property where the Authority has its principal offices, located at 601 South Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia), Revenues and Investment Obligations, and, to the extent made subject to the pledge or lien of the Resolution, Enhancement Agreements and Exchange Agreements (see "Assets and the Pledge Thereof" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Resolution"). The Resolution imposes no requirements on the Authority as to a minimum amount or type of Assets except for the Revenue Test, as more fully described in "Withdrawal of Assets; Limited Operating Covenants".

The Resolution permits the Authority to (i) purchase, sell, exchange, transfer and modify Assets, (ii) apply Assets to the payment of Expenses, and (iii) release Assets from the lien or pledge created by the Bond Resolution subject only to the satisfaction of the Revenue Test (see "Withdrawal of Assets; Limited Operating Covenants" and see "Withdrawal, Transfer, Sale, Exchange and Modification of Assets" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Resolution").

The Authority may from time to time withdraw Assets from the Resolution for deposit in its General Fund, subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test. Since the date of the most recent financial statements (audited or

unaudited) in Appendix E, the Authority has withdrawn no Assets from the Resolution, however the Authority can give no assurances that it will or will not make any future withdrawals or contributions.

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 Bonds. The Authority does not expect to physically deliver Assets to the Trustee.

The 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 and fund any such reserve fund.

Mortgage Loans

General

Multi-family mortgage loans (including certain Mortgage Loans) were initially financed pursuant to various other bond resolutions of the Authority, including the VHDA General Purpose Bond resolution. All of the then outstanding bonds issued under the VHDA General Purpose Bonds resolution were redeemed as of January 1, 2013, and the multi-family mortgage loans financed by such bonds became Mortgage Loans and Assets pledged under the Bond Resolution. Upon such redemption, no multi-family mortgage loans were financed or pledged under any bond resolution of the Authority other than the Bond Resolution.

The Mortgage Loans financed by Bonds are required by the Resolution to be secured by liens on the Developments. Substantially all of the Mortgage Loans currently financed by Bonds (including the Mortgage Loans previously financed by the VHDA General Purpose Bonds resolution) are secured by first liens, and the Authority expects that Mortgage Loans hereafter financed by Bonds 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 be secured by first liens. It is the policy of the Authority that the security for Mortgage Loans financed by Bonds be a full fee simple ownership interest; however, under the Act and the Resolution, the Authority may finance a leasehold estate if the term of the lease is at least twice the term of the Mortgage Loan. The Authority has financed, and may in the future finance, 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 Mortgage Loan.

Generally, the Mortgage Loans bear interest at interest rates that, subsequent to the construction period (if any), are fixed to maturity and are fully amortizing over the term of the 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.

See "The Program" below for a discussion of the underwriting on Mortgage Loans and the management of Developments under the Authority's program of making or purchasing Mortgage Loans and financing Authority Property pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

Federal Programs and Requirements

Neither the Act nor the Bond Resolution requires that the Mortgage Loans be insured by the federal government or private mortgage insurance companies or that Developments financed under the Program be entitled to or eligible for federal assistance (see Appendix C for a description of certain federal programs under which the Authority has previously financed Developments, and see Appendix D for identification of Developments financed in part with or assisted by certain of such federal programs). The Authority has issued, and expects to issue in the future, Bonds to finance Developments assisted under the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program described in Appendix C. The Authority does not expect to issue substantial amounts of Bonds to finance new Developments assisted under the other federal programs described in Appendix C; however, the Authority has issued, and expects to issue in the future, Bonds to refund bonds (of the Authority or other governmental entities) which are then financing such Developments, and upon such refunding the Mortgage Loans on such Developments shall become security for the Bonds (see "Other Multi-Family Programs" in "The Authority" for additional information regarding the Authority's program under which such Developments were financed). The Authority has issued, and expects to issue in the future, Bonds to finance increases in the outstanding principal amounts of the Authority's existing mortgage loans (including Mortgage Loans) on developments that are assisted under such federal programs and are financed under the Bond Resolution, and such mortgage loan increases shall be Mortgage Loans that are security for the Bonds. In addition, the Authority has issued, and may issue in the future, Bonds to finance Mortgage Loans on 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 C and, after such financing, may receive assistance under the terms of the agreement 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 Developments under the Section 8 Program 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. 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. See “Renewal Contracts” in “Section 8 Programs” in Appendix C for information concerning recent cuts to such appropriations. If the Mortgagor enters into such new Payments Contract, the Authority may provide a new 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 Mortgage Loans using the lesser of the contract rents (“Contract Rents”) under the new Payments Contract or the estimated market rents for the Development. The Authority has financed, and expects to finance in the future, such new Mortgage Loans. In addition, for certain of the Section 8 assisted 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 Mortgage Loan financing, the Authority uses the lesser of the contract rents under the original Payments Contract or the estimated market rents for the 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 Mortgage Loan financing for other Developments. The above described new Mortgage Loans and additional Mortgage Loans are financed by Bonds and are security for the Bonds.

The agreements that provide monthly payments of interest to the Authority under the Section 236 Program Interest Reduction Payments Program, as described in Appendix C, have original terms of 40 years that expire on or about the maturity dates of the Mortgage Loans. In the case of the Mortgage Loans that originally financed the 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 Mortgage Loans are fully paid. However, in the case of certain other 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 Developments, and the interest reduction payments for those Developments will terminate upon the maturity dates of the mortgage loans that were so refinanced. These terminations will occur in years 2015 through 2018. Such Mortgage Loans are financed by Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution and are security for the Bonds. In the case of a 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 Mortgage Loan and interest on such portion will be payable over its 30-year term.

See Appendix C 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.

Authority Income Limits

The Authority has established income limits for the admission of families and persons to 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 Development may not exceed 150% of the area median gross income, except that certain 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” Developments. In addition, the Authority’s rules and regulations authorize the establishment of lower income limits with respect to a Development in the resolution of the Authority’s Board approving, or in the commitment for, the Mortgage Loan of such Development. In the case of certain 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 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 Developments financed or to be financed by Subsidized Mortgage Loans (see “General Fund and Other Net Assets” in “The Authority” for a description of Subsidized Mortgage Loans) the Authority has established an income limit between 50% and 100% (50% or 60% in the case of most 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 Developments located in rural areas are subject to an income limit of 150% of the area median gross income. In the case of 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 “Summary of Certain Federal Requirements” in “Tax Matters” for income limitations and other requirements as to the use and occupancy of units under the Code or predecessor federal tax law, and see Appendix C for income limitations under certain federal programs.

“Economically Mixed” Developments

The Authority may finance “economically mixed” 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 Developments non-housing buildings or portions thereof for manufacturing, industrial, commercial, governmental, educational, entertainment, community development, healthcare or nonprofit enterprises or undertakings. The Authority has initiated a program for such financings and has developed the following guidelines that will govern the financing of such “economically mixed” Developments under the program: (i) in the case of Developments receiving Mortgage Loans financed by Taxable Bonds or net assets of the Authority, (1) for Developments that are 15,000 square feet or larger, the Development must be in a revitalization area determined by the locality, at least 60% of its income must be derived from the residential portion of the Development, 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; (2) for Developments under 15,000 square feet, the Development must be in a revitalization area determined by the locality, and the percentage of income that must be derived from the residential portion and the incomes targeted will be determined by the Authority on a case-by-case basis; and (3) for Developments receiving Mortgage Loans financed by Subsidized Mortgage Loans (see “General Fund and Other Net Assets” in “The Authority”), 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; and (ii) in the case of Developments receiving Mortgage Loans financed by Tax Exempt Bonds, 20% of the units must target households earning income of 50% 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.

Delinquencies and Foreclosures; Risk of Loss

As of June 30, 2013, all Mortgage Loans were current in their payments, except 21 Mortgage Loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$8.6 million. Since the inception of the Authority’s multi-family program in 1974, the Authority has acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure 34 developments financed, in whole or in part, with proceeds of bonds (including Bonds). The Authority owns 12 of such developments (the “Owned Developments”) and has sold 22 of such developments to third parties. All of such Owned Developments are currently financed and pledged under the Resolution. Also, since the inception of the multi-family program, the Authority has foreclosed on an additional eight bond financed developments that were purchased by third parties at foreclosure, and the Authority has assigned four FHA insured multi-family mortgage loans to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The rental and other income of the Owned Developments is, in many instances, insufficient to provide a market rate return to the Authority on its capital investment in such Owned Developments. For Developments experiencing financial difficulties, the Authority may also restructure the timing of the receipt of the principal and interest payments on the Mortgage Loan or reduce the interest rate on a temporary or permanent basis. See “General Fund and Other Net Assets” in “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 (including the 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 Mortgage Loans under the Program and on multi-family mortgage loans under other multi-family programs of the Authority. 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 development. Reductions are made in the potential loss for any operating and replacement reserves of the 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 development. Based on such level of risk and potential loss, the Authority includes an amount for each such at-risk development in the Authority’s Allowance for Loan Loss. Set forth below is a chart that lists, as of March 31, 2013, the number of such at-risk 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 developments at such risk level.

Foreclosure Risk Level	Number of Developments	Principal Balance (in millions)	Amount Included in Allowance for Loan Loss (in millions)
High	23	\$12.2	\$4.8
Medium	10	46.7	11.4
Low	36	123.0	5.9
Possible	<u>42</u>	<u>177.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
TOTAL	111	\$359.5	\$24.2

The Authority also includes in the Allowance for Loan Loss additional amounts for all other multi-family developments based upon percentages (ranging from 1% to 2%) 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 March 31, 2013 is \$54.6 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 \$181.5 million as of March 31, 2013. The Authority may at any time modify the above described analysis and calculations as it shall determine to reflect its risk of loan loss.

Investment Obligations

The Authority maintains a substantial portion of Assets as Investment Obligations. Eligible Investment Obligations are set forth in the definition thereof in Appendix A 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) thereof bear, an investment grade rating assigned by a nationally recognized rating agency. See "Investments" in "The Authority".

Exchange Agreements and Enhancement Agreements

The Resolution permits the Authority to execute Exchange Agreements (such as swap agreements) and Enhancement Agreements (such as agreements related to bond insurance) under which the Authority obligations are payable from Assets and are treated as Bond Obligations payable from the same sources and on a parity basis with the Bonds (see "Incurrence of Additional Bond Obligations" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Resolution"). Any Enhancement Agreements or any Exchange Agreements including those made subject to the pledge or lien of the Bond Resolution, are subject to the risk that the other parties to such Agreements may not satisfy their obligations set forth in such Agreements. The Bond Resolution does not establish minimum rating requirements for such other parties. There are no outstanding Exchange Agreements or Enhancement Agreements under which the Authority's obligations are payable from Assets. As of June 30, 2013, approximately \$31.0 million of the Authority's Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds are insured, at the request of the Authority, by a third party. The annual premium on such insurance is, and premiums on any future insurance may be, payable from assets attributable to the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds bond resolution.

General Obligations of the Authority

The Offered 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 Offered 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 "Other Multi-Family Programs", "The Single Family Programs", "Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Assets", and "General Fund and Other Net Assets," all in "The Authority".

The Authority has no taxing power. The 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 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 Bonds, and therefore, the Bonds are not subject to the provision in the Act that requires the Governor to include in the Governor's budget funds to cover any deficiency in the capital reserve funds of the Authority and that authorizes the General Assembly to appropriate funds therefor.

Sources of Payment

The scheduled payments of Bond Amounts, including the principal of and the interest on the Offered Bonds and any Enhancement Agreements or any Exchange 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, the income received 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 received with respect to any Enhancement Agreement or any Exchange Agreement pledged as Assets, and net assets of the Authority, including net assets pledged under the Resolution. In so scheduling such payments of Bond Amounts the Authority has assumed or is expected to assume that no prepayments of principal will be received with respect to the Mortgage Loans; accordingly, scheduled payments of Bond Amounts are not expected to be dependent upon the receipt of prepayments of principal with respect to the Mortgage Loans.

The ability of the Authority to pay Bond Amounts, including principal and interest on the Offered Bonds, may be adversely affected by (i) failure to receive principal and interest or other payments when due or any time thereafter with respect to Mortgage Loans, Investment Obligations and any Enhancement Agreements and any Exchange Agreements pledged as Assets, (ii) receipt of income with respect to Authority Property (net of amounts to be applied to the payment of operating expenses or to be deposited into reserve or escrow funds for such Authority Property) in amounts less than expected by the Authority, (iii) Mortgage Loans, Authority Property and Investment Obligations and other Authority 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 (see "Special Redemption" in "Description of the Offered Bonds"), and (iv) receipt of net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of Assets in amounts less than expected by the Authority. 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 pursuant to the Bond Resolution and assisted by such subsidy payments (see "Adjustments of Contract Rents" and "Renewal Contracts" in "Section 8 Programs" in Appendix C), as well as by general economic conditions.

Amendments to Resolution; Bonds Acquired by the Authority

The Resolution authorizes amendments to certain provisions therein by supplemental resolution of the Authority without the consent of Owners (see "Amendments" in "Summary of Certain Provisions of the Resolution"). Pursuant to such authorization, the Authority may, subject to the Revenue Test described below, amend the Bond Resolution in any respect, except as set forth in Section 701(7) of the Resolution. The Resolution, including the Revenue Test, also may be amended with the consent of the Owners of more than fifty percent (50%) of the Bond Obligation as provided in Sections 702 and 802 of the Resolution. Any of the foregoing amendments may adversely affect the security for the Bonds. See Appendix A for Sections 701(7), 702 and 802.

Pursuant to the Act and the Resolution, the Authority may purchase or otherwise acquire the actual or constructive ownership of Bonds prior to the maturity or redemption thereof with the intent that such Bonds remain Outstanding and that any such Bonds so purchased or acquired shall remain Outstanding, subject to any terms and conditions determined by the Authority or otherwise required by law. Any 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 Bonds.

WITHDRAWAL OF ASSETS; LIMITED OPERATING COVENANTS

Except for the Revenue Test described below, the Resolution imposes no restrictions on the Authority's ability to transfer Assets to the Authority's General Fund (thereby releasing such Assets from the lien and pledge of the Bond 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 Resolution does require that certain actions, including transfer of all or any portion of any Asset to the Authority's General Fund (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 Resolution. Such 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 the definition of Revenue Test in Section 101 of the Resolution attached hereto as Appendix A.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Taxes

Tax Exempt Bonds

The Offered Bonds are Tax Exempt Bonds. The following discussion on Tax Exempt Bonds is applicable to the Offered Bonds.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Authority, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance by the Authority with certain tax covenants described herein, (i) interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, except that no opinion is expressed as to the exclusion from gross income of interest on any Offered Tax-Exempt Bond for any period during which the Offered Tax-Exempt Bond is held by a person who, within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code, is a “substantial user” of the facilities financed with the proceeds of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds or a “related person”, and (ii) interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code, and is not included in the adjusted current earnings of corporations for the purpose of calculating the alternative minimum tax. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Authority in connection with the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the Authority with certain ongoing covenants to comply with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other matter with respect to the exemption of interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds from federal income taxation or as to the treatment of any such Bonds for tax purposes by any state, city, county or other jurisdiction. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update its opinion after the issue date to reflect any future action, fact or circumstance, or change in law or interpretation, or otherwise. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action thereafter taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel on the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds, or under state and local tax law.

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds in order that interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, occupancy and use limitations on the financing by the Authority of residential rental developments, residential real property for family units and governmental property, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. (See “Summary of Certain Federal Requirements”).

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of an Offered Tax-Exempt Bond. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds.

Prospective owners of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds should be aware that the ownership of such obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to various categories of persons, such as corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), financial institutions, property and casualty and life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds may be taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

The Authority’s Tax Certification, which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds, will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with the requirements of the Code. The Authority, in executing its Tax Certification, will certify to the effect that it expects to be able to and will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein. The Authority has also covenanted in the Bond Resolution that it shall at all times do and perform all acts required by law in order to assure that interest paid on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds is not included in the gross incomes of the owners thereof pursuant to the Code. In furtherance thereof, if and to the extent necessary to comply with the Code, the Authority has required or will require each Mortgagor with respect to each Mortgage Loan to be financed from the proceeds of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds to make certain

covenants in the Mortgage Loan documents (the form of which is subject to the review of Bond Counsel) in order to satisfy the above described requirements of the Code. However, no assurance can be given that in the event of a breach of any such provisions, procedures and covenants, the remedies available to the Authority and/or owners of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds can be judicially enforced in such manner as to assure compliance with the requirements of applicable federal tax law and therefore to prevent the loss of the exclusion of interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds pursuant to the Code. Furthermore, with respect to any Mortgage Loan insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the "FHA") which may be financed with the proceeds of the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds, such provisions, procedures and covenants will be subordinate to the rights of FHA under the Mortgage Loan documents, and the enforcement of such provisions, procedures and covenants will be subject to FHA approval; however, the Code provides that the above described requirements shall cease to apply to the Development if (i) any action of the FHA prevents the Authority from enforcing such provisions, procedures and covenants, and (ii) if the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds issued to finance the FHA Mortgage Loan are retired within a reasonable time. Any loss of the exclusion of interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds may be retroactive to the date the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds began to accrue interest, irrespective of when an event of noncompliance may occur or be ascertained.

Information reporting requirements apply to interest paid on tax-exempt obligations, including the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, "Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification", or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients.

A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information reporting requirements will be subject to "backup withholding", which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a "payor" generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient. If an owner purchasing an Offered Tax-Exempt Bond through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner's Federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Summary of Certain Federal Requirements

The following requirements apply to Developments financed by Mortgage Loans funded with the proceeds of Tax Exempt Bonds.

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

The following requirements apply to 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. The Offered Bonds are Tax Exempt Non-AMT Bonds.

Under the Code, 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 Development be occupied during the Qualified Project Period (as defined in this subsection 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 Development be occupied during the Qualified Project Period (as defined in this subsection 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".)

The term "Qualified Project Period" 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 Development are first occupied, (ii) the first day on which no Tax Exempt Bond issued with respect to such Development is outstanding, or (iii) the date on which any assistance provided with respect to such Development under Section 8 terminates.

In addition to the 20/50 or 40/60 Requirement, all of each such 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 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. None of the Offered Bonds are Transitioned 1954 Code Tax Exempt Non-AMT Bonds. The Authority has issued, and expects to issue, Tax Exempt Bonds from time to time under the Resolution to refund certain previously issued tax exempt bonds of the Authority as described below. In such an event, the developments financed by such refunded bonds shall become Developments under the Resolution. The Authority may also issue Transitioned 1954 Code Tax Exempt Non-AMT Bonds to finance Developments owned by the Authority, by other governmental entities or by charitable organizations exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code and to finance Authority Property (including its offices).

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 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 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 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 Development, and (iii) no building in any 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 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 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 Development and ending on the later of (a) the date which is 10 years after occupancy of 50% of the units in the Development, (b) the date which is subsequent to initial occupancy of any unit in the 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 Development terminates.

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 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 Development shall be subject to the 20/50 or 40/60 Requirement.

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 status of interest on the Offered Bonds under Federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Offered Bonds from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) and such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Offered Bonds. For example, the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget proposed on April 10, 2013, by the Obama Administration recommends a 28% limitation on itemized deductions and “tax preferences,” including “tax-exempt interest.” The net effect of such proposal, if enacted into law, would be that an owner of an Offered Bond with a marginal tax rate in excess of 28% would pay some amount of federal income tax with respect to the interest on such Offered Bond. There can be no assurance that any such legislation, actions or decisions, if ever enacted, taken or rendered following the issuance of the Offered Bonds, will not have an adverse effect on the tax status, 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 Beneficial Owners (as defined in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement — see Appendix F) 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. 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 Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. 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 F — “Summary of Certain Provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.” 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 Authority has never failed to comply in all material respects with any previous undertakings with respect to the Rule to provide Annual Financial Information or required event notices.

The rights of the Trustee and of Owners to enforce the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement are limited as described more fully in “Enforcement” in Appendix F, and any failure by the Authority to comply with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement will not constitute an Event of Default under the Bond 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 at 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 and the federal income tax treatment of interest on the Offered Bonds will be subject to the receipt of the approving and tax opinion (the “Approving and Tax Opinion”) of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Authority. The proposed form of the Approving and Tax Opinion is attached hereto as Appendix G. 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 and Tax 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, Atlanta, Georgia, counsel to the Underwriters. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Authority by its General Counsel, Paul M. Brennan, Esquire. Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP will pass on certain matters for the Authority relating to disclosure in this Official Statement.

UNDERWRITING

The Offered Bonds are being purchased by one or more 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 prices set forth on the front 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 368,994.49.

The information regarding initial public offering prices or yields set forth on the front cover of this Official Statement as delivered in its final form has been provided by the Underwriters. 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) over-allot 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 following five paragraphs have been provided by the Underwriters.

The Offered Bonds are being offered for sale to the public at the prices shown on the cover page hereof. The Underwriters reserve the right to lower such initial offering prices as it deems necessary in connection with the marketing of the Offered Bonds. The Underwriters may offer and sell the Offered Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing the Offered Bonds into investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the initial public offering price or prices set forth in the Official Statement. The Underwriters reserve the right to join with dealers and other underwriters in offering the Offered Bonds to the public. The obligation of the Underwriters to accept delivery of the Offered Bonds is subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the purchase contract relating to the Offered Bonds, the approval of legal matters by counsel and other conditions. The Underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the Offered Bonds at levels above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage services. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates 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.

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 ("WFBNA"). WFBNA, one of the Underwriters of the Offered Bonds, has entered into an agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC ("WFA"), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the Offered Bonds. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting compensation with respect to the Offered Bonds with WFA. WFBNA also utilizes the distribution capabilities of its affiliates, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ("WFSLLC") and Wells Fargo Institutional Securities, LLC ("WFIS"), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the Offered Bonds. In connection with utilizing the distribution capabilities of WFSLLC, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC's expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, WFIS, and WFA are each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

RATINGS

As noted on the front cover, the Offered Bonds received a long-term rating of "Aa1" from Moody's and a long-term rating of "AA+" from S&P. It is a condition to the Underwriters' obligation to purchase the Offered Bonds that both Moody's and S&P 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. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of a rating could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Offered Bonds.

Due to the ongoing uncertainty regarding the economy of the United States of America (including, without limitation, matters such as the future political uncertainty regarding the United States debt limit) obligations, such as the Offered Bonds, issued by state and local governments and instrumentalities thereof, could be subject to a rating downgrade. Additionally, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the United States or of any of its agencies or political subdivisions, then such event could also adversely affect the market for and ratings, liquidity, and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Offered Bonds.

THE PROGRAM

The information that follows is provided to explain the Authority's program of making or purchasing Mortgage Loans and financing Authority Property pursuant to the Bond Resolution (the "Program"). The Authority has also made or purchased mortgage loans on multi-family developments with proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to other 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 the Bond Resolution 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 Development proposal or any particular type of Development (such as 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 Bonds and pursuant to the Program. 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 "Other Multi-Family Programs" and "General Fund and Other Net Assets," both in "The Authority".

General

The Bond Resolution authorizes the Authority to apply Assets to make, purchase, finance or refinance Mortgage Loans or to acquire, rehabilitate, construct, finance or refinance Authority Property. The Bond 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 Bond Resolution. The Bond Resolution defines Authority Property as 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 Bond Resolution or acquired by the Authority by purchase or foreclosure of a Mortgage Loan or by deed in lieu thereof.

Underwriting of Mortgage Loans and Management of Developments

Underwriting

When a sponsor submits a proposal for a Development to the Authority, it is assigned to an Authority staff Development Officer, who evaluates the proposed Development concept, the 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 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 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 Commissioners of the Authority (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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Development and the representations of the architect, (i) construction of the Development has been completed in accordance with approved plans and specifications and other terms of the Mortgage Loan, and in accordance with any applicable zoning, building, housing and other codes and ordinances, and (ii) the 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 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 Development. Upon final closing the final Mortgage Loan amount is established and disbursement of the remaining Mortgage Loan proceeds is made.

The final 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 Mortgage Loan increases at the final closing of a Mortgage Loan, a 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 Development, certain of the above described processing procedures relating to the closing of the Mortgage Loan and the construction of the Development are inapplicable (e.g., the closing of the Mortgage Loan is held upon completion of construction, if any, of the 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 Mortgage Loan are fully disbursed at such closing).

Regulation and Management

Generally, each Development is subject to a regulatory agreement between the Authority and the Mortgagor, which regulates the occupancy, management and operations of the Development. However, the rents to be charged for units in a Development are established by the Mortgagor without the approval of the Authority. The management of the 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 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 Development. See "Mortgage Loans – Authority Income Limits" in "Security" above for a discussion of the income limits applicable to the Developments.

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 Development and conducts spot audits of the management agent's verification of resident eligibility, receives a report on the Development accounts, accounts payable and receivable and 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 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 Mortgageors, foreclosure, loan modification and other appropriate remedial actions.

After final closing, each Mortgageor typically pays a monthly amount to fund a reserve for replacements account for the 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 Mortgageor 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 Development.

An escrow account for the payment of real estate taxes and hazard insurance premiums is maintained by the Authority for each Development after final closing and is funded by monthly payments by the Mortgageor 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 Development out of the sums available for each Development from the Mortgageor's deposits. The Mortgageor is required to contribute additional funds in the event of a deficiency in the escrow account.

See "Federal Programs and Requirements" in "Mortgage Loans" in "Security" above and also "Tax-Exempt Bonds" in "Tax Matters" above and Appendix C for descriptions of certain additional restrictions imposed by federal law and regulations regarding the use and occupancy of Developments.

THE AUTHORITY

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 Board of Housing and Community Development of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth and the Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the Commonwealth. The Authority's Commissioners are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	
		<u>June 30</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Kermit E. Hale	Commissioner and Chairman	2015	General Manager, MKB Realtors, Roanoke
Timothy M. Chapman.....	Commissioner and Vice Chairman	2014	Managing Member, Chapman Development LLC, Reston
Jacqueline T. Black.....	Commissioner	2014	Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher assisted tenant, Chester
Yvonne Toms Allmond....	Commissioner	2013*	Senior Vice President, TowneBank, Norfolk
Charles L. Krum, Jr.	Commissioner	2015	Retired, Pharmacist, Abingdon
H. Richard Ashe	Commissioner	2016	Owner, Kiln Creek Golf and Country Club, Yorktown
Douglas R. Fahl.....	Commissioner	2016	Executive Vice President, Dewberry & Davis LLC, Leesburg
Marjorie N. Leon	Commissioner	2016	Program Associate, Family and Consumer Sciences, Virginia Cooperative Extension Partnership, Warrenton
Manju Ganeriwala.....	Commissioner	ex-officio	Treasurer, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term Expires June 30</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
William C. Shelton	Commissioner	ex-officio	Director, Department of Housing and Community Development of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond
James Hyland	Commissioner	ex-officio	Member, Board of Housing and Community Development of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Charlottesville

* Not eligible for reappointment. Successor to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

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 Program 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 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.

J. Judson McKellar, Jr. Deputy of Legal and Finance. Mr. McKellar joined the Authority in 1975 as Associate Counsel and served as the Authority's General Counsel from December 1980 to July 2012. Prior to joining the Authority, Mr. McKellar was engaged in the practice of law in Fairfax County, Virginia. Mr. McKellar is a member of the Virginia State Bar and is a graduate of Davidson College and the University of Virginia Law School. Mr. McKellar has notified the Authority of his intention to retire on or about January 31, 2014.

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.

Donald L. Ritenour. Deputy of Programs. Mr. Ritenour joined the Authority in 1974 as a Mortgage Loan Officer and previously served as the Authority's Director of Single Family. Prior to joining the Authority, Mr. Ritenour was employed as an Executive Assistant to the President of Hanover Mortgage Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank of Virginia, and as an Authorization Manager of Bank of Virginia Master Charge. Mr. Ritenour is a graduate of Virginia Commonwealth University. Mr. Ritenour has notified the Authority of his intent to retire on or about June 30, 2014.

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.

The position of Managing Director of Homeownership is vacant due to a retirement. The successor for this position has not been selected. In the interim, the responsibilities will be performed by the Deputy of Programs.

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 E. 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. 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 has no outstanding obligations secured by a capital reserve fund. The Authority is currently in compliance with such limits in the Code and the Code of Virginia.

Other Multi-Family Programs

The Authority's new multi-family mortgage loans, including Mortgage Loans under the Program, are expected to be financed principally with the proceeds of Bonds as set forth herein. The Authority also expects to use other moneys of the Authority to finance such mortgage loans as set forth herein in "General Fund and Other Net Assets" in "The Authority". The underwriting, terms, and requirements for multi-family loans financed by other moneys of the Authority are substantially the same as they are for the Program.

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 and through the issuance of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities or sales 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. 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 resolution 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 single family mortgage loan.

General Description of Single Family Program

The Authority makes and purchases 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. As discussed below, effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of certain rehabilitation and improvement costs described below. Also, effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended its then existing program for the financing of single family mortgage loans that refinance single family homes. However, the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans (see definition in "Fannie Mae Financing" below) may include mortgage loans that refinance single family homes, and the Authority has implemented a program for the financing of FHA Streamline Refinance Loans (see definition in "FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs" below) that refinance its existing FHA insured First Mortgage Loans (defined below), has implemented a program for the financing of VA Streamline Refinance Loans (see definition in "FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs" below) that refinance its existing VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loans (defined below), and commenced on July 1, 2013 the implementation of a program to refinance its Interest Only Mortgage Loans (defined below).

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.

<u>Type of Single Family Mortgage Loan</u>	<u>Description</u>
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.
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 are thereafter Level Payment Mortgage Loans 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 bonds and other funds (such as net assets) to finance mortgage loans that are secured by first liens ("First Mortgage Loans") and that finance single family homes 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 or, 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"), the mortgage loan may be in such other amounts (which may exceed 100% of the sales price or appraised value) as is 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 also “Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms” below for a discussion of the Authority’s program to refinance its Interest Only Mortgage Loans in amounts that may exceed the above described limits.

Single Family Second Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously Financed

The Authority has used and currently uses proceeds of bonds and other funds (such as net assets) to finance single family mortgage loans which are secured by second liens (“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 Loans. 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 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. 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; however, 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 such FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans.

Effective June 2009, the Authority began originating another type of Second Mortgage Loan which provided financing, in conjunction with the origination of an Authority financed 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. For the initial 12 months, such Second Mortgage Loan bore a 0% interest rate, and no monthly payments are due on such Loan during such 12 months. The term and interest rate (after the initial twelve month period) on the Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loan are 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 discontinued 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 if a similar federal tax credit is made available to homebuyers.

Pursuant to changes to the Authority’s regulations, FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans and Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans may 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 loans; however, no assurance can be given that the Authority will not commence the financing of such Loans.

Prior to July 1, 2008, the Authority also financed another type of Second Mortgage Loan which was a Subsidized Mortgage Loan (as defined below in “General Fund and Other Net Assets” in “The Authority”), was only made in conjunction with an Authority financed 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 residence. 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 property 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; and see "Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms" below for a discussion of the refinancing by the Authority of its Interest Only 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. 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.

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 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's program guidelines do not require any mortgage insurance or guaranty for (i) Interest Only Mortgage Loans (as defined in "Summary of Types of Single Family Mortgage Loans" above), or the single family mortgage loans that refinance such Interest Only Mortgage Loans, (ii) 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) or Authority net assets, or (iii) Second Mortgage Loans. Such mortgage loans described in the preceding sentence 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 Mortgage Loans (as defined in "Fannie Mae Financing" below). The Authority's bond resolutions permit the Authority to modify its program guidelines with regard to mortgage insurance at its discretion.

The Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 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. This 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. This Act also requires that borrowers be provided with certain disclosures and notices regarding termination and cancellation of private mortgage insurance. This 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 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 loan (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 this Act or as a result of its application of such 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.

The Authority has previously financed and currently finances Self-Insured Mortgage Loans having a loan-to-value ratio at or below 80%. Prior to April 1, 2008, the Authority also financed Self-Insured Mortgage Loans with loan to value ratios above 80% but not in excess of 100%. The Authority's regulations authorize the financing of an additional 5% for closing costs and fees (but the Authority has not provided such financing for closing costs and fees) and for rehabilitation and improvements to be completed after the closing of the Self-Insured Mortgage Loan as described above and an additional 5% may be financed for costs of retrofitting or adding accessibility features to accommodate the needs of a disabled occupant as described above. Effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of Self-Insured Mortgage Loans, except FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans, Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans (see "Single Family Second Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously Financed" above regarding the subsequent suspension of the financing of such Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans) and mortgage loans having a loan-to-value ratio at or below 80%. However, the mortgage loans that are being financed through Fannie Mae, including those having a loan-to-value ratio above 80%, are not insured or guaranteed by a federal government entity or private mortgage insurance company, and such loans if repurchased by the Authority from Fannie Mae would be Self-Insured Mortgage Loans (see "Fannie Mae Financing" below). In addition, the single family mortgage loans that refinance the Authority's Interest Only Mortgage Loans as described in "Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms" below will be Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of other Self-Insured Mortgage Loans.

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.

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 bore or are expected to bear, interest at fixed rates. As described above, Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans and Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans bore a 0% interest rate during an initial period of 12 months and three years, respectively, and no monthly payments were due during such initial periods (see "Single Family Second Mortgage Loans Currently and Previously Financed" above). As noted above, the Authority has discontinued the financing of Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans and Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans. Also, the Authority has previously 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. However, 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 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 is 100% of the lesser of sales price or appraised value. Interest Only Mortgage Loans are Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. Effective April 1, 2008, the Authority suspended the financing of Interest Only Mortgage Loans. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will recommence the financing of Interest Only Mortgage Loans in the future. The Authority made restructuring offers to all mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans which were scheduled to commence principal payments in 2011, which was the first year that any Interest Only Mortgage Loans were scheduled to commence principal payments. Such restructuring offers, if accepted by the mortgagors, modified their Interest Only Mortgage Loans and resulted in Level Payment Mortgage Loans with new full 30 year terms or extensions of the periods during which interest only is payable. The Authority has offered and anticipates continuing to offer, on a case-by-case basis, similar restructuring on Interest Only Mortgage Loans that were or are scheduled to commence principal payments in the years 2012 and later. As of June 30, 2013, approximately \$41.7 million of outstanding principal balance of Interest Only Mortgage Loans which were scheduled to commence principal payments in 2011, 2012 and 2013 had been restructured. In addition, the Authority commenced on July 1, 2013, the implementation of a program that offers to the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new single family mortgage loans that refinance the principal balance (regardless of the loan-to-value ratio) of their Interest Only Mortgage Loans (plus an amount not to exceed \$5,000 to be applied to no more than \$3,000 of closing costs and no more than two months of delinquent monthly payments, if any) at lower fixed interest rates and for amortization terms of 30 years. Such refinancing mortgage loans will be Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. The Authority expects to fund such refinancing mortgage loans with proceeds of bonds to be hereafter issued. In addition to refinancing, the Authority will also offer to mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans, upon their request, the option of reducing their monthly payments by extending the term of their Interest Only Mortgage Loan to a new full 30-year term during which the outstanding principal balance will be fully amortized by level monthly payments. The approximate outstanding principal balance (in millions of dollars and as of June 30, 2013) of Interest Only Mortgage Loans scheduled to commence principal payments are shown below by calendar year in which such principal payments will commence (excluding those restructured into Level Payment Mortgage Loans and including those restructured with extensions of the periods during which interest only is payable):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>
2013	\$87.0
2014	159.0
2015	<u>23.3</u>
Total	\$269.3

See Appendix H for the amount of Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans (including Interest Only Mortgage Loans and other single family mortgage loans that were modified to provide for a period during which interest only is payable) that the Authority has outstanding. All of the Interest Only Mortgage Loans are financed by bonds.

The Authority requires the applicant to pay, at the time of closing, between 0 and 3 points, with each point being equal to 1% of the principal amount of the First Mortgage Loan. The number of points depends on the interest rate option selected by the applicant (the applicants have the option of paying less or more points in exchange for having a higher or lower interest rate on the mortgage loan). The yield that the Authority realizes on First Mortgage Loans is affected by the amount of points paid and the rate of prepayments of such First Mortgage Loans. If the First Mortgage Loan is originated by an Originating Lender (as defined below) and the applicant pays less than 1 point, the Authority will pay the difference between 1 point and the amount paid by the applicant to the Originating Lender so that such Originating Lender receives the equivalent of 1 point.

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. The interest rate (or, if multiple sources of funding, the blended interest rate) on any 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 with regard to the loan to value ratio and mortgage loan insurance or guarantees, the Authority relies upon the following security elements in the making and purchasing of single family mortgage loans: (i) mortgage loan underwriting and servicing procedures, (ii) an equity buildup through mortgage loan principal repayments and appreciation, if any, in the value of the properties securing the mortgage loans and (iii) geographical diversification of the mortgage loan portfolio within the Commonwealth.

The mortgages which 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) on single family residential housing.

Other Financing of Single Family Mortgage Loans

The Authority's single family mortgage loan program has financed single family mortgage loans under multiple general bond resolutions, including the Homeownership General Resolution (as hereinafter defined), the Commonwealth Mortgage Bond resolution and the VHDA General Purpose Bond resolution. All of the then outstanding bonds issued under the VHDA General Purpose Bond resolution were redeemed as of January 1, 2013, and substantially all of the single family mortgage loans financed by such resolution then became pledged assets under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds resolution. The Homeownership General Resolution pledges the mortgage loans and assets attributable to bonds issued under such resolution as security for the payment of such bonds on a parity basis. The Homeownership General Resolution has requirements that must be satisfied prior to the withdrawal of such mortgage loans and other assets from its pledge and lien. The Authority has also financed, and expects to continue to finance, single family mortgage loans through the issuance of securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"; 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, as hereinafter defined, for which the Authority will have certain repurchase obligations as hereinafter described (see "Fannie Mae Financing" below).

The Authority's single family mortgage loans are financed principally under the Authority's Commonwealth Mortgage Bond resolution (the mortgage loans so financed under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bond resolution, inclusive of the mortgage loans securitized through Ginnie Mae securities held under such resolution, are referred to herein as the "Commonwealth Bond Mortgage Loans"). The single family mortgage loans so financed under the Homeownership General Resolution are referred to herein as the "Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loans."

Data on Single Family Mortgage Loans

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

- 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;
- 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 mortgage insurer or guarantor; and
- i. Outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status for each Metropolitan Statistical Area of the Commonwealth.

New Issuance Bond Program and Homeownership Mortgage Bonds

From December 2009 through September 27, 2011, the Authority issued bonds under its bond resolution relating to Homeownership Mortgage Bonds (the "Homeownership General Resolution") in connection with the New Issuance Bond Program ("NIBP") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") by which the Federal National Mortgage Association ("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 have been released from escrow and the initial short-term interest rates on all of the 2009 B Bonds have been 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 General Resolution.

The proceeds of the 2009 B Bonds and the Market Bonds have been used to finance single family mortgage loans that are eligible to be financed with Tax Exempt Bonds. Such proceeds of the 2009 B Bonds and the Market Bonds have been so used to finance such single family mortgage loans alone or in combination with any net assets in

the Homeownership General Resolution and proceeds of other bonds. As of July 1, 2013, all of the 2009B Bonds have been redeemed.

Ginnie Mae Financing

In 2009, the Authority commenced the financing of single family mortgage loans through 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 and/or in the Authority's General Fund or are sold at market prices in order to provide funds for the origination of such 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 Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds resolution.

The single family mortgage loans financed by the Ginnie Mae securities are not assets of the Authority. The Authority expects to retain the servicing rights on all such mortgage loans. As the servicer of the mortgage loans, the Authority guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the mortgage loans so financed. All of the total outstanding principal balance of such loans are insured or guaranteed by federal government entities such as FHA, VA, and RD, as defined above.

For information concerning single family mortgage loans financed by Ginnie Mae securities held by the Authority under the Commonwealth Mortgage Bond resolution, see "Data on Single Family Mortgage Loans" above.

As of June 30, 2013, the Authority had financed single family mortgage loans in the approximate outstanding principal amount of \$119.5 million through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held in the Authority's General Fund. For information concerning single family mortgage loans financed by Ginnie Mae securities held in the Authority in the General Fund, see "General Fund and Other Net Assets" below.

As of June 30, 2013, approximately \$620.3 million aggregate principal amount of single family mortgage loans financed by Ginnie Mae securities sold to third parties and not held by the Authority was outstanding, of which approximately \$13.3 million aggregate principal balance was more than two months delinquent in monthly payments, and approximately \$3.0 million aggregate principal balance was in foreclosure, representing 2.2% and 0.5%, respectively, of the aggregate principal balance of such mortgage loans.

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.

Fannie Mae Financing

Pursuant to agreements with Fannie Mae, 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 such 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 Authority's agreements with Fannie Mae, 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 MBS program. Once sold to, or securitized through, Fannie Mae, the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans are neither assets of the Authority nor Assets under the Bond Resolution. The sale or securitization of a Fannie Mae Mortgage Loan, in either case, 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 is six to seven months after the closing of the mortgage loan, unless a default exists at the end of that period in which case it is extended until the loan is no longer delinquent). In addition Fannie Mae may require the Authority to repurchase any Fannie Mae Mortgage Loan, at any time such loan is outstanding, if the Authority is in breach of any covenant, representation or warranty by the Authority with respect to such loan. 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 Authority expects to sell the Fannie Mae securities received from Fannie Mae under the Fannie Mae MBS program.

Such 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 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 and,

for the Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans, the Authority expects to limit the principal amount of such loans to the maximum loan amount permitted by Fannie Mae but does not expect to apply any maximum sales prices.

The original agreement, which expired on June 30, 2013, was for the sale or securitization of a maximum of \$100 million in principal amount of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans, plus or minus 5%. The Authority entered into a new agreement with Fannie Mae that will expire on June 30, 2014, for the sale or securitization of a maximum of \$125 million in principal amount of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans, plus or minus 5%. Pursuant to the prior agreement that expired June 30, 2013, the Authority purchased, and accepted loan reservations for, Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans. As of June 30, 2013, the Authority had sold no Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans to Fannie Mae. However, as of June 30, 2013, there was outstanding approximately \$52.4 million aggregate principal balance amount of single family mortgage loans that were securitized through the issuance of Fannie Mae securities that were sold to third parties and not held by the Authority. As of June 30, 2013, none of such Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans was delinquent or 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.

FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs

Effective September 24, 2012, the Authority commenced the financing of FHA insured First Mortgage Loans that will refinance existing Authority FHA insured First Mortgage Loans pursuant to FHA's guidelines (each such refinancing FHA insured First Mortgage Loan is referred to herein as a "FHA Streamline Refinance Loan"). FHA Streamline Refinance Loans may be made by the Authority without regard to the current loan-to-value ratio of the properties (if there is no subordinate financing) or the credit score and maximum debt-to-income ratios otherwise applicable to FHA insured mortgage loans if such borrowers have not been delinquent on their mortgage loan payments in the prior three months nor more than once in the prior 12 months. However, if subordinate financing is to remain in place, the maximum combined loan-to-value ratio (CLTV) applicable to FHA Streamline Refinance Loans is 125% based on the original appraised value of the properties. The Authority's maximum income limits for FHA Streamline Refinance Loans range from \$119,400 to \$161,250. On February 8, 2013, the Authority implemented a similar VA program that will refinance existing Authority VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loans (each such refinancing VA guaranteed First Mortgage Loan is referred to herein as a "VA Streamline Refinance Loan"). The Authority expects to finance FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans primarily by securitizations through Ginnie Mae.

Future Funding of Single Family Programs

The Authority is considering a number of alternative means of funding its single family programs following the termination of financing of single family mortgage loans with the bond proceeds under the NIBP in December of 2012 and following the full utilization of the proceeds of the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, 2012 Series C-Non-AMT (the "Series C Bonds"), a portion of which bear short-term interest rates and are subject to tender and remarketing during 2013. If conditions in the tax exempt bond market and mortgage market will thereafter permit the financing of single family mortgage loans at interest rates and on other terms superior to or competitive with mortgage loans offered by other lenders, the Authority would expect to continue to finance its single family programs primarily through the sale and issuance of tax exempt bonds. If such conditions do not exist, the Authority expects to continue the financing of single family mortgage loans primarily through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities as described above and the financing of Fannie Mae Mortgage Loans as described above. Conditions in the tax exempt bond market and mortgage market will also influence the Authority's decision on whether to convert to fixed interest rates (i.e., rates that are fixed to maturity or prior redemption) the remaining Series C Bonds that are subject to tender and remarketing and to use the proceeds to finance single family mortgage loans. The Authority is also considering the issuance of federal Mortgage Credit Certificates ("MCCs") authorized by the Code. As required by the Code, such MCCs would 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 would be available to individuals meeting the 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. Because of future uncertainties about the foregoing financing methods, the Authority can give no assurance as to whether or not any of such financing methods will be available to the Authority or will enable the Authority to finance the single family programs or as to the amount of funding that such financing method will provide.

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"). Prior to March 7, 2011, the Originating Lenders and mortgage brokers acted as the agents of the Authority in originating the single family mortgage loans and closed the single family mortgage loans in the name of the Authority and with funds of the Authority. Since March 7, 2011, the Originating Lenders have originated and closed the single family mortgage loans in

their own names and with their own funds, and pursuant to purchase agreements (“Purchase Agreements”) the Authority has purchased 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 commitment.

The procedures and underwriting criteria that have been in effect since March 7, 2011 for the origination of single family mortgage loans to be purchased by the Authority from Originating Lenders are substantially the same as the procedures and underwriting criteria that were in effect prior to March 7, 2011 for the origination of single family mortgage loans by the Originating Lenders acting as the Authority’s originating agents. Therefore, the following discussion of the procedures and underwriting criteria that have been in effect since March 7, 2011 is applicable also to the procedures and underwriting criteria that were in effect prior to that date.

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 by the Originating Lender or the Authority indicates that the prospective mortgagor and single family mortgage loan will qualify under the Authority’s underwriting criteria and the Code, the Authority reserves proceeds of bonds and other funds available under the applicable bond resolution for a period of 60 days for the financing of the mortgage loan, although extensions may be granted by the Authority. The Authority expects to continue to accept such reservations on a first-come, first-served basis up to pre-authorized limits. The Authority has allocated, and may in the future allocate, the proceeds of bonds and other funds available under the applicable bond resolutions other than as described above.

The Authority establishes maximum sales prices (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 refinance the Authority’s Interest Only Mortgage Loans) and maximum annual gross incomes which vary depending principally upon location within the Commonwealth. The maximum sales prices currently range from \$231,700 to \$450,000, and the maximum annual gross incomes currently range from \$72,000 to \$140,000 (except the limits range from \$119,400 to \$161,250 in the case of the FHA Streamline Refinance Program discussed above). In certain Targeted Areas, the Authority has established maximum sales prices that range from \$275,200 to \$498,800 and maximum annual gross incomes that range from \$86,400 to \$140,000. All of the Authority’s current maximum sales prices and maximum annual gross incomes that are applicable to single family mortgage loans financed by Tax-Exempt Bonds 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. Such maximum principal amounts, ranging from \$271,050 to \$729,750 in Virginia, would have declined on October 1, 2011 to a range of \$271,050 to \$625,500 but federal legislation was enacted to extend the current limits. Any future declines would be expected to result in declines in the maximum sales prices established by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the Code at such time as the Internal Revenue Service thereafter updates its Revenue Procedure regarding such limits. Any such reductions in maximum sales prices could have a material adverse impact on the Authority’s single family programs then financed with proceeds of Tax Exempt Bonds. 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 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. 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 refinance the Authority’s Interest Only Mortgage Loans (See “Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms” above), the mortgagors are not required to meet the Authority’s current income limits but are 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% 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." Currently approximately 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.

