

Higher Education Virtual Conference

2025 and Beyond: Higher Education Trends and Insights from Industry Leaders

February 18, 2025



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CPE Qualifications

To qualify for the full **4 CPE credits**, the following requirements must be met:



Attend 200 minutes of this session



16 attendance markers will be sent (11 will be statements reading "I'm here" and 5 will be Qualifying Questions).

You must **respond to a minimum of 12** out of those 16 attendance markers





Agenda:

- Intro
- Future Forward: Higher Education and 2025
 Economic Outlook
- Break
- Visionary Leadership: College Presidents on Shaping Higher Education's Future
- Break
- Shaping the Future: ESG and the Inflation
 Reduction Act in Higher Education
- Break
- Behind the Innovation: Software
 Implementation in Higher Ed
- Closing







Opening Message





Future Forward:

Higher Education and 2025 Economic Outlook



Learning Objectives

Describe the economic trends impacting higher education in 2025.

Identify the challenges and opportunities for higher education.







CLA Outlook

Creating Opportunity in Today's Environment

CLA's Approach to Economic and Market Analysis

Our outlook uses the mosaic theory to formulate opinions and insights about general economic activity and the relative value of various investment options.

The **big macroeconomic drivers** of our mosaic are defined as:

- Consumer finances Analysis of household spending, borrowing, and saving decisions made over time.
- **Business conditions** Analysis of profitability, business optimism, inventory management, etc.
- Labor market Analysis of unemployment, wage gains, nonfarm payrolls, and job openings, etc.
- Federal Reserve policy Analysis of the federal funds rate and the Federal Reserve balance sheet.
- **Fiscal policy** Analysis of government taxes, spending, and regulation.

When analyzing **financial markets**, our mosaic compares current valuations to **historic values**, tempered by current and expected macroeconomic conditions, specific to:

- Equity markets Publicly-traded equities, large-, mid-, and small cap, as well as developed and emerging international markets.
- **Fixed income markets** Publicly-traded government, corporate, and mortgage debt.
- **Private markets** Credit, real estate and equity funds, generally formed as partnerships or LLCs.

Mosaic theory

- A financial analyst gathers and interprets large quantities of information from many sources.
- Analysts seek and use such information to compare and contrast investment alternatives.
- Analysts are in the business of formulating opinions and insights that are not obvious to the general investing public about the attractiveness of particular securities.



Agenda

Current conditions

- Overview
- Consumer finances
- Businesses
- Labor market
- Federal Reserve

- Fiscal policy
- Value of the U.S. do
- Stock market
- Bond market

CLA outlook

- Economic Outlook
- Federal Reserve policy
- Bond market
- Stock market
- Private investments





Economy

While CLA does not see a recession, an incremental slowdown is likely as high interest rates start impacting activity and sentiment.

Policy

Expect continued political and regulatory change given the sunset of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and new presidential administration.

Key Takeaways

Industry

CLA sees more industry differentiation given elevated interest rates and an aging demographic will lead to more business transitions.

Markets

Diversified portfolios can navigate elevated volatility and valuations – after taxes and expenses.







Current Economic Conditions



Current Conditions - Snapshot

Economic conditions remain strong overall.

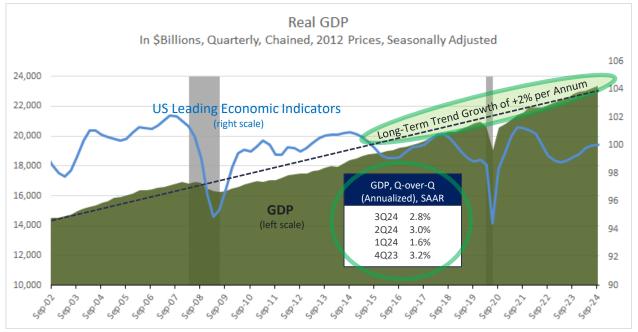
Economic Activity GDP	GDP was strong at +2.8% in 3Q24.
Consumer Strength Income/Spending Consumer Finances	Consumer spending and balance sheets remain strong.
Business Conditions	Large cap stocks have generated strong earnings growth. Small business owners are worried about rising costs and their inability to fill open positions. More firms are reducing inventories.
Labor Unemployment Rate Wage Gains Number of Job Openings	Labor markets remain strong, although there is an intense focus on automation using artificial intelligence.
Fed Policy Interest Rates Inflation Fed's Balance Sheet	The Fed has increased interest rates and reduced its balance sheet to dry up excess liquidity and fight inflation.
Fiscal Policy Spending Taxes Regulatory Environment	Government spending has helped maintain economic growth but rising deficits and increasing regulation are a concern.





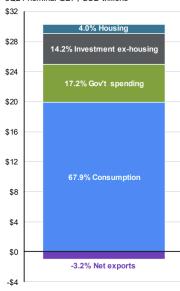
Current Conditions – Economic Overview

GDP has defied all recessionary expectations since rebounding in second half of 2022.



Components of GDP

3Q24 nominal GDP. USD trillions



Grey areas denote recessions.

Source GDP: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, CLA Wealth Advisors Source LEI: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, Copyright, 2016, OECD. Reprinted with permission.

Source: BEA, FactSet, Standard and Poor's, J.P.

Morgan Asset Management
Data is based upon availability as of 10/31/2024

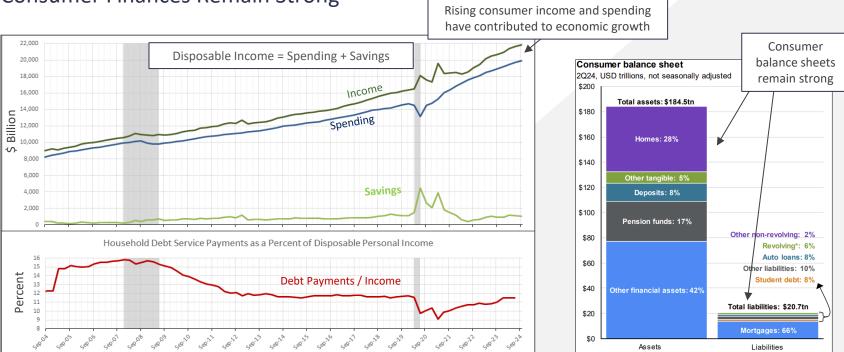




Current Conditions - Consumer Finances







Grey areas denote recessions.

Data is based upon availability as of 10/31/2024.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, FactSet, JP Morgan Asset Management, CLA Wealth Advisors



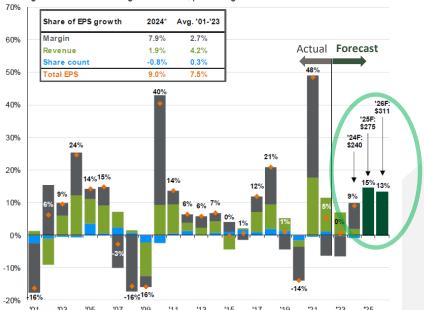
Current Conditions - Businesses



Corporate profitability remains healthy. Future business optimism jumps.

S&P 500 year-over-year pro-forma EPS growth

Annual growth broken into changes in revenue, profit margin and share count



Source: Compustat, FactSet, Standard and Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management

NFIB Chief Economist Bill Dunkelberg: "The election results signal a major shift in economic policy, leading to a surge in optimism among small business owners."



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Federation of Independent Business ("NFIB"),
U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturers: Inventories to Sales Ratio, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, CLA Wealth Advisors

Grey areas denote recessions.

