

CHFA Capital Plan Property Assessment - Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext.

Property Identification

Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext.
RIDGEFIELD, CT

Total Current Unit Count: 60
Census Tract: 2455.00
Connecticut Congressional District: 4

CHFA Property Identification #: 77026D, 85156D

Current State Sponsored Housing Program: SH Elderly

This property was originally financed in phases and appears in CHFA's records as two separate properties. However, lenders and investors are likely to favor larger transactions given the efficiencies of scale and Recap has elected to analyze these properties as a unitary whole. Recap also recommends that the owner and CHFA merge the properties for purposes of reporting, accounting and ownership.

Property Description

Tenancy Type: Elderly/Disabled
Structure Type: Low rise (1-4 floors)
Number of buildings: 12
Maximum # of Stories: 1
Elevator? None

Summary property description:

The Ballard Green property has 41 efficiency or studio and 19 one-bedroom units. Generally, the property consists of relatively small units. It features amenities such as common laundry, owner-provided air conditioning, and a common room.

Current Operating & Capital Needs Status

Aggregate Capital Needs
(without market enhancements): \$ 1,424,421

Capital Needs per Unit: \$ 23,740

Projected Year 1 (2014) Operating Income: \$ (28,937)

Current operations at the property are projected to generate negative \$28,900 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 \$1.42 million (\$23,740 per unit) over the next 20 years.

Current average income relative to
the Area Median Income (AMI): 21%

	Current Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:	300	16%
One-bedroom unit:	325	16%
Two-bedroom unit:		
Three-bedroom unit:		
Four-bedroom unit:		
Five-bedroom unit:		
Six-bedroom unit:		

	Proposed Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:	566	30%
One-bedroom unit:	606	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: 45

Rental operating subsidy necessary in 2014 to
generate revenue equal to raising the base rent
as proposed: \$ 170,445

Total rental operating subsidy necessary
assuming a turnover-based leasing strategy: \$ 996,008

In order for the property to operate in a sustainable manner into the foreseeable future, the property would benefit from greater revenues. This can happen in one of two ways - either the property could get operating subsidy from the state or federal government, or it could charge higher rents. A higher rent structure burdens low-income households to pay a greater share of their income for housing and it will require that the property serve tenants with modestly higher incomes.

Currently, base rents are set by the owner of each property, often in consultation with CHFA staff. While there are varying definitions of affordability, this study considers a rent which exceeds 30% of a household's adjusted gross income to be burdensome on the household's monthly budget. In the table to the left, the base rent is identified for each unit size. The table also identifies the minimum household income level for which the base rent would be considered "affordable." The household income level is presented as a percentage of the local Area Median Income.

There are strong reasons to keep the base rents low, as low base rents provide affordable housing options for the state's lowest income residents and reduce the burden of operating subsidies on the State budget. However, if the property's revenue stream (including any available operating subsidy and any cross-subsidy from higher income residents) does not cover the cost of actually operating the property, including the cost of ongoing maintenance and capital improvements, the property itself is at risk.

The Capital Plan is intended to identify the real estate needs of the State Sponsored Housing Portfolio. In order to ensure a minimum revenue stream and in order to implement programmatic consistency regarding base rent levels, this analysis assumes that all base rents are adjusted in 2014 to equal the greater of a) the current base rent or b) 30% of the adjusted gross income of a household at 30% of AMI for the applicable household size, provided these levels do not exceed the local market. This base rent adjustment would represent a significant increase for some households. The analysis identifies the number of households that would be affected by such a change and the amount of operating subsidy needed to protect these households. If the owners elect not to raise the base rents as assumed in this analysis, the property is more likely to experience tight operating budgets towards the end of the Capital Plan subsidy period and will be less able to access leverage funding such as private debt.

Protecting the 45 Elderly/Disabled Households at risk in the event of a base rent increase is clearly a major concern. In 2014, the base rent increase creates the need for operating subsidy of \$170,445 to protect these households while generating the revenue equivalent to the proposed increase in the base rent.

This 2014 rental operating subsidy would recur annually, with inflation increases, for the next 20 years if the State determines that, as a policy matter, the property should continue serving households with an income profile equivalent to the current residents at the property. An alternative formulation assumes that, upon turnover, new residents would move in for whom the proposed base rent is affordable and tenant protection operating subsidies would no longer be necessary. This turnover strategy requires less operating subsidy from the State, but also reduces the number of units of housing available to the lowest income residents of the community. The total tenant protection operating subsidy associated with the increase in the base rent assuming that, on turnover, the units are leased to households able to pay the new base rent without assistance is \$996,008.

Revenue Adjustments Concurrent with a Recapitalization Transaction

Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext., continued

Household Income Level	Current Income Mix	Proposed Income Mix
0-25% of AMI	45	45
25-50% of AMI	15	15
50% of AMI or greater	0	0
Total number of units	60	60

With the revenue generated by the increase in the base rent or the provision of an equivalent operating subsidy, the property should operate under a sustainable revenue picture for the foreseeable future. As a result, no additional revenue adjustments from income mixing are recommended in connection with the transaction.