The Authority may require the Originating Lender to purchase 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. For loans other than Delegated Loans, applications for single family mortgage loans are submitted to the Authority for review and approval prior to loan commitment.

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 the FHA, VA or Rural Development, the application and documentation are reviewed for compliance with the credit and property standards of the 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, (see "FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs" above). 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. 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 refinance the Authority's existing Interest Only Mortgage Loans (see "Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms" above), the Authority will require 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 will 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, 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 or for single family mortgage loans that refinance 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 front end and back end ratios in the event the application receives approval through an automated underwriting system (e.g., Fannie Mae's Desktop Underwriter system). No maximum ratios of debt to income are required for FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans or for single family mortgage loans that refinance the Authority's existing Interest Only Mortgage Loans.

When an application is approved, a mortgage loan commitment is issued to the applicant. Upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the mortgage loan commitment, 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 refinances an existing Interest Only Mortgage Loan, the mortgagor receives a 1% lender's credit (to be paid from Authority funds) to be applied to the closing costs, and the mortgagor is responsible for payment of the balance of the closing costs (the Authority will finance up to \$3,000 of such closing costs in the principal amount of such single family mortgage loan). In the case of single family mortgage loans closed prior to March 7, 2011, the Authority disbursed the proceeds of the single family mortgage loan at the closing. In the case of single family mortgage loans closed on and after March 7, 2011, 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 fully collateralized. 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 bond trustee. 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 all actions necessary 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, 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) or as otherwise determined by the Authority 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 October 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; however, no assurance can be given as to whether FHA will continue such waiver or, if not continued, what the impact will be on the Bonds as a result of any such modifications of the Authority's FHA insured mortgage loans.

On March 4, 2009, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced guidelines to enable mortgage loan servicers to begin modifications of eligible mortgage loans under the Homeowner Affordability and Stability Plan. The Authority is not participating in the Making Home Affordable Program and is not modifying the Authority's single family mortgage loans through the Home Affordable Modification Program. No assurance can be given whether the Authority will commence the modification of the Authority's single family mortgage loans pursuant to such guidelines.

The Authority previously implemented its Borrower Assistance Program ("BAP") to modify certain of its Self-Insured Mortgage Loans as part of its loss mitigation and foreclosure prevention efforts. In April of 2012, the Authority discontinued the BAP, however the Authority cannot give any assurance that it will not resume such program or a similar program for loan modification. Only mortgagors with Self Insured Mortgage Loans that were First Mortgage Loans were eligible to participate in the BAP. To be eligible, the mortgagor must have been occupying the property as his principal residence and completed a statement of income and debts and a hardship affidavit. These documents must have evidenced a financial hardship and the ability to repay such Self-Insured Mortgage Loan as modified. Under BAP, the Authority, when it approved a request, would modify such Self-Insured Mortgage Loan to provide for a reduced monthly payment based upon a stated lower interest rate (not less than 4% per annum) for a period up to 36 months or, in the case of an Interest Only Mortgage Loan, the end of the interest only period. Following the effective date of the modification, interest in excess of interest payable at such stated rate continues to accrue but payment of such amount is deferred. The deferred interest is due and payable upon the earlier of (1) a prepayment in full of such Self-Insured Mortgage Loan upon sale or refinancing of the property, (2) the maturity date of such Self-Insured Mortgage Loan or (3) foreclosure. The Authority also, in its discretion, could waive repayment of the deferred interest. As an alternative to the deferral of interest, the Authority could defer principal whereby the monthly payments would be decreased based upon a reduced principal balance, interest would not accrue on the deferred principal, and the deferred principal would be due upon prepayment, maturity or foreclosure. Under the BAP the Authority modified approximately 60 Self-Insured Mortgage Loans with an aggregate outstanding principal balance as of the respective dates of modification of approximately \$12.1 million.

The Authority is offering loan modifications that will assist its mortgagors who are experiencing hardship and cannot refinance their Self-Insured Mortgage Loans (other than Second Mortgage Loans) due to the fact that the outstanding balance of their Self-Insured Mortgage Loans exceeds the current fair market value of their residences by at least 10%. Any such loan modification may include a delay in the commencement of principal payments on an Interest Only Mortgage Loan, an extension of the term of the Self-Insured Mortgage Loans, and/or a reduction in the interest rate for all or a portion of the term of the Self-Insured Mortgage Loans. The Authority does not offer the loan modifications to potentially eligible mortgagors by direct solicitations but may do so in the future. As of June 30, 2013, under this loan modification program, the Authority had modified 68 Self-Insured Mortgage Loans with an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$12.5 million. 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 has experienced increasing levels of delinquencies, defaults and losses, and the Authority cannot give any assurance that this will not continue. In addition, since 2007 single family property prices and appraisal values in the Commonwealth of Virginia have declined or stopped appreciating, after extended periods of significant appreciation. In certain areas of Virginia, particularly the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria area, the decline has been substantial. The Housing 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 declined approximately 16.2% between their peak in the second quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2013; however, the data used in such report may not be representative of the Authority's portfolio of single family mortgage loans, and, therefore, the Authority can give no assurance as to whether or not the values of properties financed by the Authority in its single family mortgage loan programs have experienced a similar decline. This decline and flattening of values 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. To date, the Authority has paid approximately \$1.8 million to FHA in reimbursement for losses on FHA insured single family mortgage loans because of failure by the Authority to comply with such FHA requirements. In the case of a mortgage loan insured by VA, Rural Development 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). 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 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 for anticipated losses on single family mortgage loans under the single family programs of the Authority. As of March 31, 2013, the amount included in the Allowance for Loan Loss for the single family mortgage loans that are insured by private mortgage insurance companies was \$3.9 million, which is equal to 1.0% of the principal balances of such single family mortgage loans. As of March 31, 2013, the amount included in the Allowance for Loan Loss for the Self Insured Mortgage Loans was \$109.9 million, which is equal to 7% of the principal balances of such single family mortgage loans. As of March 31, 2013, the amount included in the Allowance for Loan Loss for single family mortgage loans that are insured or guaranteed by agencies of the federal government, including FHA, VA and RD, was \$11.2 million, which is equal to 0.5% of the principal balances of such single family mortgage loans (such amount includes estimated liability for reimbursements that would be paid by the Authority to such agencies for their losses on such single family mortgage loans because of any failure by the Authority to comply with their requirements relating to the origination or servicing of such loans). As of March 31, 2013 the Authority included in the Allowance for Loan Loss \$1.8 million which is equal to 0.25% of the principal balances of the single family mortgage loans financed through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities. The total of all of the foregoing amounts that were included in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss as of March 31, 2013 is \$126.9 million (the Authority's total Allowance for Loan Loss which includes such total amount and amounts for possible losses on multi-family mortgage loans financed by the Authority was \$181.5 million as of March 31, 2013).

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 H for the outstanding balances and delinquency and foreclosure status of single family mortgage loans for each Metropolitan Statistical Area of the Commonwealth for the three general bond resolutions.

See "Geographic Concentration in Virginia" below 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" below 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.

Miscellaneous Programs

The Authority makes certain 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.

Prepayments

A decline in mortgage interest rates will generally result in an increase in prepayments on single family mortgage loans. Such prepayments on the single family mortgage loans may have the effect of reducing the outstanding principal balance of the Authority's single family 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" below for a discussion of possible legislation or regulations that may have an impact on prepayments.

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) require entities that securitize mortgage loans to retain at least 5% of the credit risk in the assets that they securitize, except for certain "qualified residential mortgages" to be defined by regulations to be promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act and except for mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the federal government; (iii) 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 any person other than the consumer, subject to certain exceptions; (iv) prohibit a creditor from making a mortgage loan unless the creditor makes a good faith determination, based on verified and documented information, that the applicant has a reasonable ability to repay the loan; (v) 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 take effect January 10, 2014) for which the applicant is qualified to a loan that is not a "qualified mortgage;" (vi) prohibit acts or practices that violate appraiser independence; (vii) establish new loan servicing standards, including requirements for prepayment penalties, requirements for forced placed insurance that is obtained by the loan servicer upon termination of hazard insurance, and time requirements for pay-off statements and crediting of loan payments; and (viii) authorize various damages for violations by loan originators and creditors of the Dodd-Frank Act. With regard to the requirement for retention of 5% of the credit risk described in (ii) above, the Dodd-Frank Act authorizes a total or partial exemption by regulation for asset-backed securities issued by public instrumentalities of states that are exempt under Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, and the federal regulatory agencies responsible for issuance of regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act have, pursuant to such authorization, issued proposed regulations that provide a total exemption for asset-backed securities that are issued or guaranteed by any state or any political

subdivision or instrumentality of a state. Under such proposed regulations, the bonds issued by the Authority to finance single family and multi-family housing would be exempt from the risk retention requirement described in (ii) above. In addition, the proposed regulations would exempt from such risk retention requirement securities (a) that are secured by mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA or RD or are secured by “Qualified Residential Mortgages” (defined as mortgage loans that finance one-to-four family property at least one of which is the principal residence of the borrower and that satisfy certain requirements as to loan terms and underwriting, including a minimum 20% down payment) or (b) that are guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac while in conservatorship. As a result, the Authority does not anticipate, based on current facts and circumstances, that the proposed regulations in their present form, if enacted, implementing the risk retention requirement will have a material impact on the Authority or its current programs and operations.

On January 10, 2013, the CFPB issued its final regulations implementing the requirement that the applicant have a reasonable ability to repay the loan. These final regulations, which take effect January 10, 2014, require the lender to make a reasonable good faith determination of the borrower’s ability to repay and to consider and verify certain factors, such as (i) income or assets (other than real estate securing the loan), (ii) current employment status, (iii) monthly payment on the covered transaction, (iv) monthly payment on any simultaneous loan, (v) monthly payment for mortgage-related obligations, (vi) current debt obligations, alimony and child support, (vii) monthly debt-to-income ratio or residual income, and (viii) credit history. These final regulations provide for a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the ability to repay requirement if the loan meets certain requirements, including full amortization over a period not to exceed 30 years, a debt-to income ratio equal to or less than 43%, and points and fees of 3% or less and further provide that, if the annual percentage rate (referred to as the “APR”) does not exceed 1.5 percentage points above the average prime offer rate for first lien loans, the loan is deemed to comply with the ability to repay requirement. (The final regulations include a temporary exception to the 43% limitation for up to seven years for loans that are eligible for purchase by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac while in conservatorship or that are insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA or RD pending issuance of their own ability to repay regulations.) On May 29, 2013, the CFPB issued a final regulation which will exempt the Authority and other state housing finance agencies from the ability to repay regulations described above. On January 10, 2013, the CFPB issued its final regulations regarding high-cost mortgages, but the regulations exempt from their application all loans originated by state housing finance agencies. On January 17, 2013, the CFPB issued its final regulations regarding servicing. 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 requirement for prompt crediting of payments 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 regulations described above 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 Offered Bonds or other risks to the Owners.

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 mortgage loan is greater than the market value of the residence being financed. Under two such programs, the Authority finances FHA Streamline Refinance Loans and VA Streamline Refinance Loans (see “FHA and VA Streamline Refinance Programs” above). Such refinancing programs and any other programs authorized by future legislation or regulation could result in substantial prepayments of the 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 Offered Bonds or the Authority's single family or multi-family mortgage loan programs 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.

Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Assets

The following is a summary of the Authority's revenues, expenses and net assets at year end for each of the fiscal years from 2008 through 2012 and at March 31, 2012 and 2013. With respect to March 31, 2012 and 2013, and the nine 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 assets of the Authority. Operations for the nine month period ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. The net assets of certain funds are restricted and are subject to varying valuation methodologies pursuant to contracts with bond owners. The totaling of the accounts does not indicate that the combined net assets are available for the payment of principal of or interest on the 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 E. The amounts in the summary for each year ended June 30 are derived from the audited financial statements for each such year.

	Year Ended June 30					Nine Months Ended	
	(in millions)					March 31	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013
	<i>(Not included in independent accountants' report)</i>						
Memorandum Only – Combined totals							
Revenues:							
Interest on mortgage loans.....	\$487	\$519	\$513	\$505	\$489	\$371	\$343
Investment income	(17)	2	18	15	17	13	5
Pass-through grants received.....	72	69	128	158	120	87	97
Housing Choice Voucher program.....	63	61	69	72	37	35	4
Other.....	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>42</u>
Total revenues.....	<u>625</u>	<u>674</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>491</u>
Expenses:							
Interest	335	355	336	321	296	224	199
Pass-through grants disbursed	72	69	128	158	120	87	97
Housing Choice Voucher program.....	65	71	70	69	39	38	5
Total administrative expenses, etc	<u>81</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>104</u>
Total expenses	<u>553</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>681</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>405</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses	72	77	102	96	87	64	86
Net assets at beginning of period.....	<u>1,970</u>	<u>2,042</u>	<u>2,119</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>2,318</u>	<u>2,405</u>
Net assets at end of period.....	<u>\$2,042</u>	<u>\$2,119</u>	<u>\$2,221</u>	<u>\$2,317</u>	<u>\$2,404</u>	<u>\$2,382</u>	<u>\$2,491</u>
Net assets of the General Fund at end of period.....	\$199	\$154	\$167	\$154	\$99	\$119	\$142

The decrease in the net assets of the General Fund at the end of period between June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012 was due primarily to the Authority paying most of its general operating expenses from the General Fund and, unlike prior fiscal years, not transferring amounts from non-General Fund accounts necessary to offset such expenses. See "Schedule 3" and "Schedule 5" of Appendix E. In future years, 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.

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 assets. 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					Nine Months Ended	
	(in millions)					March 31	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	<i>(Not included in independent accountants' report)</i>						
Memorandum Only – Combined totals							
Excess of revenues over expenses							
excluding GASB 31 adjustments	\$131	\$79	\$61	\$85	\$78	\$58	\$87
Net assets at end of period							
excluding GASB 31 adjustments	\$2,099	\$2,178	\$2,239	\$2,324	\$2,402	\$2,382	\$2,489
Net assets of the General Fund							
at end of period excluding							
GASB 31 adjustments.....	\$220	\$184	\$183	\$166	\$107	\$129	\$145

The material GASB 31 adjustment in fiscal year 2008 was due primarily to credit impairment on mortgage backed securities. The material GASB 31 adjustment in fiscal year 2010 was primarily due to unrealized gains on investments.

Prior and Anticipated Financings of the Authority

As of June 30, 2013 the Authority had approximately \$5.9 billion of notes and bonds outstanding (see Appendix E). Subsequent to such date, the Authority issued (or expects to issue) the following notes and bonds, in addition to the Offered Bonds:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Par Amount</u>	<u>Issuance Date</u>
Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series E-Non-AMT	\$20,750,000	July 11, 2013
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, 2013 Series C-Taxable (Pass-Through)*	\$100,000,000*	October 24, 2013*

*Expected

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 26-40 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, (ii) any investments and deposits authorized by Sections 2.1-327 through 2.1-327.13 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 Treasury and Investment Manager. 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 June 30, 2013, 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 E). 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 E 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 the Money Market Securities category. As of March 31, 2013, the Authority's counterparties in the Money Market Securities category were as follows:

<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Principal Amount (by Counterparty)</u>
Bank of Nova Scotia CP	06416JU1	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Credit Industriel & Comm YCD	22536GPU	90,000,000	90,000,000
General Electric Cap CRP CP	36959HXW	19,987,228	19,987,228
JP Morgan Federal MM Fund	48199ZVB	500,000	500,000
Lloyds Bank PLC YCD	53944LPL	80,000,000	80,000,000
Nordea BK Finland YCD	65558ELB	50,000,000	50,000,000
Standard Chartered BK YCD	85325BXJ	50,007,100	50,007,100
Toyota Motor Credit CP	89233GU1	45,000,000	
Toyota Motor Credit CP	89233GU1	10,000,000	
Toyota Motor Credit CP	89233GZK	19,980,050	74,980,050
U S Bank Commercial Paper Fund	02961021	146,960,272	146,960,272
TOTAL		\$562,434,650	\$562,434,650

The Common Fund

The Authority operates a non-regulated, internal only, pooled investment fund (the "Common Fund") consisting of various investments with maturity dates not later than 366 days from the date any such investment is allocated to the Common Fund; provided, however, that investments that have variable interest rates which are subject to mandatory market rate adjustment not less frequently than quarterly are permitted if their maturity dates at the time of allocation to the Common Fund do not exceed three years and if such investments do not exceed 10% of the Common Fund at the time of purchase. At present, all of such investments are investments permitted by the Resolution (see definition of "Investment Obligation" in the Resolution set forth in Appendix A).

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 Bonds will be comprised of Common Fund shares.

General Fund and Other Net Assets

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 Bonds, although it is not specifically pledged to secure the 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 Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, at any particular time. Each mortgage loan financed by the General Fund is herein referred to as a "General Fund Mortgage Loan."

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 otherwise subsidize its programs (the "Subsidized Programs"). Under this new methodology, 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 subsidies under its programs, including bond financed programs, shall be equal to 15% of the average of the Authority's excess revenue (as unadjusted for the effect of GASB 31 and 53) for the preceding three fiscal years or, commencing with fiscal year 2011, the preceding five fiscal years (the "Percentage Amount"). For example, the present value of the interest rate reductions or other support or subsidies to be made available for fiscal year 2014 programs is \$13.1 million (plus \$14.6 million of unused allocations from prior years) which is equal to 15% of the average unadjusted excess revenues for fiscal years 2008 through 2012. 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 or to provide other housing subsidies. This use of net assets is expected to reduce the amount available to the Authority for payment of the Bonds or other purposes permitted by the Act. The principal amount of Subsidized Mortgage Loans that will be available at reduced interest rates under this new 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 Authority may decide to use such annual subsidy amount for purposes other than Subsidized Mortgage Loans, and such uses may affect such principal amount of the Subsidized Mortgage Loans. The amounts to be made available under this new 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, including the Bond Resolution. The Authority may, in its discretion, apply net assets in excess of the Percentage Amount for its Subsidized Programs or may change the percentage or methodology for calculating the amount of net assets to be made available for Subsidized Mortgage Loans, and in 2007 the Authority increased the amount of net assets in excess of the Percentage Amount for fiscal year 2007 Subsidized Programs by approximately \$3.1 million in order to provide additional funds for multi-family rental developments to be financed by the Authority. The total of the annual amounts used or expected to be made available for Subsidized Programs under this new methodology through fiscal year 2014 is \$154.6 million.

As of June 30, 2013, approximately \$69 million aggregate principal balance of multi-family mortgage loans financed by General Fund net assets was outstanding. As of June 30, 2013, all of such multi-family mortgage loans were current in their payments, except four mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$1.0 million that were delinquent. As of June 30, 2013, the Authority had acquired by foreclosure 12 multi-family developments that were financed, in whole or in part, by General Fund net assets, owned two of such developments and had sold 10 of such developments to third parties. In addition, as of such date, the Authority had foreclosed on three developments that were purchased by third parties at the foreclosure sales. Two of the developments acquired by foreclosure and owned by the Authority and one of the developments purchased by third parties at the foreclosure sales were also financed, in part, with the proceeds of bonds and are included in the developments described in "Delinquencies and Foreclosures; Risk of Loss" in "Security." The rental and other income of such owned developments is, in many instances, insufficient to provide a market rate return to the Authority on its capital investment in such owned developments. As of June 30, 2013, approximately \$148.9 million aggregate principal balance of single family mortgage loans financed by General Fund net assets (including approximately \$119.5 million of such loans financed through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities held in the General Fund) was outstanding; and 3.8% of such single family mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$5.7 million were two or more months delinquent in monthly payments, and 2.1% of such single family mortgage loans having an aggregate principal balance of approximately \$3.1 million were in foreclosure.

Pursuant to legislation enacted by the 2003 Session of the General Assembly, the Authority purchased from the Commonwealth's Department of Housing and Community Development ("DHCD") on June 30, 2003, the portfolio of outstanding loans and other assets comprising the Commonwealth's Virginia Housing Partnership Revolving Fund (the "Partnership Fund") that was created by the Virginia General Assembly for the purpose of funding low and moderate income housing. Such outstanding loans, which had total outstanding principal balances of approximately \$71 million, bear below market interest rates, generally have loan to value ratios in excess of 95%, and serve lower income persons and families than the Authority's programs serve generally. The Authority also purchased approximately \$16 million of investments which have been used to fund an approximately equal amount of similar loans pursuant to outstanding commitments and allocations. The purchase price for the loans and investments was approximately \$60 million. The Authority issued the VHDA General Purpose Bonds, 2003 Series V-Taxable, on June 26, 2003, in the amount of \$52,440,000 to finance the purchase of the loans and assets in the Partnership Fund, with the balance of the purchase price paid from other funds of the Authority. Pursuant to such legislation \$40,822,000 of the approximately \$60 million in proceeds from the sale were transferred to the Commonwealth's General Fund, and the residual balance of approximately \$19 million was transferred to the Authority to be used in conjunction with existing resources to provide financing for affordable housing not otherwise eligible through other programs. The Authority and DHCD executed a Memorandum of Understanding that provided for administration of the residual balance as a revolving loan fund for single family and multifamily housing programs. Pursuant to legislation enacted in the 2005 Session of the General Assembly, \$7,500,000 of such residual balance was transferred to a Community Development Bank formed by the Commonwealth. The remainder of such residual balance has been committed or disbursed for the financing by the Authority of mortgage loans.

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 the 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 our official statements, to the Bank of America, (c) to provide notice to the 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 the 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, the 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. Unless extended by the Bank of America and the Authority, the Bank of America Agreement will terminate on December 1, 2013, subject to any notice of termination by Bank of America due to default or by the Authority. All outstanding amounts are due and payable on the termination date. As of June 30, 2013, \$27.5 million was outstanding under the Bank of America Agreement.

The Authority also has a \$150 million revolving credit agreement (the "Bank of Nova Scotia Agreement") with The Bank of Nova Scotia 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 Nova Scotia Agreement up to the maximum outstanding amount of \$150 million, provided that no default by the Authority under the Bank of Nova Scotia Agreement shall have occurred and be continuing. Defaults under the Bank of Nova Scotia Agreement are the same as under the Bank of America Agreement described in the preceding paragraph, except that the Bank of Nova Scotia Agreement contains the following additional events of default: (1) any material and adverse deviation from the investment policies described in the first paragraph of "Investments" above, unless the Authority gives the Bank of Nova Scotia 30 days prior written notice of such deviation, and (2) any failure to pay an amount in excess of \$2 million under any debt of the Authority beyond any applicable grace period, unless contested by the Authority in appropriate legal proceedings. In the event of any default by the Authority under the Bank of Nova Scotia Agreement, the Bank of Nova Scotia 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. Unless extended by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Authority, the initial term of the Bank of Nova Scotia Agreement expires on November 28, 2013, subject to any notice of termination by the Bank of Nova Scotia due to a default or by the Authority. All amounts due by the Authority are due and payable on the termination date, provided that, if no default shall have occurred and be continuing, all such amounts shall, upon the written request of the Authority, be converted into a five-year term loan. No amounts are currently outstanding under the Bank of Nova Scotia 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 proceeds of notes have generally been used to refund tax-exempt bonds, and the Authority may refund the notes in the future with tax-exempt bonds. The Authority has also previously 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.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The following statements are brief summaries of certain provisions of the Resolution. Such statements are qualified in each case by reference to the Resolution (see Appendix A for the full text of the Resolution). In this Summary, the term “Bond Resolution” is used as defined in the Resolution; “the Resolution, as it may from time to time be amended, modified or supplemented by one or more Supplemental Bond Resolutions, Bond Limitations Resolutions or Written Determinations.” Other capitalized terms not previously defined in this Official Statement or not defined in this Summary shall have the meanings set forth in the Resolution.

Assets and the Pledge Thereof

“Asset” means any Mortgage Loan, Authority Property, Investment Obligation, Revenue, and, to the extent subject to the pledge or lien of the Bond Resolution, any cash, Exchange Agreement or Enhancement Agreement. Subject only to the right of the Authority to withdraw, transfer, sell, exchange or otherwise apply Assets in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolution, a pledge of Assets is made by the Bond Resolution to secure the payment of the Authority’s obligations with respect to the Bond Resolution, including any and all Bond Amounts.

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 Bond Resolution to secure the payment of the Authority’s obligations (including any and all Bond Amounts as defined below) on the Bonds, any Enhancement Agreement and any Exchange Agreement with respect to which such funds and investments and Defeasance Obligations are so deposited.

Subject only to the right of the Authority to withdraw, transfer, sell, exchange or otherwise apply Assets in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolution, the 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 Bond Resolution.

Application of Assets for Payment of Bond Amounts

“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 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 or an Enhancement Agreement to the extent such payment thereunder is payable from Assets.

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 as described in “Description of the Offered Bonds” above. Any such payment to the Trustee shall, pending disbursement thereof to the Owner thereof, be deposited into a Payment Account.

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 Bonds, to make payments to any party to comply with the Tax Covenant, to purchase any 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 Bond 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 Bond 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.

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 Officer shall deem reasonable (but without taking into account any future issuances of Bonds and any Assets derived therefrom, or any future execution of Exchange Agreements or Enhancement 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 Bond 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).

Investment of Funds

Funds pledged pursuant to the Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond Obligations

The Resolution permits the incurrence of additional Bond Obligations, including the issuance of additional Bonds and the execution of any Exchange Agreement or Enhancement Agreement payable from Assets. The Bonds and such additional Bond Obligations so incurred, 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 resolution to the Bond Resolution in accordance with subparagraph (8) in "Amendments" below.

Amendments

Amendments to the Bond Resolution may be made by a supplemental resolution. Supplemental 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 Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond Resolution;
- (6) To comply with any provision of the Code or federal or state law or regulation;

- (7) To modify or amend the Bond 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 Article IX of the Bond 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 Sections 103 through 106 of the Bond Resolution relating to the constitution of the Bond Resolution as a contract, the general obligation of the Authority and the pledge of Assets, (vi) the provisions of Section 701 of the Bond Resolution which set forth those provisions permitting amendments to the Bond Resolution, (vii) the provisions of Section 1007 of the Bond Resolution relating to the removal of the Trustee, (viii) the provisions of Section 1101 of the Bond 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 Bond Resolution necessary or desirable to provide for the issuance of Bonds or the execution of Exchange Agreements or Enhancement 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 Bonds or Exchange Agreements or Enhancement 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 resolutions may become effective only with consent of the Owners of at least fifty percent (50%) 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 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 Bond Resolution to the contrary, the Owner of such Bond shall no longer have a lien on, or the benefit of a pledge of, the Assets. If the foregoing requirements shall have been satisfied with respect to all Outstanding Bonds and no Enhancement Agreement or Exchange Agreement remains payable from Assets, then the lien, pledge, covenants, agreements and other obligations under the Bond 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 Bond Resolution.

For the purpose of defeasance, interest on any 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.

Events of Default

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, 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 Bonds or Bond Resolution, and such default shall continue for a period of ninety (90) days after

written notice to the Authority from Owners of ten percent (10%) 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, 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 the rights of the Owners under applicable law or the Bond Resolution. Pursuant to the Act, in the event that the Authority shall default in the payment of principal of or interest on any issue of the 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 Bond Resolution, the Owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of such issue of Bonds may appoint a trustee to represent the Owners of such issue of Bonds, and such trustee may, and upon written request of the Owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of such issue of Bonds shall, in its name declare all such issue of Bonds due and payable.

Upon the occurrence and continuance of any Event of Default, the Trustee may, and upon the written request of the Owners of not less than 25% of the Bond Obligation, shall, proceed to protect the rights of the Owners under applicable law or the Bond Resolution.

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 Bond Resolution or for the execution of any trust hereunder or for any other remedy hereunder, 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 Bond Resolution.

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

Registration

The Authority and the Trustee may deem and treat the party in whose name any Bond shall be registered upon the Registration Books on an applicable Record Date as the absolute Owner of such Bond, whether such 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 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 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.

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 or 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 Bond Resolution, (iii) in any way contesting or affecting any authority for the issuance or validity of the Offered Bonds or the validity of the Bond Resolution or the Purchase Contract for the sale of the Offered Bonds, (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 Bonds, including the Offered Bonds, are legal investments in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth, and its political subdivisions, all municipalities and municipal subdivisions, 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 may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them. The Act further provides that the 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 for any

purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Authority has furnished all information in this Official Statement relating to the Authority. The financial statements of the Authority in Appendix E as of June 30, 2012 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 has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. KPMG LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement. Also included in Appendix E are the unaudited financial statements of the Authority as of March 31, 2013, and for the nine month period then ended.

Any statements in the 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. The 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

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THE RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF RENTAL HOUSING BONDS OF THE VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNERS THEREOF

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND THE COMMISSIONERS THEREOF AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS, DETERMINATIONS, SECURITY AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION 101. Definitions. In the Bond Resolution, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following definitions shall apply:

“Act” means the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, being Chapter 1.2 of Title 36 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as heretofore and hereafter amended.

“Asset” means any Mortgage Loan, Authority Property, Investment Obligation, Revenue, and, to the extent subject to the pledge or lien of the Bond Resolution, any cash, Exchange Agreement or Enhancement Agreement. Funds and investments on deposit in any Payment Account and Defeasance Obligations in any Defeasance Account are not Assets.

“Authority” means the Virginia Housing Development Authority, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, and its successors and assigns.

“Authority Designations” means the one or more designations given to a Bond or Bonds as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable 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 owned by the Authority and either financed pursuant to the Bond Resolution or acquired by the Authority by purchase or foreclosure of a Mortgage Loan or by deed in lieu thereof.

“Authorized Denominations” means the principal or Maturity Amount denominations authorized for a Bond or Bonds as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

“Authorized Officer” means the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director, Director of Finance, 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 hereunder.

“Bond” or “Bonds” means any bond or bonds, as the case may be, authorized and issued pursuant to the Bond 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 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 or an Enhancement 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 Section 201(B) and such other limitations and matters as may be deemed appropriate by the Authority.

“Bond Obligation” means, as of a specific date of calculation, the aggregate of (1) all interest due or accrued on Outstanding Bonds, (2) all unpaid principal on Outstanding 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 Agreement were terminated on such date of calculation, and (4) all amounts owed by the Authority with respect to any Enhancement Agreement payable from Assets.

“Bond Resolution” means this Resolution as the same may from time to time be amended, modified or supplemented by one or more Supplemental Bond Resolutions, Bond Limitations Resolutions or Written Determinations.

“Business Day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday on which banking institutions in the Commonwealth, or the state in which 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 Bond is closed.

“Capital Appreciation Bond” means a 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 Bond so determined in or pursuant to the applicable 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.

“Counsel” means any attorney or firm of attorneys (including, without limitation, the General Counsel) designated by the Authority to render any Counsel’s Opinion.

“Counsel’s Opinion” means an opinion signed by Counsel.

“Current Interest Paying Bond” means a Bond on which interest is not compounded and which is payable at the interest rate or rates and on the dates set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

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

“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.

“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 Bonds and all fees and expenses of the Trustee with respect to the administration of such trust account or other financial arrangement.

“Delayed Interest Bond” means a 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, to a date specified in such applicable 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.

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

“Derivative Product” means any instrument of finance entered into by the Authority, the value of which is derived from or based upon any underlying Bond.

“Development” means (i) the real property and improvements thereon subject to the lien of a Mortgage, (ii) the real property and improvements thereon owned by a cooperative housing association the ownership shares in which are subject to the lien of a Mortgage, (iii) real property and improvements thereon the leasehold interest in which is subject to the lien of a Mortgage, or (iv) Authority Property.

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

“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 Bond or a payment to the Authority. The obligations of and any receipts by the Authority with respect to such agreement shall or shall not, as and to the extent set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable 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 Section 902.

“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 agreement shall or shall not, as and to the extent set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable 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 Bond or Asset.

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

“Federal Funds Rate” means the interest rate on any given date charged by banks with excess bank reserves on deposit at a Federal Reserve Bank to other banks needing overnight loans to meet bank reserve requirements.

“Fiscal Year” means the period of twelve calendar months ending with June 30 of any year, unless some other time period is otherwise designated in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

“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, on which interest is due and payable with respect to a Bond.

“Investment Obligation” means any of the following acquired or pledged pursuant to the Bond Resolution, except to the extent limited by any amendments to the Act enacted after the date of this Resolution:

- (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 hereafter 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, swap contract, futures contract, forward contract or other obligation which, in the determination of an Authorized Officer, is a suitable investment hereunder, 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.

“Maturity Amount” means the Compounded Amount due and payable at maturity of a Capital Appreciation Bond, Delayed Interest Bond or any other similar type of Bond as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

“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 pursuant to the Bond Resolution and the Act: (1) 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 an economically mixed project) and any nonhousing building or buildings 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 hereunder.

“Mortgagor” means the obligor or obligors on a Mortgage Loan.

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

“Official Statement” means one or more offering or reoffering documents prepared by the Authority which set forth the terms and conditions of the Bonds being offered or reoffered thereby and matters material thereto.

“Outstanding” means, when used with reference to Bonds and as of any particular date, all Bonds theretofore and thereupon being issued except (1) any 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 Bond in lieu of or in substitution for which another Bond or Bonds shall have been delivered. If an Officer's Certificate shall have been delivered in accordance with Section 304 with respect to a Bond that the Authority is the Owner thereof, such Bond does not cease to be Outstanding.

“Owner” means the party set forth in the Registration Books as the owner of a 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 Payment Date” shall mean any date, as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations, on which principal or Compounded Amount is due and payable with respect to a Bond.

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

“Program” means the Authority's program of making or purchasing Mortgage Loans and financing Authority Property pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

“Purchase Contract” means any agreement, contract or other document or documents (including notices of sale and/or remarketing and the related bid form(s)) executed or accepted by the Authority which provides for the sale of Bonds, either at initial issuance or upon subsequent remarketing thereof.

“Purchase Price” means the purchase price, including accrued interest, of a Bond on a Tender Date as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable 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 as determined pursuant to Section 1104.

“Redemption Price” means the principal or Compounded Amount of a 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 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.

“Resolution” means this resolution adopted by the Authority on March 24, 1999.

“Revenues” means all net proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any 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 or an Exchange Agreement payable from Assets.

“Revenue Test” means that prior to effecting any proposed action subject to this Revenue Test, an Authorized Officer shall, based on such assumptions as such Officer shall deem reasonable (but without taking into account any future issuances of Bonds and any Assets derived therefrom, or any future execution of Exchange Agreements or Enhancement 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 Bond 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).

“Serial Bonds” means the Bonds as so designated in or pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

“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 the applicable Written Determinations.

“Supplemental Bond Resolution” means any resolution of the Authority amending or supplementing the Bond Resolution adopted and becoming effective in accordance with the terms of Article VII.

“Tax Covenant” means the covenant set forth in Section 504.

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

“Tender Date” means any date on which a 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.

“Tender Option Agreement” means an agreement under which any party offers a tender option on any Bonds.

“Trustee” means the trustee appointed by or pursuant to Article VIII.

“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 hereby to be contained therein and such other terms and conditions as an Authorized Officer may deem appropriate and as shall not be inconsistent with this 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 Bonds designated therein and may thereafter be amended as provided in Articles VII and VIII of the Bond Resolution. Any Written Determinations shall be subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Bond Limitations Resolution.

Articles and Sections mentioned by number only are the respective Articles and Sections of this Resolution so numbered.

The words “herein”, “hereunder”, “hereby”, “hereto”, “hereof”, and any similar terms, refer to this Resolution; the term “heretofore” means before the date of adoption of this Resolution; and the term “hereafter” means after the date of adoption of this Resolution.

Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter genders.

Words importing persons include firms, associations and corporations.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and vice versa.

SECTION 102. *Headings.* Any headings, captions, or titles preceding the text of any Article or Section herein and the table of contents with respect to this Resolution are solely for convenience of reference and shall not constitute part of the Bond Resolution or affect its meaning, construction or effect.

SECTION 103. *Bond Resolution to Constitute Contract.* The Bond Resolution shall constitute a contract between the Authority, the Trustee and the Owners. The pledge made in the Bond Resolution and the provisions, covenants and agreements set forth in the Bond Resolution to be performed by or on behalf of the Authority shall be for the benefit, protection and security of the Owners. All of the Bonds and any Exchange Agreement or Enhancement Agreement 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 resolution to the Bond Resolution in accordance with Section 701 (8).

SECTION 104. *General Obligation.* The obligation of the Authority with respect to the payment of any Bond Amount shall be a general obligation of the Authority payable out of any of the Authority's revenues, moneys or assets, subject only 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 or except as otherwise expressly provided in or determined pursuant to a supplemental resolution to the Bond Resolution in accordance with Section 701 (8).

SECTION 105. *Pledge of Assets.* Subject only to the right of the Authority to withdraw, transfer, sell, exchange or otherwise apply Assets in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolution, a pledge of Assets is hereby made to secure the payment of the Authority's obligations with respect to the Bond Resolution, including any and all Bond Amounts, except as otherwise expressly provided in or determined pursuant to a supplemental resolution to the Bond Resolution in accordance with Section 701 (8). A pledge of funds and investments in any Payment Account and Defeasance Obligations in any Defeasance Account is hereby made to secure the payment of the Authority's obligations (including any and all Bond Amounts) on the Bonds, any Enhancement Agreement and any Exchange Agreement with respect to which such funds and investments and Defeasance Obligations are so deposited.

SECTION 106. *Assets Held in Trust.* Subject only to the right of the Authority to withdraw, transfer, sell, exchange or otherwise apply Assets in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolution, the Assets, regardless of their location or method of identification, are and shall be hereby held in trust for the purposes and under the terms and conditions of the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 107. *Authorization.* Each Authorized Officer is hereby authorized to prepare, distribute, execute and/or accept, and deliver on behalf of the Authority, and the Trustee is hereby authorized to execute and accept when applicable, such Purchase Contracts, Tender Option Agreements, Enhancement Agreements, Exchange Agreements and such other agreements, instruments, documents and certificates, and to do and perform such other acts, as may be deemed necessary or appropriate by such Authorized Officer to effect the sale, delivery, issuance, tender, remarketing, registration, transfer, exchange, purchase or redemption of any Bond or any Derivative Product or other instrument or agreement related thereto, and the acquisition, sale, transfer, exchange, withdrawal or other application of Assets, and to otherwise carry out the transactions authorized or contemplated by the Bond Resolution. The authorization set forth above with respect to any Exchange Agreement or any Derivative Product not otherwise authorized by a Bond Limitations Resolution is conditioned upon the delivery, prior to any execution and delivery of any agreement related thereto, of an Officer's Certificate which states that the form and substance of such Exchange Agreement or Derivative Product has been discussed at a meeting of the Authority's Board of Commissioners at which a quorum of Commissioners were present.

SECTION 108. *Parties Interested Herein.* Nothing in the Bond Resolution expressed or implied is intended or shall be construed to confer upon, or to give to, any person or party, other than the Authority, the Trustee and the Owners, any right, remedy or claim under or by reason of the Bond Resolution or any covenant, stipulation, obligation, agreement or condition therein. All the covenants, stipulations, obligations, promises and agreements in the Bond Resolution contained by and on behalf of the Authority, shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Authority, the Trustee and the Owners.

SECTION 109. *Law Applicable.* The laws of the Commonwealth shall be applicable to the interpretation and construction of the Bond Resolution, except to the extent that the laws of another jurisdiction are determined in or pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations to be applicable.

SECTION 110. *Severability of Invalid Provision.* If any one or more of the provisions, covenants or agreements in the Bond Resolution should be contrary to law, then such provision or provisions, covenant or covenants, agreement or agreements, shall be deemed separable from the remaining provisions, covenants and agreements, and shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions of the Bond Resolution.

ARTICLE II

BONDS

SECTION 201. *Authorization.* (A) Bonds are hereby authorized to be issued from time to time by the Authority in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as shall be set forth in or determined pursuant to the

Written Determinations approved by an Authorized Officer pursuant to Section 301. Bonds so issued shall comply with the limitations prescribed in the applicable Bond Limitations Resolution.

(B) Each Bond Limitations Resolution shall specify, or set forth the manner for determining, the following limitations with respect to Bonds issued pursuant thereto:

- (1) The maximum principal amount of 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 the one or more Purchase Contracts providing for the sale of Bonds;
- (3) The minimum purchase price for the Bonds upon the issuance thereof; and
- (4) Any such other matters as the Authority deems appropriate.

SECTION 202. *Issuance and Delivery.* Subject to the limitations in the applicable Bond Limitations Resolution, Bonds may be delivered, against payment therefor, to the purchaser(s) and/or underwriter(s) thereof in the principal amounts or Maturity Amounts thereof on the date(s) and at the time(s), all as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations and upon compliance by the Authority with the requirements of the Bond Resolution.

ARTICLE III

TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF BONDS

SECTION 301. *Terms.* (A) Subject to the limitations set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Bond Limitations Resolution, the terms and conditions of the Bonds issued pursuant hereto shall be set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations. The Written Determinations for any Bonds shall specify the Bond Limitations Resolution which is applicable to such Bonds and shall include, in addition to other matters, all matters applicable to such Bonds which are required or specified by this Resolution or the Bond Limitations Resolution to be included therein. Subject to the provisions of Section 202, the Bonds shall be sold to such purchaser(s) and/or underwriter(s) and at such prices(s) as shall be set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations and on such other terms and conditions as shall be set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Purchase Contract.

(B) Such Written Determinations or other agreement executed by the Authority may include or provide for, without limitation, any such provisions governing or relating to the use and/or investment of assets of the Authority other than Assets as may be deemed by an Authorized Officer to be necessary or appropriate in order to obtain, provide or assure a source of funds for the payment of any Bond Amount.

SECTION 302. *Medium of Payment, Form and Execution.* (A) 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.

(B) The Bonds shall be issued in the form of fully registered Bonds or such other form as may be set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations. In the event that the Bonds are not issued in the form of fully registered Bonds and notwithstanding any inconsistency with the provisions of Section 302 (E) and Sections 303 and 304, such Bonds shall be registered, issued, exchanged, transferred, redeemed, replaced, surrendered and cancelled in such manner as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

(C) All or any portion of the Bonds may be owned through the facilities of one or more security depositories as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations. Notwithstanding any inconsistency with the provisions of Section 302 (E) and Sections 303 and 304, the Authority and the Trustee are each hereby authorized to execute and deliver any agreement, to conform to any operational procedure, or to take such other action which may be necessary or convenient to make the Bonds eligible for ownership through such security depositories. Furthermore and notwithstanding anything in Section 605 to the contrary, if any Bonds to be redeemed are then available only through the facilities of a security depository, any notice of redemption to the Owners thereof shall be given at such time prior to the date of redemption as shall be set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations and in the manner and containing such information as shall be required by such security depository in order to effect the redemption on the designated date.

(D) Unless otherwise set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations, the Bonds shall bear the title "Rental Housing Bonds" and may bear such additional Authority Designations as set forth in

or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations or as may be deemed necessary or convenient by an Authorized Officer or by the Trustee with the consent of the Authority.

(E) The Bonds shall be in such form as shall be determined by an Authorized Officer to be appropriate to describe or reference the terms thereof and to comply with the Act. Unless otherwise set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations, each Bond shall be issued by the Authority without any manual or facsimile signature of an Authorized Officer but shall be authenticated by the Trustee. Only Bonds bearing a certificate of authentication duly executed by the Trustee shall be entitled to any security, right or benefit pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 303. *Registration.* (A) So long as any Bond Amount with respect to a Bond remains payable or is to become payable, the Trustee shall maintain the Registration Books, shall permit the exchange and transfer of ownership of Bonds pursuant to the terms of the Bond Resolution and such other reasonable regulations as it may prescribe without objection thereto by the Authority, and shall make all necessary provisions to permit the exchange and transfer of Bonds at the Principal Office of the Trustee.

(B) The Authority and the Trustee may deem and treat the party in whose name any Bond shall be registered upon the Registration Books on an applicable Record Date as the absolute Owner of such Bond, whether such 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 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 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. The Authority agrees, to the extent permitted by law, to indemnify and save the Trustee harmless from and against any and all loss, cost, charge, expense, judgment or liability incurred by it, acting in good faith and without negligence hereunder, in so treating such Owner.

SECTION 304. *Exchange, Transfer, Surrender and Cancellation.* (A) Each Bond shall be negotiable as provided in the Act, and shall be exchangeable and transferable only upon the Registration Books upon (1) surrender thereof to the Trustee at the Principal Office, together with a written instrument of exchange or transfer satisfactory to the Trustee, or (2) the satisfaction of such other conditions as may be established by the Trustee (without objection thereto by the Authority) or as may be set forth in or determined pursuant to the Bond Resolution. For any such exchange or transfer of any such Bond, the Trustee shall issue in the name of the exchangee or transferee a new Bond or Bonds of the same aggregate principal or Maturity Amount, Authority Designations, terms (e.g. interest rate) and maturity as the surrendered Bond and shall execute and deliver such Bond or Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolution. For every such exchange or transfer of 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.

(B) In case any Bond shall become mutilated or be destroyed, stolen or lost, the Trustee shall deliver a new Bond of like Authority Designations, terms (e.g. interest rate), maturity, and principal or Maturity Amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, in exchange and substitution for such mutilated Bond upon (1) surrender thereof to the Trustee at the Principal Office, or (2) the satisfaction of such other conditions as may be established by the Trustee (without objection thereto by the Authority) or as may be set forth in or determined pursuant to the Bond Resolution, or in lieu of and in substitution for the Bond destroyed, stolen or lost, upon filing with the Trustee evidence satisfactory to it and complying with such other reasonable requirements as the Trustee may prescribe (without objection thereto by the Authority) and paying such expenses as the Trustee and the Authority may incur in connection therewith.

(C) The Trustee may, and at the direction of the Authority shall, require the surrender of any Bond upon its maturity or redemption as a condition to the payment of the principal or Maturity Amount or any portion thereof.

(D) If less than all of a Bond is to be redeemed, the Trustee shall deliver, upon (1) surrender thereof to the Trustee at the Principal Office or (2) the satisfaction of such other conditions as may be established by the Trustee (without objection thereto by the Authority) or as may be set forth in or determined pursuant to the Bond Resolution, Bonds of similar Authority Designations, terms (e.g. interest rate) and maturity in any of the Authorized Denominations for the portion of the principal or Maturity Amount of the Bond so surrendered which is not to be so redeemed.

(E) Any Bond surrendered to the Trustee pursuant to this Section shall be immediately cancelled by the Trustee. Any Bond surrendered to the Trustee for which all Bond Amounts with respect thereto shall have become due and payable (by maturity, redemption, tender or otherwise) and for which the Authority shall have met all of its obligations under the Bond Resolution with respect to the payment thereof shall be immediately cancelled by the Trustee. Any Bond purchased by the Authority shall be immediately cancelled, unless the Authority shall deliver an Officer's Certificate to the Trustee stating the Authority's intent that any Bond so purchased by the Trustee shall remain Outstanding subject to any such terms and conditions as may be set forth in such Officer's Certificate.

ARTICLE IV

APPLICATION OF ASSETS

SECTION 401. *Payment of Bond Amounts.* (A) 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 day. Any such payment to the Trustee shall be in the form of cash or Investment Obligation which is a cash equivalent, and any such payment to the Owner shall be made in accordance with Section 302 (A). In the case of a payment to the Trustee, the Trustee shall make payment of such Bond Amount to the Owner thereof in accordance with Section 302 (A). Any such payment to the Trustee shall, pending disbursement thereof to the Owner thereof, be deposited into a Payment Account.

(B) 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.

(C) No funds and investments shall be withdrawn from any Payment Account other than to pay the applicable Bond Amounts. If funds and investments remain in a Payment Account subsequent to the payment of all the applicable Bond Amounts, such funds and investments shall be transferred to the Authority free of any lien or pledge of the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 402. *Withdrawals and Transfers.* (A) On any date, the Authority may either directly or by direction to the Trustee (1) 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 Bonds, to make payments to any party to comply with the covenant in Section 504, to purchase any 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 Bond Resolution, or (2) subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test, transfer all or any portion of any Asset to the Authority.