Data is based upon availability as of 12/10/2024.



Current Conditions - Businesses

(I)

Services are expanding, Manufacturing is contracting



Note: With a diffusion Index, any reading above 50 (dotted line) indicates growth. Readings below 50 indicate contraction.

Source: Institute for Supply Management, CLA Wealth Advisors
Data is based upon availability as of 12/17/2024

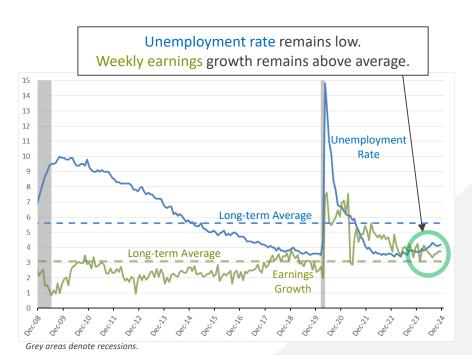
Services include real estate, utilities; construction; education; information; transportation and warehousing; health care and social assistance; public administration; finance and insurance; management of companies and support services; professional, scientific and technical services, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; and arts, entertainment and recreation; and other services.

Manufacturing includes mineral products; petroleum and coal; transportation equipment; computer and electronic products; printing and related activities; plastics and rubber products; primary metals; machinery; food, beverage and tobacco products; wood products; apparel, leather and allied products; furniture and related products; paper products; chemical products; fabricated metal products; and electrical equipment, appliances and components.



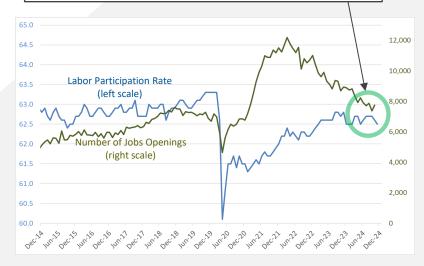
Current Conditions - Labor Labor market remains robust





Source: U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Atlanta Federal Reserve, CLA Wealth Advisors
Data is based upon availability as of 12/1/2024

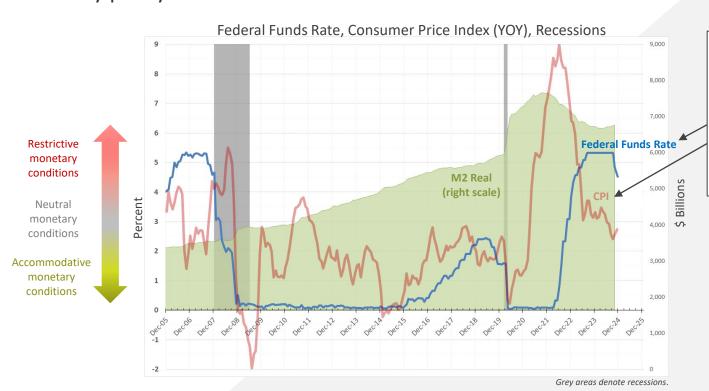
The number of job openings has fallen sharply from its record high but remains elevated. The labor participation rate remains near its recent high.





Current Conditions – Federal Reserve Monetary policy remains restrictive





By raising the federal funds rate, the Fed reduced lending activity, which contracted the money supply (M2) and reduced inflationary pressures.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, U.S. Federal Open Market Committee, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, NBER,
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, CLA Wealth Advisors

Data is based upon availability as of 12/18/2024

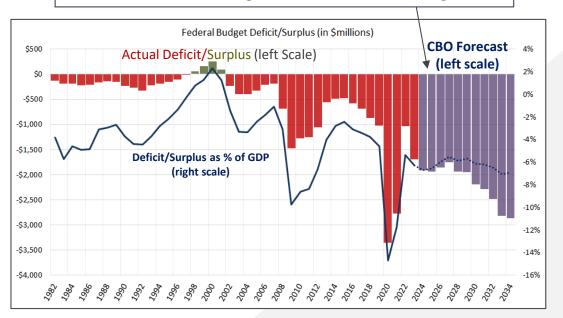


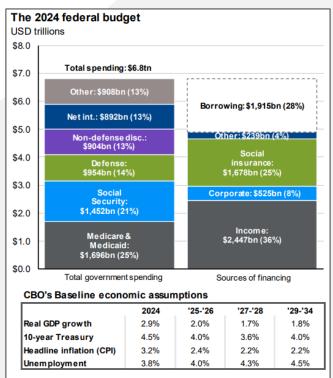




Deficit spending is stimulative but can lead to "crowding out".

The "crowding out" effect occurs when the private sector is "priced out of the market", making it and unable to fund future growth.





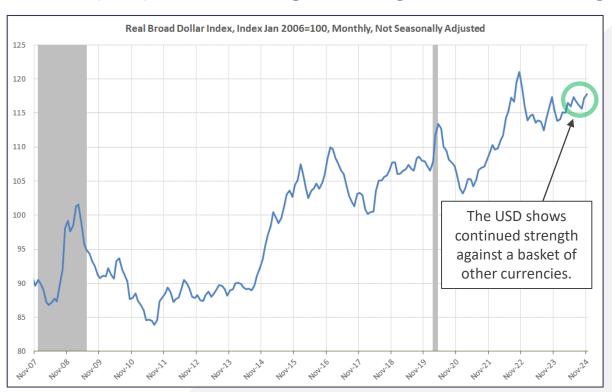
Source: Congressional Budget Office - The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2024-2034, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, CLA Wealth Advisors Data is based upon availability as of 10/17/2024



Current Conditions - US Dollar

Q_A

U.S. Dollar (USD) remains strong, reflecting US economic strength.



The exchange rate of any two currencies is influenced by some combination of the:

- Inflation differential between the two currencies
- 2. Interest rate differential between the two countries
- Trade surplus/deficit of each country
- 4. Overall level of public debt of each country
- Level of economic growth of each country

The USD is considered a "safe haven" currency, which means it tends to increase in value during times of international turmoil and economic slowdowns.

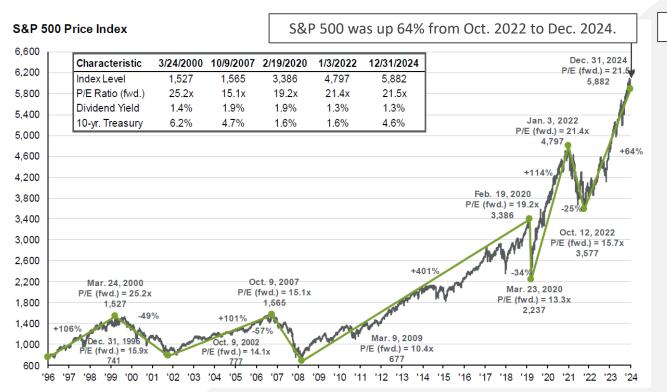


Data is based upon availability as of 12/4/2024





Performance reflects strong economic backdrop and high profit margins.











Current Conditions – Stock Market Style Factors

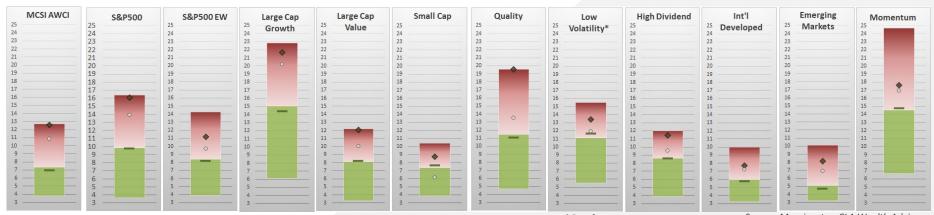


P/CF Ratios (where P = Price, CF = Estimate of current fiscal year cash flow per share)

Most P/CF ratios remain elevated.