	Pre-Trans. Base Rent	Post-Trans. Base Rent
Studio/efficiency unit:	566	566
One-bedroom unit:	606	606
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: \$ (0)

Transitional rental operating subsidy necessary
to protect current residents and permit a five-
year transition to income tier occupancy: \$ (0)

Property used for market reference: Ballard Green

	Capital Surplus or (Gap)	Total (Gap) Funded by Subsidy inc. Capital & Operating
Current Scenario (excluding transaction costs):	(1,126,192)	(2,463,044)
Recoverable Grant Scenario:	(1,871,331)	(1,547,979)
CHFA/FHA Scenario:	(758,664)	(1,401,339)
4% LIHTC Scenario:	(363,230)	(985,532)
9% LIHTC Scenario:	487,964	(585,441)

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

Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext., continued

Recommended Transaction Option:	4% LIHTC	<p>The capital plan recommends using the 4% low income housing tax credit scenario to finance the capital needs at this property. The debt-only scenario leaves significant capital needs unaddressed, while the use of 9% tax credits at this property would be an inefficient use of the scarce 9% resource given the competing needs within the portfolio and within the State as a whole. The 4% LIHTC scenario, however, covers the capital needs appropriately while minimizing the need for State capital subsidies. This analysis has suggested a potential transaction year of 2015 based on a series of criteria outlined in the capital plan report. In short, the transaction year has been informed by the distribution of critical capital needs year-by-year at the property (i.e., roof, mechanical, structural components) and by the need to distribute the timing of capital transaction for properties within the State Sponsored Housing Portfolio over a period of years in order to manage scarce State-wide resources.</p> <p>This property has been underwritten assuming replacement reserve deposits of \$350 per unit per year, and assuming hard construction capital needs of \$1.42 million.</p>
Recommended Transaction Year	2015	
Replacement Reserve Deposit PUPY:	350	
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year:	1.200	
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year 15:	1.203	
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	-	<p>The property is able to cover its capital needs from current replacement reserves through the date of the capital transaction, so no interim State support is needed.</p>
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	363,230	

Summary of Recommended Transaction

Under the 4% LIHTC scenario, the property yields \$124,742 in NOI in the transaction completion year, which includes \$350 per unit per year in replacement reserve deposits. After debt service, the property generates \$44,260 in cash flow in the capital transaction's completion year, trending to \$16,376 fifteen years thereafter. Post-transaction, distribution of cash flow is governed by the terms of the transaction documents and, to the extent not restricted by the documents, could be used at the owner's discretion for ongoing capital needs, owner's working capital or the owner's other priorities. The transaction raises \$1,247,000 in debt and \$948,000 in equity. The transaction results in a gap of \$363,000, all of which would need to be covered by State capital subsidy. This compares to a needs gap of over \$2,463,000 if no transaction takes place at the property and the capital needs are addressed through routine maintenance or a needs gap of over \$1,871,000 if the capital needs are addressed in a consolidated transaction relying entirely on State capital subsidy.

Summary of Capital Needs & State Subsidy Needs

Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext., continued

Immediate Emergency Capital Needs: 0
 Current Deferred Capital Needs: 0
 Current Routine Capital Needs: 139,261

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.

Year	Annual Capital Needs (per CNA)	Capital Subsidy		Operating Subsidy		
		Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Operating Deficit Subsidy Needs	Base Rent Operating Subsidy Needs	Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needs
2013	139,261	-	-	-	-	-
2014	5,574	-	-	-	170,445	-
2015	5,742	-	363,230	-	156,469	-
2016	5,914	-	-	-	141,865	(0)
2017	6,091	-	-	-	126,614	-
2018	23,893	-	-	-	110,697	-
2019	32,838	-	-	-	94,093	(0)
2020	30,533	-	-	-	76,780	-
2021	27,366	-	-	-	58,736	-
2022	38,925	-	-	-	39,941	-

Year	Annual Capital Needs (per CNA)	Capital Subsidy		Operating Subsidy		
		Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Transaction Capital Subsidy Needs	Operating Deficit Subsidy Needs	Base Rent Operating Subsidy Needs	Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needs
2023	47,042	-	-	-	20,370	-
2024	40,168	-	-	-	-	-
2025	40,636	-	-	-	-	-
2026	31,810	-	-	-	-	-
2027	51,275	-	-	-	-	-
2028	149,280	-	-	-	-	-
2029	268,902	-	-	-	-	-
2030	171,194	-	-	-	-	-
2031	145,805	-	-	-	-	-
2032	162,173	-	-	-	-	-