(B) Assets transferred to the Authority pursuant to Subsection (A) (2) of this Section shall not thereafter be subject to the lien or pledge created by the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 403. *Sales and Exchanges.* 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, at any price and/or for any assets. For purposes of this Bond Resolution, a sale to or exchange with the Authority includes any transaction in which cash or assets of the Authority not included in the Assets are used to pay the sales price of or are exchanged for the Assets.

SECTION 404. *Modifications and Amendments.* 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 or subject to the determination of an Authorized Officer that such modification or amendment is either (1) not materially adverse to the payment of any Bond Amount, or (2) in the best interests of the Owners.

ARTICLE V

COVENANTS AND RIGHTS OF THE AUTHORITY

SECTION 501. *General.* The Authority hereby makes the covenants set forth in this Article with the Trustee and with the Owners. The provisions of this Article shall be effective if any Bond Amount is due and payable or is to become due and payable.

SECTION 502. *Powers as to Bonds; Protection of any Liens and Pledges.* The Authority is duly authorized pursuant to law to adopt the Bond Resolution, to make or create the liens and pledges established by the Bond Resolution, and to authorize and issue the Bonds. The Bonds and the provisions of the Bond Resolution are and will be valid and legal obligations of the Authority and enforceable in accordance with their terms. The Authority shall at all times, to the extent permitted by law, defend, preserve and protect any lien and any pledge made or created pursuant to the Bond Resolution and all the rights of the Owners against all claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

SECTION 503. *Compliance with Conditions Precedent.* Upon the issuance of any Bond, all conditions, acts and things required by law or by the Bond Resolution to exist, to have happened or to have been performed precedent to or upon the issuance of such Bond shall exist, have happened and have been performed.

SECTION 504. *Tax Covenant.* Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary (including any restriction imposed by the Revenue Test), in the event that upon the issuance of a Bond, a Counsel's Opinion is delivered opining to the effect that the interest on such Bond is not included in gross income of the Owner thereof pursuant to the Code, the Authority shall at all times do and perform all acts required by the Code in order to assure that the interest on such Bond shall not be included in gross income of the Owner thereof pursuant to the Code. In order to comply with the covenant made in this Section, an Authorized Officer is hereby authorized to take any action (whether or not expressly authorized or permitted herein) and to omit to take any action (whether or not required by the terms hereof), to the extent permitted by applicable law.

SECTION 505. *Asset Covenants.* (A) 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 Bond Resolution only if such asset or property constitutes an Asset as defined in Section 101 hereof.

(B) Subject to the covenant set forth in Section 504, 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.

(C) The Mortgage securing any Mortgage Loan shall be executed and recorded, or reasonable provisions shall have been made for such recording, all in accordance with the requirements of existing laws.

SECTION 506. *Further Assurance.* The Authority shall, so far as it may be authorized by law, pass, make, do, execute, acknowledge and deliver, all and every such further resolutions, acts, deeds, conveyances, assignments, transfers and assurances as may be necessary or desirable for the better assuring, conveying, granting, assigning or confirming all and singular the rights, liens and pledges established pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 507. *Records.* The Authority shall keep, or cause to be kept, proper books of record and account in which complete and accurate entries shall be made of all its transactions relating to the Bond Resolution and which reflect all Assets, and all of the foregoing shall at all reasonable times be subject to the inspection of the Trustee and the Owners of an aggregate of not less than twenty five percent (25%) of the Bond Obligation or their representatives duly authorized in writing.

SECTION 508. *Rights of the Authority.* (A) Additional Bonds and Exchange Agreements and Enhancement Agreements payable from Assets may be issued or executed from time to time pursuant to the Bond Resolution. Except as otherwise expressly provided in or determined pursuant to a supplemental resolution to the Bond Resolution in accordance with Section 701 (8), such additional Bonds and Exchange Agreements and Enhancement Agreements payable from Assets shall be issued or executed on a parity basis with the Outstanding Bonds, shall be secured by the lien and pledge of the Bond Resolution, and shall be payable equally and ratably from the Assets. Such additional Bonds may be issued to refund any Outstanding Bonds or other obligation of the Authority, whether by payment at maturity or upon redemption or purchase. The Authority expressly reserves the right to adopt one or more other note or bond resolutions and reserves the right to incur or issue other obligations.

(B) To the extent any Mortgage Loan is insured by the Federal Housing Administration, (1) the Bonds financing such Mortgage Loan shall not be a debt of the United States of America, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or any other federal governmental agency and shall not be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and (2) in the event of a conflict between the provisions of the Bond Resolution and the Federal Housing Administration's regulations or its prescribed Mortgage Loan documents, the controlling provisions shall be as designated in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

(C) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the Authority may be the Mortgagor with respect to any Mortgage Loan made or financed pursuant to the Bond Resolution. In such an event, the Authority may execute and deliver the Mortgage securing such Mortgage Loan to the Trustee, on behalf of the Owners.

ARTICLE VI

PURCHASE OR REDEMPTION OF BONDS

SECTION 601. *Redemption.* Bonds, the applicable Written Determinations for which provide for redemption prior to maturity, shall be subject to redemption in accordance with such Written Determinations upon compliance by the Authority and the Trustee with the provisions in this Article.

SECTION 602. *Purchase.* In lieu of the redemption of any 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 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.

SECTION 603. *Notice of Purchase or Redemption to Trustee.* The Authority shall direct the Trustee to purchase or redeem Bonds by the delivery to the Trustee of an Officer's Certificate containing such information as the

Trustee may reasonably require in order to effect the proposed purchase or redemption. Such Officer's Certificate shall be delivered to the Trustee at such time prior to the date of purchase or prior to the date any notice of redemption must be given to the Owners as shall be reasonably required by the Trustee.

SECTION 604. *Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed by Lot.* If less than all of the Outstanding Bonds with the same Authority Designations (without regard to bond certificate numbers) and maturity are to be redeemed, the Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by lot in such manner as the Trustee may determine or shall be selected in such other manner as set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

SECTION 605. *Notice of Redemption to Owners.* (A) When the Trustee shall be required or authorized, or shall receive notice from the Authority of its election, to redeem Bonds, the Trustee shall in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Bond Resolution, select the Bonds to be redeemed and shall give notice of the redemption of Bonds to the Owners thereof. Such notice shall specify the Authority Designations and maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed, the redemption date, the place or places where the Bond Amounts due upon such redemption will be payable, and any letters, numbers or other distinguishing marks necessary to identify the Bonds to be redeemed, including CUSIPs. In the case of a Bond to be redeemed in part only, such notice shall also specify the portion of the principal amount or Maturity Amount, as the case may be, thereof to be redeemed. Such notice of redemption shall further state that on such date there shall become due and payable upon each Bond to be redeemed the Redemption Price thereof, or the Redemption Price of the specified portion of the principal or Maturity Amount, as the case may be, thereof in the case of a Bond to be redeemed in part only, together with interest accrued, if any, to such date, and that from and after such date interest thereon shall cease to accrue.

(B) Any required notice having been given in the manner provided in this Section, the Bonds or portions thereof called for redemption shall become due and payable on the redemption date and at the Redemption Prices, plus accrued interest.

(C) Any notice of redemption to an Owner shall be sent, as directed by the Authority, by mail or other means of physical delivery or transmitted by facsimile or other means of electronic delivery to such Owner at his last address, physical or electronic, as set forth in the Registration Books. Such notice shall be sent at such time prior to the date of redemption as shall be set forth in or determined pursuant to the applicable Written Determinations.

(D) Notwithstanding anything in this Section to the contrary, in the case of redemption on a Tender Date of any Bond being tendered on such Tender Date, notice of redemption shall not be required to be given to the Owner thereof, unless expressly required by the applicable Written Determinations.

SECTION 606. *Rescission of Notice of Redemption.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, (1) any notice of purchase to the Trustee may be rescinded by the Authority at any time prior to the date of purchase, and (2) any notice of redemption to the Trustee may be rescinded at any time prior to the Trustee's sending of the corresponding notice of redemption to the Owners of the Bonds to be redeemed, and thereafter, prior to the date of redemption, such notice of redemption to the Owner may be rescinded by the Authority with respect to any Bond upon consent to such rescission by the Owner of such Bond.

ARTICLE VII

SUPPLEMENTAL BOND RESOLUTIONS

SECTION 701. *Supplemental Bond Resolutions Effective Upon Filing.* For any one or more of the following purposes and at any time or from time to time, a resolution of the Authority amending or supplementing the Bond Resolution may be adopted which, upon its filing with the Trustee, shall be fully effective in accordance with its terms:

- (1) To cure any ambiguity, supply any omission, or cure or correct any defect or inconsistent provision in the Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond Resolution;
- (6) To comply with any provision of the Code or federal or state law or regulation;
- (7) To modify or amend the Bond Resolution in any respect, subject to satisfaction of the Revenue Test; provided, however, that no such modification or amendment pursuant to this Section 701 (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 under Section 504 or Article IX, (ii) the definition of Revenue Test in Section 101, (iii) any requirement for satisfaction of the Revenue Test, (iv) the definition of Defeasance Obligation in Section 101, (v) the provisions of Sections 103 through 106, Section 701, Section 1007 and Section 1101, (vi) any requirement for notice to or consent, approval or direction of Owners, or (vii) 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 such amendments to the Bond Resolution as necessary or desirable to provide for the issuance of Bonds or the execution of Exchange Agreements or Enhancement 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 Bonds or Exchange Agreements or Enhancement 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.

SECTION 702. *Supplemental Bond Resolutions Effective with Consent of Owners.* (A) At any time or from time to time, a resolution may be adopted by the Authority amending, supplementing or eliminating any provision of the Bond Resolution or releasing the Authority from any of the obligations, covenants, agreements, limitations, conditions or restrictions therein contained, but no such resolution shall be effective until after the filing with the Trustee of a copy thereof and unless (1) on the date such resolution becomes effective, no Bond issued prior to the adoption of such resolution remains Outstanding and no Exchange Agreement or Enhancement Agreement in existence prior to the adoption of such resolution remains payable from Assets, or (2) such resolution is consented to by the Owners in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII.

(B) The provisions of Subsection (A) of this Section shall not be applicable to resolutions of the Authority adopted and becoming effective in accordance with the provisions of Section 701.

SECTION 703. *Restriction on Amendments.* The Bond Resolution shall not be modified or amended except as provided in and in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Article VIII.

SECTION 704. *Adoption of Supplemental Bond Resolutions.* Any resolution of the Authority referred to and permitted or authorized by Sections 701 or 702 (A) (1) may be adopted by the Authority without the consent of the Owners, but such resolution shall become effective only in accordance with such Sections. Every such resolution so becoming effective shall thereupon form a part of the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 705. *Authorization to Trustee.* The Trustee is hereby authorized to accept the delivery of any resolution of the Authority referred to and permitted or authorized by Sections 701 or 702.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 801. *Notice.* Any provision in this Article relating to the mailing, giving or sending of a notice or other document to an Owner shall be fully complied with if such notice or other document is sent or transmitted, at the Authority's discretion, by mail or other means of physical delivery, or by facsimile or other electronic means to such Owner at his last address, physical or electronic, set forth in the Registration Books.

SECTION 802. *Powers of Amendment.* Any consent to a resolution required by Section 702 (A) (2) shall be deemed given if the Owners of more than fifty percent (50%) of the Bond Obligation (as of the Record Date for such consent) responding to the request for consent described in Section 803 shall so consent within such time period as shall be established (and as may be extended) by the Trustee. If, however, such resolution will, by its terms, not take effect so long as certain Bonds shall remain Outstanding, or shall not affect certain Owners, the consent of such Owners shall not be required or recognized and such Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of any calculation of the Bond Obligation under this Section. 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 Bond Amount or lower the percentage of Owners required for consent hereunder.

SECTION 803. *Consent of Owners.* (A) Any resolution of the Authority adopted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 702 (A) (2) and 802 shall take effect when and as provided in this Section. A copy of such resolution (or brief summary thereof or reference thereto), together with a request to Owners to indicate whether they consent or do not consent to such resolution, shall be sent to such Owners. Such resolution shall not be effective unless and until, and shall take effect in accordance with its terms when, (1) there shall have been filed with the Trustee the written consents of Owners specified in Section 802, and (2) a notice shall have been given as hereinafter in this Section provided.

(B) Each such consent shall be effective only if accompanied by proof of the ownership, as of the applicable Record Date, of the Bonds with respect to which such consent is given, which proof shall be such as is permitted by Section 1103. A certificate or certificates by the Trustee filed with the Trustee that it has examined such proof and that such proof is sufficient under the provisions of Section 1103 shall be conclusive that the consents have been given by the Owners of the Bonds described in such certificate or certificates of the Trustee. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1103, any such consent may be revoked in writing by the Owner of such Bond giving such consent prior to the effectiveness thereof.

(C) At any time subsequent to the expiration of the time period during which Owners of the required percentage of the Bond Obligation shall have filed their consents to such resolution, the Trustee shall make and file with the Authority a written statement that such Owners have filed and given such consents. Such written statement shall be conclusive that such consents have been so filed and have been given.

(D) Not more than thirty (30) days subsequent to the date on which the written statement of the Trustee provided for in Subsection (C) of this Section is filed, a notice stating in substance that such resolution has been consented to by such Owners and will be effective as provided in this Section shall be mailed, sent or given to such Owners. A record, consisting of the papers required or permitted by this Section to be filed with the Trustee, shall be proof of the matters therein stated. Such resolution shall be deemed conclusively binding upon the Authority, the Trustee and all Owners at the expiration of ten (10) days after the filing with the Trustee of proof of the mailing or other delivery of such last-mentioned notice.

SECTION 804. *Modification of Bonds.* If the Authority shall so determine, new Bonds, as modified in such manner as in the opinion of an Authorized Officer of the Authority is necessary to conform to action provided for in this Article, shall be prepared and delivered to the Trustee.

ARTICLE IX

REMEDIES ON DEFAULT

SECTION 901. *Powers of Trustee.* The Authority hereby vests in the Trustee, in trust for the benefit of the Owners and in addition to all its rights, powers and duties set forth in any other provision of the Bond Resolution, the rights, powers and duties set forth in this Article.

SECTION 902. *Events of Default.* Each of the following shall constitute an "Event of Default" under the Bond Resolution:

- (1) 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
- (2) a default shall be made in the observance or performance of any covenant, contract or other provision of the Bonds or Bond Resolution, and such default shall continue for a period of ninety (90) days after written notice to the Authority from Owners of ten percent (10%) of the Bond Obligation or from the Trustee specifying such default and requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (3) 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.

SECTION 903. *Enforcement by Trustee.* (A) Upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default described in Section 902 (1), the Trustee in its own name and as trustee of an express trust, on behalf and for the benefit and protection of the Owners, may, after notice to the Authority, proceed, or upon the written request of the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the Bond Obligation with respect to which such Event of Default has happened, shall proceed, subject to the provisions of Section 1002, to protect and enforce its rights and, to the full extent that the Owners themselves might do, the rights of such Owners under applicable law or under the Bond Resolution by such suits, actions or proceedings in equity or at law, either for the specific performance of any covenant or contract contained herein or in aid or execution of any power herein granted or for any legal or equitable remedy as the Trustee shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce the rights aforesaid.

(B) Upon the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default described in any of the clauses of Section 902, the Trustee in its own name and as trustee of an express trust, on behalf and for the benefit and protection of all Owners, may, after notice to the Authority, proceed, or upon the written request of the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the Bond Obligation shall proceed, subject to the provisions of Section 1002, to protect and enforce its rights and, to the full extent that the Owners themselves might do, the rights of such Owners under applicable law or under the Bond Resolution by such suits, actions or proceedings in equity or at law, either for the specific performance of any covenant or contract contained herein or in aid or execution of any power herein granted or for any proper legal or equitable remedy as the Trustee shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce the rights aforesaid.

SECTION 904. *Representation of Owners by Trustee.* The Trustee is hereby appointed (and the Owners shall be conclusively deemed to have so appointed the Trustee and to have mutually covenanted and agreed, each with the other, not to revoke such appointment) the true and lawful attorney-in-fact of the Owners with power and authority, at any time in its discretion:

- (1) Pursuant to the Bond Resolution or the Act or any other law and subsequent to the occurrence and continuance of an Event of Default, (a) by action in lieu of mandamus or other prerogative writ or by other suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law, to enforce all rights of the Owners including the right to require the Authority to fulfill its obligations with respect to the Bond Resolution, (b) to bring suit upon the Bonds, (c) by action or suit in equity, to require the Authority to account as if it were a trustee of an express trust for the Owners, or (d) by action or suit in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the Owners; and
- (2) To make and file in any bankruptcy or similar proceeding either in the respective names of the Owners or on behalf of all the Owners as a class, any proof of debt, amendment of proof of debt, petition or other document, to receive payment of any sums becoming distributable to the Owners, and to execute any other papers and documents and do and perform any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or advisable in the opinion of the Trustee in order to have the respective claims of the Owners against the Authority allowed in any bankruptcy or other proceeding.

SECTION 905. *Limitation on Powers of Trustee.* Nothing in the Bond Resolution shall be deemed to give power to the Trustee either as such or as attorney-in-fact of the Owners to vote the claims of the Owners in any bankruptcy proceeding or to accept or consent to any plan or reorganization, readjustment, arrangement or composition or other like plan, or by other action of any character to waive or change any right of any Owner or to give consent on behalf of any Owner to any modification or amendment of the Bond Resolution requiring such consent or to any resolution requiring such consent pursuant to the provisions of Article VII or Article VIII.

SECTION 906. *Action by Trustee.* (A) All rights of action under the Bond Resolution or upon any of the Bonds, enforceable by the Trustee, may be enforced by the Trustee without the possession of any of the Bonds, or the production thereof in the trial or other proceedings relative thereto, and any such suit, action or proceeding instituted by the Trustee may be brought in its name for the benefit of the Owners, subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution.

(B) In the enforcement of any rights under the Bond Resolution, the Trustee shall be entitled to sue for, enforce payment of and to receive any and all Bond Amounts then or during any Event of Default becoming, and at any time remaining, due and unpaid to the Owners thereof, together with interest on such overdue Bond Amounts at the applicable Federal Funds Rate and any and all costs and expenses of collection and of all proceedings hereunder, without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Trustee or of the Owners, and to recover and enforce judgment or decree against the Authority for any portion of such Bond Amounts due and remaining unpaid together with interest at the applicable Federal Funds Rate and all costs and expenses as aforesaid, and to collect in any manner provided by law, the moneys adjudged or decreed to be payable.

(C) In any action, suit or other proceeding by the Trustee pursuant to this Section, 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.

SECTION 907. *Accounting, and Examination of Records after Default.* The Authority covenants with the Trustee that, if an Event of Default shall have occurred and shall not have been remedied, (1) the books of record and account of the Authority and all records relating to the Bond Resolution and the Program shall at all reasonable times be subject to the inspection and use of the Trustee and of its agents and attorneys, and (2) the Authority, whenever the Trustee shall reasonably demand, will account, as if it were the trustee of an express trust, for all Assets.

SECTION 908. *Restriction on Owner's Action.* (A) 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 Bond Resolution or for the execution of any trust hereunder or for any other remedy hereunder, unless (1) (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 set forth in Section 902 (1), 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 (2) (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 Bond Resolution.

(B) No Owner shall have any right in any manner whatever by his action to affect, disturb or prejudice the pledge of Assets hereunder, or, except in the manner and on the conditions in this Section provided, to enforce any right or duty hereunder.

SECTION 909. *Application of Assets after Default.* (A) All Assets collected by the Trustee pursuant to this Article 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 Bond Resolution.

(B) 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 Bond Resolution.

SECTION 910. *Remedies Not Exclusive.* No remedy by the terms of the Bond 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 Section 908.

SECTION 911. *Control of Proceedings.* 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 Section 908, 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.

SECTION 912. *Effect of Waiver and Other Circumstances.* No delay or omission of the Trustee or of any Owners to exercise any right or power accruing upon any default shall impair any such right or power or shall be construed to be a waiver of any such default, or acquiescence therein, and every right, power and remedy given by the Bond Resolution to them or any of them may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient by the Trustee or, in an appropriate case, by the Owners. In case the Trustee shall have proceeded to enforce any right under the Bond Resolution, and such proceedings shall have been discontinued or abandoned for any reason, or shall have been determined adversely to the Trustee, then and in every such case the Authority and the Trustee will be restored to their former positions and rights hereunder with respect to all rights, remedies and powers of the Trustee, which shall continue as if no such proceedings had been taken.

SECTION 913. *Right to Enforce Payment of Bond Amounts Unimpaired.* Nothing in this Article shall affect or impair the right of any Owner to enforce the payment of any Bond Amount due such Owner.

ARTICLE X

THE TRUSTEE

SECTION 1001. *Appointment and Acceptance of Duties.* Any Trustee hereunder 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. The initial Trustee shall be Crestar Bank, Richmond, Virginia. The rights, responsibilities and duties of the Trustee under the Bond Resolution are hereby vested in said Trustee in trust for the benefit of the Owners. Any Trustee shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed upon it by the Bond Resolution by executing and delivering to the Authority a written instrument of acceptance thereof.

SECTION 1002. *Limited Liability of Trustee.* The External Trustee shall not be liable in connection with the performance of its duties and responsibilities hereunder except for its own negligence or default. The recitals of fact herein and in the Bonds shall be taken as the statements of the Authority, and the External Trustee assumes no responsibility for the correctness of the same. The External Trustee makes no representations as to the validity or sufficiency of the Bond Resolution or of any Bonds issued thereunder or in respect of the security afforded by the Bond Resolution, and the External Trustee shall not incur any responsibility in respect thereof. The External Trustee shall not be under any responsibility or duty with respect to Assets except to the extent such Assets are paid to the External Trustee in its capacity as Trustee, or the application of any such Assets paid or distributed to the Authority or others in accordance with the Bond Resolution. The External Trustee shall be under no obligation or duty to perform any act which would involve it in expense or liability or to institute or defend any action or suit in respect of the Bond Resolution or Bonds, or to advance any of its own moneys, unless properly indemnified.

SECTION 1003. *Evidence on which Trustee May Act.* The External Trustee shall be protected in acting upon any notice, resolution, request, consent, order, certificate, opinion, bond, or other paper or document believed by it to be genuine, and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties. The External Trustee may consult

with counsel, who may or may not be of counsel to the Authority, and may request an opinion of counsel as a condition to the taking or suffering of any action hereunder, and the opinion of such counsel shall be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken or suffered by it hereunder in good faith and in accordance therewith. Whenever the External Trustee shall deem it necessary or desirable that a fact or matter be proved or established prior to taking or suffering any action hereunder, such fact or matter (unless other evidence in respect thereof be herein specifically prescribed) may be deemed to be conclusively proved and established by an Officer's Certificate stating the same, and such Officer's Certificate shall be full warrant for any action taken or suffered in good faith under the provisions of the Bond Resolution upon the faith thereof. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, any request, order, notice or other direction required or permitted to be furnished pursuant to any provision hereof by or on behalf of the Authority to the External Trustee shall be sufficiently executed if executed by an Authorized Officer.

SECTION 1004. *Compensation and Expenses.* Unless otherwise set forth in a contract between the Authority and the External Trustee, the Authority shall pay to the External Trustee from time to time reasonable compensation for all services rendered by it hereunder, and also reimbursement for all its reasonable expenses, charges, and legal fees and other disbursements and those of its attorneys, agents and employees, incurred in and about the performance of its powers and duties hereunder.

SECTION 1005. *Certain Permitted Acts.* The External Trustee may become the Owner of or may deal in Bonds and may be a party to any agreement or transactions related to the Bonds as fully and with the same rights it would have if it were not the External Trustee. To the extent permitted by law, the External Trustee may act as depository for, and permit any of its officers or directors to act as a member of, or in any other capacity with respect to, any committee formed to protect the rights of Owners or to effect or aid in any reorganization growing out of the enforcement of the Bonds or the Bond Resolution, whether or not any such committee shall represent the Owners of a majority of the Bond Obligation.

SECTION 1006. *Resignation.* 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 Bond 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 herein provided, in which event such resignation shall take effect immediately on the effective date of the appointment of such successor. Notwithstanding anything in the Bond 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.

SECTION 1007. *Removal.* 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 appointment 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 hereunder as of the effective date of such removal. Any successor Trustee shall have the qualifications set forth in Section 1001.

SECTION 1008. *Transfer of Rights and Property to Successor Trustee.* Any successor Trustee appointed hereunder shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to the Authority, an instrument accepting such appointment, and on the effective date thereof, such successor Trustee, without any further act, deed or conveyance, shall become the Trustee under the Bond Resolution. Upon the effective date of any appointment of a successor Trustee, the predecessor Trustee shall immediately pay over, assign and deliver to the successor Trustee any property held by it pursuant to the terms of the Bond Resolution, including the Registration Books and any Assets. Upon the written request of the Authority or of the successor Trustee, the predecessor Trustee shall execute, acknowledge and deliver any instruments of conveyance and further assurance and do such other things as may reasonably be required to effect the transfer of all right, title and interest of the predecessor Trustee in and to any property previously held by it pursuant to the terms of the Bond Resolution. Should any deed, conveyance or instrument in writing from the Authority be required by such successor Trustee for more fully and certainly vesting in and confirming to such successor Trustee any such Assets, estates, properties, rights, powers and duties, any and all such deeds, conveyances and instruments in writing shall, on request, and so far as may be authorized by laws, be executed, acknowledged and delivered by the Authority.

SECTION 1009. *Merger or Consolidation.* Any company into which the Trustee may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated or any company resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which it shall be a party or any company to which such Trustee may sell or transfer all or substantially all of its corporate trust business (provided such company shall be a bank or trust company or national banking association which is

qualified to be a successor to such Trustee and shall be authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by the Bond Resolution) shall be the successor to such Trustee without the execution or filing of any paper or the performance of any further act.

SECTION 1010. *Authority as Trustee.* Any notice, consent, resolution, opinion or other document required hereunder to be given, filed or delivered by the Authority to the Trustee or by the Trustee to the Authority shall, if the Authority is serving in the capacity of the Trustee, be considered so given, filed or delivered upon the Authority's generation of such notice, consent, resolution, opinion or other document.

ARTICLE XI

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 1101. *Defeasance.* (A) If (1) Defeasance Obligations shall have been deposited in a Defeasance Account, (2) 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 Bond and all fees and expenses of the Trustee with respect to such Defeasance Account, and (3) 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 Bond Resolution to the contrary, the Owner of such Bond shall no longer have a lien on, or the benefit of a pledge of, the Assets. If the foregoing requirements shall have been satisfied with respect to all Outstanding Bonds and no Enhancement Agreement or Exchange Agreement remains payable from Assets, then the lien, pledge, covenants, agreements and other obligations under the Bond 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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 Bond Resolution.

(D) For the purpose of this Section, interest on any 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.

(E) 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.

SECTION 1102. *Escheat.* Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, any Bond Amount held in a Payment Account or Defeasance Account which remains unclaimed for a period of six (6) years subsequent to the date such Bond Amount was due and payable shall be paid by the Trustee to the Authority free of the trust created by the Payment Account or Defeasance Account and free of any lien or pledge of the Bond Resolution, and thereafter the Owner of such Bond Amount shall look only to the Authority for the payment thereof. If any of the provisions of this Section 1102 shall conflict or be inconsistent with any applicable provisions of law, the applicable provisions of law shall control.

SECTION 1103. *Evidence of Signatures of Owners.* (A) Any request, consent, revocation of consent, assignment or other instrument which the Bond Resolution may require or permit to be signed and executed by Owners may be in one or more instruments of similar tenor, and shall be signed or executed by such Owners in person or by their attorneys duly authorized in writing. Proof of (1) the execution of any such instrument or of an instrument appointing or authorizing any such attorney, or (2) ownership by the Owner of any Bond or Bond Amount shall be sufficient for any purpose of the Bond Resolution if made in the following manner or in any other manner satisfactory to the Trustee and the Authority:

(a) The fact and date of such execution or ownership may be proved (1) by the acknowledgment of such execution by a witness, who may be required by the Trustee or the Authority to be a notary public, or (2) by the certificate, which need not be acknowledged or verified, of an officer of a bank, trust company or financial firm or corporation (including members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.) satisfactory to the Trustee that the person signing such instrument acknowledged to such bank, trust company, firm or corporation the execution thereof.

(b) The authority of a person or persons to execute any such instrument on behalf of a corporate Owner may be established without further proof if such instrument is signed by a person purporting to be the president, vice-president or other authorized officer of such corporation.

The Authority or the Trustee may in their discretion require further or other proof in cases where they deem the same desirable.

(B) Any request, consent or other instrument executed by the Owner of any Bond shall bind all future Owners of such Bond with respect to anything done or suffered to be done hereunder by the Authority or the Trustee in accordance therewith.

(C) Each Owner may elect to give consent or not give consent with respect to each Authorized Denomination of Bonds owned by such Owner.

SECTION 1104. *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 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 Bond Resolution or who may exercise certain rights under the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 1105. *Exclusion of Bonds.* Bonds which are owned by the Authority and which have not been cancelled by the Trustee shall be excluded and shall not be deemed Outstanding for the purpose of any consent or other action or any calculation of Bond Obligation under Section 507 and Articles VIII, IX and X.

SECTION 1106. *Preservation and Inspection of Documents.* All reports, resolutions, certificates, statements, and other documents received by the Trustee with respect to the Bond Resolution shall be retained in its possession and shall be available at all reasonable times to the inspection of the Authority or the Owners of an aggregate of not less than ten percent (10%) of the Bond Obligation or their agents or representatives duly authorized in writing, any of whom may make copies thereof, but any such reports, resolutions, certificates, statements or other documents may, at the election of the Trustee, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of at any time six years subsequent to such date as any and all liens and pledges and all covenants, agreements and other obligations of the Authority with respect to the Bond Resolution shall be discharged as provided in Section 1101.

SECTION 1107. *No Recourse.* No recourse shall be had for the payment of any Bond Amount or for any claim based thereon or on the Bond Resolution or on any other agreement, instrument, certificate or opinion relating to any Bond against any current or former Commissioner, Authorized Officer or employee of the Authority, the Trustee or its officers or employees, or any person executing a Bond.

SECTION 1108. *Effective Date.* This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption by the Authority.

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.

DTC is the securities depository for the Offered Bonds. The Offered Bonds will be delivered as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully-registered certificate will be delivered for each maturity of each series or subseries of the Offered Bonds 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 its participants ("Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc., and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The rules applicable to DTC and its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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, but Beneficial Owners are 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 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 Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of Offered Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no 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 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.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of a maturity of any series or subseries of the Offered Bonds is being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity of the Offered Bonds to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to Offered Bonds. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy ("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 on the Offered Bonds will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on payable date. 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 principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Authority or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Authority or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Offered Bond certificates, as necessary, are required to be printed and delivered.

The Authority may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Offered Bond certificates, as necessary, will be printed and delivered.

INFORMATION CONCERNING FEDERAL MULTI-FAMILY 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 Authority's 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.

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 state housing finance and development agencies ("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 programs 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 insured mortgage loans have original terms of 15, 20 or 30 years. See "Mortgage Loans" in "Security" 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.

Eighty percent of the Contract Rent is payable during a period of not exceeding 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 Programs. 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 secured by the mortgage loans that financed 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 paying the amount of the current payment due from the mortgagor on the mortgage loan into the Revenue Fund and the multi-family escrow payment account, with the balance, if any, being paid directly to the mortgagor.

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.

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 "Mortgage Loans" in "Security" 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 have been affected adversely by the federal spending cuts known as the sequester and may be adversely affected while the sequester continues and by future federal spending cuts.

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 "The Authority — Multi-Family Program — Federal Programs and Requirements" for certain information regarding the expiration of developments' agreements for interest reduction payments.

**DEVELOPMENTS AND AUTHORITY PROPERTY FINANCED OR EXPECTED TO BE FINANCED
IN THE RENTAL HOUSING BONDS
Information as of March 31, 2013**

<u>Development (11)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Original Mortgage Loan Amount (1)</u>	<u>Program (12)</u>	<u>Type of Occupancy</u>	<u>Total Units</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate (8)</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)							
101 East Madison Street	Fauquier County	\$415,000	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
1011 Hull Street	Richmond City	1,000,000	Conventional	General	10	91%	100%
10403 Layton Hall Drive	Fairfax City	415,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
10452 Armstrong Street	Fairfax City	121,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	0%	100%
106 Sixth Street	Pulaski County	150,000	Conventional	General	5	100%	100%
10843 Poacher's Run	Chesterfield County	156,150	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	3	100%	100%
1131 North Kensington Street	Arlington County	710,000	Conventional	General	9	100%	100%
115 Berkshire Place	Lynchburg City	68,000	Conventional	General	1	100%	100%
1245 36th Street	Newport News City	94,000	Conventional	General	1	n/a	100%
1314 West Johnson Street	Staunton City	950,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	10	20%	100%
150 Goodman Street	Charlottesville City	335,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
1519-1525 North 22nd Street	Richmond City	496,000	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
1705 East Main Street	Richmond City	465,000	MUMI (2)	General	4	25%	100%
1901 Cedar Street	Richmond City	5,200,000	Conventional	General	58	98%	100%
1906 Charles Street	Fredericksburg City	105,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	0%	100%
2000 Riverside	Richmond City	12,750,000	Conventional	General	220	100%	100%
2001 East Broad Street	Richmond City	8,150,000	MUMI (2)	General	75	97%	100%
217 Paladin Drive	Virginia Beach City	184,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
2208 Jolly Pond	James City County	485,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
2329 Old Trail Drive	Fairfax County	152,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
2401 Flint Hill Road	Powhatan County	140,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	n/a	100%
300 Randolph Street	Richmond City	1,808,046	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	50	96%	100%
300 South Maple Street	Falls Church City	190,000	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
303 Baron Boulevard	Suffolk City	312,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
3548 Barry Street	Virginia Beach City	177,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
3705 South George Mason Drive	Fairfax County	157,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
400 West Main Street	Fauquier County	170,000	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
401 Campbell Lofts	Roanoke City	1,250,000	Conventional	General	23	100%	100%

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4024 Hirst Drive	Fairfax County	780,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
4378 Majestic Lane	Fairfax County	340,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	0%	100%
4620 Ardmore Lane	Virginia Beach City	285,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
501-503 Kent Street	Winchester City	237,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
5409 3rd Street	Arlington County	343,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	0%	100%
549 Valley Mill Road (7)	Frederick County	1,200,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	16	n/a	100%
5562 Neddleton Avenue	Prince William County	129,200	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
565 Old Post Road	Virginia Beach City	80,250	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
6 Azalea Drive	Newport News City	110,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
607 Notabene	Alexandria City	348,050	Conventional	General	8	50%	100%
6115 Alexander Street	Norfolk City	230,000	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
612 Notabene	Alexandria City	351,050	Conventional	General	10	50%	100%
6301 Mockingbird Lane	Chesterfield County	200,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
6422 Centerville Road	James City County	484,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
647 Stuart Street	Fredericksburg City	80,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
6515 Terry Drive	Fairfax County	480,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	0%	100%
665 Bethune Drive	Virginia Beach City	198,900	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
701 Saint James	Richmond City	3,250,000	Conventional	General	41	100%	100%
7031 Calamo Street	Fairfax County	264,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
7803 Frances Drive	Fairfax County	269,158	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
8308 Rocky Forge	Fairfax County	197,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
8406 Georgian Way	Fairfax County	450,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
8606 Village Way	Fairfax County	125,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
8919 Portner Avenue	Manassas City	100,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
909 Perry Street	Richmond City	4,000,000	Conventional	General	44	100%	100%
9525 Pampas Drive	Chesterfield County	234,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
A and J Manor (10)	Richmond City	730,000	Conventional	General	20	95%	100%
Abbey at South Riding	Loudoun County	9,350,000	Tax Credit	General	168	99%	100%
Abbingdon at Hampton Center	Hampton City	9,550,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	176	96%	100%
Abby I	Fredericksburg City	450,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	50%	100%
Abby II	Fredericksburg City	605,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	100%	100%
Acorn Grove	Chesapeake City	3,479,000	Conventional	General	107	98%	100%
Addison at Crater Woods	Petersburg City	25,500,000	Conventional	General	234	95%	100%
Afton Gardens	Roanoke City	2,250,000	Tax Credit	General	108	95%	100%
Alexaco	Norfolk City	959,000	Conventional	General	20	85%	100%
Alexandria Station	Alexandria City	28,200,000	Tax Credit	General	290	96%	100%
Alleghany Building	Alleghany County	200,000	Tax Credit	General	20	95%	100%

Amherst Acres I	Amherst County	525,000	Conventional	General	8	88%	100%
Amherst Acres II	Amherst County	300,000	Tax Credit	General	5	100%	100%
Amherst Acres III	Amherst County	415,000	Tax Credit	General	10	100%	100%
Amhurst	Virginia Beach City	2,200,000	Conventional	General	88	99%	100%
Angel Court	King George County	1,425,000	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	24	96%	100%
Ann Wingfield Commons	Culpeper County	750,000	Tax Credit	General	33	100%	100%
Annie B. Rose	Alexandria City	3,679,062	Conventional	Elderly	91	100%	100%
Ansell Gardens	Portsmouth City	2,060,000	Tax Credit	General	78	99%	100%
Apartment Heights (10)	Montgomery County	4,800,000	Conventional	General	134	99%	100%
Arbor Brook	Portsmouth City	1,000,000	Conventional	General	28	100%	100%
Arbor Glen	Chesapeake City	13,645,000	Tax Credit	General	240	98%	100%
Arbor Grove III	Stafford County	2,250,000	Tax Credit	General	42	95%	100%
Arbors	Richmond City	4,566,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	85	92%	100%
Armfield	Norfolk City	1,215,000	Conventional	General	30	97%	100%
Asbury Place	Hampton City	7,775,000	Conventional	General	262	96%	100%
Ashburn Meadows I	Loudoun County	11,340,000	Tax Credit	General	176	95%	100%
Ashburn Meadows II	Loudoun County	10,525,000	Tax Credit	General	160	98%	100%
Ashland Woods I	Hanover County	3,750,000	Tax Credit	General	75	99%	100%
Ashland Woods II	Hanover County	4,000,000	Tax Credit	General	75	99%	100%
Ashley Oaks	Richmond City	9,228,496	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	250	95%	100%
Ashley Trace	Norfolk City	3,100,000	Conventional	General	132	89%	100%
Ashpone Tavern Village	Franklin County	640,000	Conventional	General	10	100%	100%
Ashton Hill (7)	Roanoke City	5,912,000	Conventional	General	0	0%	100%
Ashton Square	Richmond City	14,625,000	Conventional	General	372	91%	100%
Aspen Club	Fauquier County	6,100,000	Tax Credit	General	108	90%	100%
Aspen South	Fauquier County	7,875,897	Conventional	General	100	92%	100%
Aspen Village	Fauquier County	1,980,000	Tax Credit	General	30	90%	100%
Atlantic at Brook Run	Henrico County	7,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	120	90%	100%
Atlantic Charter Colony	Chesterfield County	7,100,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	113	96%	100%
Auburn Pointe	Newport News City	7,290,000	Tax Credit	General	274	95%	100%
Audubon Village I	Henrico County	8,250,000	Tax Credit	General	160	94%	100%
Audubon Village II	Henrico County	2,685,000	Tax Credit	General	54	94%	100%
Autumn Lakes	Newport News City	7,300,000	Tax Credit	General	296	84%	100%
Autumn Ridge	Roanoke City	683,000	Tax Credit	General	72	100%	100%
Autumn Wind	Frederick County	3,333,000	Tax Credit	General	104	98%	100%
Autumnwood Heights	Charlotte County	1,105,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	40	100%	100%
Avondale at Kempsville	Virginia Beach City	19,250,000	Conventional	General	190	95%	100%

Bacon Retirement Community	Richmond City	900,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	58	88%	100%
Bailey's Ridge	Prince George County	6,837,300	Tax Credit	General	156	92%	100%
Bainbridge Alta Vista	Charlottesville City	875,000	Conventional	General	11	100%	100%
Bainbridge Commons	Chesapeake City	2,518,640	Section 8	General	92	99%	100%
Baker's Home	Franklin City	350,000	Conventional	Elderly	32	n/a	100%
Barkalow	Arlington County	1,000,000	Conventional	General	14	93%	100%
Barrington	Prince William County	10,275,000	Conventional	General	124	97%	100%
Bath Street	Richmond City	360,000	Conventional	General	8	75%	100%
Battleground	Smyth County	335,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	24	100%	100%
Baugh Lane	Washington County	365,000	Conventional	General	7	100%	100%
Bayberry I	Virginia Beach City	950,000	Conventional	General	14	100%	100%
Bayberry II	Virginia Beach City	1,090,000	Conventional	General	14	100%	100%
Bayberry III	Virginia Beach City	881,000	Conventional	General	10	90%	100%
Bayberry IV	Virginia Beach City	788,000	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
Bayberry V	Virginia Beach City	1,245,000	Conventional	General	10	90%	100%
Bayberry VI	Virginia Beach City	475,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Beach Park	Virginia Beach City	427,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	18	94%	100%
Beach Park West	Virginia Beach City	1,250,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	18	100%	100%
Beachcomber I	Norfolk City	1,041,683	Conventional	General	32	97%	100%
Beasley Square	Alexandria City	1,081,000	Conventional	Elderly	8	88%	100%
Beaverdam Creek	Hanover County	4,620,000	Tax Credit	General	120	90%	100%
Beckstoffers Mill	Richmond City	1,545,000	Conventional	General	22	91%	100%
Bell Diamond Manor (10)	Norfolk City	2,212,200	Section 236	General	128	99%	100%
Belle Hall	Portsmouth City	4,720,000	Tax Credit	General	120	96%	100%
Belle Meadows	Bristol	780,000	Conventional	General	26	44%	100%
Bellefonte	Alexandria City	514,426	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
Belleview Seniors	Orange County	1,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	100%	100%
Belleville Harbour	Suffolk City	4,700,000	Tax Credit	General	120	99%	100%
Ben Bolt	Tazewell County	590,000	Conventional	General	21	100%	100%
Ben Franklin House	Fairfax County	700,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Bentley	Portsmouth City	2,533,000	Conventional	General	76	95%	100%
Berkley South	Newport News City	4,485,753	Conventional	Elderly	190	99%	100%
Berkshire	Virginia Beach City	2,900,000	Conventional	Other	106	85%	100%
Bettie S. Davis Village (9)	Suffolk City	1,753,046	Tax Credit	Elderly	0	100%	100%
Beverly Park	Alexandria City	3,505,000	Tax Credit	General	33	94%	100%
Biznet Supervised	Virginia Beach City	138,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
Biznet Village	Virginia Beach City	648,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	24	100%	100%

Blackstone Lofts	Nottoway County	1,550,000	Conventional	General	25	72%	100%
Blue Ridge Estates	Richmond City	5,580,000	Tax Credit	General	182	99%	100%
Bluegrass	Pulaski County	600,000	Conventional	Elderly	40	95%	100%
Booker T. Washington Plaza	Richmond City	1,940,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	28	100%	100%
Bowe and Clay	Richmond City	660,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Bowler Retirement Community	Richmond City	1,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	62	94%	100%
Brandywine	Roanoke City	2,000,000	Conventional	General	149	99%	100%
Brandywine	Virginia Beach City	7,274,646	Conventional	General	172	94%	100%
Braywood Manor	Norfolk City	7,579,911	Section 8	Elderly	238	97%	100%
Breezy Point I and II	Norfolk City	9,700,000	Conventional	General	316	91%	100%
Breezy Point III (10)	Norfolk City	5,300,000	Conventional	General	180	83%	100%
Breezy Point IV (10)	Norfolk City	4,930,000	Conventional	General	144	79%	100%
Breezy Point V (10)	Norfolk City	3,550,000	Conventional	General	0	n/a	100%
Breezy Point VI (10)	Norfolk City	4,200,000	Conventional	General	0	n/a	100%
Breezy Point VII (10)	Norfolk City	13,400,000	Conventional	General	0	n/a	100%
Brentwood Forest	Norfolk City	2,392,000	Conventional	General	107	89%	100%
Brethren Scattered Sites	Manassas City	275,000	Conventional	General	3	67%	100%
Bridgeport (10)	Hampton City	5,960,000	Tax Credit	General	180	99%	100%
Brightwood Forest	Prince William County	3,115,000	Conventional	General	90	99%	100%
Broadwater I	Chesterfield County	9,450,000	Tax Credit	General	150	94%	100%
Broadwater II	Chesterfield County	5,350,000	Tax Credit	General	73	97%	100%
Brook Ridge I	Greensville County	2,200,000	Tax Credit	General	84	89%	100%
Brook Ridge II	Greensville County	1,150,000	Tax Credit	General	40	95%	100%
BrookeMeade Apartments	Montgomery County	625,000	Conventional	General	10	70%	100%
Brookfield	Virginia Beach City	23,900,000	Conventional	General	352	95%	100%
Brookside Square	Southampton County	393,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	32	100%	100%
Brookwood	Washington County	530,000	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Brunswick Commons	Brunswick County	660,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	24	100%	100%
Brunswick Village	Brunswick County	750,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	48	94%	100%
Buckingham Village III	Arlington County	6,800,000	Tax Credit	General	92	99%	100%
Burnt Ordinary (3)	James City County	1,250,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	80	98%	100%
Burton Creek	Lynchburg City	300,000	Conventional	General	85	100%	100%
Bute Street Manor	Suffolk City	195,000	Conventional	Elderly	8	100%	100%
Calvert Manor	Arlington County	990,000	Tax Credit	General	23	78%	100%
Cambridge	Hampton City	32,367,000	Conventional	General	465	95%	100%
Cambridge Square	Montgomery County	1,083,844	Section 8	General	40	92%	100%
Cameron Commons	Arlington County	1,500,000	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%

Campbell Avenue	Roanoke City	117,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Campostella Commons	Chesapeake City	3,200,000	Tax Credit	General	133	99%	100%
Cananche Creek	Norton City	570,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	36	94%	100%
Cannery Row	Mecklenburg County	140,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	9	89%	100%
Canterbury Commons	Waynesboro City	110,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Canterbury Commons I	Staunton City	225,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Canterbury Commons II	Staunton City	211,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	100%	100%
Canterbury Crossing	Chesapeake City	195,000	Tax Credit	General	30	100%	100%
Caroline and Stribling Avenues	Charlottesville City	220,000	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
Caroline Manor I	Caroline County	356,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	24	96%	100%
Caroline Manor II	Caroline County	135,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	17	100%	100%
Carousel Court	Fairfax County	8,680,000	Tax Credit	General	90	99%	100%
Carriage House	Petersburg City	1,600,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	118	99%	100%
Carriage Run	Emporia City	1,100,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	40	98%	100%
Carroll House	Carroll County	336,354	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	92%	100%
Carter Woods I	Henrico County	2,463,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	80	99%	100%
Carter Woods II	Henrico County	2,250,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	72	93%	100%
Cary 2000 II	Richmond City	570,000	Tax Credit	General	28	96%	100%
Cary 2000 III	Richmond City	675,000	Tax Credit	General	29	93%	100%
Carybrook	Hampton City	7,600,000	Conventional	General	182	71%	100%
Cavalier Park/Four Seasons	Fairfax County	185,000	Conventional	General	3	33%	100%
Cedar Creek	Portsmouth City	3,686,251	Conventional	General	104	95%	100%
Cedar Crest I	Montgomery County	1,005,000	Tax Credit	General	26	96%	100%
Cedar Crest II	Montgomery County	790,000	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Cedar Crest III	Montgomery County	745,000	Tax Credit	General	28	100%	100%
Cedar Street	Isle of Wight County	440,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	24	100%	100%
Century Plaza	Hampton City	3,575,000	Tax Credit	General	120	100%	100%
Chantilly Crossing	Fairfax County	26,000,000	Tax Credit	General	360	99%	100%
Chantilly Mews	Fairfax County	3,837,376	Tax Credit	General	50	96%	100%
Charles Street	Fredericksburg City	264,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	50%	100%
Charles Street Annex	Fredericksburg City	78,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	100%	100%
Charles Street Station II	Shenandoah County	2,125,000	Tax Credit	General	60	95%	100%
Charlottesville Hope House II	Charlottesville City	379,000	Conventional	General	11	82%	100%
Checed Warwick	Newport News City	1,350,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	100%	100%
Chesapeake Crossing Seniors I	Chesapeake City	300,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	159	99%	100%
Chesapeake Crossing Seniors I	Chesapeake City	3,640,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	159	99%	100%
Chester Village Green	Chesterfield County	11,020,000	Tax Credit	General	163	89%	100%