Current, Median, Prior Year-End and Historical Range

Data runs from 3/31/2008 to 11/30/24, unless noted by *.



* Data from 5/31/2011

Source: Morningstar, CLA Wealth Advisors

Note: the most recent measurement is denoted by "\(\Phi'\), the median value by "\(\Lefta''\), and the prior year-end value (12/31/23) by "\(\O''\).



Current Conditions – Bond Market



The "10-year real interest rate" is at its most attractive level in nearly 20 years



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, CLA Wealth Advisors.

Data is based upon availability as of 12/26/2024

^{* &}quot;The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland estimates the expected rate of inflation over the next 30 years along with the inflation risk premium, the real risk premium, and the real interest rate. Their estimates are calculated with a model that uses Treasury yields, inflation data, inflation swaps, and survey-based measures of inflation expectations."





CLA Outlook



Economic Outlook – 2025 Forecast

Where are we in the economic cycle?

2021 Trough(Pandemic)

2022 Bounce back 2023 Peak 2024 Peak 2025 CLA's forecast

Recession

Falling interest rates Recession Rising inflation Recovery

Low interest rates High growth Rising inflation **Expansion**

Rising interest rates
High growth
Peak inflation

Soft landing

Moderate growth
Moderate interest
rates
Lower inflation





Economic Outlook - Snapshot

Economic activity is likely to slow from current levels, but no recession is in sight.

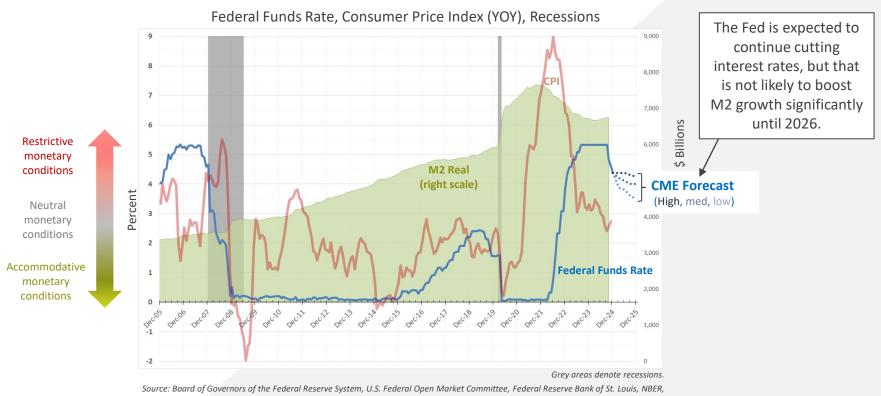
Economic Activity GDP	U.S. Economic growth to slow from current levels.
Consumer Strength Income/Spending Consumer Finances	Spending to slow amid higher interest rates and slower wage growth.
Business Conditions Earnings Growth Profit Margins ISM Purchasing Managers Index® Small Business Confidence	Profit margins likely to compress given sticky input costs. Small business confidence was boosted by election results.
Labor Unemployment Rate Wage Gains Number of Job Openings	Labor market continues to weaken while wage gains moderate.
Fed Policy Interest Rates Inflation Fed's Balance Sheet	Monetary policy remains restrictive, keeping inflation on a downward path. Fed continues "Quantitative Tightening".
Fiscal Policy Spending Taxes Regulatory Environment	A new Trump administration is likely to cut spending, while the post- election market rally sees tax cuts and fewer regulations.



Economic Outlook



Despite recent rate cuts, Monetary Policy is likely to remain restrictive in 2025.



Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, CLA Wealth Advisors

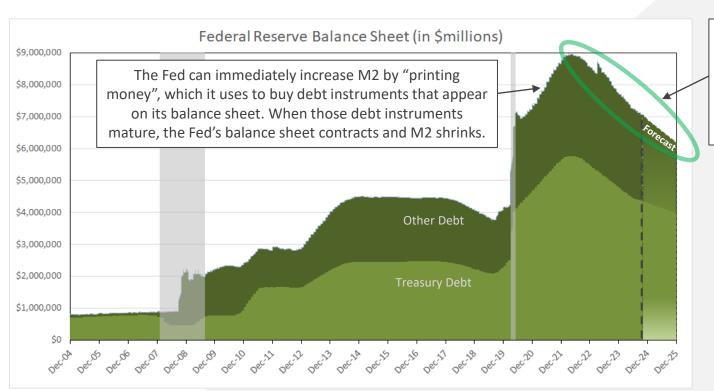
Data is based upon availability as of 12/18/2024



Economic Outlook



The Federal Reserve continues to unwind Quantitative Easing.



The Fed's balance sheet continues to shrink, which decreases M2 (withdraws liquidity from the economy).

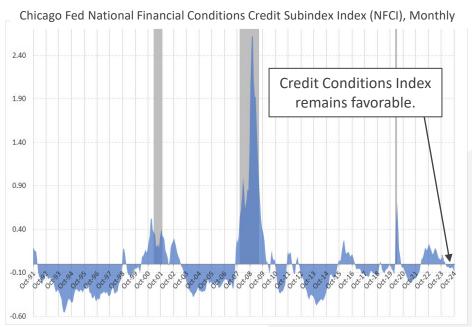
areas denote recessions.



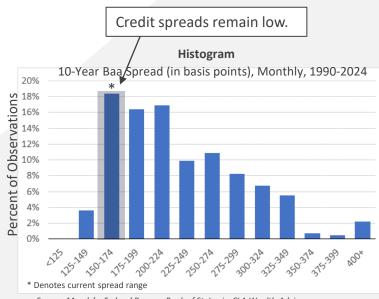
Economic Outlook – Credit Spreads



The credit markets are not pricing in a recession.







Source: Moody's, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, CLA Wealth Advisors



Bond Market Outlook — Slope of the Yield Curve



The yield curve should continue "steepening" as the Fed cuts interest rates.



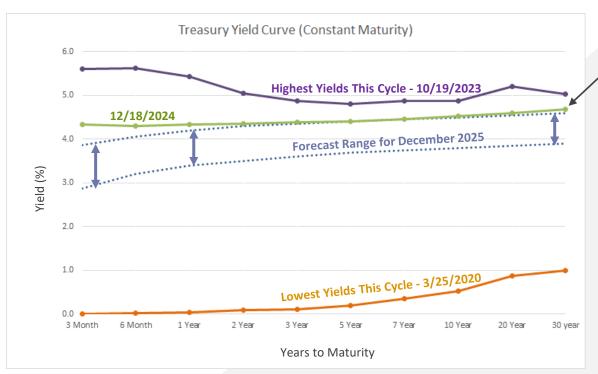
Grey areas denote recessions

Data is based upon availability as of 10/17/2024 Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, NBER, CLA Wealth Advisors



Bond Market Outlook – Capital Market Assumptions

Short-term interest rates are expected to fall while long-term rates remain rangebound.



Bond yields are now generating a real return much higher than the inflation rate. We particularly like the after-tax returns of municipal bonds at these levels.