Scenario Pro Formas

Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext., continued

Income and Expense 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
2023 ANNUAL INCOME										
Gross Potential Rent	308,899	5,148.32	561,492	9,358.19	561,492	9,358	561,492	9,358	561,492	9,358
Vacancy/Loss	(5,172)	(86.21)	(5,172)	(86.21)	(28,075)	(468)	(39,304)	(655)	(39,304)	(655)
Other Income	2,103	35.05	2,103	35.05	2,103	35	2,103	35	2,103	35
Effective Gross Income	305,829	5,097.15	558,422	9,307.03	535,520	8,925	524,290	8,738	524,290	8,738
2023 ANNUAL EXPENSES										
Operating Expenses	357,591	5,960	385,512	6,425	378,702	6,312	378,141	6,302	378,141	6,302
Replacement Reserve Deposits	15,340	256	15,340	256	29,890	498	29,890	498	29,890	498
Total Operating Expenses	372,931	6,216	400,852	6,681	408,592	6,810	408,030	6,801	408,030	6,801
2023 NET OPERATING INCOME	(67,101)	(1,118)	157,570	2,626	126,928	2,115	116,260	1,938	116,260	1,938
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	81,837	1,364	80,483	1,341	76,166	1,269
2023 CASH FLOW	(67,101)	(1,118)	157,570	2,626	45,091	752	35,777	596	40,094	668

Sources and Uses 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
SOURCES										
Hard Debt										
Commercial Debt 1	-	-	-	-	1,424,073	23,735	1,247,430	20,790	1,325,394	22,090
Commercial Debt 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax-Exempt Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Debt										
Seller Financing/Take Back Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800,000	30,000	1,800,000	30,000
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other										
From Operations	-	-	48,120	802	69,120	1,152	69,120	1,152	69,120	1,152
Cash Escrows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Developer Fee	-	-	-	-	113,599	1,893	121,886	2,031	121,418	2,024
Equity										
GP Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIHTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	948,899	15,815	1,720,874	28,681
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Funds	-	-	48,120	802	1,606,792	26,780	4,187,335	69,789	5,036,805	83,947
USES										
Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800,000	30,000	1,800,000	30,000
Construction Costs	-	-	1,446,641	24,111	1,446,641	24,111	1,462,673	24,378	1,462,673	24,378
Soft Costs - Design & Construction	-	-	166,678	2,778	164,397	2,740	168,201	2,803	168,201	2,803
Soft Costs - Due Diligence	-	-	12,236	204	22,736	379	27,915	465	27,915	465
Soft Costs - Transaction Costs	-	-	68,620	1,144	148,620	2,477	267,576	4,460	267,576	4,460
Soft Costs - Financing	-	-	48,171	803	170,865	2,848	223,524	3,725	223,027	3,717
Soft Costs - Other	-	-	34,500	575	39,000	650	39,000	650	39,000	650
Soft Cost Contingency	-	-	16,510	275	27,281	455	32,379	540	31,982	533
Reserves	-	-	-	-	61,918	1,032	224,583	3,743	224,925	3,749
Developer Fee	-	-	126,095	2,102	283,998	4,733	304,716	5,079	303,544	5,059
Total Uses of Funds	-	-	1,919,451	31,991	2,365,456	39,424	4,550,566	75,843	4,548,841	75,814
TRANSACTION SURPLUS (GAP)	-	-	(1,871,331)	(31,189)	(758,664)	(12,644)	(363,230)	(6,054)	487,964	8,133

Scenario Pro Formas (continued)

Ballard Green & Ballard Green Ext., continued

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	-	-	1,116,443	18,607	1,116,443	18,607	1,116,443	18,607	1,116,443	18,607
Capital Needs Funded Using Subsidy	1,126,192	18,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Replacement Reserve Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Replacement Reserves	298,229	4,970	298,229	4,970	581,096	9,685	581,096	9,685	581,096	9,685
Total Funds	1,424,421	23,740	1,414,672	23,578	1,697,539	28,292	1,697,539	28,292	1,697,539	28,292
USES										
Estimated Capital Needs	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740
Enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740	1,424,421	23,740
YEAR 20 REPLACEMENT RESERVE BALANCE	-	-	(9,749)	(162)	273,118	4,552	273,118	4,552	273,118	4,552

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	996,008	16,600	996,008	16,600	996,008	16,600	996,008	16,600
Operating Deficit Subsidy Needed	1,336,852	22,281	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total Operating Subsidy	1,336,852	22,281	996,008	16,600	996,008	16,600	996,008	16,600	996,008	16,600
CAPITAL SUBSIDY										
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	1,126,192	18,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable Cash Flow	n/a	n/a	(1,319,360)	(21,989)	(353,334)	(5,889)	(373,707)	(6,228)	(410,568)	(6,843)
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	1,871,331	31,189	758,664	12,644	363,230	6,054	-	-
Total Capital Subsidy	1,126,192	18,770	551,971	9,200	405,330	6,756	(10,476)	(175)	(410,568)	(6,843)
TOTAL SUBSIDY NEEDED	2,463,044	41,051	1,547,979	25,800	1,401,339	23,356	985,532	16,426	585,441	9,757