Chesterbrook Residences	Fairfax County	11,000,000	Conventional	Elderly	97	97%	100%
Chestnut Ridge I	Harrisonburg City	2,985,000	Tax Credit	General	100	98%	100%
Chestnut Ridge II	Harrisonburg City	1,540,000	Tax Credit	General	48	100%	100%
Chestnut Square	Newport News City	1,250,000	Tax Credit	General	40	95%	100%
Chicago Manor	Richmond City	1,350,000	Tax Credit	General	74	97%	100%
Chicago Manor (10)	Richmond City	450,000	Tax Credit	General	74	97%	100%
Chickahominy Bluff	Hanover County	5,206,000	Tax Credit	General	120	90%	100%
Chuckatuck Square	Suffolk City	570,500	Tax Credit, RD515	General	42	93%	100%
Church Hill/Fairmount House	Richmond City	15,561,630	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	297	98%	100%
Church Manor	Isle of Wight County	650,000	Tax Credit	General	50	96%	100%
Citywide Homes 2001	Virginia Beach City	1,032,000	Tax Credit	General	32	100%	100%
Clarendon Court	Arlington County	3,400,000	Tax Credit	General	103	100%	100%
Clearfield	Colonial Heights City	5,200,000	Tax Credit	General	144	88%	100%
Cliffs Edge Lofts	Lynchburg City	4,100,000	MUMI (2)	General	52	98%	100%
Club Hill	Louisa County	1,350,000	Conventional	General	29	97%	100%
Cole Harbour	Nottoway County	600,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	36	97%	100%
College Green I	Richmond County	330,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	32	94%	100%
College Square	Suffolk City	3,500,000	Conventional	General	91	97%	100%
College Square Collins	Suffolk City	950,000	Conventional	General	20	95%	100%
College Square Investments	Suffolk City	2,150,000	Conventional	General	40	78%	100%
Colonial Hall	Norfolk City	1,311,076	Section 8	General	40	100%	100%
Colonial Heights	Fredericksburg City	950,000	Tax Credit	General	14	100%	100%
Colonial Row	Richmond City	600,000	Conventional	General	18	78%	100%
Colonial Square	King William County	1,450,000	Conventional	General	32	72%	100%
Colonnades I	Harrisonburg City	3,373,000	MUMI (2)	General	6	83%	100%
Colonnades II	Harrisonburg City	2,675,000	Tax Credit	General	60	88%	100%
Columbia Grove	Arlington County	14,755,000	Tax Credit	General	208	98%	100%
Columns on Grove	Richmond City	433,099	Tax Credit	General	28	89%	100%
Commons at Town Center	Virginia Beach City	2,475,000	Conventional	General	22	95%	100%
Community Alternatives I	Virginia Beach City	212,973	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	19	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives II	Virginia Beach City	146,659	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	11	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives III	Virginia Beach City	106,841	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	10	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives IV	Virginia Beach City	101,667	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	9	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives Management Group	Virginia Beach City	384,565	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	46	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives V	Virginia Beach City	120,124	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	11	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives VI	Virginia Beach City	96,235	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	12	n/a	100%
Community Alternatives VII	Virginia Beach City	51,249	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%

Community Alternatives VIII	Virginia Beach City	42,985	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
Community Services Housing	Charlottesville City	1,925,000	Conventional	General	32	94%	100%
Congress	Shenandoah County	750,000	Tax Credit	General	38	100%	100%
Coppermine Place II	Fairfax County	2,500,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	66	100%	100%
Coralain Gardens	Fairfax County	7,550,000	Tax Credit	General	106	99%	100%
Cornerstone	Lynchburg City	175,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	11	0%	100%
Cottages at Great Bridge I	Chesapeake City	3,300,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	96	99%	100%
Cottages at Great Bridge II	Chesapeake City	1,300,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	32	100%	100%
Cotton Mill Lofts	Roanoke City	8,200,000	Conventional	General	108	99%	100%
Country Club	Henrico County	2,850,000	Tax Credit	General	97	86%	100%
Countryside	Richmond City	1,775,000	Tax Credit	General	60	83%	100%
Countryside	Fauquier County	350,000	Tax Credit	General	8	88%	100%
Countryside I	Madison County	338,000	Conventional	Elderly	17	95%	100%
Countryside I and II	Madison County	9,999	Conventional	Elderly	0	n/a	100%
County Center Crossing	Prince William County	17,500,000	Tax Credit	General	224	95%	100%
Courthouse Commons I	Richmond County	650,000	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Courthouse Commons II	Richmond County	750,000	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Courthouse Crossings	Arlington County	8,600,000	Tax Credit	General	112	99%	100%
Courthouse Green	Spotsylvania County	715,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	40	90%	100%
Courthouse Lane I	Caroline County	1,100,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	32	97%	100%
Courthouse Lane II	Caroline County	600,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	24	100%	100%
Courthouse Square	Lexington City	1,050,000	Conventional	General	10	n/a	100%
Coverstone IV	Prince William County	5,916,947	Section 8	General	166	99%	100%
Cralle Avenue Adult Home	Lunenburg County	269,485	Conventional	Elderly	26	n/a	100%
Crater Square	Petersburg City	4,750,000	Conventional	General	130	95%	100%
Crater Woods I	Petersburg City	7,931,800	Conventional	General	120	92%	100%
Crater Woods II	Petersburg City	7,670,000	Conventional	General	120	95%	100%
Creekpointe	Chesterfield County	11,770,000	Tax Credit	General	214	96%	100%
Creekside Village I	Fairfax County	13,321,821	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	220	96%	100%
Creekside Village II	Fairfax County	10,100,000	Tax Credit	General	99	90%	100%
Crescent Place	Portsmouth City	7,300,000	Tax Credit	General	156	99%	100%
Crest at Longwood (7)	Salem City	3,600,000	Conventional	General	108	99%	100%
Crestview	Fredericksburg City	8,960,774	Tax Credit	General	180	98%	100%
Crevenna Oaks	Fairfax County	4,358,858	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	100%	100%
Crispus Attucks	Northampton County	750,000	Tax Credit	General	22	95%	100%
Cromwell House (9)	Norfolk City	4,500,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	0	94%	100%
Crossing at Belmont Hills	Chesterfield County	5,850,000	Conventional	General	120	95%	100%

Crossings at Summerland	Prince William County	8,200,000	Tax Credit	General	126	98%	100%
Crossroads	Chesapeake City	4,284,692	Conventional	General	92	96%	100%
Crosswinds Place	Chesapeake City	4,350,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	109	98%	100%
Crown Square	Henrico County	3,823,500	Conventional	General	90	96%	100%
Crozet Meadows	Albemarle County	1,715,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	66	100%	100%
Culpeper Shelter	Culpeper County	200,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	15	n/a	100%
Cynthianna Avenue	Charlottesville City	345,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Dale Forest III and IV	Prince William County	4,000,000	Conventional	General	149	99%	100%
Dale Forest V	Prince William County	8,100,000	Conventional	General	222	99%	100%
Dan River Crossing	Danville City	1,870,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	74	95%	100%
Dante Crossing	Russell County	273,000	Tax Credit	General	12	83%	100%
Danville House	Danville City	5,443,457	Section 8	Elderly	106	94%	100%
Darby House	Henrico County	2,975,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	108	96%	100%
Deep Creek	Chesapeake City	2,285,000	Conventional	General	102	90%	100%
Deep Run Lodge	Fauquier County	546,700	Conventional	General	8	n/a	100%
Delmont Plaza	Henrico County	200,000	Tax Credit	General	41	93%	100%
Delmont Village	Henrico County	3,150,000	Tax Credit	General	94	96%	100%
Denbigh Trace	Newport News City	3,745,890	Section 8	General	128	98%	100%
Dequincey House	Fairfax County	435,700	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	100%	100%
Derby Run II	Hampton City	8,190,000	Tax Credit	General	144	98%	100%
Devon at South Riding	Loudoun County	10,575,000	Conventional	General	120	98%	100%
Dogwood Terrace	Wise County	920,000	Tax Credit	General	97	95%	100%
Dolly Ann	Alleghany County	1,950,000	Tax Credit	General	108	98%	100%
Dominion Pines	Chesapeake City	5,750,000	Tax Credit	General	118	97%	100%
Dominion Place	Richmond City	6,770,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	249	97%	100%
Dorchester Square	Franklin City	3,000,000	Tax Credit	General	125	99%	100%
Dranesville District	Fairfax County	220,000	Conventional	General	3	33%	100%
Dresden	Newport News City	1,400,000	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	32	94%	100%
Dulles Center I	Fairfax County	10,259,700	Tax Credit	General	144	97%	100%
Dulles Center II	Fairfax County	10,700,000	Tax Credit	General	128	98%	100%
Dunlop Farms	Colonial Heights City	3,305,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	88	93%	100%
Dunn Loring Court	Virginia Beach City	295,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	3	n/a	100%
Dunston Manor	Richmond City	2,200,000	Tax Credit	General	102	83%	100%
Dupont Village	Chesterfield County	1,650,000	Conventional	General	50	50%	100%
Dutch Inn	Lexington City	1,200,000	MUMI (2)	General	12	17%	100%
Earle of Warwick Square	Newport News City	3,300,000	Conventional	General	109	94%	100%
East Bay	Norfolk City	1,800,000	Conventional	General	64	83%	100%

East Falls	Fairfax County	31,025,000	Tax Credit	General	305	97%	100%
Ebbetts Plaza	Virginia Beach City	3,066,000	Tax Credit	General	90	93%	100%
Echo Mountain I	Shenandoah County	710,000	Tax Credit	General	24	92%	100%
Echo Mountain II	Shenandoah County	790,000	Tax Credit	General	26	92%	100%
Effingham Plaza	Portsmouth City	5,478,183	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	176	99%	100%
Elbert Avenue	Alexandria City	900,000	Tax Credit	General	28	93%	100%
Elderspirit Community	Washington County	850,000	Conventional	Elderly	16	94%	100%
Elite	Norfolk City	1,912,000	Conventional	General	50	100%	100%
Elkhart	Chesapeake City	1,361,000	Conventional	General	34	94%	100%
Elm Tree M/R	Giles County	309,290	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
England Run North I	Stafford County	10,200,000	Tax Credit	General	204	94%	100%
Englewood	Chesterfield County	270,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
English Oaks	Stafford County	9,410,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	119	97%	100%
Enoch George Manor	Spotsylvania County	4,200,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	93%	100%
Evergreen House	Fairfax County	16,394,800	Section 8	Elderly	246	99%	100%
Exmore Village II	Northampton County	750,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	64	97%	100%
Fairfax Village	Radford City	1,081,350	Section 8	General	40	98%	100%
Fall Hill I	Fredericksburg City	1,900,000	Tax Credit	General	96	82%	100%
Fall Hill II	Fredericksburg City	8,425,000	Tax Credit	General	150	95%	100%
Falls I	Essex County	1,150,000	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%
Falls II	Essex County	1,225,000	Conventional	General	16	94%	100%
Falls III	Essex County	950,000	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
Farrar Square	Charlotte County	560,500	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Fenner Street	Norfolk City	169,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
Ferncliff South	Roanoke City	3,101,762	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	84	100%	100%
Fieldcrest	Henrico County	1,019,000	Tax Credit	General	29	90%	100%
Fields at Cascades	Loudoun County	23,000,000	Tax Credit	General	320	99%	100%
Fields at Lorton Station	Fairfax County	16,400,000	Tax Credit	General	248	99%	100%
Fields of Alexandria	Alexandria City	29,500,000	Tax Credit	General	306	97%	100%
Fields of Arlington	Arlington County	14,096,022	Tax Credit	General	199	99%	100%
Fields of Falls Church	Falls Church City	5,300,000	Tax Credit	General	96	99%	100%
Fields of Leesburg I	Loudoun County	6,500,000	Tax Credit	General	156	94%	100%
Fields of Leesburg II	Loudoun County	20,000,000	Tax Credit	General	248	98%	100%
Fields of Manassas	Prince William County	8,000,000	Tax Credit	General	180	96%	100%
Fields of Merrifield	Fairfax County	8,550,000	Tax Credit	General	124	100%	100%
Fields of Old Town	Alexandria City	9,500,000	Tax Credit	General	98	96%	100%
Finney Avenue Residence	Suffolk City	320,214	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%

First Colony	Petersburg City	2,180,000	Conventional	General	58	95%	100%
Fish Heads	Norfolk City	900,000	Conventional	General	14	86%	100%
Fisher House	Arlington County	2,729,912	Tax Credit	General	33	97%	100%
Fisherman's Cove	Norfolk City	127,000	Conventional	General	8	75%	100%
Floyd Village Square	Floyd County	870,000	Conventional	General	8	50%	100%
Forest Cove I	Chesapeake City	3,555,000	Tax Credit	General	101	97%	100%
Forest Cove II	Chesapeake City	3,650,000	Tax Credit	General	100	96%	100%
Forest Cove III	Chesapeake City	4,190,000	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	101	96%	100%
Forest Creek	Richmond City	5,625,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	94	98%	100%
Forest Glen I	Fairfax County	6,580,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	83	94%	100%
Forest Glen II	Fairfax County	6,860,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	119	94%	100%
Forest Hills at Belview	Montgomery County	2,500,000	Tax Credit	General	70	100%	100%
Forest Hills Intermediate Care Facility	Lynchburg City	469,850	Conventional	General	14	n/a	100%
Forest Pine III	Franklin City	1,360,000	Conventional	General	40	78%	100%
Forest Pine IV	Franklin City	1,468,800	Conventional	General	40	75%	100%
Forrest Pines	Newport News City	5,353,000	Conventional	General	110	96%	100%
Fort Henry Gardens	Arlington County	900,000	Tax Credit	General	82	100%	100%
Fort Myer I	Arlington County	618,000	Conventional	General	11	100%	100%
Fort Myer II	Arlington County	1,115,500	Conventional	General	11	100%	100%
Foxchase	Essex County	3,660,000	Tax Credit	General	60	93%	100%
Foxcroft	Hampton City	5,000,000	Conventional	General	120	92%	100%
Franciscan Brethren of St. Philip	James City County	725,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	14	n/a	100%
Franklin South	Franklin City	152,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	32	94%	100%
Frederick at Courthouse	Arlington County	9,500,000	Tax Credit	General	108	98%	100%
Friendship Court	Charlottesville City	3,860,650	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	150	99%	100%
Friendship Village	Virginia Beach City	5,405,000	Tax Credit	General	110	97%	100%
Frontier Ridge	Staunton City	3,300,000	Tax Credit	General	100	90%	100%
G and T Adult Home	Cumberland County	204,684	Conventional	Elderly	18	n/a	100%
Gardens of Stafford	Stafford County	14,200,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	150	95%	100%
Gardenside Village	Russell County	950,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Garfield Gardens	Arlington County	1,012,000	Conventional	General	9	100%	100%
Garrison Woods	Stafford County	5,049,600	Conventional	General	131	98%	100%
Gates of Ballston	Arlington County	21,000,000	Tax Credit	General	464	99%	100%
Gateway Village	Giles County	663,649	Tax Credit, RD515	General	42	100%	100%
Genito Glen	Chesterfield County	3,285,000	Tax Credit	General	102	98%	100%
George Mason Square	Richmond City	617,327	Section 236	General	26	96%	100%
Germanna Heights	Orange County	1,850,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	51	94%	100%

Ghent Villas	Norfolk City	234,400	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Gilmer Housing	Roanoke City	300,000	Tax Credit	General	20	100%	100%
Gladiola Crescent Group Home	Virginia Beach City	190,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Glen Ridge Commons	Prince William County	6,675,000	Tax Credit	General	140	88%	100%
Glendale-Biscayne	Fairfax County	750,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	20%	100%
Glenns at Miller's Lane	Henrico County	6,600,000	Tax Credit	General	144	93%	100%
Glenway and Aden Park I and II	Richmond City	20,875,062	Conventional	General	538	95%	100%
Gold Hill Village	Buckingham County	485,314	Section 8	Elderly	20	95%	100%
Grand Oaks	Chesterfield County	14,000,000	Tax Credit	General	184	97%	100%
Grand Oaks Seniors	Chesterfield County	2,570,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	32	100%	100%
Grayson Manor	Grayson County	575,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	32	94%	100%
Great Oak	Newport News City	4,144,470	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	143	81%	100%
Green Meadows	Virginia Beach City	569,200	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
Greenbrier Woods I	Chesapeake City	4,896,315	Conventional	General	152	96%	100%
Greenbrier Woods II	Chesapeake City	4,118,825	Conventional	General	120	91%	100%
Greene Hills Estates	Fairfax County	4,752,644	Section 8	General	100	99%	100%
Greenlakes	Virginia Beach City	5,350,000	Tax Credit	General	150	95%	100%
Greens at Northridge	Culpeper County	6,550,000	Tax Credit	General	108	65%	100%
Greens at Virginia Center	Henrico County	9,257,000	Tax Credit	General	180	86%	100%
Gretna Village	Pittsylvania County	1,290,000	Tax Credit	General	47	91%	100%
Grottoes II	Rockingham County	940,000	Tax Credit	General	34	82%	100%
Grottoes III	Rockingham County	750,000	Tax Credit	General	26	85%	100%
Grove at Flynn's Crossing	Loudoun County	9,674,445	Tax Credit	General	168	100%	100%
Gum Springs Glen	Fairfax County	1,500,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	97%	100%
Hamilton Place	Portsmouth City	4,375,000	Tax Credit	General	84	96%	100%
Hampton and Montrose	Charlottesville City	107,679	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Hampton Transition Center	Hampton City	283,202	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	83%	100%
Hancock Building	Roanoke City	5,400,000	MUMI (2)	General	58	98%	100%
Hansco Scattered Sites II	Richmond City	365,000	Conventional	General	3	33%	100%
Harbor Inn	Virginia Beach City	3,600,000	Conventional	Other	138	88%	100%
Harris Gardens I	Harrisonburg City	1,737,000	Section 236	General	100	n/a	100%
Harris Gardens II	Harrisonburg City	1,734,900	Sec 221d3	General	100	n/a	100%
Harrison School	Roanoke City	770,583	Section 8	Elderly	28	96%	100%
Havana	Norfolk City	480,000	Conventional	General	12	83%	100%
Hawthorn House	Clarke County	1,050,000	MUMI (2)	General	10	n/a	100%
Heather Glen	Radford City	1,680,000	Tax Credit	General	40	98%	100%
Heatherwood	Fairfax County	7,465,000	Conventional	Elderly	112	98%	100%

Hemphill	Lynchburg City	233,100	Conventional	General	4	n/a	100%
Henley Place	Montgomery County	2,175,000	Tax Credit	General	41	90%	100%
Henry Williams	Petersburg City	1,450,000	Tax Credit	General	42	95%	100%
Heritage Commons (7)	York County	15,500,000	Conventional	Elderly	100	9%	100%
Heritage House	Stafford County	268,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	n/a	100%
Heritage Museum	Waynesboro City	550,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Herndon Harbor House I	Fairfax County	1,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	98%	100%
Hickory Point (3)	Newport News City	7,595,000	Conventional	General	175	93%	100%
Hiddenbrooke	Fairfax County	285,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Highland Commons	Fauquier County	7,616,034	Tax Credit	General	96	97%	100%
Highlands	Henrico County	2,190,000	Conventional	General	42	98%	100%
Highlands I	Rockingham County	750,000	Tax Credit	General	38	92%	100%
Highlands II	Rockingham County	650,000	Tax credit	General	24	92%	100%
Hillcrest Elderly	Lynchburg City	3,022,861	Section 8	Elderly	103	99%	100%
Hillcrest Heights	Roanoke City	950,000	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	24	96%	100%
Hillside	Tazewell County	873,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	36	97%	100%
Hilltop South	Virginia Beach City	1,940,000	Tax Credit	General	85	98%	100%
Historic Manor	Richmond City	610,000	Conventional	General	16	69%	100%
Holland House	Virginia Beach City	3,025,800	Tax Credit	Elderly	112	99%	100%
Holland Trace	Franklin City	473,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	96%	100%
Honey Brook	Henrico County	4,685,145	Conventional	General	128	95%	100%
Hope Village	Portsmouth City	823,500	Conventional	General	48	94%	100%
Hopewell Heights	Hopewell City	4,540,104	Section 8	Elderly	150	97%	100%
Hopewell Lofts	Hopewell City	3,650,000	Conventional	General	50	88%	100%
Howland House	Hampton City	289,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Huckleberry Court	Montgomery County	2,800,000	Tax Credit	General	50	86%	100%
Hugo Street	Norfolk City	335,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Hunt Country Manor	Fauquier County	2,500,000	Tax Credit	General	56	95%	100%
Hunt Ridge I	Rockbridge County	1,350,000	Conventional	General	46	89%	100%
Hunt Ridge II	Rockbridge County	680,000	Tax Credit	General	24	92%	100%
Hunters Point I	Chesapeake City	4,160,876	Tax Credit	General	124	94%	100%
Hunters Point II	Chesapeake City	862,706	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	32	100%	100%
Hunting Creek	Fairfax County	3,197,498	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	35	94%	100%
Hurt Park II (3)	Roanoke City	1,350,000	Tax Credit	General	40	95%	100%
Independence Square	Portsmouth City	7,350,000	Tax Credit	General	152	95%	100%
Indian River	Hampton City	640,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	13	0%	100%
Ivy Farms	Newport News City	4,865,000	Tax Credit	General	168	93%	100%

Jabez Court I and II	Franklin City	194,000	Conventional	General	6	n/a	100%
Jackson Ward (3)	Richmond City	722,897	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	18	100%	100%
James Crossing	Lynchburg City	5,650,000	Tax Credit	General	288	94%	100%
Jamestown Commons II	Virginia Beach City	3,600,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	132	92%	100%
Jefferson House	Lynchburg City	3,170,000	Tax Credit, Section 236	Elderly	101	96%	100%
Jefferson Mews (10)	Richmond City	878,717	Tax Credit	General	29	93%	100%
Jefferson Ridge	Albemarle County	24,200,000	Conventional	General	234	79%	100%
Jefferson School Lofts	Suffolk City	2,700,000	Conventional	General	16	62%	100%
Jefferson South (7)	Petersburg City	5,290,000	Conventional	General	200	44%	100%
Jefferson Townhouses	Richmond City	8,420,000	Tax Credit	General	218	97%	100%
Jersey Park	Isle of Wight County	2,950,000	Tax Credit	General	80	95%	100%
Jesse Lee	Petersburg City	5,050,000	Tax Credit	General	108	86%	100%
John Early	Bedford City	1,780,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	78	94%	100%
Kendrick Court	Fairfax County	7,700,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	139	97%	100%
Keysville Manor	Charlotte County	350,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	24	96%	100%
Kilmarnock Village	Lancaster County	386,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	24	92%	100%
King Street Commons	Hampton City	5,050,000	Tax Credit	General	184	85%	100%
King William Village	King William County	390,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	32	97%	100%
King's Ridge	Newport News City	9,450,000	Tax Credit	General	182	97%	100%
Kingsbridge North	Chesapeake City	4,520,000	Conventional	General	102	83%	100%
Kline Building	Arlington County	4,000,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	80	n/a	100%
Kopenhagen	Newport News City	1,425,000	Conventional	General	49	90%	100%
Kove Drive	Hampton City	320,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
L and Z Historic	Richmond City	950,000	Conventional	General	13	8%	100%
Lafayette	Fairfax County	28,750,000	Tax Credit	General	340	97%	100%
Lafayette Gardens	Richmond City	2,088,260	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	102	95%	100%
Lafayette Gardens	Richmond City	818,740	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	102	95%	100%
Lafayette Square	James City County	1,210,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	106	98%	100%
Lafayette Square	Fredericksburg City	765,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Other	12	83%	100%
Lafayette Village Elderly	Williamsburg City	248,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	32	100%	100%
Lafayette Village Family	James City County	1,255,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	112	99%	100%
Lake Anne Fellowship House II	Fairfax County	2,535,155	Section 236	Elderly	100	89%	100%
Lake Princess Anne	Virginia Beach City	7,125,000	Conventional	General	104	75%	100%
Lakefield Mews II	Henrico County	5,063,000	Conventional	General	177	93%	100%
Lakes of Greenbrier I	Chesapeake City	10,146,241	Conventional	General	156	87%	100%
Lakes of Greenbrier I and II	Chesapeake City	1,727,059	Conventional	General	0	n/a	100%
Lakes of Greenbrier II	Chesapeake City	1,552,400	Conventional	General	48	58%	100%

Lakeview West	Colonial Heights City	650,000	Conventional	Elderly	30	100%	100%
Lancaster Mill	Prince William County	8,150,000	Conventional	General	138	95%	100%
Landings at Markham's Grant I	Prince William County	3,337,500	Tax Credit	General	72	93%	100%
Landings at Markham's Grant II	Prince William County	6,900,000	Tax Credit	General	132	97%	100%
Landings at Markham's Grant III	Prince William County	11,000,000	Tax Credit	General	162	96%	100%
Landings at Weyers Cave	Augusta County	2,382,500	Tax Credit	General	84	98%	100%
Landmark II	Chesapeake City	3,650,000	Tax Credit	General	120	99%	100%
Langley House	Fairfax County	750,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
L'Arche Blue Ridge Mountain I	Lynchburg City	380,000	Conventional	General	8	n/a	100%
L'Arche Blue Ridge Mountain II	Lynchburg City	350,000	Conventional	General	8	n/a	100%
L'Arche Highland House	Arlington County	500,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
Larkspur	Virginia Beach City	754,187	Conventional	General	16	100%	100%
Larkspur	Galax City	1,100,000	Conventional	General	18	72%	100%
Laurel Court	Virginia Beach City	2,775,000	Conventional	General	80	95%	100%
Laurel Ridge	Carroll County	1,726,452	Section 8	General	56	100%	100%
Laurel Woods	Hanover County	500,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	40	95%	100%
Lawrenceville Manor	Brunswick County	252,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	24	92%	100%
Lawson Building	Roanoke City	2,000,000	Conventional	General	25	92%	100%
Leavell Charles	Fredericksburg City	325,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	3	67%	100%
Lebanon Village I	Surry County	250,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	24	100%	100%
Lebanon Village II	Surry County	480,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	24	96%	100%
Leckey Gardens	Arlington County	1,850,000	Tax Credit	General	40	100%	100%
Lee - High Residence	Rockingham County	290,844	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	100%	100%
Lee Overlook	Fairfax County	11,562,600	Tax Credit	General	195	95%	100%
Lee Townhouses	Caroline County	590,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	18	100%	100%
Leisure Park Towers	Bristol City	3,856,694	Section 8	Elderly	150	97%	100%
Levis Hill House	Loudoun County	930,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	20	100%	100%
Lexington House	Lexington City	1,418,134	Section 8	Elderly	78	99%	100%
Lexington Park	Norfolk City	7,615,000	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	180	98%	100%
Liberty Manor	Bedford City	417,290	Section 8	General	24	96%	100%
Lieutenant's Run	Petersburg City	9,050,000	Tax Credit	General	168	85%	100%
Lincoln Mews I	Richmond City	4,166,000	Tax Credit	General	115	93%	100%
Lincoln Mews II	Richmond City	3,963,000	Tax Credit	General	130	85%	100%
Llewellyn Avenue	Norfolk City	540,000	Conventional	General	16	94%	100%
Lofts on First and Kirk	Roanoke City	1,025,000	Conventional	General	12	100%	100%
London Oaks	Portsmouth City	11,476,932	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	296	98%	100%
Longhill Grove	James City County	9,850,000	Tax Credit	General	170	99%	100%

Luray Village	Page County	800,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	34	100%	100%
Lynchburg High	Lynchburg City	1,070,000	Tax Credit	General	74	92%	100%
Lynhaven	Alexandria City	1,500,000	Conventional	General	28	100%	100%
Lynnhaven Landing	Virginia Beach City	9,400,000	Conventional	General	252	88%	100%
Lynnhill Commons I	Suffolk City	774,992	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Lynnhill Commons II	Suffolk City	600,400	Tax Credit	General	24	100%	100%
Macedonia	Arlington County	3,910,000	MUMI (2)	General	36	100%	100%
Madison at Ballston Station	Arlington County	9,150,000	Tax Credit	General	100	98%	100%
Madison Avenue	Roanoke City	120,000	Tax Credit	General	4	100%	100%
Madison House	Loudoun County	7,340,382	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	100	99%	100%
Madison Ridge	Fairfax County	11,750,000	Conventional	General	98	98%	100%
Madonna House	Fredericksburg City	4,875,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	130	93%	100%
Main Street Commons	Loudoun County	4,900,000	Tax Credit	General	90	96%	100%
Mallard Cove I	Chesterfield County	6,250,000	Tax Credit	General	144	94%	100%
Malvern Hills	Portsmouth City	2,450,000	Conventional	Elderly	56	98%	100%
Manchester I	Fairfax County	8,600,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	136	90%	100%
Manor View	Portsmouth City	2,818,000	Conventional	General	128	87%	100%
Maple Avenue	Loudoun County	4,075,000	Tax Credit	General	60	98%	100%
Maple Ridge (7)	Lynchburg City	2,600,000	Conventional	General	152	84%	100%
Maplewood	Chesapeake City	20,205,333	Tax Credit	General	320	94%	100%
Maplewood Park	Prince William County	6,200,000	Conventional	General	144	93%	100%
Marbella	Arlington County	10,080,000	Tax Credit	General	134	96%	100%
Market Slip	Richmond City	2,000,000	Tax Credit	General	30	93%	100%
Market Square I	Chesterfield County	885,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	63	89%	100%
Market Square II	Chesterfield County	875,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	42	76%	100%
Market Square III	Chesterfield County	1,870,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	69	86%	100%
Martha's Place	James City County	340,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	n/a	100%
Marvin Gardens	Emporia City	750,000	Tax Credit	General	40	100%	100%
Mary Hardesty House	Clarke County	2,300,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	98%	100%
Massanutten Manor	Shenandoah County	580,000	Conventional	Elderly	114	n/a	100%
Massie Haven	Augusta County	250,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	22	100%	100%
Maury Park (3)	Richmond City	800,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	45	93%	100%
McCulloch Road	Hampton City	317,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	n/a	100%
McGuire Park	Richmond City	2,550,000	Tax Credit	General	80	99%	100%
Meadow Run	Martinsville City	1,150,000	Conventional	General	32	3%	100%
Meadowood	Norfolk City	19,700,000	Conventional	Elderly	180	98%	100%
Meadows	Prince Edward County	185,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	40	98%	100%

Meadows at Northridge	Culpeper County	1,442,775	Tax Credit	Elderly	50	90%	100%
Meadows at Salem Run II (10)	Spotsylvania County	3,100,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	80	96%	100%
Meadows II - Wolf Creek Housing	Giles County	150,000	Tax Credit	General	11	100%	100%
Meadowview	Pulaski County	1,569,205	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	98	97%	100%
Meads Road	Norfolk City	247,000	Conventional	General	8	88%	100%
Mecklenburg Manor	Mecklenburg County	664,900	Section 236	General	51	n/a	100%
Melton's Run	Carroll County	1,380,000	Tax Credit	General	48	88%	100%
Mercer Place	Lancaster County	1,300,000	Conventional	General	16	94%	100%
Meridian at Watermark I	Chesterfield County	22,750,000	Conventional	General	204	73%	100%
Meridian at Watermark II	Chesterfield County	10,500,000	Mixed Income Only	General	96	43%	100%
Meridian Parkside	Newport News City	36,230,000	Conventional	General	308	86%	100%
Mews on Little High Street	Charlottesville City	2,225,000	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	40	95%	100%
Midtown at City View	Virginia Beach City	28,520,500	Conventional	General	277	94%	100%
Midway Manor	Charlottesville City	3,035,502	Section 8	Elderly	98	96%	100%
Mill Creek Arts Building	Galax City	300,000	Conventional	General	5	80%	100%
Mill Park Terrace	Fredericksburg City	4,816,346	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	129	98%	100%
Mill Trace I	Hanover County	11,900,000	Conventional	General	144	98%	100%
Mill Trace II	Hanover County	7,400,000	Conventional	General	96	97%	100%
Millsap Lane	Washington County	445,000	Conventional	General	8	0%	100%
Minerva Fisher Hall Group Home	Fairfax County	437,157	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	83%	100%
Moffett Manor	Fauquier County	5,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	98	97%	100%
Monmouth Woods I (9)	King George County	3,765,000	Tax Credit	General	0	84%	100%
Monmouth Woods II (9)	King George County	1,090,000	Tax Credit	General	0	84%	100%
Monterey	Hampton City	750,000	Tax Credit	General	40	85%	100%
Monterey	Arlington County	7,830,000	Tax Credit	General	109	98%	100%
Montgomery Square (7)	Portsmouth City	4,200,000	MUMI (2)	General	69	96%	100%
Montgomery Square (7)(9)	Portsmouth City	9,050,000	MUMI (2)	General	0	96%	100%
Monticello Vista	Charlottesville City	1,825,000	Tax Credit	General	50	96%	100%
Morningside	Richmond City	12,150,000	Tax Credit	General	392	97%	100%
Mosby Heights	Harrisonburg City	1,950,000	Tax Credit	General	112	94%	100%
Mount Vernon Gardens	Fairfax County	1,262,000	Tax Credit	General	34	91%	100%
Mount Vernon Village	Fairfax County	341,100	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Mountain Crest	Bath County	830,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	28	86%	100%
Mountain Oaks	Warren County	3,538,000	Tax Credit	General	82	94%	100%
Mountain Run	Culpeper County	750,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	50	96%	100%
Mountainside Senior Living	Albemarle County	700,000	Conventional	Elderly	110	n/a	100%
New Manchester Flats I	Richmond City	5,360,000	Conventional	General	57	93%	100%

New Manchester Flats III	Richmond City	1,250,000	MUMI (2)	General	33	94%	100%
New Manchester Flats IV	Richmond City	6,500,000	Conventional	General	71	89%	100%
New Manchester Flats IX	Richmond City	1,300,000	Tax Credit	General	41	95%	100%
Newbridge Village	Henrico County	5,000,000	Tax Credit	General	152	98%	100%
Newman Village	Richmond City	3,150,589	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	99	94%	100%
Newport Commons	Newport News City	8,865,000	Conventional	General	272	94%	100%
Newport News Transition T/C	Newport News City	256,311	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	67%	100%
Newport Village	Franklin City	270,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	48	94%	100%
Noah III	Virginia Beach City	1,105,000	Conventional	General	9	100%	100%
Noah IV	Virginia Beach City	885,000	Conventional	General	7	100%	100%
Nokesville Road Transitional	Manassas City	200,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	2	n/a	100%
Norcroft	Richmond City	3,275,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	108	88%	100%
North County	Fairfax County	255,000	Conventional	General	4	25%	100%
North Jefferson Square (3)	Newport News City	2,747,654	Section 8	General	100	99%	100%
North Pointe	Pittsylvania County	4,500,000	Tax Credit	General	168	95%	100%
North Shore Gardens	Norfolk City	4,490,000	Conventional	General	212	93%	100%
Northampton Village II	Hampton City	10,024,500	Conventional	General	146	97%	100%
Northampton Village III	Hampton City	7,006,500	Conventional	General	120	94%	100%
Northview	Salem City	3,565,000	Conventional	General	132	92%	100%
Northview Gardens	Henry County	1,312,000	Section 236	General	100	n/a	100%
Northway	Galax City	1,675,000	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	72	92%	100%
Northwinds	Wythe County	3,198,751	Section 8	General	144	99%	100%
Norton Green	Norton City	311,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	40	98%	100%
Nottoway River Commons	Sussex County	1,045,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	44	86%	100%
Oak Creek	Fairfax County	3,787,633	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	46	98%	100%
Oak Park	Norfolk City	1,085,000	Tax Credit	General	40	98%	100%
Oakdale Square	Chesapeake City	710,000	Tax Credit	General	40	98%	100%
Oakland Village	Henrico County	4,292,192	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	100	99%	100%
Oaks	Prince William County	2,600,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	58	98%	100%
Oaks I	Fauquier County	4,280,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	96	100%	100%
Oaks II	Fauquier County	750,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	15	100%	100%
Oaks of Dunlop	Colonial Heights City	9,346,448	Tax Credit	General	144	99%	100%
Oaks of Wellington	Manassas City	11,598,192	Tax Credit	Elderly	131	97%	100%
Oaks of Woodlawn	Fairfax County	9,946,900	Conventional	General	175	95%	100%
Ocean Trace	Virginia Beach City	1,425,000	Conventional	General	12	n/a	100%
Odyssey	Arlington County	1,600,000	Conventional	General	21	100%	100%
Old Bridge	Henrico County	8,700,000	Conventional	General	222	97%	100%

Old Manchester Plaza I	Richmond City	2,520,000	Tax Credit	General	46	93%	100%
Old Manchester Plaza II	Richmond City	950,000	MUMI (2)	General	4	100%	100%
Old Manchester Plaza III	Richmond City	300,000	MUMI (2)	General	0	n/a	100%
Old Mill Townhomes (7)	Lynchburg City	5,049,000	Conventional	General	157	96%	100%
Old Stone Row	Richmond City	9,000,000	Conventional	General	96	95%	100%
Old Virginia Beach Road	Virginia Beach City	575,000	Conventional	General	12	92%	100%
Olde Towne West III	Alexandria City	4,695,161	Section 8	General	75	96%	100%
Olney Villas	Norfolk City	439,200	Conventional	General	9	100%	100%
Omni Park Place	Hanover County	2,800,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	60	100%	100%
Orchard Grove	Giles County	360,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	30	100%	100%
Orchard Landing	Prince William County	18,150,000	Tax Credit	General	184	99%	100%
Orchard Mills	Prince William County	23,000,000	Tax Credit	General	280	99%	100%
Orchards	Suffolk City	6,400,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	136	99%	100%
Orrington Court	Fairfax County	550,000	Tax Credit	General	25	96%	100%
Osage House	Petersburg City	388,191	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	12	92%	100%
Overlook	Montgomery County	1,780,000	Conventional	General	60	48%	100%
Overlook at Brook Run I	Henrico County	7,900,000	Tax Credit	General	156	91%	100%
Overlook at Brook Run II	Henrico County	6,700,000	Tax Credit	General	126	94%	100%
Oxford Square	Tazewell County	696,300	Tax Credit, RD515	General	87	97%	100%
Palace Court I	Martinsville City	150,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Palace Court II	Martinsville City	386,000	Conventional	General	15	100%	100%
Parc Crest at Poplar Forest	Prince Edward County	900,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	44	98%	100%
Parc Rosslyn	Arlington County	46,250,000	Tax Credit	General	238	94%	100%
ParcView	Alexandria City	15,250,000	Tax Credit	General	149	98%	100%
Parham Park Place I	Henrico County	3,844,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	86	94%	100%
Parham Park Place II	Henrico County	2,700,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	51	96%	100%
Park at Ridgedale	Chesterfield County	6,700,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	120	99%	100%
Park Place	Manassas Park City	12,285,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	148	96%	100%
Park Ridge I	Stafford County	6,150,000	Tax Credit	General	94	98%	100%
Park Street Square	Roanoke City	550,000	Tax Credit	General	25	92%	100%
Park Terrace	Norfolk City	1,631,606	Section 8	General	81	99%	100%
Park's Edge	Albemarle County	3,800,000	Tax Credit	General	96	96%	100%
Parkview Gardens	Prince Edward County	2,050,000	Tax Credit	General	80	99%	100%
Parkwood	Fairfax County	10,300,000	Tax Credit	General	221	98%	100%
Pathway Homes	Fairfax County	306,019	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	28	n/a	100%
Pathway Homes	Fairfax County	316,512	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	9	n/a	100%
Patrick Henry Lofts	Roanoke City	9,500,000	Conventional	General	133	98%	100%

Patrick Henry Place	Louisa County	240,000	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Patterson Place	Richmond City	1,220,000	Conventional	General	24	100%	100%
Penderbrook	Fairfax County	770,000	Conventional	General	48	96%	100%
Perry Shores	Virginia Beach City	889,295	Conventional	General	32	100%	100%
Perry Street Lofts	Petersburg City	11,970,000	Conventional	General	149	81%	100%
Peter's Creek I (3)	Roanoke County	3,140,000	Tax Credit	General	120	96%	100%
Peter's Creek II	Roanoke County	1,550,000	Tax Credit	General	48	98%	100%
Peter's Creek III	Roanoke County	930,500	Tax Credit	General	24	92%	100%
Phoenix Village I	Newport News City	670,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	17	88%	100%
Pilkington	Richmond City	670,000	Conventional	General	34	97%	100%
Pilot House (9)	Newport News City	4,260,000	Tax Credit	General	0	98%	100%
Pine and Ninth Street	Charlottesville City	652,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	8	100%	100%
Pine Street North	Charlottesville City	504,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	83%	100%
Pinecrest	Brunswick County	2,125,000	Tax Credit	General	70	99%	100%
Pines	Spotsylvania County	648,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	46	100%	100%
Pinetree	Petersburg City	4,100,000	Tax Credit	General	144	95%	100%
Pinetta Community House (10)	Chesterfield County	79,266	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	n/a	100%
Pinewood Forest	Mecklenburg County	1,200,000	Tax Credit	General	48	96%	100%
Pinewood Gardens	Norfolk City	17,960,000	Conventional	General	763	96%	100%
Pipers Landing	Virginia Beach City	7,258,000	Conventional	General	153	97%	100%
Pirates Cove	Norfolk City	398,000	Conventional	Elderly	24	88%	100%
Place One	Henrico County	6,050,000	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	114	98%	100%
Plumer	Wythe County	625,000	Conventional	General	13	100%	100%
Poplar Forest	Prince Edward County	3,904,664	Conventional	General	66	89%	100%
Potomac Station	Loudoun County	10,300,000	Tax Credit	General	152	97%	100%
Powell Valley Village	Lee County	700,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	34	100%	100%
Princeton Woods	Prince William County	15,650,000	Tax Credit	General	276	98%	100%
Progress Street Center	Fredericksburg City	735,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	100%
Pulaski Village	Pulaski County	710,000	Tax Credit, RD515	Elderly	44	100%	100%
Quaker Hill	Alexandria City	3,182,000	Tax Credit	General	60	100%	100%
Quarry Station	Manassas City	2,725,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	79	97%	100%
Quarter Mill	Henrico County	14,700,000	Tax Credit	General	266	87%	100%
Quarterpath Place	Williamsburg City	3,617,500	Conventional	General	54	91%	100%
Quebec	Arlington County	19,800,000	Tax Credit	General	172	99%	100%
R. C. Apartments	Richmond City	786,000	Conventional	General	7	0%	100%
Radford Fitness Center	Radford City	525,000	Conventional	General	11	n/a	100%
Ragged Mountain Home	Albemarle County	585,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	0%	100%

Rappahannock	Essex County	228,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	30	100%	100%
Rebecca's Haven	Hampton City	190,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	1	n/a	100%
Reese Village	Emporia City	286,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	40	100%	100%
Reflections Senior Living (3)	Henrico County	2,825,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	104	100%	100%
Regency at Longhill I	James City County	6,500,000	Conventional	General	124	94%	100%
Regency at Longhill II	James City County	6,500,000	Conventional	General	100	94%	100%
Renaissance	Richmond City	10,214,000	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	240	98%	100%
Reserve at Deer Run	Newport News City	7,335,000	Conventional	General	232	96%	100%
Reston Herndon II	Fairfax County	339,300	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Reston Herndon III	Fairfax County	450,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Reston Herndon Townhouses	Fairfax County	310,000	Conventional	General	4	50%	100%
Richmond Dairy	Richmond City	4,400,000	Tax Credit	General	113	92%	100%
Ridge I	Shenandoah County	890,000	Tax Credit	General	38	100%	100%
Ridge II	Shenandoah County	950,000	Tax Credit	General	38	100%	100%
Ridge III	Shenandoah County	865,000	Tax Credit	General	24	96%	100%
Ridge Run Group Home	Chesterfield County	80,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	75%	100%
Ridge View (10)	Martinsville City	1,095,000	Tax Credit	General	48	100%	100%
Ridgecrest Town	Bristol City	2,550,000	Tax Credit	General	72	99%	100%
Ridgewood Club (6)	Virginia Beach City	12,000,000	Conventional	General	192	54%	100%
RIHC	Fairfax County	245,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Rio Hill	Albemarle County	4,650,000	Tax Credit	General	139	96%	100%
Rivanna Terrace	Charlottesville City	1,550,000	Conventional	General	48	96%	100%
River House	Roanoke City	11,275,000	MUMI (2)	General	128	0%	100%
River Run I	Prince William County	11,500,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	200	90%	100%
River Run II	Prince William County	6,308,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	100	91%	100%
River Street Lofts	Petersburg City	1,200,000	MUMI (2)	General	8	50%	100%
River Trace	Newport News City	1,000,000	Tax Credit	General	56	86%	100%
River Wynd (10)	Mecklenburg County	875,000	Tax Credit	General	40	92%	100%
Riverbend	Radford City	1,432,698	Section 8	General	60	100%	100%
Riverlands II	Newport News City	8,200,000	Conventional	General	228	95%	100%
Rivermeade II	York County	290,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	32	100%	100%
Riverpoint	Norfolk City	9,959,228	Tax Credit	General	220	95%	100%
Rivers	Chesapeake City	2,490,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	240	97%	100%
Riverside Manor	Fredericksburg City	14,500,000	Tax Credit	General	188	93%	100%
Riverside Park	Hopewell City	3,515,000	Conventional	General	120	95%	100%
Riverview	Colonial Heights City	4,575,000	Tax Credit	General	88	97%	100%
Riverwoods	Prince William County	12,700,000	Tax Credit	General	156	98%	100%