5-7 Year Return Estimates

Asset Class	2025 Return Estimates	2024 Return Estimates	Change			
Cash	3.30	3.40	-0.10			
Inflation Protected	4.19	4.25	-0.06			
Municipal Bonds	3.85	3.70	0.15			
High Yield Municipals	4.69	5.20	-0.51			
US Bonds – Short	4.08	3.60	0.47			
US Bonds – Total	4.65	4.20	0.45			
US Bonds – Long	4.92	5.20	-0.28			
US High Yield Bonds	5.98	6.85	-0.87			

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, St Louis Federal Reserve, CLA Wealth Advisors

Data is based upon availability as of 12/18/2024

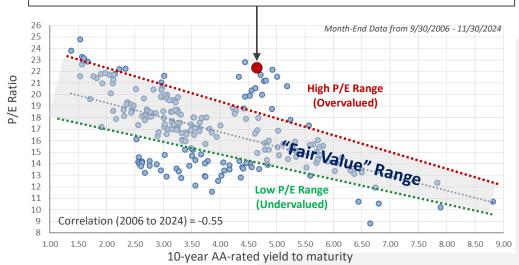


Stock Market Outlook – Capital Market Assumptions



High valuations indicate muted future equity returns.

On 11/30/2024, the *S&P500* P/E ratio hit 22.3x forward consensus earnings, which lies above the "fair value" range, given the 10-year AA-rated corporate yield of 4.65%.



Stock valuations remain elevated, although REITs are now more attractive

5-7 Year Return Estimates

Asset Class	2025 Return Estimates	2024 Return Estimates	Change
US Large Cap Stocks	6.50	7.95	-1.45
US Small Cap Stocks	6.86	8.70	-1.84
US REITs	7.53	5.95	1.58
Int'l Developed Stocks	8.07	9.15	-1.08
Emerging Market Stocks	7.85	9.70	-1.85

Source: St Louis Federal Reserve, Morningstar, Barclays, CLA Wealth Advisors



Stock Market Outlook - Equity Market Style Factors

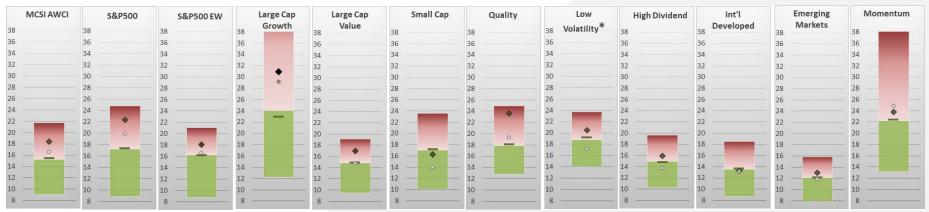


P/E Ratios (where P = Price, E = 5-year consensus EPS forecast)

Most P/E ratios remain elevated.

Current, Median, Prior Year-End and Historical Range

Data runs from 3/31/2008 to 11/30/24, unless noted by *.



* Data from 5/31/2011

Source: Morningstar, CLA Wealth Advisors

Note: the most recent measurement is denoted by "\(\Phi'\), the median value by "\(_"\), and the prior year-end value (12/31/23) by "\(_''\).



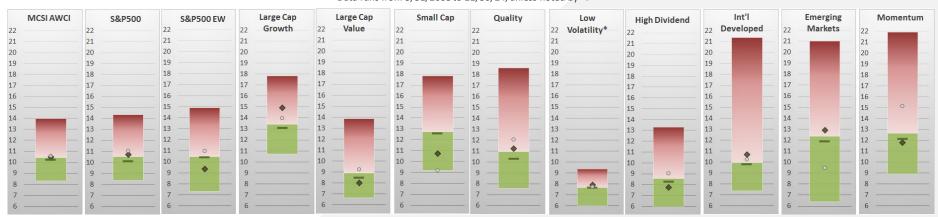
Stock Market Outlook - Equity Market Style Factors 5-Year EPS Growth Rate Forecast



The EPS growth rate forecast for most Style Factors are at or below mean, while Large Cap Growth remains elevated.

Current, Median, Prior Year-End and Historical Range

Data runs from 3/31/2008 to 11/30/24, unless noted by *.



* Data from 5/31/2011

Source: Morningstar, CLA Wealth Advisors

Note: the most recent measurement is denoted by "\(\Phi'\), the median value by "\(_"\), and the prior year-end value (12/31/23) by "\(_'\)".



Private Investment Outlook – Capital Market Assumptions

Private credit and private equity remain attractive; private real estate improves.



5-7 Year Return Estimates					
Asset Class	2025 Return Estimates	2024 Return Estimates	Change		
Private Credit	8.26	8.10	0.16		
Private Real Estate	9.11	7.70	1.41		
Private Equity	9.63	9.75	-0.12		



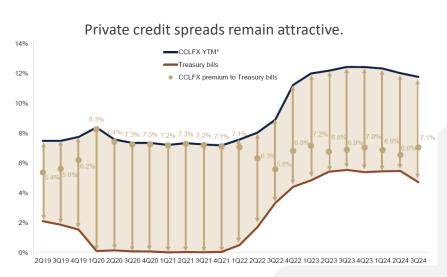


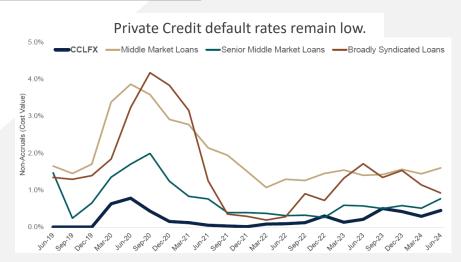
Private Credit Outlook - Overview



Regulatory pressures have caused regional banks to exit their traditional lending markets.

Private Credit has filled the void left by banks.





Source: Cliffwater, St Louis Federal Reserve Data

Source: Cliffwater, Morningstar

Data is based upon availability as of 10/17/2024



Private Real Estate - Overview

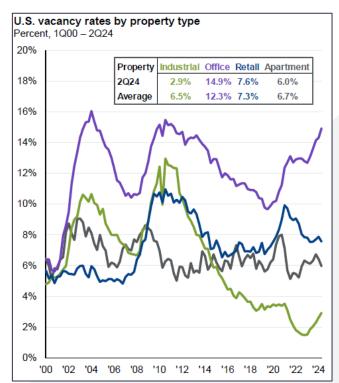


Office vacancies remain elevated while experiencing low NOI growth.

Retail vacancies have recently improved but remain above average. NOI growth is positive but has been trending down since 2023.

Apartment vacancies are slightly below average vacancy levels while NOI growth has rebounded over the last year.

Industrial vacancies are far below their historic norm while NOI has grown faster than any other type of commercial real estate.





