CHFA Capital Plan Property Assessment - St. Jude Common

Property Identification

St. Jude Common
NORWICH, CT

Total Current Unit Count:	51
Census Tract:	6962.00
Connecticut Congressional District:	2

CHFA Property Identification #: 89037D
Current State Sponsored Housing Program: SH Congregate

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

Summary property description:
The St. Jude Common property has 51 one-bedroom units. Generally, the property consists of relatively small units. It features amenities such as common laundry, semi-private outdoor space, a business center/computer room, common room, and a dining room with meal service.

Current Operating & Capital Needs Status

Aggregate Capital Needs (without market enhancements):	$ 2,060,019
Capital Needs per Unit:	$ 40,393
Projected Year 1 (2014) Operating Income:	$ (6,568)

Current operations at the property are projected to generate negative $6,600 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 this shortfall continues to grow. As a result, the property is not sustainable and cannot adequately address its future basic capital needs, projected to be approximately $2.06 million ($40,392 per unit) over the next 20 years.

Current average income relative to the Area Median Income (AMI): 34%

	Current Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:		
One-bedroom unit:	467	30%
Two-bedroom unit:		
Three-bedroom unit:		
Four-bedroom unit:		
Five-bedroom unit:		
Six-bedroom unit:		

	Proposed Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:		
One-bedroom unit:	467	30%
Two-bedroom unit:		
Three-bedroom unit:		
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

Additional rental assistance payments subsidy over a 20 year period due to revised base rent: 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	43	43
25-50% of AMI	1	1
50% of AMI or greater	7	7
Total number of units	51	51

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:	467	467
Two-bedroom unit:		
Three-bedroom unit:		
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

Additional rental operating subsidy necessary to sustain Rental Assistance Payments based on the adjusted base rent: n/a

Property used for market reference: St. Jude Common

	Capital Surplus or (Gap)	Total (Gap) Funded by Subsidy inc. Capital & Operating
Current Scenario (excluding transaction costs):	(625,561)	(1,543,111)
Recoverable Grant Scenario:	(3,483,856)	(4,054,358)
CHFA/FHA Scenario:	(3,350,106)	(3,840,867)
4% LIHTC Scenario:	(2,596,606)	(3,083,071)
9% LIHTC Scenario:	(1,037,459)	(1,524,052)

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 generate the 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 rely on the 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 be available for all properties.

Recommended Transaction and Transaction Assumptions	St. Jude Common, continued

Recommended Transaction Option:	Current
Recommended Transaction Year	n/a
Replacement Reserve Deposit PUPY:	885
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year:	-
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year 15:	-
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	625,561
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 $625,561 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 low rental revenue of the property and 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 negative $6,568 in NOI in the current year, which includes $885 per unit per year in replacement reserve deposits, trending to negative $73,888 fifteen years thereafter. The transaction results in a capital subsidy need of $625,000 and $917,000 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.

Immediate Emergency Capital Needs: 0
Current Deferred Capital Needs: 0
Current Routine Capital Needs: 75,629

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	**75,629**	-	-	-	-	-
2014	**22,965**	-	-	6,568	-	-
2015	**10,733**	-	-	10,016	-	-
2016	**12,694**	-	-	13,641	-	-
2017	**31,896**	-	-	17,452	-	-
2018	**126,760**	-	-	21,454	-	-
2019	**105,884**	-	-	25,656	-	-
2020	**223,185**	67,444	-	30,066	-	-
2021	**36,325**	-	-	34,692	-	-
2022	**58,500**	-	-	39,543	-	-

		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	**517,244**	426,724	-	44,627	-	-
2024	**78,029**	11,240	-	49,954	-	-
2025	**63,016**	-	-	55,534	-	-
2026	**28,193**	-	-	61,376	-	-
2027	**29,039**	-	-	67,490	-	-
2028	**31,225**	-	-	73,888	-	-
2029	**163,067**	-	-	80,580	-	-
2030	**230,691**	84,503	-	87,579	-	-
2031	**44,914**	-	-	94,895	-	-
2032	**170,031**	35,650	-	102,541	-	-

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	351,079	6,883.91	438,636	8,600.71	438,636	8,601	438,636	8,601	438,636	8,601
Vacancy/Loss	(7,571)	(148.45)	(8,765)	(171.86)	(21,932)	(430)	(30,705)	(602)	(30,705)	(602)
Other Income	5,987	117.40	5,987	117.40	5,987	117	5,987	117	5,987	117
Effective Gross Income	**349,495**	**6,852.85**	**435,859**	**8,546.25**	**422,692**	**8,288**	**413,919**	**8,116**	**413,919**	**8,116**
2023 ANNUAL EXPENSES										
Operating Expenses	329,902	6,469	336,812	6,604	324,598	6,365	324,159	6,356	324,159	6,356
Replacement Reserve Deposits	64,220	1,259	64,220	1,259	25,406	498	25,406	498	25,406	498
Total Operating Expenses	**394,122**	**7,728**	**401,032**	**7,863**	**350,004**	**6,863**	**349,565**	**6,854**	**349,565**	**6,854**
2023 NET OPERATING INCOME	**(44,627)**	**(875)**	**34,827**	**683**	**72,688**	**1,425**	**64,354**	**1,262**	**64,354**	**1,262**
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	32,541	638	23,012	451	23,031	452
2023 CASH FLOW	**(44,627)**	**(875)**	**34,827**	**683**	**40,147**	**787**	**41,342**	**811**	**41,322**	**810**