Rockwood Park	Chesterfield County	8,668,166	Conventional	General	132	96%	100%
Rolling Meadows I (9)	James City County	5,050,000	Tax Credit	General	0	99%	100%
Rolling Meadows II (9)	James City County	2,100,000	Tax Credit	General	0	98%	100%
Rose Hall II	Virginia Beach City	3,825,000	Conventional	General	152	83%	100%
Rosedale	Norfolk City	1,300,000	Conventional	General	32	97%	100%
Royal Arms	Warren County	3,550,000	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	144	99%	100%
Royal Oaks	Norfolk City	3,900,000	Conventional	General	114	95%	100%
Ruffin's Pond House	Spotsylvania County	200,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	100%	100%
Rutledge Hills	Amherst County	540,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	48	96%	100%
S Street	Fairfax County	251,500	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Sacramento Square	Fairfax County	17,400,000	Conventional	General	216	96%	100%
Salem Commons	Salem City	3,500,000	Tax Credit	General	98	90%	100%
Salem Fields	Spotsylvania County	9,200,000	Tax Credit	General	139	91%	100%
Salem Run I	Spotsylvania County	5,505,000	Tax Credit	General	160	95%	100%
Salem Run II	Spotsylvania County	4,010,000	Tax Credit	General	108	97%	100%
Sandston Woods	Henrico County	1,457,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	64	97%	100%
Sanger Place	Fairfax County	14,195,000	Tax Credit	General	182	94%	100%
Sapling Grove	Bristol City	450,000	Tax Credit	General	26	100%	100%
Sea Pines	Virginia Beach City	3,600,000	Tax Credit	General	96	99%	100%
SERVE Family Shelter	Manassas City	1,800,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	56	n/a	100%
Shell Gardens	Hampton City	750,000	Tax Credit	General	48	94%	100%
Shelton	Arlington County	5,500,000	Tax Credit, MUMI (2)	General	94	98%	100%
Shelton	Arlington County	3,500,000	Tax Credit, MUMI (2)	General	94	98%	100%
Shenandoah Commons	Warren County	3,900,000	Tax Credit	General	119	98%	100%
Shenandoah Commons	Shenandoah County	750,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	38	97%	100%
Shenandoah Station	Prince William County	6,675,000	Tax Credit	General	172	99%	100%
Shepherd House II	Prince William County	110,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	5	n/a	100%
Shockoe Hill Elderly I	Richmond City	4,574,347	Tax Credit, Section 8	Elderly	113	94%	100%
Shockoe Hill III	Richmond City	354,108	Conventional	Elderly	12	75%	100%
Signal Hill	Manassas City	2,175,000	Tax Credit	General	36	97%	100%
Sky Terrace	Stafford County	14,000,000	Tax Credit	General	187	98%	100%
Soldiers Ridge	Prince William County	8,805,000	Tax Credit	General	124	98%	100%
Somerset at Town Center	Hampton City	9,000,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	151	99%	100%
Somerset Pointe I	Prince William County	10,800,000	Tax Credit	General	172	97%	100%
Somerset Pointe II	Prince William County	5,900,000	Tax Credit	General	104	100%	100%
Sommerset House	Loudoun County	6,975,000	Conventional	Elderly	102	69%	100%
South Gate	Richmond City	3,455,000	Tax Credit	General	112	94%	100%

South Knight	Fairfax County	307,000	Conventional	General	3	67%	100%
South Main Commons	Manassas City	3,900,000	Tax Credit	General	82	98%	100%
Southpointe Landing	Chesterfield County	6,275,000	Tax Credit	General	192	99%	100%
Southridge	Wythe County	213,704	Tax Credit	Other	20	100%	100%
Southside Gardens	Portsmouth City	6,880,000	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	134	96%	100%
SouthWind	Norfolk City	5,600,000	Tax Credit	General	120	97%	100%
Spicer's Mill	Orange County	314,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	40	92%	100%
Spring Creek	Norfolk City	1,850,000	Conventional	Elderly	62	98%	100%
Spring Hill I (10)	Richmond City	286,000	Conventional	General	13	92%	100%
Springbrook Place	Rockingham County	750,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	38	95%	100%
Springfield Crossing	Fairfax County	27,200,000	Tax Credit	General	347	99%	100%
Springfield East	Henrico County	7,825,816	Conventional	General	112	96%	100%
Spruce Village	Martinsville City	2,805,715	Section 8	Elderly	101	98%	100%
St. Andrews	Richmond City	414,061	Tax Credit	General	22	95%	100%
St. Croix	Virginia Beach City	12,980,000	Conventional	General	160	95%	100%
St. James Street	Petersburg City	172,800	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
St. Regis and Elaine Court	Newport News City	950,000	Conventional	General	30	100%	100%
Stafford Lakes	Stafford County	5,850,000	Tax Credit	General	150	92%	100%
Station at Norge	James City County	4,100,000	Tax Credit	General	104	96%	100%
Station at Potomac Yard	Alexandria City	8,350,000	Tax Credit, MUMI (2)	General	65	94%	100%
Stella Court Group Home	Chesterfield County	95,810	Section 8	Supportive Hsg	5	80%	100%
Stepping Stone	Roanoke City	500,000	Tax Credit	General	30	97%	100%
Stevens Woods	Southampton County	1,745,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	60	98%	100%
Stevens-Varnum House	Nelson County	375,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	7	100%	100%
Stonebriar	Wise County	350,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	24	100%	100%
Stonegate	Stafford County	10,576,000	Tax Credit	General	180	98%	100%
Stonegate	Lee County	296,380	Tax Credit, RD515	General	36	92%	100%
Stratford-Bethany Springs	Richmond City	15,000,000	Conventional	General	430	89%	100%
Strawbridge Square	Fairfax County	10,500,000	Tax Credit	General	128	99%	100%
Stuart Gardens II	Newport News City	5,990,189	Conventional	General	252	96%	100%
Stuart Gardens I	Newport News City	6,131,890	Conventional	General	239	99%	100%
Sumler Terrace	Norfolk City	2,643,626	Section 8	General	126	98%	100%
Summerdale	Henrico County	8,310,000	Tax Credit	General	124	94%	100%
Summerland Heights I	Prince William County	10,476,000	Tax Credit	General	206	99%	100%
Summerland Heights II	Prince William County	5,800,000	Tax Credit	General	112	97%	100%
Summit Oaks	Fairfax County	4,227,881	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	50	98%	100%
Sunhouse M/R	Bristol City	305,842	Section 8	Other	12	92%	100%

Sunnyside Village I	Northampton County	88,000	Tax Credit	General	16	100%	100%
Surf Rider	Norfolk City	650,000	Conventional	General	32	78%	100%
Surry Village I	Surry County	700,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	96%	100%
Swansboro	Richmond City	1,600,000	Tax Credit	General	62	98%	100%
Sweetbriar	Washington County	517,045	Tax Credit	General	20	100%	100%
Tarrytown	Newport News City	2,500,000	Conventional	General	104	91%	100%
Taylor Bend	Chesapeake City	3,200,000	Conventional	General	30	80%	100%
Tazewell Square	Tazewell County	307,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	56	88%	100%
Tenant's Choice IX	Roanoke City	120,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice V	Roanoke City	114,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice VI	Roanoke City	120,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice VII	Roanoke City	120,000	Conventional	General	3	100%	100%
Tenant's Choice VIII	Roanoke City	140,000	Conventional	General	4	100%	100%
Terrace North	Roanoke City	1,870,000	Tax Credit	General	78	95%	100%
Terrace South	Roanoke City	2,735,000	Tax Credit	General	109	86%	100%
Terrace View	Colonial Heights City	2,520,000	Tax Credit	General	62	97%	100%
Thalia Landing	Virginia Beach City	5,100,000	Tax Credit	General	154	99%	100%
The Independence (7)	Albemarle County	17,912,000	Conventional	Elderly	92	45%	100%
Tiffany's Manor	Richmond City	100,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	140	n/a	100%
Timber Ridge	Spotsylvania County	8,000,000	Tax Credit	General	147	97%	100%
Timbers	Norfolk City	5,500,000	Conventional	General	104	90%	100%
Tobacco Landing	Richmond City	2,000,000	Tax Credit	General	62	90%	100%
Tomcliff I	Richmond City	940,000	Conventional	General	8	88%	100%
Tomcliff II	Richmond City	950,000	Conventional	General	8	100%	100%
Tomcliff III	Richmond City	925,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Tomcliff IV	Richmond City	945,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Tomcliff V	Richmond City	950,000	Conventional	General	6	100%	100%
Tomcliff VI	Richmond City	1,220,000	Conventional	General	7	100%	100%
Totty Place	Chesterfield County	180,047	Conventional	Elderly	22	91%	100%
Towne Square	Prince William County	1,000,000	Tax Credit	General	135	99%	100%
Townhomes of Oakleys	Henrico County	6,660,000	Tax Credit	General	160	77%	100%
Treemont	Buena Vista City	1,526,564	Tax Credit	General	60	98%	100%
Treesdale Park	Albemarle County	3,620,000	Tax Credit	General	88	99%	100%
Trevilian Square (7)	Louisa County	1,680,000	Conventional	General	28	93%	100%
Tuscany Townhomes	Richmond City	2,785,000	Tax Credit	General	132	38%	100%
Twin Canal Village	Virginia Beach City	12,208,311	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	300	99%	100%
Tyson's Landing	Fairfax County	1,500,000	Tax Credit	General	40	100%	100%

Tysons Towers	Fairfax County	7,231,575	Section 236	Elderly	274	98%	100%
University Heights	Albemarle County	25,700,000	Conventional	General	426	97%	100%
University Suites at Port Warwick	Newport News City	11,500,000	Conventional	General	100	97%	100%
Valley View	Rockbridge County	1,698,129	Section 8	General	64	83%	100%
Valley View Retirement Community	Lynchburg City	7,326,700	Conventional	Elderly	109	94%	100%
Valley View Seniors	Staunton City	1,865,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	71	96%	100%
Valley Vista	Shenandoah County	2,129,100	Tax Credit	General	85	91%	100%
Victoria Place	Virginia Beach City	3,625,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	122	98%	100%
Victory Village	Portsmouth City	3,950,000	Tax Credit	General	112	96%	100%
Villages at Garst Creek	Roanoke County	20,450,000	Tax Credit	General	504	93%	100%
Virginia Hills	Bristol City	867,000	Conventional	General	20	95%	100%
Virmita Court	Charlottesville City	765,000	Tax Credit	General	16	100%	100%
vPoint Clarendon	Arlington County	14,500,000	Conventional	General	116	94%	100%
Waddell Estates	Smyth County	605,000	Conventional	General	22	100%	100%
Warrenton Manor (3)	Fauquier County	1,997,975	Conventional	Elderly	68	97%	100%
Washington Columns	Petersburg City	400,000	Conventional	Elderly	26	100%	100%
Washington Square	Emporia City	201,300	Tax Credit, RD515	General	24	96%	100%
Waterford Pointe	Hampton City	5,200,000	Tax Credit	General	120	98%	100%
Waterside Drive	Chesapeake City	470,000	Conventional	General	1	100%	100%
Waverton Impressions I	Newport News City	16,375,000	Conventional	General	180	74%	100%
Waverton Impressions II	Newport News City	8,340,000	Conventional	General	102	55%	100%
Waverton Impressions III	Newport News City	10,000,000	Conventional	General	132	88%	100%
Waverton Place	Chesapeake City	13,870,180	Tax Credit	General	304	97%	100%
Waverton Place at Ashton Green	Newport News City	9,540,000	Tax Credit	General	228	89%	100%
Waypoint at City Center	Newport News City	25,464,000	Conventional	General	396	91%	100%
Waypoint at Hampton	Hampton City	10,578,929	Conventional	General	210	92%	100%
Waypoint at Hidenwood	Newport News City	5,517,684	Conventional	General	104	92%	100%
Waypoint at Uptown	Newport News City	4,675,000	Conventional	General	140	87%	100%
Wellington Place	Henrico County	5,400,000	Conventional	General	200	98%	100%
Wesley	Lynchburg City	4,100,000	Tax Credit	General	150	100%	100%
Wesleyan Place	Virginia Beach City	3,700,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	91	98%	100%
West Creek (7)	Roanoke City	3,369,000	Conventional	General	197	97%	100%
West Main Street Townhouses	Pulaski County	550,000	Conventional	General	13	n/a	100%
Westbriar	Henrico County	274,500	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	4	100%	100%
Westbridge Commons	Chesapeake City	1,530,000	Tax Credit	General	60	97%	100%
Westminster Oaks	Fairfax County	5,500,000	Tax Credit	General	50	98%	100%
Westover Commons	Petersburg City	2,185,000	Tax Credit	General	84	96%	100%

Westover Commons (9)	Petersburg City	310,000	Tax Credit	General	0	96%	100%
Westover Station	Newport News City	3,455,000	Tax Credit	General	108	99%	100%
Westside Village	Halifax County	1,561,567	Section 8	General	70	99%	100%
Westwinds I and II	Portsmouth City	14,850,000	Conventional	General	328	89%	100%
Westwinds III	Portsmouth City	3,815,000	Conventional	General	80	92%	100%
Westwood Village	Roanoke City	3,694,271	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	113	96%	100%
Wexford Manor	Fairfax County	3,300,000	Tax Credit	General	74	99%	100%
Wheatland	Franklin County	656,000	Conventional	General	11	100%	100%
Whispering Oaks	Portsmouth City	6,400,000	Tax Credit	General	180	99%	100%
White's Mill Point	Washington County	500,000	Tax Credit	General	32	94%	100%
William Byrd	Richmond City	3,982,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	107	99%	100%
Willow View Townhomes (3)	Staunton City	3,349,427	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	110	98%	100%
Wilsondale Mixed-Use	Hampton City	6,610,000	MUMI (2)	General	60	90%	100%
Wilsondale Work Force	Hampton City	7,050,151	Tax Credit	General	150	97%	100%
Wilton Farm	Albemarle County	5,266,000	Tax Credit	General	144	86%	100%
Winchester House	Winchester City	2,044,155	Section 8	Elderly	80	99%	100%
Windham Hills	Petersburg City	2,010,000	Tax Credit	General	72	86%	100%
Windsor Court I	Isle of Wight County	387,000	Tax Credit, RD515	General	40	98%	100%
Windsor Crossing	Newport News City	4,716,000	Conventional	General	156	96%	100%
Wingler House I	Loudoun County	5,521,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	132	94%	100%
Wingler House II	Loudoun County	7,900,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	132	92%	100%
Wings House	Fairfax City	250,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	50%	100%
Woodbridge	Prince William County	300,000	Tax Credit	General	4	50%	100%
Woodbridge	Chesapeake City	6,450,000	Tax Credit	General	152	99%	100%
Woodbridge Pointe (7)	Newport News City	7,400,000	Conventional	General	138	28%	100%
Woodburn Village I	Prince William County	6,660,780	Tax Credit	General	144	99%	100%
Woodburn Village II	Prince William County	5,560,000	Tax Credit	General	108	98%	100%
Woodland Crossing	Richmond City	4,350,000	Tax Credit, Section 236	General	132	100%	100%
Woodland Hill (9)	Arlington County	11,328,402	Section 8	Elderly	0	95%	100%
Woodridge	Roanoke City	1,200,000	Tax Credit	General	96	99%	100%
Woods at Victoria Park	Prince William County	2,450,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	48	98%	100%
Woods at Yorktown (3)	York County	1,450,000	Tax Credit	General	118	83%	100%
Woods of Jefferson	Newport News City	3,330,000	Conventional	General	108	89%	100%
Woodside Village	Danville City	4,147,544	Tax Credit, Section 8	General	160	98%	100%
Woodview	Newport News City	14,315,000	Tax Credit	General	240	81%	100%
Wyndham Pointe	Prince William County	18,464,000	Tax Credit	General	194	98%	100%
Wythe Row	Petersburg City	400,000	Tax Credit	General	12	100%	100%

Yorktown Square I	York County	1,901,000	Tax Credit	General	56	95%	100%
Subtotals		<u>\$3,795,169,346</u>			<u>77,704</u>		

Developments that are financed by construction loans

1905 Cedar Street	Richmond City	11,800,000	General Residential	General	151	n/a	6%
Arlington Mill	Arlington County	10,110,000	General Residential	General	122	n/a	33%
Beaufont Oaks II	Richmond City	5,700,000	General Residential	General	128	93%	96%
Bradford Mews	Isle of Wight County	8,675,000	General Residential	General	120	93%	100%
Gypsy Hill House	Staunton City	2,350,000	General Residential	Elderly	100	94%	92%
Howard Manor	Arlington County	5,900,000	General Residential	General	76	49%	72%
Manchester Place	Richmond City	18,250,000	General Residential	General	188	20%	100%
Meridian Bay	Prince William County	35,116,990	General Residential	General	274	76%	41%
Mount Vernon House	Fairfax County	10,700,000	General Residential	Elderly	130	91%	8%
North Falls - Italianate, Brown	Richmond City	12,350,000	General Residential	General	88	5%	100%
North Falls-White Byrd Building	Richmond City	11,250,000	Mixed Use/Mixed Income	General	86	1%	93%
North Oak (4)	Richmond City	5,200,000	General Residential	General	184	89%	99%
Parkway Village I	Waynesboro City	2,266,000	Section 8	General	66	82%	98%
Parkway Village II	Waynesboro City	2,271,000	Section 8	General	60	78%	91%
Preston Place	Frederick County	16,400,000	General Residential	General	236	97%	69%
Round Hill Meadows Place	Orange County	3,420,000	Mixed Use/Mixed Income	General	40	n/a	3%
Shorehaven Apartments	Prince William County	23,800,000	General Residential	General	240	n/a	26%
Towne Square	Prince William County	14,000,000	General Residential	General	135	99%	85%
Washington Avenue Apartments	Newport News City	20,900,000	Mixed Use/Mixed Income	General	197	n/a	71%
Subtotals		<u>220,458,990</u>			<u>2,621</u>		

Developments for which loans have been committed but not initially closed

28th Street	Richmond City	1,285,000	Tax Credit	General	39	n/a	n/a
700 Center (5)	Richmond City	18,000,000	MUMI (2)	General	138	n/a	n/a
Belle Summit	Richmond City	1,910,000	Tax Credit	General	50	n/a	n/a
Brookcreek Crossing	Midlothian	3,857,000	Conventional	General	70	n/a	n/a
Buchanan Gardens (4)	Arlington	7,690,000	Conventional	General	111	n/a	n/a
Cedar Grove	Virginia Beach	1,177,000	Tax Credit	Supportive Hsg	32	n/a	n/a
Cedar Street II	Richmond City	11,800,000	Conventional	General	151	n/a	n/a
Craigmont Manor	Augusta County	885,000	Conventional	General	44	n/a	n/a
Deerfield Village II	Pulaski County	760,000	Conventional	General	11	n/a	n/a
Elkmont Manor	Rockingham County	650,000	Conventional	General	44	n/a	n/a
Exmore Village	Northhampton County	900,000	Tax Credit	General	36	n/a	n/a
Forest at Angelwood	King George County	310,000	Conventional	Supportive Hsg	6	n/a	n/a
Granby Street Lofts (5)	Norfolk City	16,250,000	MUMI (2)	General	136	n/a	n/a

Grottoes Manor	Rockingham County	660,000	Tax Credit	General	46	n/a	n/a
Hamilton Place II	Portsmouth	2,510,000	Tax Credit	General	84	n/a	n/a
Jefferson Mews (5)	Richmond City	3,515,000	Tax Credit	General	56	n/a	n/a
Lakeside Manor	Rockbridge	470,000	Tax Credit	General	23	n/a	n/a
Meadows	Lynchburg	3,150,780	Conventional	General	66	n/a	n/a
Meridian Bay II	Prince William County	8,200,000	Conventional	General	274	n/a	n/a
Mountain View	Waynesboro	2,600,000	Conventional	General	129	n/a	n/a
Narrows Town Offices	Giles County	750,000	Conventional	General	8	n/a	n/a
Pavillion (5)	Newport News City	2,130,000	Tax Credit	General	32	n/a	n/a
Pendleton Park (4)	Alexandria	2,500,000	Conventional	General	24	n/a	n/a
Residences at October	Suffolk	1,800,000	Tax Credit	General	72	n/a	n/a
Round Hill Meadows	Orange	2,650,000	MUMI	General	60	n/a	n/a
Scottsville	Albermarle	1,430,000	Conventional	General	34	n/a	n/a
Tuscany (5)	Richmond City	4,792,502	Tax Credit	General	132	n/a	n/a
Willow Oaks	Halifax	2,805,830	Conventional	General	72	n/a	n/a
Woodland Hill (5)	Arlington County	20,750,000	Section 8	Elderly	235	95%	100%
Woodrum Manor/Westview	Giles County	315,000	Tax Credit	General	26	n/a	n/a
Subtotals		<u>126,503,112</u>			<u>2,241</u>		

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Developments Expected to be Financed by the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds

Pilot House (9)	Newport News	8,575,000	Tax Credit	General	132		
Cromwell House (9)	Norfolk	8,350,000	Tax Credit	Elderly	205		
Monmouth Woods (9)	Dahlgren	10,015,000	Tax Credit	General	152		
Rolling Meadows (9)	Williamsburg	14,325,000	Tax Credit	General	200		
Woods at Brambleton	Ashburn	17,170,000	Tax Credit	General	202		
Totals for the Offered Tax-Exempt Bonds		<u>58,435,000</u>			<u>891</u>		
Grand Totals for All Developments		<u>4,200,566,448</u>			<u>83,457</u>		

Footnotes

- (1) Mortgage Loan amount established at final closing. For Developments that have not yet achieved final closing, the amount shown represents the Mortgage Loan commitment.
- (2) Mixed-use/mixed income
- (3) In addition to the Mortgage Loan amount shown here, additional mortgage loan amounts are held in the VHDA General Fund.

Such amounts are treated as a participation in the aggregate mortgage loan on the development.

- (4) Development has had final closing since March 31, 2013.
- (5) Development has had initial closing since March 31, 2013.
- (6) Development has been sold since March 31, 2013.
- (7) The Authority has acquired the Development by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- (8) 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.
- (9) In addition to Loan amount shown here, additional Mortgage Loan amounts are pledged or are expected to be pledged to the owners of Rental Housing Bonds. The number of units is disclosed here or elsewhere in this Appendix.
- (10) Loan on this Development was paid off since March 31, 2013.
- (11) Excludes the VHDA building.
- (12) Section 8 is noted only for Developments where the HAP contract is administered by VHDA. Other Developments currently may have Section 8 subsidies (such as Renewal Contracts as defined in Appendix C) but VHDA cannot confirm which ones.

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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, 2012 and 2011

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2012 and 2011

Management of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority) offers readers of its financial report this overview and analysis of the Authority's financial performance for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. 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, created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act (the 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 of Virginia (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 from bond proceeds and earnings accumulated since inception.

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 program, which provides rental subsidies from federal funds, and the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit 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 (REACH Virginia) initiatives, in which 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 assets used to provide reduced interest rates on mortgage loans or otherwise subsidize its programs is equal to 15% of the average of the Authority's change in net assets, 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 three fiscal years or, commencing with fiscal year 2011, the preceding five fiscal years. The Authority may use a higher amount if determined to be appropriate. 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 Assets, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets, the Statements of Cash Flows and the accompanying notes.

The *Statements of Net Assets* reports all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, 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 liabilities is presented as net assets, and is displayed in three components: capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net assets; and unrestricted net assets. Net assets are restricted when external constraints are placed upon their use, such as bond indentures, legal agreements or statutes. Over time, changes in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

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The *Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* identify 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, externally funded programs and other revenue sources.

The *Statements 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. These statements provide 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 has sustained its loan programs and services and improved its financial condition despite unprecedented federal intervention in the housing and capital markets, rising delinquencies, foreclosures and loan losses, and nominal investment earnings. Net assets have increased by approximately 4% for two consecutive years, bringing total net assets as of June 30, 2012 to \$2,405 million, or more than one-quarter of the total assets held by the Authority. Cited for key indicators consisting of its strong financial position, sound financial practices and experienced management, both Standard and Poor's Ratings Services (Standard & Poor's) and Moody's Investors Services (Moody's) rating agencies re-affirmed in July 2012 the Authority's AA+ issuer credit rating and Aa1 general obligation credit rating, respectively.

In its single family loan program, the Authority has been able to offer loans at low interest rates and down-payment assistance for qualified first time homebuyers through the U.S. Treasury's New Issue Bond Program and through securitization of federally-insured and guaranteed loans by the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities. In addition, the Authority initiated Fannie Mae's HFA Preferred Program that is expected to allow the Authority to finance up to \$100 million of single family mortgage loans without government mortgage insurance and, unlike tax-exempt bonds, permits the funding of refinancing loans and loans to borrowers who are not first time homebuyers. In its multi-family loan program, the Authority has continued to fund developments through the issuance of tax-exempt and taxable bonds.

The Authority's servicing efforts for its single family loan portfolio have been focused on working with troubled single family borrowers and mitigating potential foreclosure losses. The Authority has continued to offer borrowers various means, including loan modifications, to prevent foreclosure for otherwise responsible single family borrowers encountering financial hardships. As long as employment levels, wages, and housing values remain weak in Virginia, challenges for the Authority's single family borrowers are expected to continue. In response to higher single family loan losses, increased reserve requirements for those loans have been established. Additionally, the Authority has provided substantial support to state-wide foreclosure prevention awareness and housing policy initiatives, and its homeownership education, underwriting and loss mitigation

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practices continue to help lessen delinquencies and foreclosures to levels significantly below those for Virginia and the nation.

As part of its servicing of its multi-family loans, the Authority identifies at-risk developments on its watch list or troubled project list in order to assess and mitigate the risk on such developments and to determine the amount to be included in the Authority's Allowance for Loan Loss for such developments. As in the case of single family loans, the Authority offers loss mitigation, including loan modifications, to the borrowers to reduce the risk of default and loss on the multi-family loans. As a result, the delinquencies and defaults on its multi-family loans have been maintained at relatively low levels, but such levels could be adversely impacted in the future by negative economic conditions.

Due to the low interest rate conditions in the market, the Authority has experienced reduced income on its non-mortgage investments. The Authority's investments are principally in high quality, short-term securities that bear low yields. As long as the market interest rates on such investments remain low, the Authority's revenues will be adversely impacted.

In summary, the Authority is facing a challenging housing and economic environment but has been able, through capital acquisition initiatives and loss mitigation practices, to continue its lending programs and maintain its financial condition despite that environment.

Year Ended June 30, 2012

Homeownership loan originations totaled 2,866 in FY 2012 compared to 2,604 for the same period last year, an increase of 10.1%. The amount of single family mortgage loan production was \$434.0 million, an increase of \$41.6 million, or 10.6%. Mortgage loan production increased year over year, despite a prolonged economic recession, as Virginia recovered lost jobs at a much greater rate than the nation as a whole.

As of June 30, 2012, the Authority serviced 55,565 first and second homeownership mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.1 billion. The number of loans serviced, net of prepayments, increased 1,016 or 1.9% since June 30, 2011 while outstanding loan balances decreased \$106.1 million or 2.1% as of the same date.

In FY 2012, there were 724 foreclosures valued at \$93.6 million or 1.87% of the homeownership loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 739 foreclosures valued at \$96.6 million or 1.89% of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 56.2% somewhat mitigated the impact of loan losses. Delinquency rates on the portfolio loan count of first mortgage loans averaged 10.70% for FY 2012, compared to 10.29% a year ago. Delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances averaged 5.58% and 5.72% in FY 2012 and FY 2011, respectively.

Financing commitments for 4,504 rental housing units were made during the year, totaling \$338.7 million, compared to 4,876 units totaling \$277.5 million for the prior year. Rehabilitation of properties within the Authority's rental portfolio using taxable and tax-exempt funding provided the majority production. The federal intervention in the housing market continues to hamper the Authority's rental housing production.

As of June 30, 2012, the Authority serviced 1,477 rental mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.35 billion. Compared to June 30, 2011, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased by 27 while loan balances decreased \$10.9 million or 0.3%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 1.38% and

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1.85% in FY 2012 and FY 2011, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.61% or \$20.2 million in FY 2012 compared to 0.80% or \$26.5 million in FY 2011.

Year Ended June 30, 2011

Homeownership loan originations totaled 2,604 in FY 2011 compared to 4,191 for the same period last year. Mortgage loan production dropped year over year as a prolonged consequence of economic recession and conservation of available tax-exempt bond resources.

As of June 30, 2011, the Authority serviced 54,549 first and second homeownership mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.2 billion. The number of loans serviced, net of prepayments, increased 1,303 or 2.45% since June 30, 2010 while outstanding loan balances decreased \$38.5 million or 0.74% as of the same date.

In FY 2011, there were 739 foreclosures valued at \$96.6 million or 1.89% of the homeownership loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 790 foreclosures valued at \$86.5 million or 1.27% of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 65% and higher significantly mitigated the impact of loan losses. Delinquency rates on the portfolio loan count of first mortgage loans averaged 10.29% for FY 2011, compared to 9.52% a year ago. Delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances averaged 5.72% and 5.34% in FY 2011 and FY 2010, respectively.

Financing commitments for 4,876 rental housing units were made during the year, totaling \$277.5 million, compared to 4,911 units totaling \$311.9 million for the prior year. Rental housing development and rehabilitation, driven by a strong demand for tax credit, tax-exempt and taxable loans, created the second-highest production for the Authority since 2005.

As of June 30, 2011, the Authority serviced 1,504 rental mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.4 billion. Compared to June 30, 2010, the number of loans in the portfolio increased by 3 while loan balances increased \$42.5 million or 1.28%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 1.85% and 1.34% in FY 2011 and FY 2010, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.80% or \$26.5 million in FY 2011 compared to 0.61% or \$19.7 million in FY 2010.

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 indenture, escrow and reserve funds held for the benefit of single-family mortgagors and multi-family projects, funding for new mortgage loan originations, working capital for operating costs of the Authority, governmental funds held for disbursement toward Section 8 projects, and other funds held in a fiduciary capacity to support other housing initiatives. Monies on deposit in Virginia banks are secured under 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 S&P and Moody's, concentration risk, and maturity risk. The Authority does not enter into short sales or futures transactions for which a bona fide hedging purpose has not been established.

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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 mortgage loan securitizations, and net assets accumulated since inception. Mortgage loan payments received from mortgagors are used to pay debt service due on outstanding bond 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 indentures other than the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds indenture, which is rated Aaa and AAA, by Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively. Net assets are comprised of capital assets, net of related debt, restricted and unrestricted net assets. *Capital assets, net of related debt* represents office buildings, land, furniture and equipment, vehicles and an investment in rental property, less the outstanding applicable debt. *Restricted net assets* represent the portion of net assets held in trust accounts for the benefit of the respective bond owners, subject to the requirements of the various bond indentures. *Unrestricted net assets* represent a portion of net assets that have been designated for a broad range of initiatives, such as administration of the Housing Choice Voucher program, support for REACH Virginia initiatives, contributions to bond issues, working capital, future operating and capital expenditures, and general financial support to the Authority's loan programs.

Condensed Statements of Net Assets

(In millions)

	June 30		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 681.6	1,391.1	1,218.9
Investments	197.4	164.2	202.2
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	7,728.0	7,901.3	8,076.2
Other assets	174.7	187.4	163.9
Total assets	<u>8,781.7</u>	<u>9,644.0</u>	<u>9,661.2</u>
Notes and bonds payable, net	6,054.7	6,972.4	7,067.6
Other liabilities	321.9	353.4	371.8
Total liabilities	<u>6,376.6</u>	<u>7,325.8</u>	<u>7,439.4</u>
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	36.6	19.7	(5.7)
Restricted by bond indentures	2,279.5	2,154.1	2,069.2
Unrestricted	89.0	144.4	158.3
Net assets	<u>\$ 2,405.1</u>	<u>2,318.2</u>	<u>2,221.8</u>

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2012 and 2011

June 30, 2012 Compared to June 30, 2011

Total assets decreased \$862.3 million, or 8.9% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents, and investments, combined, decreased \$676.3 million, or 43.5% from the prior year primarily due to the pay down on the note payable to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. Mortgage and other loans receivables, net, decreased by \$173.3 million, or 2.2%, primarily as a result of securitization of loans through GNMA and transfers of loans to REO status.

Total liabilities decreased \$949.2 million, or 13.0% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$917.7 million or 13.2%, due primarily to the payment of the note of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. For the year, the Authority issued \$74.7 million in single-family homeownership bonds and \$383.9 million in rental housing bonds, converted \$112.0 million in original issue homeownership bonds, and paid down a net \$424.7 million on notes and lines of credit. Bond principal pay downs and redemptions totaled \$1,065.3 million. Proceeds from bond issues in the homeownership bond group and GNMA mortgage loan securitizations were the principal source of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2,405.1 million, representing an increase in net assets of \$86.9 million, or 3.7% from the prior year. As of June 30, 2012, net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, were \$36.6 million. Net assets restricted by bondholders totaled \$2,279.5 million, an increase of \$125.4 million, or 5.8% from the prior year. Unrestricted net assets totaled \$89.0 million, a decrease of \$55.4 million, or 38.4%.

June 30, 2011 Compared to June 30, 2010

Total assets decreased \$17.2 million, or 0.2% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents, and investments, combined, increased \$134.2 million, or 9.4% from the prior year. Mortgage and other loans receivables decreased by \$174.9 million, or 2.2%, as a result of declining homeownership mortgage loan production and securitization of loans through GNMA.

Total liabilities decreased \$113.6 million, or 1.5% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$95.2 million or 1.3%. For the year, the Authority issued \$350 million in single-family homeownership bonds and \$114.6 million in rental housing bonds, and drew a net additional \$206.2 million on notes and lines of credit. Bond principal paydowns and calls totaled \$771.6 million. Proceeds from bond issues in the homeownership bond group and GNMA mortgage loan securitizations were the principal source of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2,318.2 million, representing an increase in net assets of \$96.4 million, or 4.3% from the prior year. As of June 30, 2011, net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, were \$19.7 million. Net assets restricted by bondholders totaled \$2,154.0 million, an increase of \$84.7 million, or 4.10% from the prior year. Unrestricted net assets totaled \$144.5 million, a decrease of \$13.8 million, or 8.7%.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2012 and 2011

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

(In millions)

	Year ended June 30		
	2012	2011	2010
Operating revenues:			
Interest on mortgage and other loans	\$ 489.3	505.1	512.8
Pass-through grants received	119.6	157.8	128.3
Housing Choice Voucher program income	36.6	72.7	69.3
Other operating revenues	44.6	26.7	31.8
Total operating revenues	690.1	762.3	742.2
Operating expenses:			
Interest on notes and bonds payable	296.1	321.3	337.4
Pass-through grants disbursed	119.6	157.8	128.3
Housing Choice Voucher program expense	39.4	70.9	69.7
Other operating expenses	165.2	131.3	122.5
Total operating expenses	620.3	681.3	657.9
Operating income	69.8	81.0	84.3
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income, net	17.8	15.3	18.0
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(0.6)	0.1	0.1
Total nonoperating revenues, net	17.2	15.4	18.1
Change in net assets	\$ 87.0	96.4	102.4

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

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 interest income as well as realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments.

Included in investment income are \$9.3 million and \$11.3 million of unrealized gains for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Authority generally holds these investments to maturity.

Fiscal Year 2012

Operating revenues decreased \$72.2 million or 9.5% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to the expiration of certain federal pass-through grants (\$38.2 million) and a funding methodology change in the HUD Housing Choice Voucher program (\$31.5 million). Interest on mortgage and other loans decreased \$15.8 million or 3.1%. Single family mortgage loan rates averaged 5.60% compared to 5.77% the previous year.

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June 30, 2012 and 2011

Operating expenses decreased \$61.0 million or 9.0% from the prior year due primarily to pass through grant disbursements decrease (\$38.2 million) and Housing Choice Voucher program expense decrease (\$31.5 million). Interest expense on notes and bonds payable decreased \$25.2 million or 7.8% from the prior year, due to a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding. Other operating expenses consisting primarily of administrative costs increased \$33.9 million or 25.8% above last year, of which losses and expenses on other real estate owned accounted for \$18.1 million and provision for loan loss accounted for \$10.8 million.

Nonoperating revenues, net, increased \$1.8 million from the prior year, due to increased investment income of \$2.5 million that was partially offset by investment derivative activity loss of \$0.6 million.

Fiscal Year 2011

Operating revenues increased \$20.1 million or 2.7% from the prior year. The increase was primarily attributable to pass-through grants received, which increased \$29.5 million, or 23.0%. The most significant increase was related to funding in the federal low income housing tax credit program that was included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and that the Authority received near the end of FY 2010. Interest on mortgage and other loans decreased \$7.7 million or 1.50% due to lower mortgage loan production. Single family mortgage loan rates averaged 5.77% compared to 5.90% the previous year.

Operating expenses increased \$23.4 million or 3.6% from the prior year due primarily to pass through grant disbursements increase of \$29.5 million. Interest expense on notes and bonds payable decreased \$16.1 million or 4.8% from the prior year, due to a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding. Other operating expenses consisting primarily of administrative costs increased \$8.9 million or 7.3% above last year. Loan loss provision and expenses accounted for \$5.1 million of this increase.

Nonoperating revenues, net, decreased \$2.7 million from the prior year, due to lower unrealized investment gains of \$30.3 million and offsetting lower realized investment losses of \$25.4 million.

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 loans compared to loan products available in the conventional mortgage 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 through GNMA and FNMA are key elements in providing the funding necessary for the Authority to continue its mortgage financing activities.

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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 0.09% in June 2012, and 0.04% in June 2011.

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 5.7% and 6.3% in June 2012 and 2011, respectively. Virginia underemployment rates, which include those no longer seeking employment and those employed only part-time who desire full-time work, were 12.0% and 11.8% in the twelve months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Additional Information

If you have questions about this report or need additional information, please visit the Authority's Web site, www.vhda.com, or contact the Finance Division of the Virginia Housing Development Authority.



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Richmond, VA 23219-4023

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Commissioners
Virginia Housing Development Authority:

We have audited the accompanying basic 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, 2012 and 2011, as listed in the table of contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Virginia Housing Development Authority as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 12, 2012 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

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 through 9 and page 46, respectively, 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 audit 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary information included in schedules 2 through 5 on pages 47 through 52 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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. The 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 financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

KPMG LLP

September 12, 2012

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

Statements of Net Assets

June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Assets	2012	2011
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)		\$ 681,660,584	1,391,109,912
Investments (note 5)		3,711,993	4,523,890
Interest receivable – investments		780,537	765,474
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net (note 4)		177,758,546	167,200,962
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans		36,716,859	38,390,684
Other real estate owned		27,344,659	45,872,213
Other assets		7,429,586	10,284,872
Total current assets		935,402,764	1,658,148,007
Noncurrent assets:			
Investments (note 5)		193,714,399	159,697,319
Mortgage and other loans receivable (note 4)		7,727,739,729	7,885,905,382
Less allowance for loan loss		159,338,711	127,527,948
Less net deferred loan fees		18,175,026	24,281,056
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net		7,550,225,992	7,734,096,378
Investment in rental property, net		69,058,381	58,338,543
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$25,756,219 and \$23,438,363, respectively (note 6)		25,442,293	24,999,940
Unamortized bond issuance expenses		4,305,643	5,364,196
Other assets		3,603,369	3,352,291
Total noncurrent assets		7,846,350,077	7,985,848,667
Total assets		\$ 8,781,752,841	9,643,996,674
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current liabilities:			
Notes and bonds payable (note 7)		\$ 388,377,856	822,573,653
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds		88,152,455	98,798,460
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable		499,436	212,905
Escrows (note 8)		45,156,796	44,752,270
Derivative instruments (note 9)		636,387	—
Accounts payable and other liabilities (note 10)		15,410,530	14,225,984
Total current liabilities		538,233,460	980,563,272
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Bonds payable, net (note 7)		5,666,295,890	6,149,797,167
Project reserves (notes 8 and 14)		139,385,475	166,442,678
Other liabilities (notes 10, 12, and 14)		32,689,931	29,010,473
Total noncurrent liabilities		5,838,371,296	6,345,250,318
Total liabilities		6,376,604,756	7,325,813,590
Net assets (note 11):			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		36,610,245	19,680,976
Restricted by bond indentures		2,279,519,231	2,154,044,354
Unrestricted		89,018,609	144,457,754
Total net assets		2,405,148,085	2,318,183,084
Total liabilities and net assets		\$ 8,781,752,841	9,643,996,674

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 Assets

Years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Operating revenues:		
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 489,280,586	505,126,656
Pass-through grants income	119,608,753	157,788,891
Housing Choice Voucher program income (note 1)	36,616,431	72,812,764
Investment in rental property income	14,314,843	13,199,682
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	17,911,543	1,665,081
Other	12,313,372	11,756,579
	690,045,528	762,349,653
Operating expenses:		
Interest on notes and bonds payable	296,143,802	321,288,073
Salaries and related employee benefits (notes 5, 12, and 13)	34,530,859	33,211,365
General operating expenses	19,118,047	18,696,125
Note and bond expenses	393,428	546,921
Amortization of bond issuance expenses	843,655	709,989
Pass-through grants expenses	119,608,753	157,788,891
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses (note 1)	39,416,626	70,943,848
External mortgage servicing expenses	922,512	859,849
Investment in rental property expenses	17,296,931	14,090,333
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	60,204,610	42,148,234
Provision for loan losses (note 1)	31,810,763	21,038,500
	620,289,986	681,322,128
Operating income	69,755,542	81,027,525
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (note 10)	17,785,982	15,287,467
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments (note 9)	(636,387)	—
Other, net	59,864	55,037
	17,209,459	15,342,504
Change in net assets	86,965,001	96,370,029
Total net assets, beginning of year	2,318,183,084	2,221,813,055
Total net assets, end of year	\$ 2,405,148,085	2,318,183,084

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, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash payments for mortgage and other loans	\$ (648,238,035)	(647,914,371)
Principal repayments on mortgage and other loans	669,973,083	626,057,420
Sale of mortgage loans	72,511,429	113,206,616
Interest received on mortgage and other loans	478,041,449	499,985,667
Pass-through grants received	119,608,753	157,788,891
Pass-through grants disbursed	(119,608,753)	(157,788,891)
Housing Choice Voucher payments received	36,912,906	73,027,772
Housing Choice Voucher payments disbursed	(39,477,243)	(71,859,956)
Escrow and project reserve payments received	284,105,138	341,527,474
Escrow and project reserve payments disbursed	(310,637,522)	(347,998,382)
Other operating revenues	31,864,669	14,821,137
Cash received for loan origination fees	3,307,090	2,087,071
Cash paid for loan origination fees	(6,558,611)	(5,078,803)
Cash payments for salaries and related benefits	(34,254,766)	(33,004,969)
Cash payments for general operating expenses	(25,349,181)	(31,707,397)
Cash payments for mortgage servicing expenses	(284,290)	(2,516,194)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	34,792,212	28,560,897
Investment in rental property	(10,590,737)	(13,271,658)
Net cash provided by operating activities	536,117,591	545,922,324
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes and bonds	1,124,380,150	791,508,000
Principal payments on notes and bonds	(2,043,868,417)	(892,336,552)
Interest payments on notes and bonds	(301,033,559)	(319,076,252)
Cash payments for bond issuance expenses	(3,750,158)	(3,112,310)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	(1,224,271,984)	(423,017,114)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchases of property, furniture, and equipment	(3,762,171)	(3,330,627)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(3,762,171)	(3,330,627)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(69,336,369)	(69,437,001)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investments	45,279,551	115,752,081
Interest received on investments	6,524,054	6,343,223
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(17,532,764)	52,658,303
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(709,449,328)	172,232,886
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	1,391,109,912	1,218,877,026
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	\$ 681,660,584	1,391,109,912

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

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 69,755,542	81,027,525
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, furniture, and equipment	3,310,586	2,787,299
Other depreciation and amortization	843,654	709,990
Interest on notes and bonds payable	296,143,803	321,288,072
(Increase) in investment in rental property, net	(7,608,650)	(12,031,007)
Decrease in mortgage and other loans receivable	147,608,069	157,012,267
Increase in allowance for loan loss	31,810,763	21,038,500
(Decrease) in net deferred loan fees	(6,106,029)	(3,113,856)
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	1,673,824	(32,728)
(Increase) decrease in other real estate owned	18,527,554	(11,429,284)
Decrease in Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	286,531	205,353
(Increase) decrease in other assets	2,604,205	(766,660)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	3,800,123	(4,302,239)
(Decrease) in escrows and project reserves	(26,532,384)	(6,470,908)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 536,117,591	545,922,324
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activity:		
Increase in other real estate owned as a result of loan foreclosures	\$ 77,098,705	82,738,794

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, 2012 and 2011

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

The Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority) was created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, as amended (the 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 Ginnie Mae mortgage backed securities (see (g) below). The notes, bonds and other debt obligations do not constitute a debt or grant or loan of credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the 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 similar types of funds, are combined to form the Enterprise Funds 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 authorizing act and the various note and bond resolutions. As provided for in GAAP, the Authority has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989.

(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) Investments

Investments are reported at fair market value on the Statements of Net Assets, with changes in fair market value recognized in investment income in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. Fair market value is determined by reference to published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges and securities pricing services.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2012 and 2011

(e) 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, 2012 the Authority had executed 16 forward sales transactions with a \$66,311,853 notional amount with seven counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service) as shown in note 9. The forward sales will settle by August 20, 2012. 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*.

(f) Investment in Rental Property

Investment in rental property represents several multi-family apartment complexes, including the related property, furniture, and equipment. These assets are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which are 30 years for buildings, 15 years for building improvements and from 5 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. The investments are carried net of accumulated depreciation of \$11,513,873 as of June 30, 2012 and \$14,236,447 as of June 30, 2011. These investments are also tested for impairment when triggers are identified.

(g) Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable

Mortgage and other loans receivable are stated at their unpaid principal balance, net of deferred loan fees and costs and an allowance for loan losses. The Authority charges loan fees to mortgagors. These fees, net of direct costs, 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 net fees 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 "Issuer" in the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) programs. Through the Ginnie Mae MBS Programs, Ginnie Mae guarantees 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 Assets.

(h) 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 provision for loan losses approximated \$31,810,763 and \$21,038,500 for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2012 and 2011

(i) **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. The capitalization threshold for property, furniture, and equipment was \$1,000 for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

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.

(j) **Bond Issuance Expense**

Costs related to issuing bonds are capitalized in the related bond group and are amortized on the straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method, over the lives of the bonds.

(k) **Other Real Estate Owned**

Other real estate owned represents current investments in single family dwellings and rental property, acquired primarily through foreclosure, and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated disposal costs. Gains and losses from the disposition of other real estate owned are reported separately in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets.

(l) **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.

(m) **Retirement Plans**

The Authority has three defined contribution employees' 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

June 30, 2012 and 2011

(n) **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.

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

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

As the Commonwealth's administrator for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section 8 New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation program, the Authority requisitions Section 8 funds, makes disbursements of Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) funds to landlords of eligible multi-family developments, and recognizes administrative fee income. The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$69,481,674 and \$73,281,181 during the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

The Authority serves as an administrator for thirty 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 \$120,284 and \$133,608 during fiscal years 2012 and 2011, 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 Authority assists nonprofit agencies by distributing NeighborWorks funds administered by the Authority. The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$326,180 during fiscal year 2012 and \$180,917 during fiscal year 2011.

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 percent, directly resulting from involuntary unemployment or underemployment due to adverse economic conditions and/or a medical emergency. The Authority received and disbursed assistance of \$142,367 during fiscal year 2012, the first and only year of the program.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2012 and 2011

U.S. Department of the Treasury – Low-Income Housing Grants in Lieu of Tax Credit Allocations for 2009 (Tax Credit Exchange)

As the housing credit administrator for the Commonwealth, the Authority administers the Tax Credit Exchange program, which was created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Grants are received by the Authority and issued to finance the acquisition or construction of qualified low-income housing projects. The Authority received and disbursed \$14,603,896 of assistance during fiscal year 2012 and \$62,727,617 during fiscal year 2011.

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

The Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP) provides grant funding for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects via a formula-based allocation to state housing credit allocation agencies. The housing credit agencies in each state distribute these funds competitively and according to their qualified allocation plan. As the housing credit administrator in the Commonwealth, the Authority received and disbursed \$2,136,594 of assistance during fiscal year 2012 and \$21,465,568 during fiscal year 2011.

(p) Housing Choice Voucher Program

The Authority serves as an administrator for HUD's 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. HUD changed the revenue recognition methodology, effective January 1, 2012, requiring the Authority to record a liability for the Authority's obligation for undisbursed funds to Section 8 participants. Program income and program expenses are recognized as pass-through grants, based upon the amount of allowable housing assistance payments (HAP) disbursements.