Data is based upon availability as of 10/17/2024



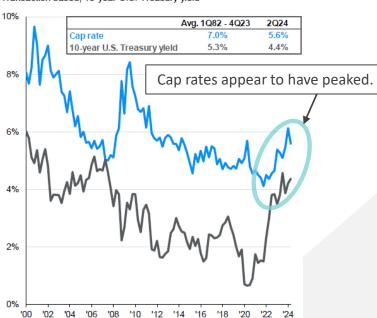
Private Real Estate Outlook

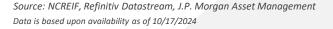
QV

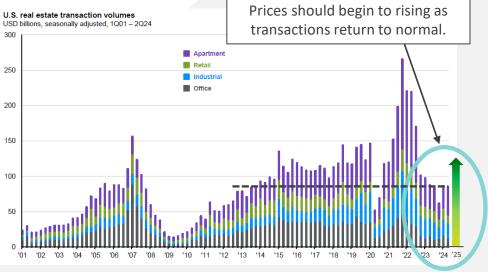
Poised for Rebound As Uncertainty Eases

U.S. real estate cap rates and interest rates

Transaction based, 10-year U.S. Treasury yield







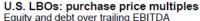
Source: RCA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management

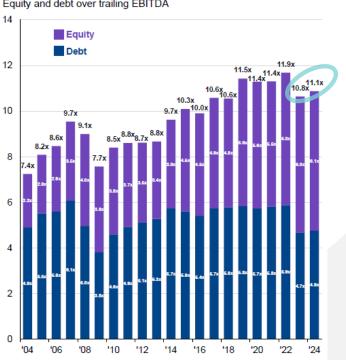


Private Equity Outlook

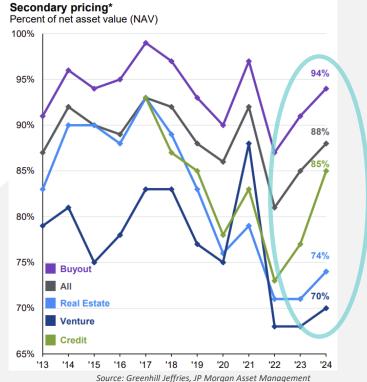


Buyout and secondaries appear attractive as valuations stabilize





Source: Golub Capital, Pitchbook, LCD, JP Morgan Asset Management,





How are these challenges impacting your institution?

- a) Minimal impact
- b) Moderate impact
- c) Extreme impact, and we have a plan that's working well
- d) Extreme impact, and I'd like CLA to contact me to discuss how they can help





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Contact us to discuss how we can serve you and help you achieve your goals.



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MOODY'S RATINGS

Higher education outlook: stable but challenged February 2025

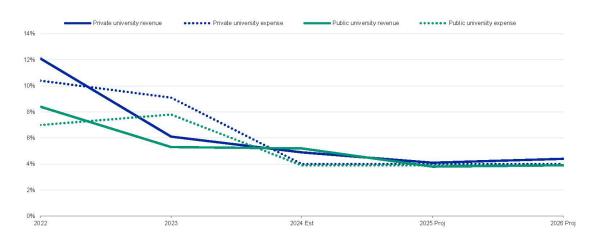
Debra Roane

2025 outlook stable for Higher Education

Stable outlook as revenue and expense paths converge, though risks lurk

- → Multiple revenue streams will see modest gains, with overall revenue growth around 4%.
- → Waning inflation will moderate expense growth, though it will outpace inflation.
- → Balance sheets will remain sound, mitigating the impact of deficits.
- → Potential financial costs lurk outside of primary expense drivers.

Revenue and expense growth rates will align more closely





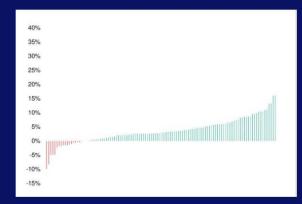
Most revenue streams will see modest growth

- → Stable to growing state funding in most states.
- Endowment spending growth rate will initially slow.
- → Philanthropy outlook is favorable.
- → Strong patient care revenue growth
- → Federal research funding may see compression after years of growth with new administration's policies.

Slightly growing enrollment will boost net tuition revenue.

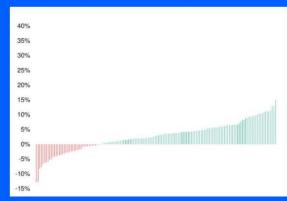
- → Large, comprehensive universities will see the greatest benefit.
- → Smaller private universities show divergent trends.
- → Shifting federal immigration policies may dampen fall 2025 international enrollment.

Public universities with net tuition revenue growth





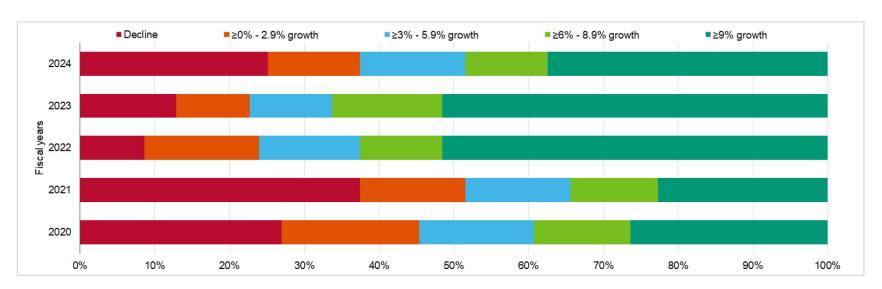
Private universities with net tuition revenue growth





Strong state government appropriations provide steady support to publics

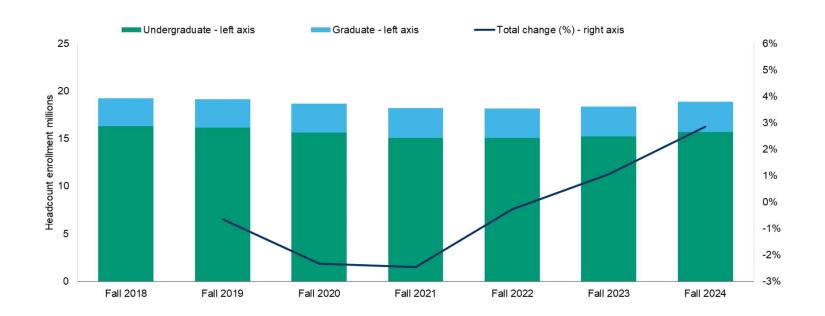
Public universities by percentage changes in government appropriations per student



Source: Moody's Ratings



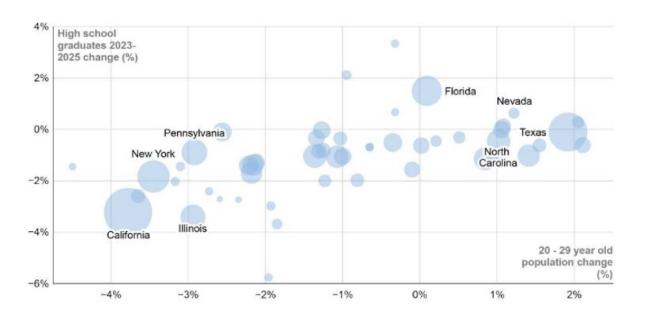
Fall enrollment to edge upward in 2024 but remain below peak





Shifting demographics contribute to enrollment pressures

Challenges emerge with schools vying for a shrinking pool of prospective students

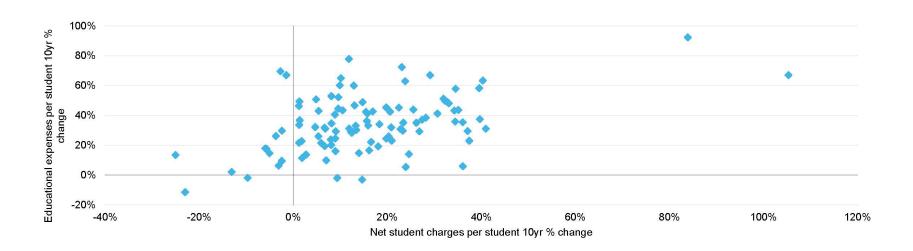


- "Demographic cliff" will primarily impact <u>smaller, less selective</u> <u>private schools</u>
- Competition is heightened by large public universities with strong state funding, allowing them to offer lower cost tuition
- → Strategies to combat enrollment loss carry significant financial and execution risks
- → Institutions with heavy reliance on tuition and auxiliary revenue are most heavily impacted

