CHFA Capital Plan Property Assessment - Washington School

Property Identification

Washington School
NEW BRITAIN, CT

Total Current Unit Count:	50
Census Tract:	4160.00
Connecticut Congressional District:	5

CHFA Property Identification #: 91161D
Current State Sponsored Housing Program: SH Moderate Rental

This is a single, stand-alone property. As there are no other adjacent properties under common ownership, there are no opportunities for consolidation to achieve greater efficiencies of scale.

Property Description

Tenancy Type:	Family
Structure Type:	Low rise (1-4 floors)
Number of buildings:	1
Maximum # of Stories:	3
Elevator?	Yes

Summary property description:
The Washington School property has 5 one-bedroom, 43 two-bedroom and 2 three-bedroom units. Generally, the property consists of relatively spacious units. It features amenities such as central air conditioning, common laundry, and a community room.

Current Operating & Capital Needs Status

Aggregate Capital Needs (without market enhancements):	$	2,170,406
Capital Needs per Unit:	$	43,408
Projected Year 1 (2014) Operating Income:	$	53,396

Current operations at the property are projected to generate roughly $53,400 in net operating income (NOI, or revenue after operating expenses) in Year 1 (2014). With incomes and expenses trending at 2% and 3% respectively, which is a standard affordable housing industry convention, the NOI figure decreases annually and results in negative NOI beginning in 2027. As a result, the property is not sustainable and cannot adequately address its future basic capital needs, projected to be approximately $2.17 million ($43,408 per unit) over the next 20 years.

Current average income relative to the Area Median Income (AMI): 48%

	Current Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:		
One-bedroom unit:	655	41%
Two-bedroom unit:	740	38%
Three-bedroom unit:	770	35%
Four-bedroom unit:		
Five-bedroom unit:		
Six-bedroom unit:		

	Proposed Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:		
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Three-bedroom unit:	770	35%
Four-bedroom unit:		
Five-bedroom unit:		
Six-bedroom unit:		

Number of current households that would be impacted by the proposed increase in Base Rent: n/a

Rental operating subsidy necessary in 2014 to generate revenue equal to raising the base rent as proposed: n/a

Total rental operating subsidy necessary assuming a turnover-based leasing strategy: n/a

The Capital Plan is recommending that the property continue operating as it is currently structured, without a consolidated recapitalization transaction. Consequently, the Capital Plan does not recommend a specific revenue adjustment. The owner should note, however, that the rental income is not projected to meet the property's expenses over the next 20 years and may struggle to cover future capital needs. The owner may want to consider an adjustment in the property's base rent in order to avoid future budget problems.

Household Income Level	Current Income Mix	Proposed Income Mix
0-25% of AMI	46	46
25-50% of AMI	0	0
50% of AMI or greater	4	4
Total number of units	50	50

Since the Capital Plan is recommending that the property continue operating as it is currently structured, without a consolidated recapitalization transaction, the analysis does not assume any changes to the property's income mix.

	Pre-Trans. Base Rent	Post-Trans. Base Rent
Studio/efficiency unit:		
One-bedroom unit:	655	655
Two-bedroom unit:	740	740
Three-bedroom unit:	770	770
Four-bedroom unit:		
Five-bedroom unit:		
Six-bedroom unit:		

Rental operating subsidy in the transaction year which would be necessary to generate additional revenue equal to that generated by income mixing: n/a

Transitional rental operating subsidy necessary to protect current residents and permit a five-year transition to income tier occupancy: n/a

Property used for market reference: Washington School

	Capital Surplus or (Gap)	Total (Gap) Funded by Subsidy inc. Capital & Operating
Current Scenario (excluding transaction costs):	(1,400,220)	(1,503,616)
Recoverable Grant Scenario:	(3,134,069)	(3,285,392)
CHFA/FHA Scenario:	(3,447,468)	(3,848,070)
4% LIHTC Scenario:	(2,662,043)	(3,142,291)
9% LIHTC Scenario:	(1,426,541)	(1,758,774)

The Capital Plan analysis considers five scenarios and the prospect under each scenario to address the property's capital and operational needs. Each scenario's capacity to address the property's capital needs is listed to the left, as represented by the Replacement Reserve (RM&R) balance at the end of 20 years. Also at left is the total gap, including both operating subsidy needs and capital subsidy needs, over the 20 year study period.