Prior to January 1, 2012, receipts and disbursements of the voucher program were recorded in totality as corresponding program income and program expense in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets. Excess HAP or administrative funds disbursed to the Authority were recorded as revenue and unrestricted net assets in the Statements of Net Assets. Cumulative excess HAP and administrative funds totaled \$2,738,104 and \$654,437, respectively, as of June 30, 2012 and \$5,299,533 and \$893,204, respectively, as of June 30, 2011. 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.

(q) Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund

The Commonwealth Priority Housing 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 Department of Housing and Community Development develops the program guidelines and the Authority acts as administrator for the Fund. The balances associated with the Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund are recorded in assets and liabilities in the amounts of \$7,960,063 and \$8,120,327 as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2012 and 2011

(r) Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash equivalents consist of investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

(s) 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.

(t) Statements of Net Assets

The assets presented in the Statements of Net Assets represent the total of similar accounts of the Authority's various groups (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.

(u) Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

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

(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 loans on multi-family development projects, as well as, permanent financing for owned rental property.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2012 and 2011

(c) VHDA General Purpose Bond Group

The proceeds of the VHDA General Purpose Bonds are used to finance construction and permanent loans on multi-family projects, loans on single-family dwellings, as well as, permanent financing for owned rental property and the Authority's office facilities.

(d) Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group

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

(e) 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 loans to owner occupants of single family dwelling units.

(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
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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2012 and 2011

Restricted assets as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 677,983,919	1,381,441,924
Investments	868,227	—
Interest receivable – investments	540,748	447,139
Mortgage and other loans receivable	175,125,398	164,681,060
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	35,555,714	37,213,059
Other real estate owned	26,944,266	45,339,820
Other assets	4,571,911	5,974,514
	<u>921,590,183</u>	<u>1,635,097,516</u>
Total current assets		
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments	124,179,493	106,991,478
Mortgage and other loans receivable	7,634,961,349	7,803,700,151
Less allowance for loan loss	152,850,790	119,132,375
Less net deferred loan fees	17,745,323	23,719,341
	<u>7,464,365,236</u>	<u>7,660,848,435</u>
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net		
Investment in rental property, net	69,058,381	58,338,543
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$14,580,700 and \$14,695,173, respectively	15,456,398	15,460,494
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	3,892,310	5,001,446
	<u>7,676,951,818</u>	<u>7,846,640,396</u>
Total noncurrent assets		
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 8,598,542,001</u>	<u>9,481,737,912</u>

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(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 9.14%	Thirty to forty years
Rental Housing Bond Group	0% to 13.13%	Thirty to forty years
VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	0% to 13.92%	Thirty to forty years
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	2.00% to 13.70%	Thirty years
Homeownership Mortgage Bond Group	2.75% to 5.88%	Thirty years

Commitments to fund new loans and monies available to provide future loans were as follows at June 30, 2012:

	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Uncommitted</u>
General Operating Loan Programs	\$ 8,954,942	—
VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	—	—
Rental Housing Bond Group	109,405,729	—
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	124,947,440	11,730,492
Homeownership Bond Group	—	50,650,250
Total	<u>\$ 243,308,111</u>	<u>62,380,742</u>

Uncommitted funds represent the excess of net current funds over existing loan commitments.

(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, 2012 and 2011, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was \$72,663,980 and \$169,508,196 respectively. The associated bank balance of the Authority's deposits was \$71,414,368 and \$172,003,480 at June 30, 2012 and 2011, 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, 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, 2012 and 2011, total cash equivalents were \$608,996,604 and \$1,221,601,716, respectively.

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Investments as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 are classified in the statements of net assets as follows:

	<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current investments	\$ 3,711,993	4,523,890
Noncurrent investments	193,714,399	159,697,319
Total investments	<u>\$ 197,426,392</u>	<u>164,221,209</u>

The Investment of Public Funds Act of the Code of Virginia permits political subdivisions of the Commonwealth to invest in open repurchase agreements and money market securities that are collateralized with securities that are approved for direct investment. Within the permitted statutory framework, the Authority's investment policy requires securities collateralizing repurchase agreements to maintain a fair value at least equal to 102% of the cost and accrued interest of the repurchase agreement, and no more than 2% of the Authority's total assets may be invested in any one entity, exclusive of overnight repurchase agreements and short term investments with a maturity not to exceed six months.

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Authority's investment policy is to 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 interest rates of debt instruments 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.

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As of June 30, 2012, 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	Fair value
Corporate notes	\$ 868,227	—	—	—	868,227
Municipal securities	13,152,766	5,063,930	—	—	18,216,696
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	27,836,860	27,836,860
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	—	160,813,609	160,813,609
US Government & Agency Securities	169,926,700	—	—	—	169,926,700
Money market securities	427,366,300	—	—	—	427,366,300
Other interest-bearing securities	1,394,604	—	—	—	1,394,604
Total investments	\$ 612,708,597	5,063,930	—	188,650,469	806,422,996

As of June 30, 2011, 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	Fair value
Corporate notes	\$ —	900,281	—	—	900,281
Municipal securities	10,123,945	3,483,677	—	—	13,607,622
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	33,972,505	33,972,505
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	—	116,410,801	116,410,801
US Government & Agency Securities	—	—	—	—	—
Money market securities	726,732,148	—	—	—	726,732,148
Other interest-bearing securities	494,199,568	—	—	—	494,199,568
Total investments	\$ 1,231,055,661	4,383,958	—	150,383,306	1,385,822,925

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(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 exposure to credit risk by investment type as of June 30, 2012:

Investment type	Amount	S & P/ Moody's rating	Percentage of total investments
Money Market Securities	\$ 426,866,300	P-1	52.93%
U S Government & Agency	169,926,700	Aaa	21.07%
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	160,813,609	Aaa	19.94%
Asset Backed Securities	18,766,710	Caa1	2.33%
Municipal Securities	10,309,000	NR	1.28%
Municipal Securities	6,013,153	Aaa	0.74%
Asset Backed Securities	3,676,416	Caa2	0.46%
Asset Backed Securities	1,641,489	Ba2	0.20%
Municipal Securities	1,525,995	Aa1	0.19%
Asset Backed Securities	1,524,020	Caa3	0.19%
Other Interest Bearing Instruments	1,394,604	Aaa	0.17%
Asset Backed Securities	884,700	A1	0.11%
Asset Backed Securities	869,128	Ca	0.11%
Corporate Notes	868,227	A2	0.11%
Money Market Securities	500,000	Aaa	0.06%
Asset Backed Securities	474,397	Baa2	0.06%
Municipal Securities	368,548	Aa2	0.05%
Total investments	\$ 806,422,996		100.00%

(6) Property, Furniture, and Equipment

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2012
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	31,107,556	11,344	—	—	31,118,900
Furniture and equipment	13,042,276	2,255,869	(969,360)	1,718,539	16,047,324
Motor vehicles	421,688	97,979	(32,602)	—	487,065
Construction in progress	930,968	1,396,979	—	(1,718,539)	609,408
	\$ 48,438,303	3,762,171	(1,001,962)	—	51,198,512

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Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2012
Building	\$ (14,420,363)	(777,933)	—	(15,198,296)
Furniture and equipment	(8,685,510)	(2,467,153)	960,128	(10,192,535)
Motor vehicles	(332,490)	(65,500)	32,602	(365,388)
	<u>\$ (23,438,363)</u>	<u>(3,310,586)</u>	<u>992,730</u>	<u>(25,756,219)</u>

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2010	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2011
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	30,681,045	426,511	—	—	31,107,556
Furniture and equipment	16,873,307	998,314	(6,794,436)	1,965,091	13,042,276
Motor vehicles	421,688	—	—	—	421,688
Construction in progress	990,257	1,905,802	—	(1,965,091)	930,968
	<u>\$ 51,902,112</u>	<u>3,330,627</u>	<u>(6,794,436)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>48,438,303</u>

Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2010	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2011
Building	\$ (13,615,443)	(804,920)	—	(14,420,363)
Furniture and equipment	(13,503,934)	(1,932,801)	6,751,225	(8,685,510)
Motor vehicles	(282,912)	(49,578)	—	(332,490)
	<u>\$ (27,402,289)</u>	<u>(2,787,299)</u>	<u>6,751,225</u>	<u>(23,438,363)</u>

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(7) Notes and Bonds Payable

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and changes for the year ended June 30, 2012 were as follows:

Description	Balance at June 30, 2011	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
General operating accounts:				
Revolving line of credit:				
Bank of America				
floating daily rate (rate of 1.193% at June 30, 2012) termination date of December 1, 2012	\$ 40,000	84,500	50,000	74,500
Federal Home Loan Bank				
floating daily rate (rate of 0.26% at June 30, 2012) no fixed maturity	494,171	469,365	928,536	35,000
Total general operating accounts	<u>\$ 534,171</u>	<u>553,865</u>	<u>978,536</u>	<u>109,500</u>
Rental housing bond group:				
2001 Series A/B, dated January 9, 2001, 5.80% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2025	12,970	—	12,970	—
2001 Series C/D, dated March 22, 2001, 5.25% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2024	6,790	—	6,790	—
2001 Series E/F/G, dated April 26, 2001, 5.32% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2025	10,280	—	10,280	—
2001 Series H/I, dated July 31, 2001, 5.25% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2025	39,250	—	39,250	—
2001 Series J/K/L, dated October 23, 2001, 6.06% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2025	49,460	—	49,460	—
2001 Series M, dated December 18, 2001, 6.78% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2027	35,105	—	35,105	—

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2011	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2001 Series N/O, dated December 18, 2001, 5.40% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2027	\$ 29,660	—	29,660	—
2002 Series A, dated April 11, 2002, 6.70% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2027	19,360	—	19,360	—
2002 Series B, dated April 11, 2002, 5.30% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2027	35,205	—	35,205	—
2002 Series C/D, dated June 27, 2002, 5.21% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2027	53,915	—	53,915	—
2002 Series E/F/G, dated December 19, 2002, 3.83% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2028	63,750	—	61,280	2,470
2003 Series A/B, dated April 24, 2003, 4.56% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2028	44,960	—	23,500	21,460
2003 Series C/D, dated August 5, 2003, 3.87% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2028	46,455	—	2,975	43,480
2003 Series E, dated August 5, 2003, 4.84% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2028	64,510	—	3,145	61,365
2003 Series F/G, dated December 23, 2003, 5.42% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2030	44,225	—	1,465	42,760
2004 Series A/B, dated March 17, 2003, 5.25% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2030	14,920	—	485	14,435
2004 Series C, dated April 29, 2004, 5.53% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2029	63,430	—	2,180	61,250

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2011	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2004 Series D/E, dated April 29, 2004, 4.72% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2029	\$ 44,940	—	1,690	43,250
2004 Series F/G, dated September 2, 2004, 5.78% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2030	50,570	—	1,445	49,125
2004 Series H/I/J, dated December 16, 2004, 5.10% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2029	34,565	—	1,250	33,315
2005 Series A, dated April 26, 2005, 5.37% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2030	35,235	—	1,365	33,870
2005 Series B/C, dated April 26, 2005, 4.58% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2031	54,090	—	2,490	51,600
2005 Series D, dated June 14, 2005, 5.52% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2033	38,635	—	950	37,685
2005 Series E/F, dated June 14, 2005, 4.60% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2039	42,635	—	785	41,850
2005 Series G, dated October 20, 2005, 5.30% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2030	83,385	—	2,595	80,790
2005 Series H/I, dated October 20, 2005, 4.45% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2030	35,530	—	1,280	34,250
2005 Series J/K, dated December 14, 2005, 5.30% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2035	37,140	—	975	36,165

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Description	Balance at	Issued	Retired	Balance at
	June 30, 2011			June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2006 Series A, dated May 23, 2006, 4.89% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2033	\$ 8,085	—	220	7,865
2006 Series B, dated October 31, 2006, 4.68% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	22,595	—	425	22,170
2006 Series C, dated December 12, 2006, 5.95% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	43,675	—	635	43,040
2006 Series D/E/F, dated December 12, 2006, 4.52% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	79,060	—	1,535	77,525
2007 Series A, dated June 12, 2007, 6.03% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039	117,395	—	1,475	115,920
2007 Series B/C, dated September 20, 2007, 6.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	22,935	—	400	22,535
2008 Series A, dated March 27, 2008, 5.63% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2038	194,360	—	3,075	191,285
2009 Series A, dated February 26, 2009, 6.86% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2039	71,865	—	1,090	70,775
2009 Series B, dated March 26, 2009, 5.53% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2043	28,655	—	405	28,250
2009 Series C/D, dated March 30, 2009, 5.81% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2021	334,490	—	27,710	306,780
2009 Series E, dated September 24, 2009, 4.72% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2044	52,185	—	2,675	49,510

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Description	Balance at	Issued	Retired	Balance at
	June 30, 2011			June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2009 Series F, dated November 25, 2009, 4.85% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2044	\$ 49,370	—	1,225	48,145
2010 Series A, dated March 23, 2010, 4.81% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2045	21,005	—	650	20,355
2010 Series B, dated April 27, 2010, 4.74% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2045	22,750	—	245	22,505
2010 Series C, dated July 28, 2010, 4.62% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2045	11,790	—	—	11,790
2010 Series D, dated August 26, 2010, 4.30% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2040	33,000	—	—	33,000
2010 Series E, dated October 7, 2010, 4.177% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2045	38,405	—	—	38,405
2010 Series F, dated December 2, 2010, 4.85% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2041	19,700	—	—	19,700
2011 Series A, dated May 24, 2011, 4.93% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2041	11,700	—	—	11,700
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 4.21% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2041	—	17,480	—	17,480
2011 Series C, dated December 8, 2011, 4.25% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2038	—	19,500	—	19,500
2011 Series D, dated December 8, 2011, 4.933% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	—	155,800	—	155,800
2011 Series E, dated December 22, 2011, 4.348% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2028	—	156,115	—	156,115

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Description	Balance at	Issued	Retired	Balance at
	June 30, 2011			June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2012 Series A, dated February 28, 2012, 3.63% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2042		35,000		35,000
	\$ 2,273,990	383,895	443,615	2,214,270
Unamortized premium	6,328			4,941
Total rental housing bonds	<u>2,280,318</u>			<u>2,219,211</u>
General purpose bonds group:				
2002 Series W, dated October 31, 2002, 5.91% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2028	61,050	—	61,050	—
2002 Series X/Y/Z, dated October 31, 2002, 4.86% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2043	179,200	—	26,690	152,510
2003 Series Q, dated October 30, 2003, 5.65% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2028	24,800	—	850	23,950
2003 Series R/S/T/U, dated October 30, 2003 4.68% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2038	60,860	—	1,320	59,540
2003 Series V, dated June 26, 2003 4.32% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2029	27,775	—	1,950	25,825
	\$ 353,685	—	91,860	261,825
Unamortized premium	1,938			1,756
Total VHDA general purpose bonds	<u>355,623</u>			<u>263,581</u>
Commonwealth mortgage bonds group:				
2001 Series A, dated January 30, 2001, 6.64% effective interest rate, final due date February 25, 2030	\$ 1,015	—	1,015	—

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Description	Balance at	Issued	Retired	Balance at
	June 30, 2011			June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2001 Series H, dated October 18, 2001, 5.37% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2036	\$ 183,000	—	183,000	—
2002 Series A, dated January 14, 2002, 6.60% effective interest rate, final due date February 25, 2032	5,277	—	5,277	—
2002 Series B, dated March 20, 2002, 6.17% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2030	21,988	—	2,966	19,022
2002 Series E/F/G, dated December 17, 2002, 5.15% effective interest rate, final due date December 25, 2032	19,735	—	2,268	17,467
2003 Series C, dated October 1, 2003, 5.10% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2033	1,570	—	255	1,315
2004 Series A, dated March 18, 2004, 4.30% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2029	110,880	—	10,490	100,390
2004 Series B, dated June 10, 2004, 5.63% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	4,897	—	777	4,120
2004 Series C, dated November 2, 2004, 4.21% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2031	116,610	—	11,190	105,420
2005 Series A, dated April 21, 2005, 4.31% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2031	303,010	—	33,200	269,810
2005 Series B, dated April 21, 2005, 4.92% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2042	46,120	—	—	46,120

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Description	Balance at	Issued	Retired	Balance at
	June 30, 2011			June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
2005 Series C/D/E, dated November 3, 2005, 4.41% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2032	\$ 336,670	—	28,100	308,570
2006 Series AB, dated April 27, 2006, 5.86% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2036	7,263	—	652	6,611
2006 Series C, dated June 8, 2006, 6.15% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	35,935	—	5,199	30,736
2006 Series D/E/F, dated July 13, 2006 4.59% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2033	482,205	—	38,700	443,505
2007 Series A/B/C/D, dated May 18, 2007 4.80% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2036	936,625	—	40,815	895,810
2008 Series A, dated March 25, 2008, 6.06% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2038	66,327	—	8,866	57,461
2008 Series B, dated April 10, 2008, 6.09% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2038	98,896	—	14,538	84,358
2008 Series C, dated November 18, 2008, 6.39% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2038	38,662	—	5,425	33,237
2008 Series D/E, dated December 16, 2008, 6.10% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2036	187,910	—	7,155	180,755
2009 Series A, dated November 25, 2009, 4.52% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2029	51,750	—	—	51,750
	<u>3,056,345</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>399,888</u>	<u>2,656,457</u>
Unamortized premium	21,998	—	—	24,269
Total commonwealth mortgage bonds group	\$ <u>3,078,343</u>			<u>2,680,726</u>

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Description	Balance at	Issued	Retired	Balance at
	June 30, 2011			June 30, 2012
(Dollar amounts shown in thousands)				
Homeownership mortgage bonds group:				
2009 Series B, dated December 23, 2009, 0.184% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	\$ 111,970	—	111,970	—
2009 Series B-1, dated February 10, 2010, 4.42% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	160,990	—	9,600	151,390
2010 Series A, dated February 10, 2010, 3.38% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2021	104,130	—	—	104,130
2009 Series B-2, dated October 29, 2010, 3.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	105,000	—	6,000	99,000
2010 Series B, dated October 29, 2010, 2.948% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2022	67,500	—	—	67,500
2011 Series B-3, dated June 14, 2011 3.71% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	105,000	—	2,400	102,600
2011 Series A, dated June 14, 2011 3.27% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2024	70,000	—	—	70,000
2009 Series B-4, dated September 27, 2011, 2.68% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	—	111,970	—	111,970
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 3.09% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2024	—	74,650	—	74,650
	<u>724,590</u>	<u>186,620</u>	<u>129,970</u>	<u>781,240</u>
Unamortized (discount) premium	(675)	—	—	416
Total homeownership mortgage bonds group	\$ <u>723,915</u>			<u>781,656</u>
Total	\$ <u>6,972,370</u>			<u>6,054,674</u>

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June 30, 2012 and 2011

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2011 and 2010 and changes for the year ended June 30, 2011 were summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	Issued	Retired	Change in unamortized premium and compound interest payable	June 30, 2011
General operating accounts	\$ 327,990	326,913	120,732	—	534,171
Rental housing bond group	2,423,313	115,074	260,394	2,325	2,280,318
Homeownership mortgage bond group	589,838	350,000	215,700	(223)	723,915
VHDA General purpose bond group	401,099	—	45,585	109	355,623
Commonwealth mortgage bond group	3,325,352	—	250,404	3,395	3,078,343
Total	\$ 7,067,592	791,987	892,815	5,606	6,972,370

Current and noncurrent amounts of notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	June 30	
	2012	2011
	(Amount in thousands)	
Notes and bonds payable – current	\$ 388,378	822,573
Bonds payable – noncurrent	5,666,296	6,149,797
Total	\$ 6,054,674	6,972,370

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 for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

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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, 2012 and thereafter are as follows:

Year ending June 30	Original principal	Current interest	Total debt service
2013	\$ 388,377,856	276,409,506	664,787,362
2014	271,400,000	264,007,815	535,407,815
2015	265,995,000	253,607,786	519,602,786
2016	265,070,000	242,861,950	507,931,950
2017	262,430,000	231,882,225	494,312,225
2018 – 2022	1,235,485,000	984,034,731	2,219,519,731
2023 – 2027	997,540,000	719,157,687	1,716,697,687
2028 – 2032	987,292,004	466,171,500	1,453,463,504
2033 – 2037	750,037,878	244,716,771	994,754,649
2038 – 2042	552,234,250	59,061,170	611,295,420
2043 – 2047	47,430,000	3,759,346	51,189,346
Total	\$ 6,023,291,988	3,745,670,487	9,768,962,475

The Authority has a \$100 million revolving credit agreement with Bank of America to provide funds for general corporate purposes. The agreement will terminate on December 1, 2012 unless extended by Bank of America and the Authority. All amounts outstanding are due and payable on the termination date. 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 95 to 125 basis points per annum based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At June 30, 2012 and 2011, there were \$74.5 million and \$40.0 million amounts outstanding, respectively.

The Authority has a \$150 million revolving credit agreement with the Bank of Nova Scotia to provide funds for general corporate purposes. The term of the agreement expires on November 28, 2013. Interest on any advances is charged at rate equal to the daily floating LIBOR rate for deposits with one month maturity plus a margin ranging from 25 basis points to 150 basis points, based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings and the duration outstanding. All amounts outstanding on the terminated date or upon written request of the Authority may be converted into a 5 year term. At June 30, 2012 and 2011, there were no amounts outstanding.

The Authority maintains a credit agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Atlanta, whereby FHLB of Atlanta may advance funds that are secured by government agency securities held in FHLB of Atlanta. Interest on any advance is charged under a floating daily rate, which amounted to 0.26% on June 30, 2012 and there is a maximum maturity for any advance of twenty-four months. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At June 30, 2012, \$35.0 million was outstanding and \$494.2 million was outstanding at June 30, 2011.

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(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, 2012 and 2011, these escrows and project reserves were presented in the Authority's Statements of Net Assets as follows:

	June 30	
	2012	2011
Escrows – current	\$ 45,156,796	44,752,270
Project reserves – noncurrent	139,385,475	166,442,678
Total	<u>\$ 184,542,271</u>	<u>211,194,948</u>

(9) Derivative Instruments

The Authority has entered into forward sales contracts for the delivery of Ginnie Mae 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 Ginnie Mae securities. These contracts are considered investment derivative instruments, such that their change in fair value is reported as investment derivative losses on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets.

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty as of June 30, 2012, were as follows:

Counterparty Rating	Count	Par	Concentration	Notional Amount	Market Value	Fair Value Asset (Liability)
BBB/Baa2	1	\$ 1,600,000	2.5%	\$ 1,636,500	\$ 1,652,320	\$ (15,820)
A/A2	2	10,500,000	16.6%	10,795,312	10,909,600	(114,288)
BBB/Baa2	1	1,400,000	2.2%	1,463,219	1,488,340	(25,121)
AA-/A2	5	26,100,000	41.2%	27,553,758	27,765,110	(211,352)
A-/Baa2	2	3,300,000	5.2%	3,425,250	3,467,230	(41,980)
BBB+/A2	3	3,900,000	6.2%	4,033,126	4,128,990	(95,864)
BBB/Baa3	2	16,500,000	26.1%	17,404,688	17,536,650	(131,962)
	<u>16</u>	<u>\$63,300,000</u>	100.0%	<u>\$ 66,311,853</u>	<u>\$ 66,948,240</u>	<u>\$ (636,387)</u>

There were no outstanding forward contracts as of June 30, 2011.

(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, Rental Housing Bond Group, and VHDA General Purpose Bond Group is limited by certain federal legislation. Earnings in excess of the

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allowable amount must be rebated to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. These excess earnings are recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities. Rebates paid were \$1,809,583 and \$389,133 for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Remaining liability balances were \$47,173 and \$2,025,383 at June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(11) Net Assets

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, represent property, furniture, and equipment, as well as an investment in rental property, less the current outstanding applicable debt. Restricted net assets represent those portions of the total net assets in trust accounts established by the various bond resolutions for the benefit of the respective bond owners. Restricted net assets are generally mortgage loans and funds held for placement into mortgage loans, investments, and funds held for scheduled debt service.

Unrestricted net assets represent those portions of the total net assets set aside to reflect current utilization and tentative plans for future utilization of such net assets. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, 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; and for working capital and future operating and capital expenditures. Additional unrestricted net assets 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%-11% of full-time employees' compensation. Total retirement savings expense for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$2,729,698 and \$2,584,237 respectively.

The Authority sponsors a deferred compensation plan available to all employees created in accordance with Internal Revenue Section 457. 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, 2012 and 2011, included in other liabilities, is an employee compensated absences accrual of \$4,261,506 and \$4,050,459, respectively (note 14).

(13) Other Post-Employment Benefits

Eligible employees may participate in the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan (RHC), a single-employer defined benefit plan. The Authority administers the RHC through the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan Trust (RHC Trust), an irrevocable trust used solely for providing benefits to eligible participants in the RHC. Contributions by the Authority are

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discretionary. 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. 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 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 under age 65 or not to exceed 75% or 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, 2012, there were approximately 58 participating retirees and spouses and 297 active employees earning service credits in the RHC.

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, 2012 of \$504,032 was approximately 2.0% of covered payroll.

The actuarially determined values for disclosure in accordance with GASB 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, 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, 2008	\$ —	753,288	—	—	12.41	753,288
June 30, 2009	(29,738)	895,410	(2,082)	2,316	12.84	895,644
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	980,325
June 30, 2012	(8,913)	504,032	(557)	437	21.04	503,912

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The OPEB cost to the Authority and its contributions and changes in the RHC plan for fiscal years 2008 through 2012 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, 2008	\$ —	753,288	(783,026)	(29,738)	(29,738)
June 30, 2009	(29,738)	895,644	(971,913)	(76,269)	(106,007)
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)

For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$503,912; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 195%; and the ending net OPEB asset was \$559,731. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$980,325; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 97%; and the ending net OPEB asset was \$8,913.

As of December 31, 2011, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for benefits was \$1,504,155. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC) was \$24,701,597 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 6.1%. As of December 31, 2011, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$13,653,900, the actuarial accrued liability was \$15,158,055, and the funded ratio was 90.1%. As of June 30, 2012, the RHC Trust had \$14,241,647 in net assets. As of June 30, 2011, the RHC Trust had \$12,710,211 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, 2011 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 8.0% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 6 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The UAAL was amortized over 30 years in calculating the fiscal year 2012 ARC.

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(14) Other Long-Term Liabilities

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2011	Additions	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2012
Project reserves	\$ 166,442,678	46,586,914	73,644,117	139,385,475
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	8,005,328	7,536,110	7,706,302	7,835,136
Other liabilities	16,954,686	21,047,469	17,408,866	20,593,289
Compensated absences payable	4,050,459	2,156,124	1,945,077	4,261,506
Total	\$ <u>195,453,151</u>	<u>77,326,617</u>	<u>100,704,362</u>	<u>172,075,406</u>

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2010	Additions	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2011
Project reserves	\$ 174,820,180	77,858,603	86,236,105	166,442,678
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	8,098,766	104,967	198,405	8,005,328
Other liabilities	16,839,387	3,756,706	3,641,407	16,954,686
Compensated absences payable	3,763,412	1,921,427	1,634,380	4,050,459
Total	\$ <u>203,521,745</u>	<u>83,641,703</u>	<u>91,710,297</u>	<u>195,453,151</u>

(15) 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.

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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.

(16) Subsequent Events

In addition to scheduled issuances and redemptions, the Authority made issuances and redemptions of notes and bonds payable subsequent to June 30, 2012 as follows:

	Issuance / redemption date	Amount
Issues:		
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	July 3, 2012	\$ 2,000,000
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	July 24, 2012	2,000,000
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	August 1, 2012	1,000,000
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	August 8, 2012	1,000,000
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	August 9, 2012	1,000,000
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	August 21, 2012	3,500,000
Rental Housing Bonds, 2012 Series B	August 21, 2012	114,075,000
Bank of America, N.A., Revolving Credit Agreement	September 5, 2012	500,000
Redemptions:		
Rental Housing Bonds, 2003 Series B	September 1, 2012	21,460,000
VHDA General Purpose Bonds, 2002 Series Y	September 1, 2012	12,675,000
VHDA General Purpose Bonds, 2002 Series Z	September 1, 2012	26,000,000

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Required Supplementary Information

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 ratio	Covered payroll	Unfunded as a percent of covered payroll
December 31, 2007	\$ 8,631,596	10,747,191	2,115,595	80.3%	\$ 20,479,198	10.3%
December 31, 2008	7,880,680	12,016,655	4,135,976	65.6	21,830,868	18.9
December 31, 2009	10,333,985	16,280,849	5,946,864	63.5	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

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, 2011, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for benefits was \$1,504,155. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC) was \$24,701,597 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 6.1%. As of December 31, 2011, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$13,653,900, the actuarial accrued liability was \$15,158,055, and the funded ratio was 90.1%. As of June 30, 2012, the RHC Trust had \$14,241,647 in net assets. As of June 30, 2011, the RHC Trust had \$12,710,211 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, 2011 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 8.0% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 6 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The UAAL was amortized over 30 years in calculating the fiscal year 2012 ARC.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

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Combining Schedule of Net Assets

June 30, 2012

Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 201,837,095	101,417,693	62,294,154	235,113,444	80,998,198	681,660,584
Investments	2,843,766	—	868,227	—	—	3,711,993
Interest receivable – investments	242,445	31,280	20,631	455,286	30,895	780,537
Mortgage and other loans receivable	2,633,149	63,178,464	20,037,400	76,014,477	15,895,056	177,758,546
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	1,193,692	16,716,270	1,822,425	14,709,581	2,274,891	36,716,859
Other real estate owned	422,219	6,146,286	1,981,499	18,794,655	—	27,344,659
Other assets	3,140,655	475,815	856,155	2,956,961	—	7,429,586
Total current assets	<u>212,313,021</u>	<u>187,965,808</u>	<u>87,880,491</u>	<u>348,044,404</u>	<u>99,199,040</u>	<u>935,402,764</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments	72,900,400	—	—	120,813,999	—	193,714,399
Mortgage and other loans receivable	105,481,759	2,909,512,751	365,158,342	3,646,920,776	700,666,101	7,727,739,729
Less allowance for loan loss	6,487,921	44,492,094	11,392,269	93,650,126	3,316,301	159,338,711
Less net deferred loan fees	429,704	38,369,553	1,652,336	(16,256,763)	(6,019,804)	18,175,026
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	<u>98,564,134</u>	<u>2,826,651,104</u>	<u>352,113,737</u>	<u>3,569,527,413</u>	<u>703,369,604</u>	<u>7,550,225,992</u>
Investment in rental property, net	—	61,862,053	7,196,328	—	—	69,058,381
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$25,756,219	9,985,895	7,029,786	8,426,612	—	—	25,442,293
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	413,332	452,821	1,002,734	1,096,928	1,339,828	4,305,643
Other assets	3,603,369	—	—	—	—	3,603,369
Total noncurrent assets	<u>185,467,130</u>	<u>2,895,995,764</u>	<u>368,739,411</u>	<u>3,691,438,340</u>	<u>704,709,432</u>	<u>7,846,350,077</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 397,780,151</u>	<u>3,083,961,572</u>	<u>456,619,902</u>	<u>4,039,482,744</u>	<u>803,908,472</u>	<u>8,781,752,841</u>

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Combining Schedule of Net Assets

June 30, 2012

Liabilities and Net Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:						
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 109,500,000	81,295,000	5,850,000	165,532,856	26,200,000	388,377,856
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	6,383	32,313,676	5,018,202	46,666,246	4,147,948	88,152,455
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	499,436	—	—	—	—	499,436
Escrows	45,156,796	—	—	—	—	45,156,796
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	636,387	—	636,387
Accounts payable and other liabilities	7,980,469	348,157	31,496	7,050,408	—	15,410,530
Total current liabilities	<u>163,143,084</u>	<u>113,956,833</u>	<u>10,899,698</u>	<u>219,885,897</u>	<u>30,347,948</u>	<u>538,233,460</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Bonds payable, net	—	2,137,915,870	257,730,576	2,515,193,497	755,455,947	5,666,295,890
Project reserves	139,385,475	—	—	—	—	139,385,475
Other liabilities	(3,752,912)	31,313,995	4,630,193	498,655	—	32,689,931
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>135,632,563</u>	<u>2,169,229,865</u>	<u>262,360,769</u>	<u>2,515,692,152</u>	<u>755,455,947</u>	<u>5,838,371,296</u>
Total liabilities	<u>298,775,647</u>	<u>2,283,186,698</u>	<u>273,260,467</u>	<u>2,735,578,049</u>	<u>785,803,895</u>	<u>6,376,604,756</u>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	9,985,895	28,691,090	(2,066,740)	—	—	36,610,245
Restricted by bond indentures	—	772,083,784	185,426,175	1,303,904,695	18,104,577	2,279,519,231
Unrestricted	89,018,609	—	—	—	—	89,018,609
Total net assets	<u>99,004,504</u>	<u>800,774,874</u>	<u>183,359,435</u>	<u>1,303,904,695</u>	<u>18,104,577</u>	<u>2,405,148,085</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 397,780,151</u>	<u>3,083,961,572</u>	<u>456,619,902</u>	<u>4,039,482,744</u>	<u>803,908,472</u>	<u>8,781,752,841</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 Assets

Year ended June 30, 2012

	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Operating revenues:						
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 4,092,714	208,349,006	29,980,525	219,045,082	27,813,259	489,280,586
Pass-through grants income	119,608,753	—	—	—	—	119,608,753
Housing Choice Voucher program income	36,616,431	—	—	—	—	36,616,431
Investment in rental property income	—	11,206,327	3,108,516	—	—	14,314,843
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	—	13,210,104	1,942,869	2,758,570	—	17,911,543
Other	9,491,024	850,699	780,657	1,190,992	—	12,313,372
Total operating revenues	<u>169,808,922</u>	<u>233,616,136</u>	<u>35,812,567</u>	<u>222,994,644</u>	<u>27,813,259</u>	<u>690,045,528</u>
Operating expenses:						
Interest on notes and bonds payable	1,237,449	118,053,603	14,897,691	136,776,818	25,178,241	296,143,802
Salaries and related employee benefits	34,530,859	—	—	—	—	34,530,859
General operating expenses	19,118,047	—	—	—	—	19,118,047
Note and bond expenses	393,428	—	—	—	—	393,428
Amortization of bond issuance expenses	6,250	490,506	213,138	92,657	41,104	843,655
Pass-through grants expenses	119,608,753	—	—	—	—	119,608,753
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	39,416,626	—	—	—	—	39,416,626
External mortgage servicing expenses	921,342	—	1,170	—	—	922,512
Investment in rental property expenses	—	13,537,012	3,759,919	—	—	17,296,931
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	806,360	7,207,017	3,136,283	48,888,867	166,083	60,204,610
Provision for loan losses	(1,907,652)	(5,083,180)	1,259,732	35,408,645	2,133,218	31,810,763
Total operating expenses	<u>214,131,462</u>	<u>134,204,958</u>	<u>23,267,933</u>	<u>221,166,987</u>	<u>27,518,646</u>	<u>620,289,986</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(44,322,540)</u>	<u>99,411,178</u>	<u>12,544,634</u>	<u>1,827,657</u>	<u>294,613</u>	<u>69,755,542</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Investment income	6,372,109	314,284	116,445	10,576,532	406,612	17,785,982
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	—	—	—	(636,387)	—	(636,387)
Other, net	59,864	—	—	—	—	59,864
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>6,431,973</u>	<u>314,284</u>	<u>116,445</u>	<u>9,940,145</u>	<u>406,612</u>	<u>17,209,459</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(37,890,567)</u>	<u>99,725,462</u>	<u>12,661,079</u>	<u>11,767,802</u>	<u>701,225</u>	<u>86,965,001</u>
Transfers between funds						
Change in net assets	<u>(54,909,279)</u>	<u>172,774,680</u>	<u>19,714,124</u>	<u>(56,342,272)</u>	<u>5,727,748</u>	<u>86,965,001</u>
Total net assets, beginning of year	153,913,783	628,000,194	163,645,311	1,360,246,967	12,376,829	2,318,183,084
Total net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 99,004,504</u>	<u>800,774,874</u>	<u>183,359,435</u>	<u>1,303,904,695</u>	<u>18,104,577</u>	<u>2,405,148,085</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

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

Combining Schedule of Net Assets

June 30, 2011

Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 720,135,777	99,810,827	32,690,582	322,392,703	216,080,023	1,391,109,912
Investments	4,523,890	—	—	—	—	4,523,890
Interest receivable – investments	319,830	21,737	13,235	397,480	13,192	765,474
Mortgage and other loans receivable	2,519,901	58,740,577	22,441,074	72,850,013	10,649,397	167,200,962
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	1,213,703	16,550,757	2,523,371	16,448,953	1,653,900	38,390,684
Other real estate owned	532,393	5,237,444	3,895,488	36,206,888	—	45,872,213
Other assets	6,599,367	808,616	497,976	2,378,913	—	10,284,872
Total current assets	<u>735,844,861</u>	<u>181,169,958</u>	<u>62,061,726</u>	<u>450,674,950</u>	<u>228,396,512</u>	<u>1,658,148,007</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments	65,492,285	6	900,281	93,304,747	—	159,697,319
Mortgage and other loans receivable	96,156,239	2,821,374,836	464,928,000	3,996,654,654	506,791,653	7,885,905,382
Less allowance for loan loss	8,395,573	49,575,274	10,132,537	58,241,481	1,183,083	127,527,948
Less net deferred loan fees	565,049	40,371,008	3,465,760	(16,162,790)	(3,957,971)	24,281,056
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	<u>87,195,617</u>	<u>2,731,428,554</u>	<u>451,329,703</u>	<u>3,954,575,963</u>	<u>509,566,541</u>	<u>7,734,096,378</u>
Investment in rental property, net	—	50,919,031	7,419,512	—	—	58,338,543
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$23,438,363	9,543,542	7,029,786	8,426,612	—	—	24,999,940
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	362,750	1,549,919	1,215,872	1,187,017	1,048,638	5,364,196
Other assets	3,352,291	—	—	—	—	3,352,291
Total noncurrent assets	<u>165,946,485</u>	<u>2,790,927,296</u>	<u>469,291,980</u>	<u>4,049,067,727</u>	<u>510,615,179</u>	<u>7,985,848,667</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 901,791,346</u>	<u>2,972,097,254</u>	<u>531,353,706</u>	<u>4,499,742,677</u>	<u>739,011,691</u>	<u>9,643,996,674</u>

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

Combining Schedule of Net Assets

June 30, 2011

Liabilities and Net Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:						
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 534,170,752	81,390,000	11,575,000	177,437,901	18,000,000	822,573,653
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	28,822	34,181,206	7,442,780	54,426,243	2,719,409	98,798,460
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	212,905	—	—	—	—	212,905
Escrows	44,752,270	—	—	—	—	44,752,270
Accounts payable and other liabilities	7,517,855	406,648	142,632	6,158,849	—	14,225,984
Total current liabilities	<u>586,682,604</u>	<u>115,977,854</u>	<u>19,160,412</u>	<u>238,022,993</u>	<u>20,719,409</u>	<u>980,563,272</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Bonds payable, net	—	2,198,928,491	344,048,132	2,900,905,091	705,915,453	6,149,797,167
Project reserves	166,442,678	—	—	—	—	166,442,678
Other liabilities	(5,247,719)	29,190,715	4,499,851	567,626	—	29,010,473
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>161,194,959</u>	<u>2,228,119,206</u>	<u>348,547,983</u>	<u>2,901,472,717</u>	<u>705,915,453</u>	<u>6,345,250,318</u>
Total liabilities	<u>747,877,563</u>	<u>2,344,097,060</u>	<u>367,708,395</u>	<u>3,139,495,710</u>	<u>726,634,862</u>	<u>7,325,813,590</u>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	9,456,029	14,878,932	(4,653,985)	—	—	19,680,976
Restricted by bond indentures	—	613,121,262	168,299,296	1,360,246,967	12,376,829	2,154,044,354
Unrestricted	144,457,754	—	—	—	—	144,457,754
Total net assets	<u>153,913,783</u>	<u>628,000,194</u>	<u>163,645,311</u>	<u>1,360,246,967</u>	<u>12,376,829</u>	<u>2,318,183,084</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 901,791,346</u>	<u>2,972,097,254</u>	<u>531,353,706</u>	<u>4,499,742,677</u>	<u>739,011,691</u>	<u>9,643,996,674</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 Assets

Year ended June 30, 2011

	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Operating revenues:						
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 3,037,691	203,403,230	34,252,525	247,993,953	16,439,257	505,126,656
Pass-through grants income	157,788,891	—	—	—	—	157,788,891
Housing Choice Voucher program income	72,812,764	—	—	—	—	72,812,764
Investment in rental property income	—	10,142,060	3,057,622	—	—	13,199,682
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	—	594,434	43,617	1,026,930	100	1,665,081
Other	8,594,723	1,503,303	921,843	736,710	—	11,756,579
Total operating revenues	<u>242,234,069</u>	<u>215,643,027</u>	<u>38,275,607</u>	<u>249,757,593</u>	<u>16,439,357</u>	<u>762,349,653</u>
Operating expenses:						
Interest on notes and bonds payable	886,418	131,091,633	19,191,839	155,739,916	14,378,267	321,288,073
Salaries and related employee benefits	33,211,365	—	—	—	—	33,211,365
General operating expenses	18,146,259	201,978	347,888	—	—	18,696,125
Note and bond expenses	546,921	—	—	—	—	546,921
Amortization of bond issuance expenses	32,542	353,861	205,551	88,705	29,330	709,989
Pass-through grants expenses	157,788,891	—	—	—	—	157,788,891
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	70,943,848	—	—	—	—	70,943,848
External mortgage servicing expenses	480,790	—	4,419	374,640	—	859,849
Investment in rental property expenses	—	11,085,739	3,004,594	—	—	14,090,333
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	472,410	6,928,129	4,915,778	29,805,149	26,768	42,148,234
Provision for loan losses	5,121,249	4,387,847	(1,911,348)	12,563,573	877,179	21,038,500
Total operating expenses	<u>287,630,693</u>	<u>154,049,187</u>	<u>25,758,721</u>	<u>198,571,983</u>	<u>15,311,544</u>	<u>681,322,128</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(45,396,624)</u>	<u>61,593,840</u>	<u>12,516,886</u>	<u>51,185,610</u>	<u>1,127,813</u>	<u>81,027,525</u>
Nonoperating revenues:						
Investment income	3,597,854	5,036,770	142,381	5,955,988	554,474	15,287,467
Other, net	55,037	—	—	—	—	55,037
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>3,652,891</u>	<u>5,036,770</u>	<u>142,381</u>	<u>5,955,988</u>	<u>554,474</u>	<u>15,342,504</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(41,743,733)</u>	<u>66,630,610</u>	<u>12,659,267</u>	<u>57,141,598</u>	<u>1,682,287</u>	<u>96,370,029</u>
Transfers between funds	28,682,016	87,530,547	5,968,445	(130,391,656)	8,210,648	—
Change in net assets	<u>(13,061,717)</u>	<u>154,161,157</u>	<u>18,627,712</u>	<u>(73,250,058)</u>	<u>9,892,935</u>	<u>96,370,029</u>
Total net assets, beginning of year	166,975,500	473,839,037	145,017,599	1,433,497,025	2,483,894	2,221,813,055
Total net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 153,913,783</u>	<u>628,000,194</u>	<u>163,645,311</u>	<u>1,360,246,967</u>	<u>12,376,829</u>	<u>2,318,183,084</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 the basic financial statements of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, and have issued our report thereon dated September 12, 2012. We conducted our audit 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.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's basic financial statements are free of 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 basic 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*.

We noted certain matters that we intend to report to management of the Authority in a separate letter.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee, management, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

September 12, 2012

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

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

March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

Management of the Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority) offers readers of its financial report this overview and analysis of the Authority's financial performance for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. 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, created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act (the 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 of Virginia (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 from bond proceeds and earnings accumulated since inception.

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 program, which provides rental subsidies from federal funds, and the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit 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 (REACH Virginia) initiatives, in which the interest rates on loans are subsidized or grants are made by the Authority, principally for the elderly, disabled, homeless, and other low-income persons. The amount of net assets used to provide reduced interest rates on mortgage loans, grants, or otherwise subsidize its programs is equal to 15% of the average of the Authority's change in net assets, 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 Authority may use a higher amount if determined to be appropriate. 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 Assets, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets, the Statements of Cash Flows and the accompanying notes.

The *Statements of Net Assets* reports all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, 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 liabilities is presented as net assets, and is displayed in three components: capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net assets; and unrestricted net assets. Net assets are restricted when external constraints are placed upon their use, such as bond indentures, legal agreements or statutes. Over time, changes in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

The *Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* identify all the Authority's revenues and expenses for the reporting period, distinguishing between operating and non-operating activities. These statements measure 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, externally funded programs and other revenue sources.

The *Statements of Cash Flows* provides information about the Authority's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. These statements report cash transactions, including receipts, payments, and net changes resulting from operations, noncapital financing, capital financing, and investing activities. These statements provide 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 has demonstrated exceptional results throughout a continued period of economic and market uncertainty. Its loan programs, services and financial condition have remained sound despite a prolonged period of federal intervention in the housing and capital markets, rising delinquencies, foreclosures and loan losses, and nominal investment earnings. Net assets have increased more than 4% year over year, bringing total net assets as of March 31, 2013 to \$2,491 million, or more than 26% of the total assets held by the Authority. Citing the Authority's strong financial position, sound financial practices, active management team, and working relationship with its state legislature, both Standard and Poor's Ratings Services (Standard & Poor's) and Moody's Investors Services (Moody's) rating agencies re-affirmed the Authority's current AA+ issuer credit rating and Aa1 general obligation credit rating, respectively.

In its single family loan program, the Authority has been able to offer loans at low interest rates with down-payment assistance for qualified first time homebuyers through tax-exempt bond resources and through securitization of federally-insured and guaranteed loans by the issuance of Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) securities. In addition, the Authority initiated Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) HFA Preferred Program that is expected to allow the Authority to finance up to \$100 million of single family mortgage loans without government mortgage insurance and, unlike tax-exempt bonds, permits the funding of refinancing loans and loans to borrowers who are not first time homebuyers. In its multi-family loan program, the Authority has continued to fund developments through the issuance of tax-exempt and taxable bonds.

The Authority's servicing efforts for its single family loan portfolio have been focused on working with troubled single family borrowers and mitigating potential foreclosure losses. The Authority has continued to offer borrowers various means, including loan modifications, to prevent foreclosure for otherwise responsible single family borrowers encountering financial hardships. As long as employment levels, wages, and housing values remain slow to recover in Virginia, challenges for the Authority's single family borrowers are expected to continue. In response to higher single family loan losses, increased reserve requirements for those loans have

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

been established. Additionally, the Authority has provided substantial support to state-wide foreclosure prevention awareness and housing policy initiatives, and its homeownership education, underwriting and loss mitigation practices continue to help lessen delinquencies and foreclosures to levels significantly below those for Virginia and the nation.

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

Due to the low interest rate conditions in the market, the Authority has experienced reduced income on its non-mortgage loan investments. The Authority's investments are principally in high quality, short-term securities that bear low yields. As long as the market interest rates on such investments remain low, the Authority's revenues will be adversely impacted.

In summary, the Authority is facing a challenging housing and economic environment but has been able, through capital acquisition initiatives and loss mitigation practices, to continue its lending programs and maintain its financial condition despite that environment.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013

Homeownership loan originations totaled 3,135 in nine months compared to 2,001 for the same period last year, an increase of 57%. The amount of single family mortgage loan production was \$498.7 million, a year-over-year increase of \$210.0 million, or 73%. Following the prolonged economic recession, the Authority has experienced modest growth in mortgage loan production, observing that Virginia has recovered lost jobs at a greater rate than the nation as a whole.