RATINGS

Universities most reliant on student charges will continue to have limited pricing power

Private universities with 70%+ revenue derived from tuition and auxiliaries



Source: Moody's Ratings

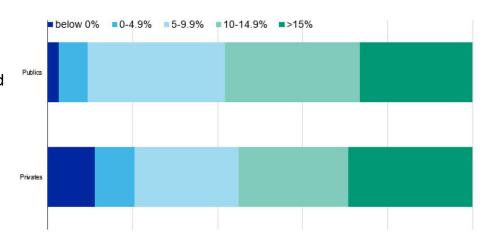


Cooling inflation will moderate expense growth

Half the sector will deliver EBIDA margins over 10%

- → Overall expense growth will be around 3.5%, outpacing inflation
- → Higher education's labor-heavy cost structure inhibits expense flexibility.
- → Institutions with AMCs will see even higher revenue and expense increases.
- → Public universities will outperform privates as state funding remains a bright spot.
- → Deficits will persist for part of the sector.

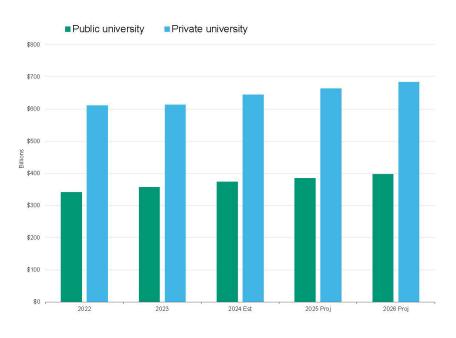
EBIDA margins by percentage of sector





Momentum in reserve growth will support stability

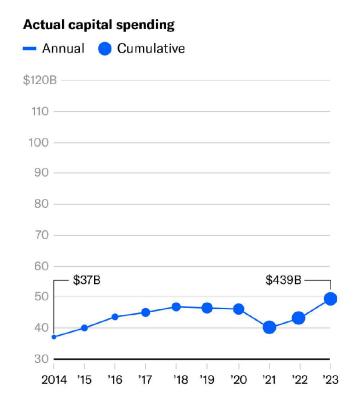
Investment returns and growing donor support will boost balance sheets

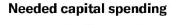


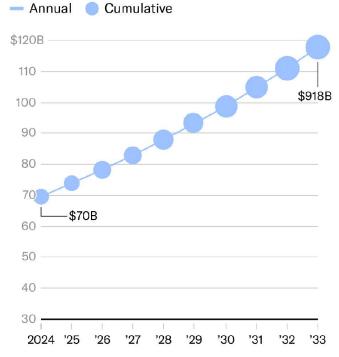
- → After initial slowing, endowment spending rates will rise toward the end of the outlook period.
- → Private universities will see greater benefits than publics.
- → For those with modest deficits, reserves provide some runway.
- → Universities with severe and/or multi-year deficits will see balance sheets dwindle.
- → Debt issuance will increase to address a backlog of capital needs.



Rising levels of capital needs pose credit risk for the sector



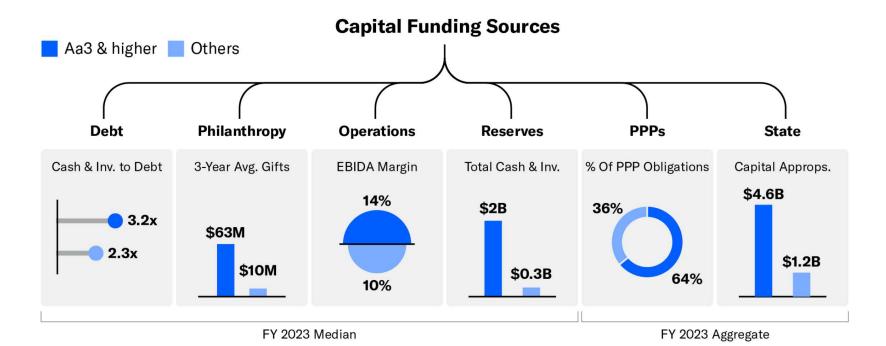




Source: Moody's Ratings



Diverse capital funding sources aid credit quality

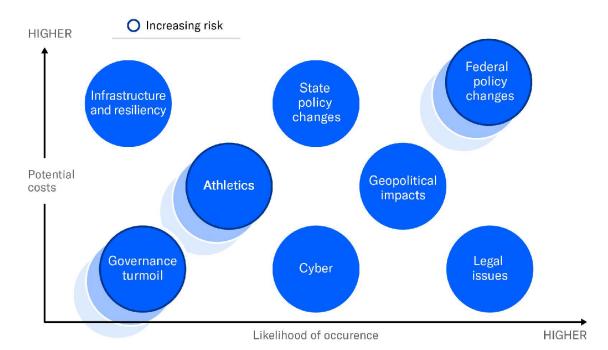


Source: Moody's Ratings



Risks from governance turmoil to policy changes bring the possibility of rising costs

Risks in some areas are increasing at a faster pace



Thank you

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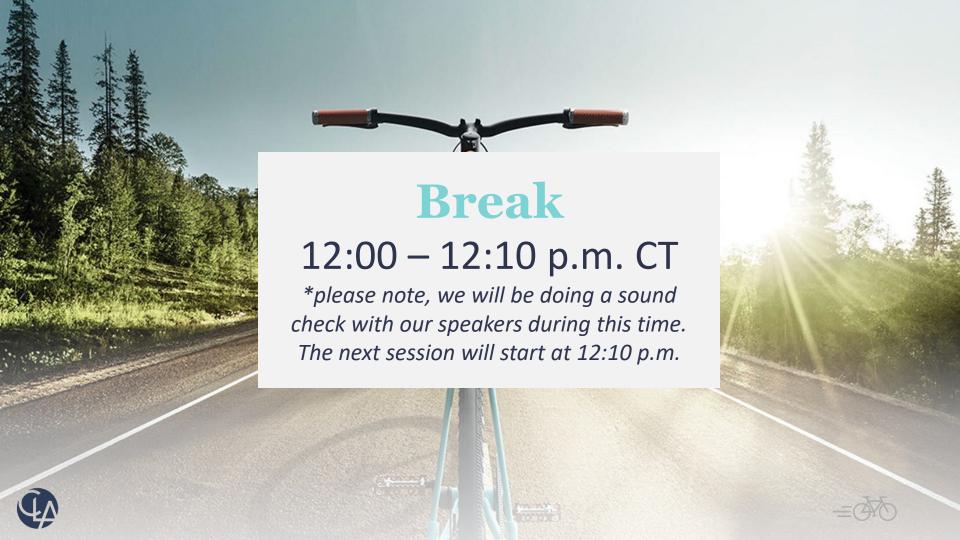
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Visionary Leadership

College Presidents on Shaping Higher Education's Future



Learning Objectives

Discuss the challenges and unique opportunities that present themselves to college presidents.