- The first scenario, the "Current Scenario" assumes the property continues operating as it currently is operated - no material change in the base rent and no implementation of income mixing strategies to shift the property's revenue picture. Consequently, there is no adverse impact on residents or on the opportunity to serve the income demographic currently holding tenancies. The current scenario uses the baseline capital needs as the anticipated capital investment for purposes of identifying the surplus or gap. However, the current scenario - unlike the other four scenarios - does not include any allowance for soft costs (architecture or design, relocation, developer overhead, etc.) or for general contractor overhead and profit (as it is assumed each trade would come to the site independently, without the need for overarching coordination).

- The second scenario, the "Recoverable Grant Scenario" assumes any revenue adjustments described above (i.e., if the analysis suggested an increase in base rent and/or introduction of a mixed-income framework, or the equivalent revenue from federal or state operating subsidy). The Recoverable Grant Scenario envisions a streamlined allocation of funds from the State to the property, implemented with standardized documents and minimal legal or due diligence transaction costs. The Recoverable Grant would be repaid to the State to the extent possible from cash flow. The Recoverable Grant Scenario is most frequently selected when the transaction is too small to warrant the transaction costs associated with alternative financing or if the market is too weak to support debt or equity leverage.

- The three remaining scenarios - "CHFA/FHA," "4% LIHTC" and "9% LIHTC" correspond to three different leverage transaction structures. Each scenario includes transaction costs appropriate to the nature of the transaction. (For example, legal fees in the two LIHTC scenarios are higher than in the CHFA/FHA scenario.) Typically, the CHFA/FHA scenario would gehe least amount of funds for capital improvements and the 9% LIHTC scenario would generate the greatest amount, with the 4% LIHTC scenario falling in between. The CHFA/FHA scenario is a debt-only scenario, using either CHFA or FHA-insured financing. The two LIHTC scenarios assume both debt and a syndication of low income housing tax credits. The 4% tax credits re use of tax exempt bond financing and are generally available when needed. (The analysis assumes that the tax exempt bonds will be used for construction funding in order to generate the tax credits, but may not remain outstanding at the full amount after permanent debt conversion.) The 9% tax credits are a competitive and scarce resource so cannot be assumed to bee for all properties.

Recommended Transaction and Transaction Assumptions	Washington School, continued

Recommended Transaction Option:	Current
Recommended Transaction Year	n/a
Replacement Reserve Deposit PUPY:	262
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year:	-
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year 15:	-
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	1,400,220
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	-

The Capital Plan is recommending that the property continue operating as it is currently structured (i.e., the current scenario described above), as this approach requires the least amount of subsidy from the State over time as compared to the other capital leverage transactions. In the absence of a consolidated recapitalization transaction, however, the property will need additional resources on a continuing basis.
The Capital Plan recommends that the property receive annual grants as needed to cover the gap between the property's capital need budget and the property's ability to pay those costs. These grants, identified as "Pre-Transaction Subsidy" (since no consolidated transaction is proposed), would total $1,400,220 over the course of the next 20 years.

At this time, the "Current Scenario" is the only approach which reasonably covers the property’s capital needs given the current programmatic assumptions. However, it is neither a sustainable nor an efficient strategy as it requires the State to have a much more active role in supervising both capital and operating budgets. This level of oversight would correspond to a higher degree of accountability by the owner to the State.

The "Current Scenario" would also require the property to self-manage improvements as they become necessary - the budget does not anticipate the availability of a general contractor. In other words, the property management staff would bring in the specific tradespeople as necessary to repair or replace the components as they fail. Since this is consistent with current property management practices, this burden should be manageable for the owner.

Summary of Recommended Transaction

This property does not have a stable operating revenue and expense picture and is at-risk of experiencing long term structural operating deficits unless it is able to access significant operating subsidy. Under the Current scenario, the property yields $53,396 in NOI in the current year, which includes $262 per unit per year in replacement reserve deposits, trending to negative $7,256 fifteen years thereafter. The transaction results in a capital subsidy need of $1,400,000 and $103,000 in operating deficit subsidy, all of which would need to be covered by State capital subsidy. Given that the "Current Scenario" assumes a heavy dependence on state subsidy on an ongoing annual basis, any cash flow should presumably be escrowed to offset future subsidy need or to repay the State for prior subsidy payments.