As of March 31, 2013, the Authority serviced 56,058 first and second homeownership mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.0 billion. The number of loans serviced increased since March 31, 2012 by 886 or 1.6%, primarily in the form of FHA guaranteed mortgages with corresponding second mortgages. By contrast, outstanding loan balances decreased by \$75.0 million or 1.5% over the same period corresponding to a portion of loan production that was securitized into GNMA and FNMA mortgage-backed securities.

In the first nine months, there were 487 foreclosures valued at \$57.8 million or 1.3% of the homeownership loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 521 foreclosures valued at \$68.5 million or 1.4% of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 60% somewhat mitigated the impact of loan losses. Delinquency rates on the portfolio loan count of first mortgage loans averaged 11.3% for the first nine months, compared to 10.9% a year ago. Delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances averaged 7.3% and 6.0% for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Financing commitments for 3,362 rental housing units were made during the first nine months, totaling \$256.8 million, compared to 3,295 units totaling \$228.4 million for the same period a year ago. Rehabilitation of properties within the Authority's rental portfolio using taxable and tax-exempt funding and REACH subsidies

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and preservation of existing mortgage loans through extended period re-financings provided the majority production. Federal intervention in the housing market continues to hamper new rental housing production.

As of March 31, 2013, the Authority serviced 1,451 rental mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.3 billion. Compared to March 31, 2012, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased 39 while loan balances decreased \$25.5 million or 0.8%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 1.2% and 1.5% in the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.3% or \$9.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, compared to 0.7% or \$22.9 million for the same period a year ago.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

Homeownership loan originations totaled 2,001 in the first nine months of fiscal year (FY) 2012 compared to 2,052 for the same period last year. Mortgage loan production dropped year over year as a consequence of prolonged economic recession and conservation of available tax-exempt bond resources.

As of March 31, 2012, the Authority serviced 55,172 first and second homeownership mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$5.1 billion. The number of loans serviced increased by 965, or 1.8%, since March 31, 2011. Outstanding loan balances decreased \$102.3 million or 2.0% as of the same date.

In the first nine months, there were 521 foreclosures valued at \$68.5 million or 1.4% of the homeownership loan portfolio, compared to a year ago with 509 foreclosures valued at \$66.1 million or 1.3% of loan amounts. Recovery rates averaging 56% and higher significantly mitigated the impact of loan losses. Delinquency rates on the portfolio loan count of first mortgage loans averaged 10.9% for the nine months ended March 31, 2012, compared to 10.6% a year ago. Delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances averaged 6.0% and 6.4% in the first nine months of FY 2012 and FY 2011, respectively.

Financing commitments for 3,295 rental housing units, equating to 42 projects, were made during the nine months, totaling \$228.4 million, compared to \$201.5 million for the prior year.

As of March 31, 2012 the Authority serviced 1,490 rental mortgage loans with outstanding balances totaling \$3.4 billion. In comparison to March 31, 2011, the number of loans in the portfolio decreased by 27 while loan balances increased \$3.4 million or 0.1%. Delinquency rates based on portfolio loan count averaged 1.5% and 2.0% in the first nine months of FY 2012 and FY 2011, respectively. The average delinquency rates based on outstanding loan balances were 0.7% and 0.9% in the first nine months of FY 2012 and FY 2011, respectively.

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 indenture, escrow and reserve funds held for the benefit of single-family mortgagors and multi-family projects, funding for new mortgage loan originations, working capital for operating costs of the Authority, governmental funds held for disbursement toward Section 8 projects, and other funds held in a fiduciary capacity to support other housing initiatives. Monies on deposit in Virginia banks are secured under 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

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commitments. Precautions are taken to minimize the risk associated with investments, including monitoring creditworthiness of the investment, as determined by ratings provided by S&P and Moody's, concentration risk, and maturity risk. 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 mortgage loan securitizations, and net assets 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 indentures other than the Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds indenture, which is rated Aaa and AAA, by Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively. Net assets are comprised of capital assets, net of related debt, restricted and unrestricted net assets. *Capital assets, net of related debt* represents office buildings, land, furniture and equipment, vehicles and an investment in rental property, less the outstanding applicable debt. *Restricted net assets* represent the portion of net assets held in trust accounts for the benefit of the respective bond owners, subject to the requirements of the various bond indentures. *Unrestricted net assets* represent a portion of net assets that have been designated for a broad range of initiatives, such as administration of the Housing Choice Voucher program, support for REACH Virginia initiatives, contributions to bond issues, working capital, future operating and capital expenditures, and general financial support to the Authority's loan programs.

Condensed Statements of Net Assets

(In millions)

	March 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,703.0	1,459.0	1,321.7
Investments	171.4	361.4	132.1
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	7,293.5	7,770.8	7,932.5
Other assets	158.8	194.6	187.2
Total assets	9,326.7	9,785.8	9,573.5
Notes and bonds payable, net	6,510.4	7,062.8	6,917.9
Other liabilities	325.1	340.7	367.2
Total liabilities	6,835.5	7,403.5	7,285.1
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	14.7	20.9	7.1
Restricted by bond indentures	2,344.1	2,252.4	2,125.6
Unrestricted	132.4	109.0	155.7
Net assets	\$ 2,491.2	2,382.3	2,288.4

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March 31, 2013 Compared to March 31, 2012

Total assets decreased \$459.1 million, or 4.7% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents, and investments, combined, increased \$54.0 million, or 3.0% from the prior year. Mortgage and other loans receivables, net, decreased by \$477.3 million, or 6.1%, primarily as a result of securitization of loans through GNMA and FNMA and transfers of loans to real estate owned (REO) status. Proceeds from GNMA and FNMA mortgage loan securitizations amounting to \$413.9 million provided a source of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total liabilities decreased \$568.0 million, or 7.7% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable decreased \$552.4 million or 7.8%, due primarily to bond redemptions. For the nine months ended March 31, 2013, the Authority issued \$346.7 million in rental housing bonds, \$160.0 million in homeownership mortgage bonds, and \$790.0 million in commonwealth mortgage bonds, of which \$560.0 million was a short term escrow mode (STEM) bond which will become permanent within the year. A net amount of \$16.0 million was repaid on notes and lines of credit. Bond principal pay downs and redemptions totaled \$814.4 million, and included bond calls of \$572.9 million. Proceeds from the rental housing bond group and commonwealth mortgage bond group were the principal source of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2,491.2 million, representing an increase in net assets of \$108.9 million, or 4.6% from the prior year. As of March 31, 2013, net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, were \$14.7 million. Net assets restricted by bondholders totaled \$2,344.1 million, an increase of \$91.7 million, or 4.1% from the prior year. Unrestricted net assets totaled \$132.4 million, an increase of \$23.4 million, or 21.5%.

March 31, 2012 Compared to March 31, 2011

Total assets increased \$212.3 million, or 2.2% from the prior year. Cash and cash equivalents, and investments, combined, increased \$366.6 million, or 25.2% from the prior year. Mortgage and other loans receivables decreased by \$161.7 million, or 2.0%, primarily due to securitization of loans through GNMA and to a lesser extent, acquisition of single family REO's.

Total liabilities increased \$118.4 million, or 1.6% from the prior year. Notes and bonds payable increased \$144.9 million or 2.1%. For the nine months ended March 31, 2012, the Authority issued \$74.7 million in homeownership bonds, converted \$112.0 million original issue homeownership bonds, issued \$383.9 million in rental housing bonds, and drew a net additional \$491.5 million on notes and lines of credit. Bond principal pay downs and bond redemptions totaled \$859.7 million. Proceeds from bond issues in the homeownership bond group and advances on the Federal Home Loan Bank Atlanta note were the principal source of funding for mortgage loan originations.

Total assets exceeded total liabilities by \$2,382.3 million, representing an increase in net assets of \$93.9 million, or 4.1% from the prior year. As of March 31, 2012, net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, were \$20.9 million, an increase of \$13.8 million from the prior year. Net assets restricted by bondholders totaled \$2,252.4 million, an increase of \$126.8 million, or 6.0% from the prior year. Unrestricted net assets totaled \$109.0 million, a decrease of \$46.7 million, or 30.0%, year over year.

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Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

(In millions)

	Nine months ended March 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues:			
Interest on mortgage and other loans	\$ 342.9	370.7	379.0
Pass-through grants received	96.7	87.0	124.0
Housing Choice Voucher program income	4.4	35.1	54.8
Other operating revenues	42.2	36.1	20.3
Total operating revenues	486.2	528.9	578.1
Operating expenses:			
Interest on notes and bonds payable	199.3	224.4	243.6
Pass-through grants disbursed	96.7	87.0	124.0
Housing Choice Voucher program expense	4.9	37.7	52.9
Other operating expenses	103.8	128.6	96.5
Total operating expenses	404.7	477.7	517.0
Operating income	81.5	51.2	61.1
Non-operating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income, net	4.1	12.8	5.5
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	0.5	—	—
Other non-operating revenues (expenses)	—	—	—
Total non-operating revenues, net	4.6	12.8	5.5
Change in net assets	\$ 86.1	64.0	66.6

The principal determinants of the Authority's change in net assets (more commonly referred to as excess net revenues or net income) are operating revenues less operating expenses plus non-operating revenues.

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. Non-operating revenues consist of investment interest income as well as realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments.

Nine months ended March 31, 2013

Operating revenues decreased \$42.7 million or 8.1% from the prior year. The decrease of \$30.7 million was attributable to a funding methodology change in the HUD Housing Choice Voucher program. Interest on mortgage and other loans also decreased \$27.8 million or 7.5% due to securitizations of loans through GNMA and FNMA resulting in lower outstanding loan balances. Single family mortgage loan rates averaged 5.5% compared to 5.7% the previous year. Other operating revenues increased \$6.1 million primarily due to gains on the sales of single family mortgage loans to GNMA and FNMA.

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Operating expenses decreased \$73.0 million or 15.3% from the prior year. Contributing factors included \$32.8 million effect of a methodology change in recognizing Housing Choice Voucher program expenditures, \$25.1 million reduction in interest costs on notes and bonds payable resulting from additional bond redemptions and lower average rates on outstanding notes and bonds, and \$24.8 million decrease in operating expenses attributable to improvements in loan loss experience and loss provisions.

Non-operating revenues, net, decreased \$8.2 million primarily as a result of changes in fair market valuation of investments.

Nine months ended March 31, 2012

Operating revenues decreased \$49.2 million or 8.5% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to reductions in pass-through grants received, by \$37.0 million or 29.8%, particularly in the low income housing tax credit programs authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in which the Authority participated the prior year. Interest on mortgage and other loans decreased \$8.3 million or 2.2% due to lower receivables balances as a result of a combination of securitization of loans through GNMA and additional single family REOs. Single family mortgage loan rates averaged 5.7% compared to 5.8% the previous year.

Operating expenses decreased \$39.3 million or 7.6% from the prior year due primarily to pass-through grant disbursements decrease of \$37.0 million. Interest expense on notes and bonds payable also decreased, by \$19.2 million or 7.9% from the prior year, due to a lower average interest rate on the notes and bonds outstanding. Other operating expenses consisting of programmatic and administrative costs increased \$32.1 million or 33.3% above last year. Loan losses and expenses accounted for \$26.9 million of the increase.

Non-operating revenues increased \$7.3 million from the prior year, as a result of investment earnings and realized investment gains of \$4.0 million as well as changes in fair market valuation of investments of \$3.3 million.

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 characteristics of the Authority's loans, including interest rates, as compared to loan products available in the conventional mortgage 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 through GNMA and FNMA are key elements in providing the funding necessary for the Authority to continue its mortgage 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 0.04% in March 2013 and 0.05% in March 2012.

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 5.3% and 5.9% in March 2013 and 2012, respectively. Virginia underemployment rates, which include those no longer seeking employment and those employed only part-time who desire full-time work, averaged 11.6% and 11.9% for the twelve months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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Additional Information

If you have questions about this report or need additional information, please visit the Authority's Web site, www.vhda.com, or contact the Finance Division of the Virginia Housing Development Authority.

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Assets	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	\$ 1,702,982,989	1,458,991,728
Investments (note 5)	3,145,584	3,227,774
Interest receivable – investments	762,113	1,024,157
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net (note 4)	177,989,869	175,087,826
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	34,596,971	36,880,198
Other real estate owned	14,620,474	38,277,671
Other assets	<u>6,997,072</u>	<u>7,935,018</u>
Total current assets	<u>1,941,095,072</u>	<u>1,721,424,372</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments (note 5)	168,244,869	358,154,580
Mortgage and other loans receivable (note 4)	7,314,878,499	7,777,102,359
Less allowance for loan loss	181,555,153	161,837,277
Less net deferred loan fees	<u>17,774,086</u>	<u>19,500,902</u>
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	<u>7,115,549,260</u>	<u>7,595,764,180</u>
Investment in rental property, net	68,169,399	53,622,389
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$27,596,712 and \$25,032,675, respectively (note 6)	24,887,668	25,197,891
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	2,775,143	4,222,450
Other assets	<u>5,963,080</u>	<u>27,394,221</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>7,385,589,419</u>	<u>8,064,355,711</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 9,326,684,491</u>	<u>9,785,780,083</u>
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Notes and bonds payable (note 7)	\$ 618,880,998	1,306,067,794
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	75,140,452	82,897,937
Derivative instruments (note 9)	138,586	—
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	84,051	106,631
Escrows (note 8)	62,868,439	63,923,963
Accounts payable and other liabilities (note 10)	<u>20,566,595</u>	<u>12,906,634</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>777,679,121</u>	<u>1,465,902,959</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable, net (note 7)	5,891,487,986	5,756,766,488
Project reserves (notes 8 and 14)	130,325,908	148,779,112
Other liabilities (notes 10, 12, and 14)	<u>35,948,283</u>	<u>32,105,108</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>6,057,762,177</u>	<u>5,937,650,708</u>
Total liabilities	<u>6,835,441,298</u>	<u>7,403,553,667</u>
Net assets (note 11):		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	14,646,072	20,861,132
Restricted by bond indentures	2,344,127,612	2,252,404,080
Unrestricted	<u>132,469,509</u>	<u>108,961,204</u>
Total net assets	<u>2,491,243,193</u>	<u>2,382,226,416</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 9,326,684,491</u>	<u>9,785,780,083</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

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Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

Nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Operating revenues:		
Interest on mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 342,850,717	370,695,779
Pass-through grants income (note 1)	96,674,760	86,968,559
Housing Choice Voucher program income (note 1)	4,388,264	35,079,105
Investment in rental property income	8,223,704	11,327,764
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	5,214,513	15,453,012
Other	28,818,986	9,273,746
	<u>486,170,944</u>	<u>528,797,965</u>
Operating expenses:		
Interest on notes and bonds payable	199,355,602	224,342,260
Salaries and related employee benefits (notes 12 and 13)	25,554,042	24,995,956
General operating expenses	15,371,217	13,157,075
Note and bond expenses	337,696	332,143
Amortization of bond issuance expenses	1,522,011	741,514
Pass-through grants expenses (note 1)	96,674,760	86,968,559
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses (note 1)	4,895,285	37,727,076
External mortgage servicing expenses	978,041	668,420
Investment in rental property expenses	9,307,730	13,305,694
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	28,455,639	41,080,784
Provision for loan losses (note 1)	22,216,443	34,309,329
	<u>404,668,466</u>	<u>477,628,810</u>
Operating income	<u>81,502,478</u>	<u>51,169,155</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (note 10)	4,104,641	12,814,881
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments (note 9)	497,801	—
Other, net	(9,812)	59,296
	<u>4,592,630</u>	<u>12,874,177</u>
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>4,592,630</u>	<u>12,874,177</u>
Change in net assets	86,095,108	64,043,332
Total net assets, beginning of year	<u>2,405,148,085</u>	<u>2,318,183,084</u>
Total net assets, at March 31	<u>\$ 2,491,243,193</u>	<u>2,382,226,416</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Statements of Cash Flows

Nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash payments for mortgage and other loans	\$ (420,006,773)	(483,837,007)
Principal repayments on mortgage and other loans	424,889,834	495,319,536
Sale of mortgage loans	385,399,056	43,811,550
Interest received on mortgage and other loans	344,735,807	359,851,345
Pass-through grants received	96,674,760	86,968,559
Pass-through grants disbursed	(96,674,760)	(86,968,559)
Housing Choice Voucher payments received	3,953,278	34,963,175
Housing Choice Voucher payments disbursed	(4,916,887)	(37,872,400)
Escrow and project reserve payments received	212,416,814	206,939,204
Escrow and project reserve payments disbursed	(203,533,192)	(205,328,372)
Other operating revenues	33,406,068	1,532,633
Cash received for loan origination fees	3,145,735	2,403,025
Cash paid for loan origination fees	(9,944,350)	(4,448,741)
Cash payments for salaries and related benefits	(26,797,827)	(25,929,091)
Cash payments for general operating expenses	(11,703,776)	(14,740,783)
Cash payments for mortgage servicing expenses	(660,435)	(189,431)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	19,732,915	28,235,183
Investment in rental property	(212,456)	5,855,150
Net cash provided by operating activities	749,903,811	406,564,976
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes and bonds	1,368,200,000	1,109,880,000
Principal payments on notes and bonds	(901,867,570)	(1,019,608,135)
Interest payments on notes and bonds	(214,363,397)	(236,281,245)
Cash payments for bond issuance expenses	(8,632,907)	(3,369,710)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	243,336,126	(149,379,090)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchases of property, furniture, and equipment	(2,056,558)	(2,619,221)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(2,056,558)	(2,619,221)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(45,597,278)	(211,886,608)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investments	69,855,651	21,034,154
Interest received on investments	5,880,653	4,167,605
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	30,139,026	(186,684,849)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,021,322,405	67,881,816
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	681,660,584	1,391,109,912
Cash and cash equivalents, at March 31	\$ 1,702,982,989	1,458,991,728

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Statements of Cash Flows

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(Unaudited)

	2013	2012
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 81,502,478	51,169,155
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, furniture, and equipment	2,599,814	2,424,054
Other depreciation and amortization	1,522,009	741,514
Interest on notes and bonds payable	199,355,602	224,342,261
Decrease in investment in rental property, net	871,570	7,833,081
Decrease in mortgage and other loans receivable	412,629,907	100,916,159
Increase in allowance for loan loss	22,216,442	34,309,329
(Decrease) in net deferred loan fees	(400,941)	(4,780,154)
Decrease in interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	2,119,888	1,510,486
Decrease in other real estate owned	12,724,185	7,594,541
(Decrease) in Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	(415,385)	(106,274)
(Decrease) in other assets	(1,856,148)	(21,635,565)
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	8,428,628	635,557
Increase in escrows and project reserves	8,675,252	1,610,832
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 749,973,301	406,564,976
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activity:		
Increase in other real estate owned as a result of loan foreclosures	\$ 24,692,134	40,900,978

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

The Virginia Housing Development Authority (the Authority) was created under the Virginia Housing Development Authority Act, as amended (the 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 GNMA and FNMA mortgage backed securities (see (g) below). The notes, bonds and other debt obligations do not constitute a debt or grant or loan of credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the 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 similar types of funds, are combined to form the Enterprise Funds 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 authorizing 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) Investments

Investments are reported at fair market value on the Statements of Net Assets, with changes in fair market value recognized in investment income in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. Fair market value is determined by reference to published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges and securities pricing services.

(e) 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 March 31, 2013 the Authority had outstanding 32 forward sales transactions with a \$62.0 million notional amount with five counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service) as shown in note 9. The forward sales will settle by June 30, 2013. These contracts are treated as

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investment derivative instruments in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*.

(f) Investment in Rental Property

Investment in rental property represents several multi-family apartment complexes, including the related property, furniture, and equipment. These assets are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which are 30 years for buildings, 15 years for building improvements and from 5 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. The investments are carried net of accumulated depreciation of \$12,440,237 as of March 31, 2013 and \$12,317,143 as of March 31, 2012. These investments are also tested for impairment when triggers are identified.

(g) Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable

Mortgage and other loans receivable are stated at their unpaid principal balance, net of deferred loan fees and costs and an allowance for loan losses. The Authority charges loan fees to mortgagors. These fees, net of direct costs, 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 net fees on loans fully repaid or restructured are recognized as income in the year in which such loans are repaid or restructured.

The Authority is a participant in the GNMA and FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) programs. Through the MBS programs, GNMA and FNMA Mae 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 Assets.

(h) 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 provision for loan losses approximated \$22,216,442 and \$34,309,329 for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(i) 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. The capitalization threshold for property, furniture, and equipment was \$1,000 for the current and prior fiscal years.

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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.

(j) Bond Issuance Expense

Costs related to issuing bonds are capitalized in the related bond group and are amortized on the straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method, over the lives of the bonds.

(k) Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned represents current investments in single family dwellings and rental property, acquired primarily through foreclosure, and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated disposal costs. Gains and losses from the disposition of other real estate owned are reported separately in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets.

(l) 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.

(m) Retirement Plans

The Authority has three defined contribution employees' 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.

(n) 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.

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(o) ***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. HUD changed the revenue recognition methodology, effective January 1, 2012, requiring the Authority to record a liability for the Authority's obligation for undisbursed funds to Section 8 participants. Program income and program expenses are recognized as pass-through grants, based upon the amount of allowable Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) disbursements. The Authority received and disbursed HAP funds totaling \$50,625,610 and \$16,261,779 during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Prior to January 1, 2012, receipts and disbursements of the voucher program were recorded in totality as corresponding program income and program expense in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets. Excess HAP or administrative funds disbursed to the Authority were recorded as revenue and unrestricted net assets in the Statements of Net Assets. Cumulative excess HAP and administrative funds totaled \$2,639,983 and \$246,139, respectively, as of March 31, 2013 and \$2,738,104 and \$806,661, respectively, as of March 31, 2012. 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 \$45,478,820 and \$53,487,954 during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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

The Authority serves as an administrator for 33 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 \$240,400 and \$120,284 during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, 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 Authority assists nonprofit agencies by distributing NeighborWorks funds

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administered by the Authority. The Authority received and disbursed pass-through grants totaling \$135,397 and 225,220 during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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 percent, directly resulting from involuntary unemployment or underemployment due to adverse economic conditions and/or a medical emergency. The Authority received and disbursed assistance of \$19,333 and \$132,831 during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

U.S. Department of the Treasury – Low-Income Housing Grants in Lieu of Tax Credit Allocations for 2009 (Tax Credit Exchange)

As the housing credit administrator for the Commonwealth, the Authority administered the Tax Credit Exchange program, which was created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Grants were received by the Authority and issued to finance the acquisition or construction of qualified low-income housing projects. The program concluded in November 2011. The Authority received and disbursed \$14,603,896 during the prior year.

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

The Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP) provided grant funding for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects via a formula-based allocation to state housing credit allocation agencies. The housing credit agencies in each state distributed these funds competitively and according to their qualified allocation plan. As the housing credit administrator for the Commonwealth, the Authority received and disbursed TCAP funds totaling \$2,136,594 during the prior year. The program concluded in November 2011.

(p) Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund

The Commonwealth Priority Housing 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 Department of Housing and Community Development develops the program guidelines and the Authority acts as administrator for the Fund. The balances associated with the Commonwealth Priority Housing Fund are recorded in assets and liabilities in the amounts of \$7,375,272 and \$8,000,449 as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(q) Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash equivalents consist of investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

(r) 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

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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.

(s) ***Statements of Net Assets***

The assets presented in the Statements of Net Assets 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.

(t) ***Operating and Non-operating Revenues and Expenses***

The Authority's Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally are a result from financing the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and ownership of housing intended for occupancy and ownership, by families of low or moderate income or as a result from the ownership of certain multi-family rental housing properties. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

(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 loans on multi-family rental housing development projects, as well as, permanent financing for owned rental property investments.

(c) ***VHDA General Purpose Bond Group***

All outstanding bonds in the VHDA General Purpose Bond Group were redeemed in January 2013. There are no anticipated future bond issuances to be made from the VHDA General Purpose Bond Group. Substantially all of the residual assets of the VHDA General Purpose Bond Group were transferred to the General Operating Accounts or the Rental Housing Bond Group where they are available for funding related housing projects.

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Prior to January 2013, the proceeds of the VHDA General Purpose Bonds were used to finance construction and permanent loans on multi-family rental housing projects, loans on single-family dwellings, as well as, permanent financing for owned rental property and the Authority's office facilities.

(d) Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group

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

(e) 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 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.

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Restricted assets as of March 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	<u>March 31</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2,012</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,702,740,312	1,445,892,237
Investments	—	877,623
Interest receivable – investments	407,459	701,703
Mortgage and other loans receivable	174,933,105	172,411,801
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	33,444,285	35,685,733
Other real estate owned	14,620,474	37,682,279
Other assets	3,596,160	4,524,003
	<u>1,929,741,795</u>	<u>1,697,775,379</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments	60,205,149	287,936,520
Mortgage and other loans receivable	7,228,009,127	7,683,545,165
Less allowance for loan loss	173,053,791	155,371,343
Less net deferred loan fees	17,485,457	19,071,097
	<u>7,037,469,879</u>	<u>7,509,102,725</u>
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net		
Investment in rental property, net	68,169,399	53,622,389
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$14,363,995 and \$14,607,322 respectively	15,456,398	15,456,651
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	2,511,452	4,003,539
Other assets	—	24,235,800
	<u>7,183,812,277</u>	<u>7,894,357,624</u>
Total noncurrent assets		
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 9,113,554,072</u>	<u>9,592,133,003</u>

(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 9.14%	Thirty to forty years
Rental Housing Bond Group	0% to 13.11%	Thirty to forty years
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	1.13% to 10.84%	Thirty years
Homeownership Mortgage Bond Group	2.00% to 5.88%	Thirty years

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Commitments to fund new loans and monies available to provide future loans were as follows at March 31, 2013:

	Committed	Uncommitted
General Operating Loan Programs	\$ 22,590,933	—
Rental Housing Bond Group	198,788,644	—
Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	153,939,364	591,272,108
Homeownership Bond Group	—	—
Total	\$ 375,318,941	591,272,108

Uncommitted funds represent the excess of net current funds over existing loan commitments.

(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 March 31, 2013 and 2012, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was \$229,030,326 and \$79,145,351, respectively. The associated bank balance of the Authority's deposits was \$219,211,589 and \$72,398,848 at March 31, 2013 and 2012, 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, 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 March 31, 2013 and 2012, total cash equivalents were \$1,473,952,663 and \$1,379,846,377, respectively.

Investments as of March 31, 2013 and 2012 are classified in the statements of net assets as follows:

	March 31	
	2013	2012
Current investments	\$ 3,145,584	3,227,774
Noncurrent investments	168,244,868	358,154,579
Total investments	\$ 171,390,452	361,382,353

The Investment of Public Funds Act of the Code of Virginia permits political subdivisions of the Commonwealth to invest in open repurchase agreements and money market securities, collateralized with securities approved for direct investment. Within the permitted statutory framework, the Authority's investment policy requires securities collateralizing repurchase agreements to maintain a fair value at least equal to 102% of the cost and accrued interest of the repurchase agreement, and no more than 2% of the Authority's total assets may be invested in any one entity, exclusive of overnight repurchase agreements and short term investments with a maturity not to exceed six months.

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As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Authority's investment policy is to 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 interest rates of debt instruments 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 March 31, 2013, 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>
Repurchase agreements	\$ 200,000,000	—	—	—	200,000,000
Corporate notes	—	49,818,000	—	—	49,818,000
Municipal securities	14,085,584	2,851,874	—	—	16,937,458
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	26,307,352	26,307,352
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	772,868	138,312,774	139,085,642
US Government & Agency Securities	489,928,194	—	—	—	489,928,194
Money market securities	719,229,085	—	—	—	719,229,085
Other interest-bearing securities	4,037,385	—	—	—	4,037,385
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,427,280,248</u>	<u>52,669,874</u>	<u>772,868</u>	<u>164,620,126</u>	<u>1,645,343,116</u>

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As of March 31, 2012, 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>
Corporate notes	\$ 877,623	—	—	—	877,623
Municipal securities	12,701,520	5,533,001	—	—	18,234,521
Asset-backed securities	—	—	—	27,367,679	27,367,679
Agency-mortgage backed securities	—	—	—	160,057,474	160,057,474
US Government & Agency Securities					—
Money market securities	611,758,100	—	—	—	611,758,100
Other interest-bearing securities	922,933,333	—	—	—	922,933,333
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,548,270,576</u>	<u>5,533,001</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>187,425,153</u>	<u>1,741,228,730</u>

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(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 exposure to credit risk by investment type as of March 31, 2013:

Investment type	Amount	S & P/ Moody's rating	Percentage of total investments
Money Market Securities	\$ 718,729,085	P-1	43.683%
U S Government & Agency	489,928,194	Aaa	29.777%
Repurchase Agreements	200,000,000	NR	12.156%
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	139,085,642	Aaa	8.453%
Corporate Notes	24,934,000	A1	1.515%
Corporate Notes	24,884,000	Aa2	1.512%
Asset Backed Securities	19,074,225	Caa1	1.159%
Municipal Securities	10,985,711	NR	0.668%
Municipal Securities	5,026,257	Aaa	0.306%
Other Interest Bearing Instruments	4,037,385	Aaa	0.245%
Asset Backed Securities	2,788,576	Caa2	0.170%
Asset Backed Securities	1,401,362	Caa3	0.085%
Asset Backed Securities	945,745	Ba2	0.058%
Asset Backed Securities	888,895	Ca	0.054%
Asset Backed Securities	810,720	A1	0.049%
Municipal Securities	501,655	Aa1	0.030%
Money Market Securities	500,000	Aaa	0.030%
Municipal Securities	423,835	AA	0.026%
Asset Backed Securities	397,829	Baa2	0.024%
	<u>\$ 1,645,343,116</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

(6) Property, Furniture, and Equipment

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance March 31, 2013
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	31,118,900	—	—	—	31,118,900
Furniture and equipment	16,047,324	1,072,405	(920,690)	1,007,136	17,206,175
Motor vehicles	487,065	—	—	—	487,065
Construction in progress	609,408	1,134,153	—	(1,007,136)	736,425
	<u>\$ 51,198,512</u>	<u>2,206,558</u>	<u>(920,690)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>52,484,380</u>

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Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Disposals	Balance March 31, 2013
Building	\$ (15,198,296)	(583,450)	—	(15,781,746)
Furniture and equipment	(10,192,536)	(1,981,967)	759,278	(11,415,225)
Motor vehicles	(365,387)	(34,354)	—	(399,741)
	<u>\$ (25,756,219)</u>	<u>(2,599,771)</u>	<u>759,278</u>	<u>(27,596,712)</u>

Activity in the property, furniture, and equipment accounts for the nine months ended March 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Balance March 31, 2012
Land	\$ 2,935,815	—	—	—	2,935,815
Building	31,107,556	11,344	—	—	31,118,900
Furniture and equipment	13,042,276	1,672,080	(830,069)	1,519,941	15,404,228
Motor vehicles	421,688	78,276	—	—	499,964
Construction in progress	930,968	860,632	—	(1,519,941)	271,659
	<u>\$ 48,438,303</u>	<u>2,622,332</u>	<u>(830,069)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>50,230,566</u>

Activity in the related accumulated depreciation and amortization accounts during the nine months ended March 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011	Additions	Disposals	Balance March 31, 2012
Building	\$ (14,420,363)	(583,414)	—	(15,003,777)
Furniture and equipment	(8,685,510)	(1,791,715)	829,741	(9,647,484)
Motor vehicles	(332,490)	(48,924)	—	(381,414)
	<u>\$ (23,438,363)</u>	<u>(2,424,053)</u>	<u>829,741</u>	<u>(25,032,675)</u>

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(7) Notes and Bonds Payable

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2012 and March 31, 2013 and changes for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 were as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at March 31, 2013</u>
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
General operating accounts:				
Revolving line of credit:				
Bank of America				
floating daily rate (rate of 1.15470% at March 31, 2013) termination date of December 1, 2013	\$ 74,500	33,000	87,500	20,000
Federal Home Loan Bank				
floating daily rate (rate of 0.2600% at March 31, 2013) no fixed maturity	<u>35,000</u>	<u>38,500</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>73,500</u>
Total general operating accounts	<u>\$ 109,500</u>	<u>71,500</u>	<u>87,500</u>	<u>93,500</u>
Rental housing bond group:				
2002 Series E/F/G, dated December 19, 2002, 3.83% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2013				
	\$ 2,470	—	2,470	—
2003 Series A/B, dated April 24, 2003, 4.56% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2028				
	21,460	—	21,460	—
2003 Series C/D, dated August 5, 2003, 3.87% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2028				
	43,480	—	43,480	—
2003 Series E, dated August 5, 2003, 4.84% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2028				
	61,365	—	61,365	—
2003 Series F/G, dated December 23, 2003, 5.42% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2030				
	42,760	—	27,215	15,545

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(Unaudited)

Description	Balance at June 30, 2012	Issued	Retired	Balance at March 31, 2013
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2004 Series A/B, dated March 17, 2003, 5.25% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2030	\$ 14,435	—	505	13,930
2004 Series C, dated April 29, 2004, 5.53% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2029	61,250	—	—	61,250
2004 Series D/E, dated April 29, 2004, 4.72% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2029	43,250	—	—	43,250
2004 Series F/G, dated September 2, 2004, 5.78% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2030	49,125	—	1,520	47,605
2004 Series H/I/J, dated December 16, 2004, 5.10% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2029	33,315	—	1,355	31,960
2005 Series A, dated April 26, 2005, 5.37% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2030	33,870	—	—	33,870
2005 Series B/C, dated April 26, 2005, 4.58% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2031	51,600	—	1,295	50,305
2005 Series D, dated June 14, 2005, 5.52% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2033	37,685	—	990	36,695
2005 Series E/F, dated June 14, 2005, 4.60% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2039	41,850	—	815	41,035
2005 Series G, dated October 20, 2005, 5.30% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2030	80,790	—	2,710	78,080
2005 Series H/I, dated October 20, 2005, 4.45% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2030	34,250	—	1,170	33,080

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2012	Issued	Retired	Balance at March 31, 2013
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2005 Series J/K, dated December 14, 2005, 5.30% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2035	\$ 36,165	—	1,015	35,150
2006 Series A, dated May 23, 2006, 4.89% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2033	7,865	—	—	7,865
2006 Series B, dated October 31, 2006, 4.68% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	22,170	—	440	21,730
2006 Series C, dated December 12, 2006, 5.95% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	43,040	—	695	42,345
2006 Series DEF, dated December 12, 2006, 4.52% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	77,525	—	1,595	75,930
2007 Series A, dated June 12, 2007, 6.03% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039	115,920	—	1,555	114,365
2007 Series B/C, dated September 20, 2007, 6.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2038	22,535	—	415	22,120
2008 Series A, dated March 27, 2008, 5.63% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2038	191,285	—	—	191,285
2009 Series A, dated February 26, 2009, 6.86% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2039	70,775	—	1,140	69,635
2009 Series B, dated March 26, 2009, 5.53% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2043	28,250	—	—	28,250
2009 Series CD, dated March 30, 2009, 5.81% effective interest rate, final due date February 1, 2021	306,780	—	21,400	285,380

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2012	Issued	Retired	Balance at March 31, 2013
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2009 Series E, dated September 24, 2009, 4.72% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2044.	\$ 49,510	—	380	49,130
2009 Series F, dated November 25, 2009, 4.85% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2044	48,145	—	365	47,780
2010 Series A, dated March 23, 2010, 4.81% effective interest rate, final due date April 1, 2045	20,355	—	—	20,355
2010 Series B, dated April 27, 2010, 4.74% effective interest rate, final due date June 1, 2045	22,505	—	—	22,505
2010 Series C, dated July 28, 2010, 4.62% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2045	11,790	—	170	11,620
2010 Series D, dated August 26, 2010, 4.30% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2040	33,000	—	720	32,280
2010 Series E, dated October 7, 2010, 4.177% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2045	38,405	—	705	37,700
2010 Series F, dated December 2, 2010, 4.85% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2041	19,700	—	175	19,525
2011 Series A, dated May 24, 2011 4.93% effective interest rate, final due date May 1, 2041	11,700	—		11,700
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 4.21% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2041.	17,480	—		17,480
2011 Series C, dated December 8, 2011, 4.25% effective interest rate, final due date December 1, 2038	19,500	—	—	19,500
2011 Series D, dated December 8, 2011, 4.933% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2039	155,800	—	1,500	154,300

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2012	Issued	Retired	Balance at March 31, 2013
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2011 Series E, dated December 22, 2011, 4.348% effective interest rate, final due date March 1 2028	\$ 156,115	—	7,210	148,905
2012 Series A, dated February 28, 2012, 3.63% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2042	35,000	—		35,000
2012 Series B, dated August 21, 2012, 3.71% effective interest rate, final due date August 1, 2042.		114,075		114,075
2012 Series D dated October 30, 2012, 4.04% effective interest rate final due date October 1, 2042	—	221,925		221,925
2012 Series E dated November 2, 2042 3.25% effective interest rate final due date November 1, 2042	—	10,700		10,700
	<u>2,214,270</u>	<u>346,700</u>	<u>205,830</u>	<u>2,355,140</u>
Unamortized premium	4,941			1,806
Total rental housing bonds	<u>\$ 2,219,211</u>			<u>2,356,946</u>
VHDA General purpose bonds group:				
2002 Series X/Y/Z, dated October 31, 2002, 4.87% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2043	\$ 152,510	—	152,510	—
2003 Series Q, dated October 30, 2003, 5.65% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2028	23,950	—	23,950	—
2003 Series R/S/T/U, dated October 30, 2003 4.68% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2038	59,540	—	59,540	—

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(Unaudited)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at March 31, 2013</u>
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2003 Series V, dated June 26, 2003 4.32% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2029	\$ 25,825	—	25,825	—
	261,825	—	261,825	—
Unamortized premium	1,756			—
Total VHDA general purpose bonds	\$ 263,581			—
Commonwealth mortgage bonds group:				
2002 Series B, dated March 20, 2002, 6.18% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2030	\$ 19,022	—	2,487	16,535
2002 Series E/F/G, dated December 17, 2002, 5.15% effective interest rate, final due date December 25, 2032	17,467	—	2,476	14,991
2003 Series C, dated October 1, 2003, 5.10% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2033	1,315	—	219	1,096
2004 Series A, dated March 18, 2004, 3.53% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2029	100,390	—	100,390	—
2004 Series B, dated June 10, 2004, 5.64% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	4,120	—	632	3,488
2004 Series C, dated November 2, 2004, 4.24% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2031	105,420	—	23,980	81,440
2005 Series A, dated April 21, 2005, 4.31% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2031	269,810	—	24,100	245,710

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2012	Issued	Retired	Balance at March 31, 2013
(Amounts shown in thousands)				
2005 Series B, dated April 21, 2005, 4.92% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2042	\$ 46,120	—	46,120	—
2005 Series C/D/E, dated November 3, 2005, 4.41% effective interest rate, final due date October 1, 2032	308,570	—	19,800	288,770
2006 Series AB, dated April 27, 2006, 5.86% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2036	6,611	—	558	6,053
2006 Series C, dated June 8, 2006, 6.15% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2034	30,736	—	3,743	26,993
2006 Series DEF, dated July 13, 2006 4.58% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2033	443,505	—	24,700	418,805
2007 Series ABCD, dated May 18, 2007 4.80% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2036	895,810	—	32,800	863,010
2008 Series A, dated March 25, 2008, 6.06% effective interest rate, final due March 25, 2038	57,461	—	7,723	49,738
2008 Series B, dated April 10, 2008, 6.10% effective interest rate, final due date March 25, 2038	84,358	—	9,878	74,480
2008 Series C, dated November 18, 2008, 6.40% effective interest rate, final due date June 25, 2038	33,237	—	3,407	29,830
2008 Series DE, dated December 16, 2008, 6.10% effective interest rate, final due date January 1, 2036	180,755	—	17,500	163,255
2009 Series A, dated November 25, 2009, 4.52% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2029	51,750	—	—	51,750

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<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance at March 31, 2013</u>
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2012 Series A, dated December 20, 2012, 2.25% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2026	\$ —	74,490	—	74,490
2012 Series BC (STEM), dated December 20, 2012, 2.943% effective interest rate, final due date July 1, 2039.	—	715,510	—	715,510
	<u>2,656,457</u>	<u>790,000</u>	<u>320,513</u>	<u>3,125,944</u>
Unamortized premium	24,269			18,486
Total commonwealth mortgage bonds group	<u>\$ 2,680,726</u>			<u>3,144,430</u>
Homeownership mortgage bonds group:				
2009 Series B-1, dated February 10, 2010, 4.42% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	\$ 151,390	—	10,100	141,290
2010 Series A, dated February 10, 2010, 3.38% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2021	104,130	—		104,130
2009 Series B-2, dated October 29, 2010, 3.16% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	99,000	—	6,200	92,800
2010 Series B, dated October 29, 2010, 2.948% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2022	67,500	—	—	67,500
2011 Series B-3, dated June 14, 2011 3.71% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041	102,600	—	4,900	97,700
2011 Series A, dated June 14, 2011 3.27% effective interest rate, final due date March 1, 2024	70,000	—	—	70,000

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Description	Balance at June 30, 2012	Issued	Retired	Balance at March 31, 2013
		(Amounts shown in thousands)		
2009 Series B-4, dated September 27, 2011, 2.68% effective interest rate, final due date November 1, 2041.	\$ 111,970	—	5,000	106,970
2011 Series B, dated September 27, 2011, 3.09% effective interest rate, final due date September 1, 2024	74,650	—	—	74,650
2013 Series A, dated March 27, 2013 3.25% effective interest rate, final due date August 25, 2042		160,000		160,000
	<u>781,240</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>26,200</u>	<u>915,040</u>
Unamortized premium	416			453
Total homeownership mortgage bonds group	<u>\$ 781,656</u>			<u>915,493</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,054,674</u>			<u>6,510,369</u>

Notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2012 and changes for the nine months ended March 31, 2012 were summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2011	Issued	Retired	Change in unamortized premium and compound interest payable	Balance at March 31, 2012
General operating accounts	\$ 534,171	539,365	47,900	—	1,025,636
Rental housing bond group	2,280,319	383,895	399,515	(2,170)	2,262,529
Homeownership mortgage bond group	723,915	186,620	129,970	738	781,303
VHDA General purpose bond group	355,623	—	90,325	(204)	265,094
Commonwealth mortgage bond group	<u>3,078,343</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>351,898</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>2,728,272</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,972,371</u>	<u>1,109,880</u>	<u>1,019,608</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>7,062,834</u>

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Current and noncurrent amounts of notes and bonds payable at March 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Amount in thousands)	
Notes and bonds payable – current	\$ 618,881	1,306,068
Bonds payable – noncurrent	5,891,488	5,756,766
Total	\$ 6,510,369	7,062,834

From time to time, the Authority has participated in bond 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 \$281,830,000 of bond refundings during the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and none for the same nine month period in 2012.

The principal payment obligations and associated interest related to all note and bond indebtedness (excluding the effect of unamortized discounts and premium) commencing April 1, 2013 and thereafter are as follows:

Year ending March 31	Original principal	Current interest	Total debt service
2014	\$ 618,880,998	247,120,248	866,001,246
2015	259,515,000	237,562,911	497,077,911
2016	259,790,000	227,935,594	487,725,594
2017	261,765,000	217,904,742	479,669,742
2018	263,810,000	207,356,898	471,166,898
2019 - 2023	1,190,815,000	875,991,143	2,066,806,143
2024 - 2028	927,770,000	652,641,087	1,580,411,087
2029 - 2033	903,363,383	447,385,536	1,350,748,919
2034 - 2038	849,900,913	269,362,059	1,119,262,972
2039 - 2043	924,919,124	141,055,619	1,065,974,743
2044 - 2048	29,095,000	2,396,269	31,491,269
Total	\$ 6,489,624,418	3,526,712,106	10,016,336,524

The Authority has a \$100 million revolving credit agreement with Bank of America to provide funds for general corporate purposes. The agreement will terminate on December 1, 2013 unless extended by Bank of America and the Authority. All amounts outstanding are due and payable on the termination date. 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 95 to 125 basis points per annum based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At March 31, 2013 and 2012, there were \$20.0 million and \$70.0 million outstanding, respectively.

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The Authority has a \$150 million revolving credit agreement with the Bank of Nova Scotia to provide funds for general corporate purposes. The term of the agreement expires on November 28, 2013. Interest on any advances is charged at rate equal to the daily floating LIBOR rate for deposits with one month maturity plus a margin ranging from 25 basis points to 150 basis points, based upon the Authority's long-term credit ratings and the duration outstanding. All amounts outstanding on the terminated date or upon written request of the Authority may be converted into a 5 year term. At March 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no amounts outstanding.

The Authority maintains a credit agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Atlanta, whereby FHLB of Atlanta may advance funds that are secured by government agency securities held in FHLB of Atlanta. Interest on any advance is charged under a floating daily rate, which amounted to 0.26% on March 31, 2013 and there is a maximum maturity for any advance of twenty-four months. The Authority is in compliance with all debt covenant requirements. At March 31, 2013 and 2012, there were \$73.5 million and \$955.6 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 March 31, 2013 and 2012, these escrows and project reserves were presented in the Authority's Statements of Net Assets as follows:

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Escrows – current	\$ 62,868,439	63,923,963
Project reserves – noncurrent	130,325,908	148,779,112
Total	\$ 193,194,347	212,703,075

(9) Derivative Instruments

The Authority has entered 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 losses on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets.

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The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty as of March 31, 2013, were as follows:

<u>Counterparty</u>			<u>Concen-</u>	<u>Notional</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
<u>Rating</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Par</u>	<u>tration</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Asset (Liability)</u>
A/A2	12	\$ 23,600,000	39.7%	24,789,121	24,874,562	(85,441)
A+/A2	4	6,700,000	11.3%	6,930,672	6,961,688	(31,016)
A-/Baa2	10	20,400,000	34.3%	21,173,328	21,284,500	(111,172)
BBB/Baa3	5	7,700,000	12.9%	7,994,856	7,913,891	80,965
BBB-/	1	1,100,000	1.8%	1,142,625	1,134,547	8,078
		<u>\$ 59,500,000</u>	100.0%	<u>62,030,602</u>	<u>62,169,188</u>	<u>(138,586)</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, Rental Housing Bond Group, and VHDA General Purpose 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 in the first nine months ended March 31, 2013. Rebates paid in the same period of the prior year totaled \$1,809,583. Remaining liability balances were \$50,373 and \$48,183 at March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(11) Net Assets

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, represent property, furniture, and equipment, as well as an investment in rental property, less the current outstanding applicable debt. Restricted net assets represent those portions of the total net assets in trust accounts established by the various bond resolutions for the benefit of the respective bond owners. Restricted net assets are generally mortgage loans and funds held for placement into mortgage loans, investments, and funds held for scheduled debt service.

Unrestricted net assets represent those portions of the total net assets set aside for current utilization and tentative plans for future utilization of such net assets. As of March 31, 2013 and 2012, 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; and for working capital and future operating and capital expenditures. Additional unrestricted net assets 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.

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(12) Employee Benefits Plans

The Authority incurs employment retirement savings expense under two defined contribution plans equal to between 8%-11% of full-time employees' compensation. Total retirement savings expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$1,939,866 and \$1,923,719, respectively.

The Authority sponsors a deferred compensation plan available to all employees created in accordance with Internal Revenue Section 457. 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 March 31, 2013 and 2012, included in other liabilities is an employee compensated absences accrual of \$4,340,835 and \$4,224,402, respectively (note 14).

(13) Other Post-Employment Benefits

Eligible employees may participate in the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan (RHC), a single-employer defined benefit plan. The Authority administers the RHC through the Virginia Housing Development Authority Retiree Health Care Plan Trust (RHC Trust), an irrevocable trust used solely for providing benefits to eligible participants in the RHC. Contributions by the Authority are discretionary. 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. 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 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 under age 65 or not to exceed 75% or 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, 2012, there were approximately 58 participating retirees and spouses and 297 active employees earning service credits in the RHC.