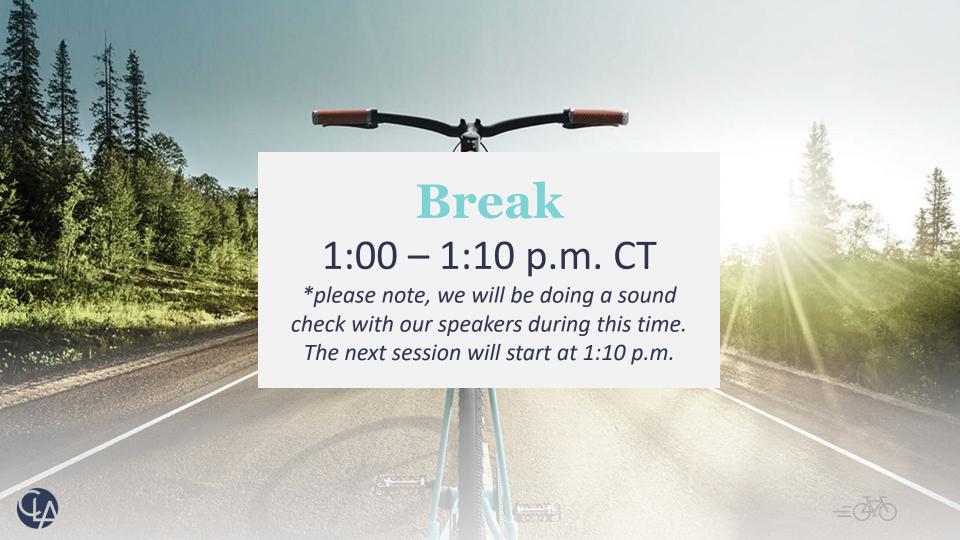


How willing are you or your institution to invest in new solutions or approaches to better address the challenges and opportunities discussed today?

- a) Reluctantly willing; only if necessary
- b) Somewhat willing, it depends on the potential ROI
- c) Very willing, and I'd like CLA to contact me to discuss how they can help.









Shaping the Future

ESG and the Inflation Reduction Act in Higher Education



To what extent do you believe sustainability practices are relevant and important for your institution?

- a) Critical Foundational to the organization's mission
- b) Very Important Part of the strategic plan
- c) Important required by key stakeholders
- d) Somewhat Important Not linked to strategic plan /Still evaluating the importance
- e) Not Important Not considered impactful







Sustainability



Learning Objectives

Recall the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) on higher education institutions.

Recognize the principles of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) in the context of higher education.







Monetizing Clean Energy Tax Credits from the Inflation Reduction Act



The Inflation Reduction Act



IRA Snapshot

Several new renewable energy credits and financing programs

New monetization options for tax-exempt and taxable entities

Section 6417 provides elective pay option for certain entities

Section 6418
provides
transferability
option for
non-profit orgs













What is the future of the IRA?





Opportunities for Higher Ed

New building construction and renovations

Fleet electrification and charging infrastructure

3 HVAC improvements

4 Solar panel installations

Pricing leverage for Section 179 allocations

6 Capital project forecasting





Refundable/Transferable Credits

§30C

Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit

§45

Electricity produced from certain renewable resources, etc.

§45Q

Credit for carbon oxide sequestration

§45U

Zero-emission nuclear power production credit

§45V

Credit for production of clean hydrogen

§45W

Credit for qualified commercial clean vehicles (elective pay only)

§45X

Advanced manufacturing production credit

§45Y

Clean electricity production credit

§45Z

Clean fuel production credit

§48

Energy credit

§48C

Advanced energy project credit

§48E

Clean electricity investment credit







Know Your Dates

IRA is effective for assets placed in service on or after 1.1.2023

Credits can be claimed after property is placed in service.

Construction start date is very important!

Fiscal year end determines placed in service date and tax return due dates.





Specific Credit Opportunities



Investment Tax Credit (ITC) – Sections 48 and 48E

Tax credit based on a percentage of the cost of the qualified property

30% base credit if...

Prevailing wage and apprenticeship (PWA) is met,

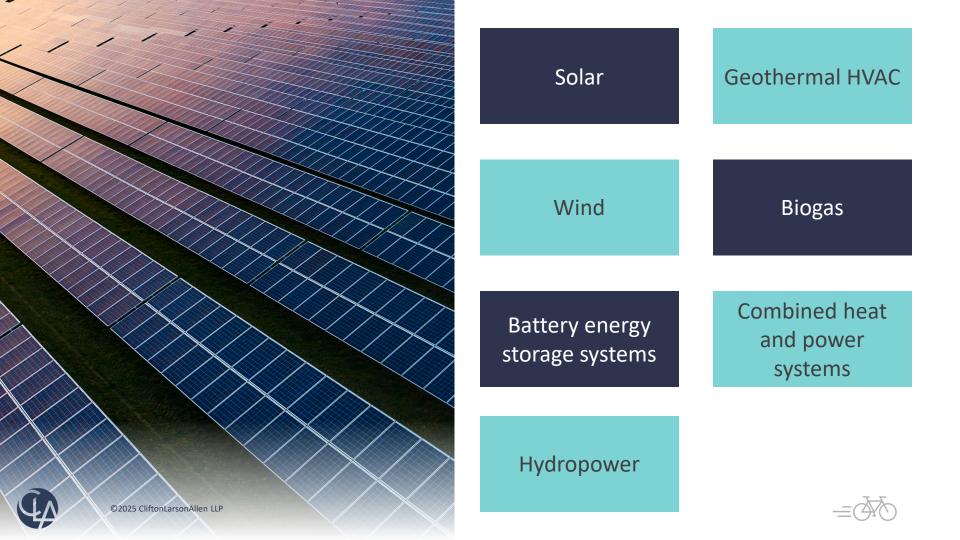
Construction started prior to Jan. 29, 2023, OR

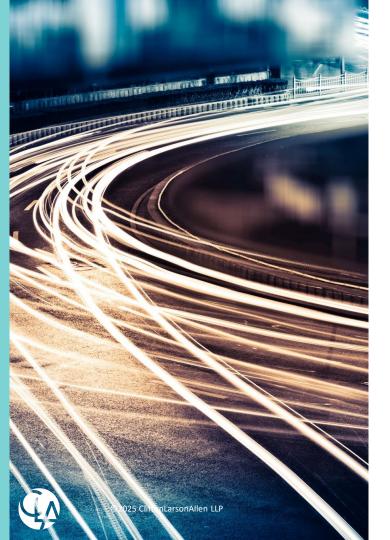
System is less than one (1) megawatt (does not apply to all ITC property)

6% base credit









Section 30C Alternative Fuel Refueling Credit

Not meeting PWA

- 6% of the cost of any single qualified property
- Up to \$100,000

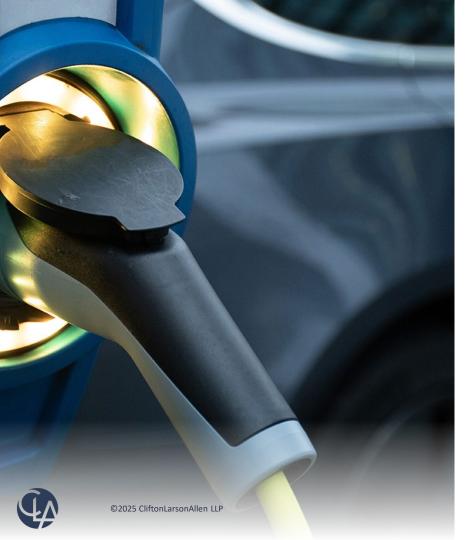
Meeting PWA

- 30% of the cost of qualified property
- Up to \$100,000

Census tract requirements

- · Not an urban area
- Poverty rate is at least 20%
- Median family income does not exceed 80% of the state median family income level