Summary of Capital Needs & State Subsidy Needs

Washington School, continued

Immediate Emergency Capital Needs:	0
Current Deferred Capital Needs:	37,075
Current Routine Capital Needs:	213,326

The chart below indicates the year-by-year capital investment needs at the property as projected by On-Site Insight. One should note, however, that On-Site Insight used a state-wide cost basis generated from the RS Means database for capital needs. Some high-cost communities can experience a premium of 10%-15% in excess of the State-wide figures. The chart also indicates the timing of State capital and operating subsidy needs assuming the transaction scenario described above.

		Capital Subsidy		Operating Subsidy		
Year	**Annual Capital Needs (per CNA)**	Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Operating Deficit Subsidy Needs	Base Rent Operating Subsidy Needs	Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needs
2013	**250,401**	250,401	-	-	-	-
2014	**79,827**	13,318	-	-	-	-
2015	**79,198**	15,103	-	-	-	-
2016	**325,226**	263,706	-	-	-	-
2017	**83,065**	24,286	-	-	-	-
2018	**81,857**	25,994	-	-	-	-
2019	**31,527**	-	-	-	-	-
2020	**32,472**	-	-	-	-	-
2021	**162,795**	78,549	-	-	-	-
2022	**91,362**	49,048	-	-	-	-

		Capital Subsidy		Operating Subsidy		
Year	**Annual Capital Needs (per CNA)**	Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Operating Deficit Subsidy Needs	Base Rent Operating Subsidy Needs	Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needs
2023	**71,446**	33,029	-	-	-	-
2024	**50,091**	15,791	-	-	-	-
2025	**78,712**	48,758	-	-	-	-
2026	**79,825**	54,455	-	-	-	-
2027	**77,211**	55,377	-	1,295	-	-
2028	**129,376**	106,669	-	7,256	-	-
2029	**104,130**	80,515	-	13,519	-	-
2030	**107,254**	82,694	-	20,095	-	-
2031	**79,198**	53,656	-	26,996	-	-
2032	**175,435**	148,871	-	34,236	-	-

Income and Expense Analysis

	CURRENT		RECOVERABLE GRANT		CHFA/FHA		4% LIHTC		9% LIHTC	
2023 ANNUAL INCOME	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**
Gross Potential Rent	542,882	10,857.64	547,094	10,941.88	547,094	10,942	547,094	10,942	547,094	10,942
Vacancy/Loss	(5,771)	(115.41)	(5,815)	(116.31)	(27,355)	(547)	(38,297)	(766)	(38,297)	(766)
Other Income	11,905	238.10	11,905	238.10	11,905	238	11,905	238	11,905	238
Effective Gross Income	**549,017**	**10,980.33**	**553,184**	**11,063.67**	**531,644**	**10,633**	**520,702**	**10,414**	**520,702**	**10,414**
2023 ANNUAL EXPENSES										
Operating Expenses	510,600	10,212	516,202	10,324	501,579	10,032	501,032	10,021	501,032	10,021
Replacement Reserve Deposits	18,663	373	18,663	373	30,245	605	30,245	605	24,908	498
Total Operating Expenses	**529,263**	**10,585**	**534,865**	**10,697**	**531,824**	**10,636**	**531,277**	**10,626**	**525,940**	**10,519**
2023 NET OPERATING INCOME	**19,753**	**395**	**18,318**	**366**	**(180)**	**(4)**	**(10,575)**	**(211)**	**(5,238)**	**(105)**
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	305	6	5,214	104	255	5
2023 CASH FLOW	**19,753**	**395**	**18,318**	**366**	**(485)**	**(10)**	**(15,789)**	**(316)**	**(5,492)**	**(110)**