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, 2012 of \$504,032 was approximately 2.0% of covered payroll.

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The actuarially determined values for disclosure in accordance with GASB 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal year-end</u>	<u>Beginning net OPEB obligation (asset)</u>	<u>ARC</u>	<u>Interest on OPEB liability</u>	<u>ARC adjustment</u>	<u>Amortization factor</u>	<u>Annual OPEB cost</u>
June 30, 2008	\$ —	753,288	—	—	12.41	753,288
June 30, 2009	(29,738)	895,410	(2,082)	2,316	12.84	895,644
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	980,325
June 30, 2012	(8,913)	504,032	(557)	437	21.04	503,912

The OPEB cost to the Authority and its contributions and changes in the RHC plan for fiscal years 2008 through 2012 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal year-end</u>	<u>Beginning net OPEB obligation (asset)</u>	<u>Annual OPEB cost</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Change in net OPEB obligation (asset)</u>	<u>Net OPEB obligation (asset) balance</u>
June 30, 2008	\$ —	753,288	(783,026)	(29,738)	(29,738)
June 30, 2009	(29,738)	895,644	(971,913)	(76,269)	(106,007)
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)

For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$503,912; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 195%; and the ending net OPEB asset was \$559,731. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the Authority's Annual OPEB cost was \$980,325; the percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contribution was 97%; and the ending net OPEB asset was \$8,913.

As of December 31, 2011, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for benefits was \$1,504,155. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC) was \$24,701,597 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 6.1%. As of December 31, 2011, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$13,653,900, the actuarial accrued liability was \$15,158,055, and the funded ratio was 90.1%. As of June 30, 2012, the RHC Trust had \$14,241,647 in net assets. As of June 30, 2011, the RHC Trust had \$12,710,211 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

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Unaudited)

valuation, the entry age-cost method was used. The December 31, 2011 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 8.0% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 6 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The UAAL was amortized over 30 years in calculating the fiscal year 2012 ARC.

(14) Other Long-Term Liabilities

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2012	Additions	Decreases	Balance at March 31, 2013
Project reserves	\$ 139,385,475	35,879,739	44,939,306	130,325,908
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	7,835,135	90,295	655,434	7,269,996
Other liabilities	20,593,290	14,698,032	10,953,870	24,337,452
Compensated absences payable	4,261,506	1,456,704	1,377,375	4,340,835
Total	<u>\$ 172,075,406</u>	<u>52,124,770</u>	<u>57,925,985</u>	<u>166,274,191</u>

Activity in the Authority's noncurrent liability accounts, other than bonds payable, for the nine months ended March 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2011	Additions	Decreases	Balance at March 31, 2012
Project reserves	\$ 166,442,678	31,481,866	49,145,432	148,779,112
Commonwealth Priority Housing				
Fund liability	8,005,328	9,529,109	9,630,839	7,903,598
Other liabilities	16,954,686	13,984,589	10,962,167	19,977,108
Compensated absences payable	4,050,459	1,803,504	1,629,561	4,224,402
Total	<u>\$ 195,453,151</u>	<u>56,799,068</u>	<u>71,367,999</u>	<u>180,884,220</u>

(15) 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

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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.

(16) Subsequent Events

In addition to scheduled issuances and redemptions, the Authority made redemptions of notes and bonds payable subsequent to March 31, 2013 as follows:

Redemptions:

Rental Housing Bonds, 2004 Series B	April 1, 2013	3,065,000
Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, 2009 Series B-1	April 1, 2013	71,800,000
Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, 2009 Series B-2	April 1, 2013	57,700,000
Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, 2009 Series B-3	April 1, 2013	40,500,000
Homeownership Mortgage Bonds, 2009 Series B-4	April 1, 2013	96,900,000
Rental Housing Bonds, 2008 Series A	May 8, 2013	188,025,000

New Issues:

Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series A	April 11, 2013	10,105,000
Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series B	April 11, 2013	25,000,000
Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series C	April 11, 2013	163,025,000
Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series D	April 11, 2013	111,330,000
Commonwealth Mortgage Bonds, 2013 B Taxable Pass-Through	May 21, 2013	101,353,820

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Required Supplementary Information

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 ratio	Covered payroll	Unfunded as a percent of covered payroll
December 31, 2007	\$ 8,631,596	10,747,191	2,115,595	80.3%	\$ 20,479,198	10.3%
December 31, 2008	7,880,680	12,016,655	4,135,976	65.6	21,830,868	18.9
December 31, 2009	10,333,985	16,280,849	5,946,864	63.5	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

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, 2011, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for benefits was \$1,504,155. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the RHC) was \$24,701,597 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 6.1%. As of December 31, 2011, the actuarial value of net assets held by the RHC Trust was \$13,653,900, the actuarial accrued liability was \$15,158,055, and the funded ratio was 90.1%. As of June 30, 2012, the RHC Trust had \$14,241,647 in net assets. As of June 30, 2011, the RHC Trust had \$12,710,211 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, 2011 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 8.0% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after 6 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The UAAL was amortized over 30 years in calculating the fiscal year 2012 ARC.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
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Combining Schedule of Net Assets

March 31, 2013

(Unaudited)

Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 215,285,510	176,842,833	—	1,035,337,436	275,517,210	1,702,982,989
Investments	3,145,584	—	—	—	—	3,145,584
Interest receivable – investments	357,664	28,290	—	356,914	19,245	762,113
Mortgage and other loans receivable	3,056,764	79,454,928	—	80,027,451	15,450,726	177,989,869
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	1,183,761	17,705,328	—	13,621,097	2,086,785	34,596,971
Other real estate owned	22,469	1,538,441	—	12,957,791	101,773	14,620,474
Other assets	4,118,330	221,720	—	2,657,022	—	6,997,072
Total current assets	<u>227,170,082</u>	<u>275,791,540</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,144,957,711</u>	<u>293,175,739</u>	<u>1,941,095,072</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments	109,500,109	—	—	58,744,760	—	168,244,869
Mortgage and other loans receivable	98,910,058	3,125,525,294	—	3,445,493,551	644,949,596	7,314,878,499
Less allowance for loan loss	8,547,523	49,232,530	—	116,384,864	7,390,236	181,555,153
Less (plus) net deferred loan fees	288,629	40,494,072	—	(17,161,357)	(5,847,258)	17,774,086
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	<u>90,073,906</u>	<u>3,035,798,692</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,346,270,044</u>	<u>643,406,618</u>	<u>7,115,549,260</u>
Investment in rental property, net	—	68,169,399	—	—	—	68,169,399
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$26,703,254	9,431,270	15,456,398	—	—	—	24,887,668
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	263,691	144,232	—	1,063,894	1,303,326	2,775,143
Other assets	5,963,080	—	—	—	—	5,963,080
Total noncurrent assets	<u>215,232,056</u>	<u>3,119,568,721</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,406,078,698</u>	<u>644,709,944</u>	<u>7,385,589,419</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 442,402,138</u>	<u>3,395,360,261</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,551,036,409</u>	<u>937,885,683</u>	<u>9,326,684,491</u>

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

Combining Schedule of Net Assets

March 31, 2013

(Unaudited)

Liabilities and Net Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:						
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 93,500,000	81,040,000	—	150,540,998	293,800,000	618,880,998
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	9,555	34,000,612	—	38,657,729	2,472,556	75,140,452
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	138,586	—	138,586
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	84,051	—	—	—	—	84,051
Escrows	62,868,439	—	—	—	—	62,868,439
Accounts payable and other liabilities	12,285,469	371,535	—	7,909,591	—	20,566,595
Total current liabilities	168,747,514	115,412,147	—	197,246,904	296,272,556	777,679,121
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Bonds payable, net	—	2,275,905,741	—	2,993,889,628	621,692,617	5,891,487,986
Project reserves	130,325,908	—	—	—	—	130,325,908
Other liabilities	1,474,098	33,902,143	—	572,042	—	35,948,283
Total noncurrent liabilities	131,800,006	2,309,807,884	—	2,994,461,670	621,692,617	6,057,762,177
Total liabilities	300,547,520	2,425,220,031	—	3,191,708,574	917,965,173	6,835,441,298
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	9,385,109	5,260,963	—	—	—	14,646,072
Restricted by bond indentures	—	964,879,267	—	1,359,327,835	19,920,510	2,344,127,612
Unrestricted	132,469,509	—	—	—	—	132,469,509
Total net assets	141,854,618	970,140,230	—	1,359,327,835	19,920,510	2,491,243,193
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 442,402,138	3,395,360,261	—	4,551,036,409	937,885,683	9,326,684,491

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 Assets

Nine months ended March 31, 2013

(Unaudited)

	<u>General Operating Accounts</u>	<u>Rental Housing Bond Group</u>	<u>VHDA General Purpose 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	\$ 3,120,975	162,848,167	11,811,047	142,139,020	22,931,508	342,850,717
Pass-through grants income	96,674,760	—	—	—	—	96,674,760
Housing Choice Voucher program income	4,388,264	—	—	—	—	4,388,264
Investment in rental property income	—	8,223,704	—	—	—	8,223,704
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned	12,281	1,794,113	52,529	3,355,591	—	5,214,513
Other	10,246,744	681,610	850,196	17,040,436	—	28,818,986
Total operating revenues	<u>114,443,024</u>	<u>173,547,593</u>	<u>12,713,772</u>	<u>162,535,047</u>	<u>22,931,508</u>	<u>486,170,944</u>
Operating expenses:						
Interest on notes and bonds payable	700,685	84,921,649	2,544,599	91,264,530	19,924,139	199,355,602
Salaries and related employee benefits	25,554,042	—	—	—	—	25,554,042
General operating expenses	15,371,217	—	—	—	—	15,371,217
Note and bond expenses	337,696	—	—	—	—	337,696
Amortization of bond issuance expenses	62,458	216,800	1,002,734	205,597	34,422	1,522,011
Pass-through grants expenses	96,674,760	—	—	—	—	96,674,760
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	4,895,285	—	—	—	—	4,895,285
External mortgage servicing expenses	875,577	376	456	101,632	—	978,041
Investment in rental property expenses	—	9,307,730	—	—	—	9,307,730
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	1,869,342	774,148	1,325,145	24,238,578	248,426	28,455,639
Provision for loan losses	2,059,603	4,740,436	(11,392,269)	22,734,738	4,073,935	22,216,443
Total operating expenses	<u>148,400,665</u>	<u>99,961,139</u>	<u>(6,519,335)</u>	<u>138,545,075</u>	<u>24,280,922</u>	<u>404,668,466</u>
Operating income (expense)	<u>(33,957,641)</u>	<u>73,586,454</u>	<u>19,233,107</u>	<u>23,989,972</u>	<u>(1,349,414)</u>	<u>81,502,478</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Investment income	7,273,225	205,573	50,939	(3,665,909)	240,813	4,104,641
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	—	—	—	497,801	—	497,801
Other, net	(9,812)	—	—	—	—	(9,812)
Total nonoperating revenues, net	<u>7,263,413</u>	<u>205,573</u>	<u>50,939</u>	<u>(3,168,108)</u>	<u>240,813</u>	<u>4,592,630</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(26,694,228)</u>	<u>73,792,027</u>	<u>19,284,046</u>	<u>20,821,864</u>	<u>(1,108,601)</u>	<u>86,095,108</u>
Transfers between funds	69,544,342	95,573,329	(202,643,481)	34,601,276	2,924,534	—
Change in net assets	42,850,114	169,365,356	(183,359,435)	55,423,140	1,815,933	86,095,108
Total net assets, beginning of year	99,004,504	800,774,874	183,359,435	1,303,904,695	18,104,577	2,405,148,085
Total net assets, at December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 141,854,618</u>	<u>970,140,230</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,359,327,835</u>	<u>19,920,510</u>	<u>2,491,243,193</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

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

Combining Schedule of Net Assets

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 994,526,701	106,871,042	45,313,047	221,257,327	91,023,611	1,458,991,728
Investments	2,350,151	—	877,623	—	—	3,227,774
Interest receivable – investments	327,406	72,091	39,867	486,752	98,041	1,024,157
Mortgage and other loans receivable	2,676,026	62,217,096	20,290,204	74,472,059	15,432,441	175,087,826
Interest receivable – mortgage and other loans	1,227,857	17,054,442	1,885,658	14,613,180	2,099,061	36,880,198
Other real estate owned	595,393	14,797,172	2,211,377	20,673,729	—	38,277,671
Other assets	4,039,981	111,983	140,173	3,642,881	—	7,935,018
Total current assets	<u>1,005,743,515</u>	<u>201,123,826</u>	<u>70,757,949</u>	<u>335,145,928</u>	<u>108,653,154</u>	<u>1,721,424,372</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments	238,787,446	—	—	119,367,134	—	358,154,580
Mortgage and other loans receivable	106,353,541	2,913,980,192	375,191,203	3,693,954,237	687,623,186	7,777,102,359
Less allowance for loan loss	6,465,934	55,328,961	11,045,782	86,390,350	2,606,250	161,837,277
Less net deferred loan fees	429,805	38,973,752	1,736,369	(15,633,843)	(6,005,181)	19,500,902
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	<u>99,457,802</u>	<u>2,819,677,479</u>	<u>362,409,052</u>	<u>3,623,197,730</u>	<u>691,022,117</u>	<u>7,595,764,180</u>
Investment in rental property, net	—	46,334,491	7,287,898	—	—	53,622,389
Property, furniture, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$24,306,742	9,741,493	7,029,786	8,426,612	—	—	25,197,891
Unamortized bond issuance expenses	218,911	617,482	1,011,397	1,113,499	1,261,161	4,222,450
Other assets	3,158,421	24,235,800	—	—	—	27,394,221
Total noncurrent assets	<u>351,364,073</u>	<u>2,897,895,038</u>	<u>379,134,959</u>	<u>3,743,678,363</u>	<u>692,283,278</u>	<u>8,064,355,711</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,357,107,588</u>	<u>3,099,018,864</u>	<u>449,892,908</u>	<u>4,078,824,291</u>	<u>800,936,432</u>	<u>9,785,780,083</u>

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

Combining Schedule of Net Assets

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Liabilities and Net Assets	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Current liabilities:						
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 1,025,635,752	81,335,000	5,815,000	167,082,042	26,200,000	1,306,067,794
Accrued interest payable on notes and bonds	10,600	34,753,564	4,506,456	41,507,202	2,120,115	82,897,937
Housing Choice Voucher contributions payable	106,631	—	—	—	—	106,631
Escrows	63,923,963	—	—	—	—	63,923,963
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,546,462	169,505	59,525	7,131,142	—	12,906,634
Total current liabilities	1,095,223,408	116,258,069	10,380,981	215,720,386	28,320,115	1,465,902,959
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Bonds payable, net	—	2,181,193,253	259,279,372	2,561,190,074	755,103,789	5,756,766,488
Project reserves	148,779,112	—	—	—	—	148,779,112
Other liabilities	(5,597,629)	32,686,011	4,491,974	524,752	—	32,105,108
Total noncurrent liabilities	143,181,483	2,213,879,264	263,771,346	2,561,714,826	755,103,789	5,937,650,708
Total liabilities	1,238,404,891	2,330,137,333	274,152,327	2,777,435,212	783,423,904	7,403,553,667
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	9,741,493	13,094,809	(1,975,170)	—	—	20,861,132
Restricted by bond indentures	—	755,786,722	177,715,751	1,301,389,079	17,512,528	2,252,404,080
Unrestricted	108,961,204	—	—	—	—	108,961,204
Total net assets	118,702,697	768,881,531	175,740,581	1,301,389,079	17,512,528	2,382,226,416
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 1,357,107,588	3,099,018,864	449,892,908	4,078,824,291	800,936,432	9,785,780,083

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

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

Nine months ended March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

	General Operating Accounts	Rental Housing Bond Group	VHDA General Purpose Bond Group	Commonwealth Mortgage Bond Group	Home- ownership Bond Group	Total
Operating revenues:						
Interest on mortgage and other loans	\$ 3,009,536	157,240,329	23,484,523	166,941,643	20,019,748	370,695,779
Pass-through grants income	86,968,559			—	—	86,968,559
Housing Choice Voucher program income	35,079,105	—	—			35,079,105
Investment in rental property income		8,767,719	2,560,045	—	—	11,327,764
Gains and recoveries on sale of other real estate owned		12,190,125	1,425,971	1,836,916		15,453,012
Other	7,871,874	750,266	617,614	33,992		9,273,746
Total operating revenues	132,929,074	178,948,439	28,088,153	168,812,551	20,019,748	528,797,965
Operating expenses:						
Interest on notes and bonds	816,528	89,123,125	11,711,095	104,225,777	18,465,735	224,342,260
Salaries and related employee benefits	24,995,956	—				24,995,956
General operating expenses	13,157,075					13,157,075
Note and bond expenses	332,143					332,143
Amortization of bond issuance expenses	3,625	427,558	204,475	76,086	29,770	741,514
Pass-through grants expenses	86,968,559					86,968,559
Housing Choice Voucher program expenses	37,727,076					37,727,076
External mortgage servicing expenses	667,497		923			668,420
Investment in rental property expenses		10,436,045	2,869,649			13,305,694
Losses and expenses on other real estate owned	213,271	3,031,155	2,100,308	35,640,500	95,550	41,080,784
Provision for loan losses	(1,929,639)	5,753,687	913,245	28,148,869	1,423,167	34,309,329
Total operating expenses	162,952,091	108,771,570	17,799,695	168,091,232	20,014,222	477,628,810
Operating income (expense)	(30,023,017)	70,176,869	10,288,458	721,319	5,526	51,169,155
Nonoperating revenues (losses):						
Investment income (loss)	3,968,615	242,052	81,124	8,177,319	345,771	12,814,881
Other, net	59,296	—	—	—	—	59,296
Total nonoperating revenues (losses)	4,027,911	242,052	81,124	8,177,319	345,771	12,874,177
Income (loss) before transfers	(25,995,106)	70,418,921	10,369,582	8,898,638	351,297	64,043,332
Transfers between funds	(9,215,980)	70,462,416	1,725,688	(67,756,526)	4,784,402	—
Change in net assets	(35,211,086)	140,881,337	12,095,270	(58,857,888)	5,135,699	64,043,332
Total net assets, beginning of year	153,913,783	628,000,194	163,645,311	1,360,246,967	12,376,829	2,318,183,084
Total net assets, at March 31, 2012	\$ 118,702,697	768,881,531	175,740,581	1,301,389,079	17,512,528	2,382,226,416

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT**

Certain provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, as amended, between the Authority and the Trustee (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement") applicable to the Offered Bonds are summarized below. This summary does not purport to be complete or definitive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text 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 Rental Housing 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 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 Underwriter" means the original underwriters of the applicable Subject Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with the offering of such 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 interpretation thereof.

"SEC" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

"Subject Bonds" means those Bonds with respect to which the terms of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement are expressly incorporated into the Authority documents authorizing 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 the following:

(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 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;

(c) 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;

(d) delinquency status of Mortgage Loans and mortgage loans originated under the Authority's Multi-Family Housing Bond, Multi-Family Mortgage Bond and Multi-Family Mortgage Purchase Bond programs;

(e) the following information regarding each Development which is financed by Outstanding Bonds or for which the Authority has an outstanding Mortgage Loan commitment:

- (1) Name of the Development;
- (2) City or county in which the Development is located;
- (3) Original principal amount of Mortgage Loan or outstanding commitment;
- (4) Identification of any federal subsidy or mortgage insurance applicable to the Development;
- (5) Type of occupancy; and
- (6) Percentage of units completed or occupied, as applicable;

(f) delinquency and foreclosure status of mortgage loans originated under the Authority's bond financed single family mortgage loan program;

(g) information on insurance or guaranty providers for the Authority's bond financed single family mortgage loan program;

(h) information on the portions of the Authority's bond financed single family mortgage loan program serviced by the Authority and by its largest external servicers;

(i) the following financial information about the Authority excluding the effects of GASB 31 adjustments (if applicable)

- Excess of revenues over expenses
- Fund balances at end of period
- Fund balance of the General Fund at end of period;

(j) principal amount of the Authority's bonds (if any) which are multi-modal and subject to periodic remarketing; and

(k) amount of any credit agreements (if any) under which the Authority may borrow funds, and the outstanding principal amount that has been borrowed by the Authority.

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 (k) 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, including official statements of debt issues of the Authority or related public entities, previously provided either to (i) the MSRB, or (ii) filed with the SEC (if such document is an official statement, 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 (k) 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 (if applicable) of any Subject Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status 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 Bond 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 Bond Resolution, the Trustee identifies an event listed above; 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 Bond 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), under the following conditions: (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 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 Bond 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 Bond Resolution, and the rights and remedies provided by the Bond 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 Bond 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 laws, including the Rule, the Continuing Disclosure Agreement must be construed in accordance with such federal securities laws and the official interpretation thereof.

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Set forth below is the proposed form of the Approving and Tax 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.

October 10, 2013

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 \$58,435,000 Rental Housing Bonds, 2013 Series F-Non-AMT (the "Bonds") by the Authority.

The Bonds are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Act and a resolution of the Authority adopted March 24, 1999 entitled "A Resolution Providing for the Issuance of Rental Housing Bonds of the Virginia Housing Development Authority and for the Rights of the Owners Thereof," as amended and supplemented to the date hereof (the "Resolution"); a resolution of the Authority adopted October 3, 2012, entitled "Bond Limitations Resolution" (the "Bond Limitations Resolution"); and the Written Determinations of an Authorized Officer of the Authority dated as of September 10, 2013 (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.

In connection with rendering the opinion set forth in paragraph number 4 below, we have examined the provisions of Sections 103 and 141 through 150 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and the regulations promulgated thereunder; the Authority's Tax Certification and Arbitrage Certificate, of even date herewith, of authorized officers of the Authority, to the effect that the Bonds are not "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of the Code and as to other matters affecting the tax-exempt status of such Bonds; and the relevant provisions of such other documents and such other matters of fact and law as we have deemed relevant to the rendering of such opinion.

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Bonds, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The Authority has covenanted in the Bond Resolution to at all times do and perform all acts required by the Code in order to assure that interest on the Bonds shall not be included in gross income of the owner thereof pursuant to the Code.

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 equal 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.

4. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax covenants described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, except that no opinion is expressed as to the exclusion from gross income of

interest on any Bond for any period during which the Bond is held by a person who, within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code, is a “substantial user” of the facilities financed with the proceeds of the Bonds or a “related person”, and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code, and is not included in the adjusted current earnings of corporations for the purpose of calculating the alternative minimum tax. In rendering this opinion, we have relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Authority in connection with the Bonds, and we have assumed compliance by the Authority and others with certain ongoing covenants to comply with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Except as stated in the paragraph above, we express no opinion as to any other matter with respect to the exemption of interest on the Bonds from federal income taxation or as to the treatment of any such Bonds for tax purposes by any state, city, county or other jurisdiction. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assume no obligation to update our opinion after the issue date to reflect any future action, fact or circumstance, or change in law or interpretation, or otherwise. We express no opinion on the effect of any action hereafter taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel on the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds, or under state and local tax law.

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 September 3, 2013, and its Official Statement for the Bonds dated September 10, 2013.

Very truly yours,

DATA ON SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE LOANS

Defined terms used and not otherwise defined in this Appendix H have the meaning set forth in the body of this Official Statement. See “Single Family Programs” above.

Data on Commonwealth Bond 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 Bond Mortgage Loans. Such statistics on the Commonwealth Bond Mortgage Loans do not include single family mortgage loans (i) financed under the Authority’s Homeownership General 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 Authority’s 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.

	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
June 1986	\$1,195.9	\$ 4.2	0.3%	\$2.2	0.2%
June 1987	1,237.4	4.4	0.4	2.5	0.2
June 1988	1,537.4	5.4	0.4	3.5	0.2
June 1989	1,801.4	8.1	0.5	3.6	0.2
June 1990	1,905.6	10.3	0.5	3.5	0.2
June 1991	1,973.3	16.5	0.8	7.1	0.4
June 1992	2,029.4	22.8	1.1	7.0	0.3
June 1993	2,015.6	23.8	1.2	7.6	0.4
June 1994	1,877.9	20.7	1.1	6.4	0.3
June 1995	2,590.1	26.3	1.0	5.3	0.2
June 1996	2,926.0	45.8	1.6	10.9	0.4
June 1997	3,212.3	71.3	2.2	12.2	0.4
June 1998	3,306.2	72.6	2.2	14.1	0.4
June 1999	3,343.5	69.3	2.1	12.2	0.4
June 2000	3,467.7	77.8	2.2	11.9	0.3
June 2001	3,691.5	67.4	1.8	10.0	0.3
June 2002	3,688.1	67.3	1.8	10.3	0.3
June 2003	2,895.0	63.3	2.2	8.9	0.3
June 2004	2,443.5	52.2	2.1	6.2	0.3
June 2005	2,606.2	44.2	1.7	5.2	0.2
June 2006	3,276.3	44.5	1.4	2.8	0.1
June 2007	4,183.8	56.6	1.4	6.6	0.2
June 2008	4,690.2	92.1	2.0	17.2	0.4
June 2009	4,862.3	223.4	4.6	22.4	0.5
June 2010	4,599.3	254.7	5.5	50.0	1.1
June 2011	4,156.9	215.2	5.2	56.2	1.4
June 2012	3,830.6	207.2	5.4	43.3	1.1
June 2013	3,651.4	183.3	5.0	56.9	1.6

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

As of June 30, 2013 the Authority held title to 135 single family properties which were financed by Commonwealth Bond 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 \$18.7 million as of their dates of foreclosure. During the preceding 12 months, the average period of time to sell such properties was approximately 270 days.

The following seven charts show the distribution of Commonwealth Bond Mortgage Loans in different ways. All seven charts are as of June 30, 2013, 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 Bond 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	\$ 2,195.9	60.1%
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	Suspended - April 1, 2008**	<u>1,382.1</u>	<u>37.9</u>
Subtotal		<u>3,578.0</u>	<u>98.0</u>
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)			
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	Active	60.9	1.7
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans	Suspended - September 30, 2010***	1.3	0.0
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans	Suspended - July 1, 2008	<u>11.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Subtotal		<u>73.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$ 3,651.4	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 Authority has not suspended the financing of, and 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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.

*** The Authority discontinued 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.

The distribution of the outstanding balances of Commonwealth Bond 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>Total</u>	
								<u>Through</u>		
	<u>Through</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>		
First Mortgage Loans										
Insured Mortgage Loans	\$ 691.9	\$ 324.0	\$ 349.3	\$ 248.2	\$ 96.4	\$ 155.1	\$ 92.9	\$ 238.0	\$2,195.9	
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	<u>917.4</u>	<u>349.7</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>1,382.1</u>	
Subtotal	<u>1,609.3</u>	<u>673.7</u>	<u>417.9</u>	<u>262.7</u>	<u>101.1</u>	<u>158.4</u>	<u>96.5</u>	258.3	<u>3,578.0</u>	
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)										
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	7.7	4.3	10.2	14.9	2.5	4.0	11.1	6.3	60.9	
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans**	-	-	-	1.2	0.1	-	-	-	1.3	
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans***	<u>4.8</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.1</u>	
Subtotal	<u>12.5</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>11.1</u>	6.3	<u>73.4</u>	
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$ 1,621.9	\$ 681.6	\$ 430.7	\$ 278.8	\$ 103.7	\$ 162.5	\$ 107.6	\$ 264.6	\$3,651.4

* 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 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

** The Authority discontinued 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.

*** Suspended on July 1, 2008.

The following chart shows the distribution of Commonwealth Bond 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>3,360.3</u>	<u>92.0%</u>
Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans *	<u>291.1</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$ 3,651.4	100.0%

* Includes both Interest Only Mortgage Loans (as defined in “Single Family Mortgage Loan Terms” 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.

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The following chart shows the outstanding balances of Commonwealth Bond Mortgage Loans by type 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>
Securitized by Ginnie Mae	1.4%	\$ 50.4	\$ 1.1	2.1%	\$ 0.3	0.6%
FHA	39.9	1,458.4	96.8	6.6	34.0	2.4
VA	4.9	177.7	9.9	5.6	4.3	2.4
RD	<u>3.9</u>	<u>142.1</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Subtotal Government Insurance	<u>50.1</u>	<u>1,828.6</u>	<u>116.6</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>40.7</u>	<u>2.2</u>
MGIC Mortgage Insurance Co.	3.5	129.1	4.7	3.7	1.6	1.2
Republic Mortgage Insurance Co.**	1.8	65.6	3.0	4.6	0.4	0.7
Genworth Mortgage Insurance	1.7	60.3	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.2
PMI Mortgage Insurance Co.***	1.3	46.6	2.3	5.0	0.4	0.8
AIG United Guaranty	0.9	31.6	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.2
Radian Mortgage Insurance	0.6	21.9	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0
Triad Guaranty Insurance Corp.*****	0.3	12.1	0.5	4.5	0.1	1.0
Other companies	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal Private Mortgage Ins.	<u>10.1</u>	<u>367.3</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Self-Insured****	<u>39.9</u>	<u>1,455.6</u>	<u>52.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	100.0%	\$ 3,651.4	\$ 183.3	5.0%	\$ 56.9	1.6%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

** Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC") informed all policyholders and beneficiaries that, on January 19, 2012, the North Carolina Department of Insurance issued an Order of Supervision (the "NCDOI Order") providing for its immediate administrative supervision of RMIC. The primary impact on policyholders and their beneficiaries was the NCDOI Order's requirement that RMIC was not permitted to pay more than fifty percent (the "Payment Percentage") of any claims allowed under any policy of insurance it has issued. The remaining fifty percent (the "Deferral Percentage") was to be deferred and credited to a temporary surplus account on the books of RMIC during an initial period not to exceed one year. Accordingly, all claim payments made on January 19, 2012 and thereafter were therefore to be made at the rate of fifty percent. On November 28, 2012, an order of a hearing officer of the North Carolina Department of Insurance was issued extending such one year period and, retroactively to January 19, 2012, changing the Payment Percentage to 60% and the Deferral Percentage to 40%.

*** PMI Mortgage Insurance Co. ("PMI Co.") has informed all policyholders, insureds, and servicers of mortgage loans insured by PMI Co. that the Arizona Department of Insurance obtained an "Order Directing Full and Exclusive Possession and Control of Insurer" (the "Interim Order") dated October 20, 2011 with respect to PMI Co. Under the Interim Order, the Arizona Department of Insurance took full possession, management and control of PMI Co. Pursuant to the Interim Order, the Director of the Arizona Department of Insurance instituted a partial claim payment plan, pursuant to which claim payments were to be made at 55% (the "Cash Percentage"), with the remaining amount deferred as a policyholder claim. On November 23, 2011, The PMI Group Inc., parent of PMI Co., filed a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition. PMI Co. has not commenced bankruptcy proceedings. On March 14, 2012, the Arizona Superior Court, Maricopa County, entered an Order for Appointment of a Receiver and Injunction, as requested by the Arizona Department of Insurance, appointing the Arizona Director of Insurance as receiver. This order placed PMI Co. into receivership and granted the receiver the sole discretion whether or not to continue, terminate or modify the aforementioned partial claim payment plan.

**** 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

***** Effective June 1, 2009, the Illinois Division of Insurance (the "Department") directed Triad Guaranty Insurance Corporation, In Rehabilitation ("Triad"), to pay and satisfy each claim (the "Full Settlement Payment") as follows: (i) a cash payment equal to 60% of the Full Settlement Payment, and (ii) a deferred payment obligation (the "DPO") equal to 40% of the Full Settlement Payment. On December 11, 2012, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois appointed a rehabilitator for Triad and such rehabilitator petitioned the court for approval of its plan of rehabilitation. A hearing regarding the plan has been scheduled for September 24, 2013. Under the plan, to the extent moneys are available, the cash payment amount would be increased to 75% of the Full Settlement Payment. Prior claims which were paid rates lower than 75% of the Full Settlement Payment would receive an additional amount so that their claims payment amount would also equal 75% of the Full Settlement Payment.

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 Bond 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>						
2006 and earlier	\$ 1,620.4	44.4%	\$ 80.9	5.0%	\$ 25.0	1.5%
2007	682.3	18.7	33.3	4.9	11.3	1.7
2008	431.1	11.8	34.6	8.0	10.9	2.5
2009	279.2	7.6	24.1	8.6	7.9	2.8
2010	103.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0
2011	162.5	4.4	6.8	4.2	1.5	0.9
2012	107.6	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
2013 to June 30	<u>264.6</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$ 3,651.4	100.0%	\$ 183.3	5.0%	\$ 56.9	1.6%
<u>Self-Insured** Only</u>						
2006 and earlier	\$ 928.5	63.8%	\$ 33.9	3.6%	\$ 10.0	1.1%
2007	358.3	24.6	13.5	3.8	2.5	0.7
2008	81.9	5.6	3.2	3.9	0.3	0.4
2009	31.0	2.1	1.7	5.3	0.1	0.5
2010	7.3	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0
2011	7.3	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
2012	14.7	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
2013 to June 30	<u>26.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$ 1,455.6	100.0%	\$ 52.7	3.6%	\$ 12.9	0.9%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

** 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

The following chart shows the distribution of outstanding balances of Commonwealth Bond Mortgage Loans by credit score and by type of mortgage insurer or guarantor.

Credit Score as of July 1, 2013*	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 PMI 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	\$ 223.5	\$ 18.0	\$ 18.4	\$ 19.6	\$ 68.6	\$ 348.1
540 through 579	134.6	15.4	12.3	16.7	55.4	234.4
580 through 619	148.9	13.7	12.0	17.9	73.5	266.0
620 through 659	216.2	21.0	19.8	28.7	119.2	404.9
660 through 699	223.6	26.2	21.2	44.5	165.6	481.1
700 through 739	178.3	22.6	17.7	52.8	220.5	492.0
740 through 779	191.9	27.3	23.9	81.8	315.5	640.5
780 through 850	134.4	29.5	20.8	99.2	415.0	699.0
Not available**	<u>50.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>85.4</u>
Total	\$1,501.6	\$177.7	\$149.3	\$367.3	\$1,455.6	\$3,651.4

* Or credit score at origination for loans originated after this date.

** 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 Bond 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	\$ 14.1	\$ 0.8	5.8%	\$ 0.3	2.1%
Blacksburg					
Christiansburg-Radford	26.2	0.7	2.5	0.5	1.8
Bluefield	5.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.9
Charlottesville	64.9	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.6
Danville	46.4	2.8	6.0	0.5	1.1
Harrisonburg	63.2	3.7	5.8	1.3	2.1
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	6.6	0.4	5.9	0.2	2.5
Lynchburg	105.3	5.1	4.8	1.8	1.7
Martinsville	29.4	0.9	3.1	0.2	0.8
Richmond	900.7	50.5	5.6	17.3	1.9
Roanoke	131.5	7.7	5.8	1.8	1.4
Staunton-Waynesboro	80.00	5.8	7.3	0.7	0.9
Virginia Beach-Norfolk- Newport News	1,181.2	60.8	5.2	21.9	1.9
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria	825.8	31.8	3.8	7.7	0.9
Winchester	19.5	1.0	5.3	-	0.0
Balance of State	<u>151.2</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	\$ 3,651.4	\$ 183.3	5.0%	\$ 56.9	1.6%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

Data on Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loans

The outstanding balance, delinquency and foreclosure statistics for Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loans have been as set forth below. All loans balances are expressed in millions.

	<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>
June 2010	\$236.7	\$0.3	0.1%	\$0.0	0.0%
June 2011	517.4	7.9	1.5	1.0	0.2
June 2012	716.6	21.5	3.0	3.4	0.5
June 2013	467.6	33.0	7.0	7.5	1.6

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

As of June 30, 2013, the Authority held title to one single family property which was financed by a Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loan and was foreclosed upon, but not yet sold. The outstanding balance on that mortgage loan was \$101,773.

The following seven charts show the distribution of Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loans in different ways. All seven charts are as of June 30, 2013, 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 General 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 Bond Mortgage Loans.

The following chart shows the distribution of the Homeownership Bond 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	\$407.7	87.2%
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	Suspended – April 1, 2008**	<u>38.4</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Subtotal		<u>446.1</u>	<u>95.4</u>
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)			
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	Active	20.5	4.4
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans	Suspended – September 30, 2010***	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Subtotal		<u>21.5</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$467.6	100.0%

* None of the Homeownership Bond 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. Does not include Second Mortgage Loans.

** The Authority has not suspended the financing of, and 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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” in “The Authority” for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

*** The Authority discontinued 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.

The distribution of the outstanding balances of Homeownership Bond 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	\$3.3	\$221.1	\$117.0	\$66.2	\$407.7
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	<u>0.1</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>38.4</u>
Subtotal	3.4	233.3	127.4	82.1	446.1
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)					
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	0.2	11.1	5.8	3.4	20.5
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans**	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	-	-	<u>1.0</u>
Subtotal	<u>0.2</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>21.5</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$3.5	\$245.4	\$133.2	\$85.5	\$467.6

* None of the Homeownership Bond 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. Does not include Second Mortgage Loans. 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

** The Authority discontinued 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.

The following chart shows the distribution of Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loans 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	\$467.6	100%
Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$467.6	100.0%

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The following chart shows the distribution of Homeownership Bond 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>
Securitized by Ginnie Mae	0.0%	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
FHA	77.6	362.7	30.1	8.3	7.0	1.9
VA	1.8	8.3	1.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
RD	<u>3.4</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Subtotal Government Insurance	<u>82.8</u>	<u>387.0</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>
MGIC Mortgage Insurance Co.	1.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic Mortgage Insurance Co.**	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Genworth Mortgage Insurance	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PMI Mortgage Insurance Co.***	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AIG United Guaranty	1.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Radian Mortgage Insurance	1.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other companies	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal Private Mortgage Ins.	<u>4.4</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Self-Insured****	<u>12.8</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total Mortgage Loans	100.0%	\$467.6	\$33.0	7.0%	\$7.5	1.6%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

** Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC") informed all policyholders and beneficiaries that, on January 19, 2012, the North Carolina Department of Insurance issued an Order of Supervision (the "NCDOI Order") providing for its immediate administrative supervision of RMIC. The primary impact on policyholders and their beneficiaries was the NCDOI Order's requirement that RMIC was not permitted to pay more than fifty percent (the "Payment Percentage") of any claims allowed under any policy of insurance it has issued. The remaining fifty percent (the "Deferral Percentage") was to be deferred and credited to a temporary surplus account on the books of RMIC during an initial period not to exceed one year. Accordingly, all claim payments made on January 19, 2012 and thereafter were therefore to be made at the rate of fifty percent. On November 28, 2012, an order of a hearing officer of the North Carolina Department of Insurance was issued extending such one year period and, retroactively to January 19, 2012, changing the Payment Percentage to 60% and the Deferral Percentage to 40%.

*** PMI Mortgage Insurance Co. ("PMI Co.") has informed all policyholders, insureds, and servicers of mortgage loans insured by PMI Co. that the Arizona Department of Insurance obtained an "Order Directing Full and Exclusive Possession and Control of Insurer" (the "Interim Order") dated October 20, 2011 with respect to PMI Co. Under the Interim Order, the Arizona Department of Insurance took full possession, management and control of PMI Co. Pursuant to the Interim Order, the Director of the Arizona Department of Insurance instituted a partial claim payment plan, pursuant to which claim payments were to be made at 55% (the "Cash Percentage"), with the remaining amount deferred as a policyholder claim. On November 23, 2011, The PMI Group Inc., parent of PMI Co., filed a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition. PMI Co. has not commenced bankruptcy proceedings. On March 14, 2012, the Arizona Superior Court, Maricopa County, entered an Order for Appointment of a Receiver and Injunction, as requested by the Arizona Department of Insurance, appointing the Arizona Director of Insurance as receiver. This order placed PMI Co. into receivership and granted the receiver the sole discretion whether or not to continue, terminate or modify the aforementioned partial claim payment plan.

**** 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

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.

The following chart shows the distribution and the delinquency and foreclosure status of Homeownership Bond 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	\$3.5	0.8%	\$0.8	22.6%	\$0.2	4.9%
2010	245.4	52.8	18.5	7.5	5.2	2.1
2011	133.2	28.5	10.7	8.0	1.9	1.4
2012	<u>85.5</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$467.6	100.0%	\$33.0	7.0%	\$7.5	1.6%

Self-Insured** Only

2009	\$0.3	0.4%	\$0.0	5.6%	\$0.0	0.0%
2010	24.3	40.5	0.9	3.7	0.1	0.4
2011	16.1	26.9	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0
2012	19.3	32.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total	\$60.0	100.0%	\$1.4	2.3%	\$0.1	0.2%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

** 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

*** Less than \$0.05 million.

The following chart shows the distribution of outstanding balances of Homeownership Bond Mortgage Loans by credit score and mortgage insurer or guarantor.

<u>Credit Score as of July 1, 2013*</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	\$ 66.8	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.5	\$ -	\$ 4.1	\$ 73.6
540 through 579	27.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	3.2	32.8
580 through 619	29.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	3.4	34.6
620 through 659	43.9	0.8	2.2	1.1	6.1	54.1
660 through 699	60.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	9.3	76.3
700 through 739	58.3	1.1	2.6	4.4	11.9	78.4
740 through 779	47.8	1.7	2.4	5.9	12.1	70.0
780 through 850	27.1	1.2	2.0	6.7	9.5	46.4
Not available**	<u>0.8</u>	-	-	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	\$362.7	\$8.3	\$16.0	\$20.7	\$60.0	\$467.6

* Or credit score at origination for loans originated after this date.

** 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 Homeownership Bond 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	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.0	0.0%	\$ 0.0	0.0%
Blacksburg					
Christiansburg-Radford	2.8	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0
Bluefield	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlottesville	6.0	0.4	7.1	0.2	2.9
Danville	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.5
Harrisonburg	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lynchburg	7.9	0.5	6.1	0.0	0.0
Martinsville	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond	115.9	8.4	7.2	1.3	1.1
Roanoke	18.0	2.1	11.4	0.1	0.6
Staunton-Waynesboro	6.0	0.4	5.9	0.4	6.8
Virginia Beach-Norfolk- Newport News	154.1	12.8	8.3	4.5	2.9
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria	129.0	7.3	5.7	0.7	0.5
Winchester	2.0	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.0
Balance of State	<u>13.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	\$ 467.6	\$ 33.0	7.0%	\$ 7.5	1.6%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

Data on Securitized Loans Sold to Investors or held in the Authority’s General Fund

The outstanding balance, delinquency and foreclosure statistics for securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority’s General Fund have been as set forth below. All loan balances are expressed in millions. For additional information, see “Ginnie Mae and Financing” and “Fannie Mae Financing” under “The Single Family Programs” above.

	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
June 2010	\$171.2	\$ 4.4	2.6%	\$ 0.2	0.1%
June 2011	245.0	9.7	4.0	2.2	0.9
June 2012	270.5	12.9	4.8	2.1	0.8
June 2013	792.2	15.5	2.0	3.3	0.4

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

The following seven charts show the distribution of securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority’s General Fund in different ways. All seven charts are as of June 30, 2013, 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 loans sold to investors or held in the Authority's 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	\$739.8	93.4%
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	Suspended – April 1, 2008**	<u>52.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Subtotal		<u>792.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Second Mortgage Loans (all Self-Insured)			
FHA Plus Second Mortgage Loans	Active	0.0	0.0
Homebuyer Tax Credit Plus Mortgage Loans	Suspended – September 30, 2010***	0.0	0.0
Home Stride Second Mortgage Loans	Suspended – July 1, 2008	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal		<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans		\$792.2	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 Authority has not suspended the financing of, and 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

*** The Authority discontinued 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.

The distribution of the outstanding balances of securitized 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>Through June 30, 2013</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Through 2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>		
First Mortgage Loans									
Insured Mortgage Loans	\$26.0	\$ -	\$7.1	\$153.9	\$104.7	\$42.9	\$351.6	\$53.6	\$739.8
Self-Insured Mortgage Loans*	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>29.3</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>52.4</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$26.0	\$ -	\$7.1	\$153.9	\$104.7	42.9	\$380.9	\$76.7	\$792.2

* 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. 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority is commencing the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

The following chart shows the distribution of securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority's General Fund and broken down 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	\$792.2	100.0%
Non-Level Payment Mortgage Loans	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Single Family Mortgage Loans	\$792.2	100.0%

The following chart shows the distribution of securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority's General Fund by types of mortgage insurance.

<u>Type of Mortgage Insurance</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>
FHA	\$680.8	85.9%	\$14.8	2.2%	\$3.3	0.5%
VA	21.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
RD	<u>37.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal Government Insurance	<u>739.8</u>	<u>93.4%</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
Self-Insured**	<u>52.4</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total Mortgage Loans	\$792.2	100.0%	\$15.5	2.0%	\$3.3	0.5%

** 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

The following chart shows the distribution and the delinquency and foreclosure status of securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority's 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 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>						
2006 and earlier	\$26.0	3.3%	\$0.8	3.0%	\$0.2	0.6%
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	7.1	0.9	0.4	5.6	0.0	0.0
2009	153.9	19.4	7.4	4.8	2.2	1.4
2010	104.7	13.2	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.5
2011	42.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	380.9	48.1	4.6	1.2	0.4	0.1
2013 to June 30	<u>76.7</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$792.2	100.0%	\$15.5	2.0%	\$3.3	0.4%
<u>Self-Insured*** Only</u>						
2012	\$29.3	56.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
2013 to June 30	<u>23.1</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$52.4	100.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

** 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, on July 1, 2013, the Authority commenced the implementation of a program that offers the mortgagors of Interest Only Mortgage Loans new Self-Insured Mortgage Loans that would refinance 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" in "The Authority" for a description of the terms and conditions of such program.

The following chart shows the distribution of outstanding balances of securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority's General Fund by credit score and mortgage insurer or guarantor.

Credit Score as of <u>July 1, 2013*</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 Self Insured Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance of All Single Family Mortgage Loans</u>
300 through 539	\$ 55.1	\$1.0	\$2.6	\$ -	\$ 58.7
540 through 579	34.5	0.5	0.8	-	35.9
580 through 619	54.8	1.6	3.0	-	59.4
620 through 659	103.6	3.1	6.6	1.9	115.2
660 through 699	140.2	5.3	7.3	9.2	162.0
700 through 739	120.1	3.5	6.6	10.8	141.0
740 through 779	110.0	3.6	5.8	21.3	140.7
780 through 850	59.5	2.4	5.1	8.9	75.9
Not available**	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	-	<u>0.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total	\$680.8	\$21.2	\$37.8	\$52.3	\$792.1

* Or credit score at origination for loans originated after this date.

** 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 securitized loans sold to investors or held in the Authority’s General Fund.

<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	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
Blacksburg					
Christiansburg-Radford	2.4	-	0.0	-	0.0
Bluefield	0.5	0.1	24.3	-	0.0
Charlottesville	6.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.9
Danville	3.9	0.1	2.4	-	0.0
Harrisonburg	8.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.1
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	1.2	-	0.0	-	0.0
Lynchburg	10.3	0.3	3.1	-	0.0
Martinsville	2.3	-	0.0	-	0.0
Richmond	219.2	4.3	2.0	0.5	0.2
Roanoke	28.6	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.4
Staunton-Waynesboro	9.6	0.2	1.7	-	0.0
Virginia Beach-Norfolk- Newport News	278.5	6.7	2.4	1.1	0.4
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria	194.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Winchester	1.6	-	0.0	-	0.0
Balance of State	<u>23.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	\$792.2	\$15.5	2.0%	\$3.3	0.4%

* Two or more monthly payments delinquent (excluding loans in foreclosure).

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