Section 45W Clean Vehicle Credit

Clean commercial vehicles and mobile machinery acquired or leased *after 2022 and before 2033*

Credit equals the lesser of:

- 15% of the vehicle's basis (30% if fully electric) OR
- Incremental cost of the vehicle

Max credit is:

- \$7,500 for vehicles less than 14,000 GVWR, AND
- \$40,000 for all others





Bonus Credits



Prevailing Wage and Apprenticeship (PWA)

The Basics







Increases base credit by 5X (from 6% to 30%)

Requires all laborers and mechanics employed on the project are paid at least the prevailing wage rates for that type of work in the geographic area

Strict recordkeeping requirements







Qualified apprentice must be hired if four or more workers on project

Requires a percentage of total hours completed by qualified apprentice (based on when construction starts)

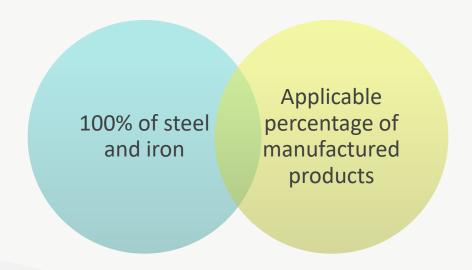
Good faith exceptions apply







Domestic Content Bonus







Domestic Content Bonus



Reduction in credits if DC is not met



Some exceptions to domestic content claw back



Elective safe harbor solar, land-based wind, and battery energy storage systems







Additional bonus credit of 10% (2% if 5X multiplier not met) if the facility is in a...

Brownfield site

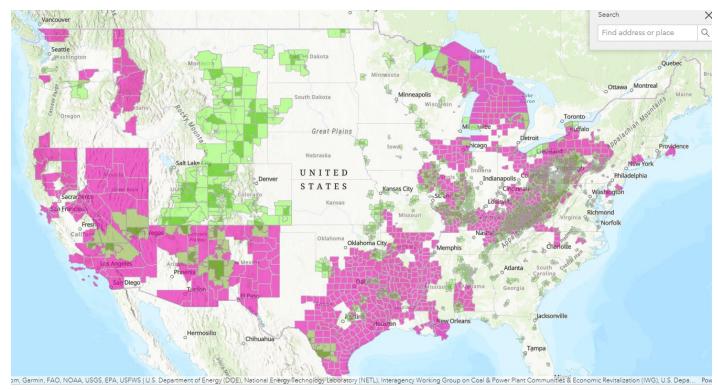


- Areas with significant employment or tax revenue from fossil fuel industries and higher-than-average unemployment rates OR
- Areas where coal mines have closed after 1999 or coal-fired electric general units have retired after 2009, including directly adjoining tracts





Energy Community Map



Source: US Department of Energy: IRA Energy Community Tax Credit Bonus





Low Income Community Bonus

10% increase in the investment tax credit for qualifying facilities located in low-income communities or on Indian land

20% increase for facilities part of a Qualified Low-Income Residential Building Project or Qualified Low-Income Economic Project







Grants and Tax-Exempt Bonds



Grant funding *may* reduce otherwise allowable benefits

Excess Benefit Rule

If grants, forgivable loans, or exempt income for ITC property exceed its cost when combined with the applicable credit, the credit is reduced to ensure the total does not surpass the property's cost.





Tax-Exempt Grant Determination

- Determined at the time grant is awarded.
- Grants awarded after property acquisition are generally not restricted unless approval was perfunctory and amount was virtually assured.

Examples of Non-Restricted Tax-Exempt Amounts

- From the organization's general funds
- Not restricted to specific purposes (e.g., can be used for various credit properties or other purposes)







Tax-Exempt Bond

Credit Reduction

- ITC property reduction: Lesser of 15% of prereduction ITC or a fraction.
- Fraction:
 - Numerator: Tax-exempt bond proceeds used.
 - Denominator: Total capital additions for ITC property.
- Applies before Section 6417.
- Section 6417 reductions are computed after this rule.





Credit Monetization





PRE-FILING REGISTRATION

Complete before filing tax return with direct pay election

Provide organization info, intended credits, and property details

Receive a registration number for each credit property





MAKING THE ELECTION

File on a timely return (incl. extensions), not an amended return

Use Form 990-T by due date with Form 3800 and applicable credit form and registration info

State/local governments file Form 990-T for this purpose; can choose calendar or fiscal year







Section 179D Deduction Allocations





HOW IT WORKS

Up to \$5.35 per sq. ft. if prevailing wage/apprenticeship requirements are met.

Based on ASHRAE energy efficiency standards.

Must be modeled and certified by a third-party engineer.





OPPORTUNITY AVAILABLE

Tax-exempt entities can allocate to building system designers (e.g., architects).

Simple process using a standard letter template.

Potential indirect benefits through pricing negotiations.

Plan during bid and proposal phase.



Does your institution have any current plans for green energy projects in the next year?

- a) Not at this time
- b) We are in preliminary discussions
- c) Yes, and I'd like CLA to contact me to discuss how they can help.





Thank you!

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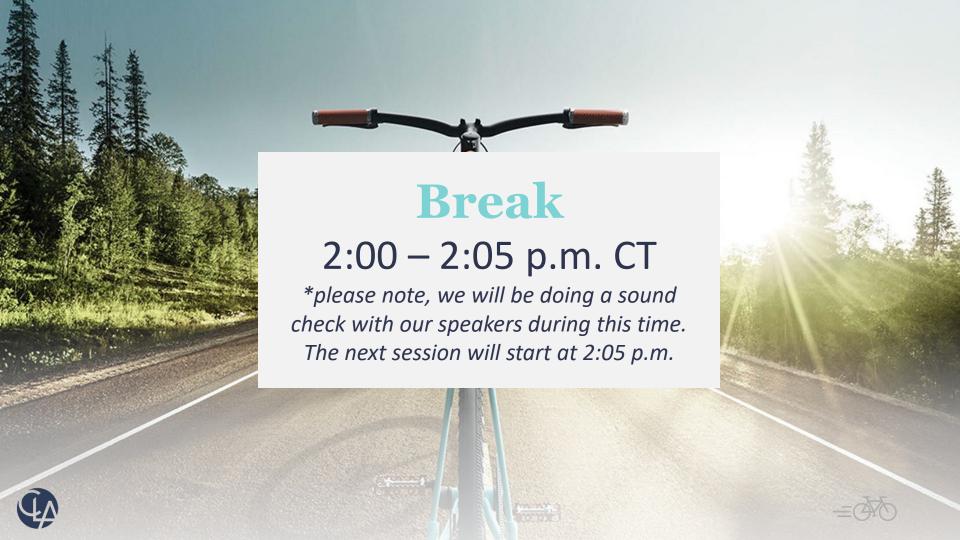






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Behind the Innovation: Software Implementation in Higher Ed



Learning Objectives

Discuss the benefits and challenges of implementing software systems in higher education.

Identify best practices for implementing software systems in higher education.





Is your institution going through or planning on implementing a new ERP?

- a) Not at this time
- b) Still weighing our options
- c) Yes, currently in process, but we seem to have it under control
- d) Yes, and I'd like CLA to contact me to discuss how they can help







Closing





Navigating Federal Funding Uncertainty

February 27 | 1 – 2 p.m. CT







Thank you!



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