Sources and Uses Analysis

	CURRENT		RECOVERABLE GRANT		CHFA/FHA		4% LIHTC		9% LIHTC	
SOURCES	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**
Hard Debt										
Commercial Debt 1	-	-	-	-	5,305	106	3,543	71	4,436	89
Commercial Debt 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax-Exempt Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Debt										
Seller Financing/Take Back Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	30,000	1,500,000	30,000
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other										
From Operations	-	-	73,974	1,479	95,224	1,904	95,224	1,904	91,474	1,829
Cash Escrows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Developer Fee	-	-	-	-	182,936	3,659	192,133	3,843	191,247	3,825
Equity										
GP Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIHTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,237,560	24,751	2,464,902	49,298
Other	-		-		-		-		-	
Total Sources of Funds	**-**	**-**	**73,974**	1,479	**283,465**	5,669	**3,028,460**	60,569	**4,252,059**	85,041
USES										
Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	30,000	1,500,000	30,000
Construction Costs	-	-	2,482,381	49,648	2,482,381	49,648	2,509,891	50,198	2,509,891	50,198
Soft Costs - Design & Construction	-	-	277,063	5,541	273,150	5,463	279,676	5,594	279,676	5,594
Soft Costs - Due Diligence	-	-	12,979	260	22,979	460	27,312	546	27,312	546
Soft Costs - Transaction Costs	-	-	94,474	1,889	174,474	3,489	303,421	6,068	303,421	6,068
Soft Costs - Financing	-	-	77,129	1,543	230,049	4,601	278,613	5,572	275,434	5,509
Soft Costs - Other	-	-	28,750	575	32,500	650	32,500	650	32,500	650
Soft Cost Contingency	-	-	24,520	490	36,658	733	41,468	829	40,717	814
Reserves	-	-	-	-	21,402	428	237,290	4,746	231,532	4,631
Developer Fee	-	-	210,747	4,215	457,339	9,147	480,333	9,607	478,117	9,562
Total Uses of Funds	**-**	**-**	**3,208,043**	64,161	**3,730,933**	74,619	**5,690,503**	113,810	**5,678,601**	113,572
TRANSACTION SURPLUS (GAP)	**-**	**-**	**(3,134,069)**	(62,681)	**(3,447,468)**	(68,949)	**(2,662,043)**	(53,241)	**(1,426,541)**	(28,531)

Coverage of Capital Needs Analysis

	CURRENT		RECOVERABLE GRANT		CHFA/FHA		4% LIHTC		9% LIHTC	
	Total	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**
FUNDS										
Transaction Rehab	-	-	1,915,774	38,315	1,915,774	38,315	1,915,774	38,315	1,915,774	38,315
Capital Needs Funded Using Subsidy	1,400,220	28,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Replacement Reserve Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Replacement Reserves	770,186	15,404	362,845	7,257	588,014	11,760	588,014	11,760	484,247	9,685
Total Funds	**2,170,406**	**43,408**	**2,278,619**	**45,572**	**2,503,787**	**50,076**	**2,503,787**	**50,076**	**2,400,020**	**48,000**
USES										
Estimated Capital Needs	2,170,406	43,408	2,170,406	43,408	2,170,406	43,408	2,170,406	43,408	2,170,406	43,408
Enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	**2,170,406**	**43,408**	**2,170,406**	**43,408**	**2,170,406**	**43,408**	**2,170,406**	**43,408**	**2,170,406**	**43,408**
YEAR 20 REPLACEMENT RESERVE BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**108,213**	**2,164**	**333,381**	**6,668**	**333,381**	**6,668**	**229,614**	**4,592**

Subsidy Analysis

	CURRENT		RECOVERABLE GRANT		CHFA/FHA		4% LIHTC		9% LIHTC	
	Total	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**	**Total**	**Per Unit**
OPERATING SUBSIDY										
Base Rent Operating Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	176,034	3,521	176,034	3,521	176,034	3,521	176,034	3,521
Operating Deficit Subsidy Needed	103,396	2,068	113,195	2,264	281,196	5,624	391,969	7,839	274,360	5,487
Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	6,235	125	6,235	125	6,235	125	6,235	125
Total Operating Subsidy	**103,396**	**2,068**	**295,464**	**5,909**	**463,464**	**9,269**	**574,237**	**11,485**	**456,629**	**9,133**
CAPITAL SUBSIDY										
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	1,400,220	28,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable Cash Flow	n/a	n/a	(144,142)	(2,883)	(62,862)	(1,257)	(93,990)	(1,880)	(124,396)	(2,488)
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	3,134,069	62,681	3,447,468	68,949	2,662,043	53,241	1,426,541	28,531
Total Capital Subsidy	**1,400,220**	**28,004**	**2,989,928**	**59,799**	**3,384,606**	**67,692**	**2,568,053**	**51,361**	**1,302,145**	**26,043**
TOTAL SUBSIDY NEEDED	**1,503,616**	**30,072**	**3,285,392**	**65,708**	**3,848,070**	**76,961**	**3,142,291**	**62,846**	**1,758,774**	**35,175**