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	-	-	-	-	566,257	11,103	297,660	5,836	400,773	7,858
Commercial Debt 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax-Exempt Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Debt										
Seller Financing/Take Back Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,530,000	30,000	1,530,000	30,000
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other										
From Operations	-	-	35,015	687	52,865	1,037	52,865	1,037	52,865	1,037
Cash Escrows	-	-	277,975	5,450	222,344	4,360	222,344	4,360	222,344	4,360
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Developer Fee	-	-	-	-	215,660	4,229	225,178	4,415	224,241	4,397
Equity										
GP Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIHTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,417,128	27,787	2,871,616	56,306
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Funds	**-**	**-**	**312,990**	6,137	**1,057,126**	20,728	**3,745,174**	73,435	**5,301,838**	103,958
USES										
Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,530,000	30,000	1,530,000	30,000
Construction Costs	-	-	2,998,602	58,796	2,998,602	58,796	3,031,832	59,448	3,031,832	59,448
Soft Costs - Design & Construction	-	-	332,080	6,511	327,353	6,419	335,237	6,573	335,237	6,573
Soft Costs - Due Diligence	-	-	13,648	268	23,698	465	28,124	551	28,124	551
Soft Costs - Transaction Costs	-	-	55,515	1,089	135,515	2,657	269,442	5,283	269,442	5,283
Soft Costs - Financing	-	-	92,114	1,806	275,863	5,409	319,996	6,274	318,141	6,238
Soft Costs - Other	-	-	29,325	575	33,150	650	33,150	650	33,150	650
Soft Cost Contingency	-	-	26,134	512	39,779	780	44,298	869	43,504	853
Reserves	-	-	-	-	34,120	669	186,756	3,662	189,266	3,711
Developer Fee	-	-	249,428	4,891	539,151	10,572	562,946	11,038	560,602	10,992
Total Uses of Funds	**-**	**-**	**3,796,846**	74,448	**4,407,232**	86,416	**6,341,780**	124,349	**6,339,297**	124,300
TRANSACTION SURPLUS (GAP)	**-**	**-**	**(3,483,856)**	(68,311)	**(3,350,106)**	(65,688)	**(2,596,606)**	(50,914)	**(1,037,459)**	(20,342)

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	-	-	2,314,166	45,376	2,314,166	45,376	2,314,166	45,376	2,314,166	45,376
Capital Needs Funded Using Subsidy	625,561	12,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Replacement Reserve Balance	185,930	3,646	185,930	3,646	185,930	3,646	185,930	3,646	185,930	3,646
Replacement Reserves	1,248,528	24,481	1,248,528	24,481	493,931	9,685	493,931	9,685	493,931	9,685
Total Funds	**2,060,019**	**40,393**	**3,748,624**	**73,502**	**2,994,028**	**58,706**	**2,994,028**	**58,706**	**2,994,028**	**58,706**
USES										
Estimated Capital Needs	2,060,019	40,393	2,060,019	40,393	2,060,019	40,393	2,060,019	40,393	2,060,019	40,393
Enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	**2,060,019**	**40,393**	**2,060,019**	**40,393**	**2,060,019**	**40,393**	**2,060,019**	**40,393**	**2,060,019**	**40,393**
YEAR 20 REPLACEMENT RESERVE BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**1,688,605**	**33,110**	**934,008**	**18,314**	**934,008**	**18,314**	**934,008**	**18,314**

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	700,347	13,732	700,347	13,732	700,347	13,732	700,347	13,732
Operating Deficit Subsidy Needed	917,550	17,991	13,032	256	0	-	0	-	0	-
Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Subsidy	**917,550**	**17,991**	**713,378**	**13,988**	**700,347**	**13,732**	**700,347**	**13,732**	**700,347**	**13,732**
CAPITAL SUBSIDY										
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	625,561	12,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable Cash Flow	n/a	n/a	(142,877)	(2,802)	(209,585)	(4,110)	(213,881)	(4,194)	(213,754)	(4,191)
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	3,483,856	68,311	3,350,106	65,688	2,596,606	50,914	1,037,459	20,342
Total Capital Subsidy	**625,561**	**12,266**	**3,340,979**	**65,509**	**3,140,521**	**61,579**	**2,382,724**	**46,720**	**823,705**	**16,151**
TOTAL SUBSIDY NEEDED	**1,543,111**	**30,257**	**4,054,358**	**79,497**	**3,840,867**	**75,311**	**3,083,071**	**60,452**	**1,524,052**	**29,883**