

## CHFA Capital Plan Property Assessment - Old Post Village

### Property Identification

Old Post Village  
TOLLAND, CT

CHFA Property Identification #: 85190D  
Current State Sponsored Housing Program: SH Elderly

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.

Total Current Unit Count: 30  
Census Tract: 5331.01  
Connecticut Congressional District: 2

### Property Description

Tenancy Type: Elderly/Disabled  
Structure Type: Duplex  
Number of buildings: 5  
Maximum # of Stories: 1  
Elevator? None

Summary property description:

The Old Post Village property has 18 efficiency or studio and 12 one-bedroom units. Generally, the property consists of reasonably sized units. It features amenities such as common laundry, central air conditioning, a gazebo and a common room.

### Current Operating & Capital Needs Status

Aggregate Capital Needs  
(without market enhancements): \$ 1,469,382  
  
Capital Needs per Unit: \$ 48,979  
  
Projected Year 1 (2014) Operating Income: \$ (15,793)

Current operations at the property are projected to generate negative \$15,800 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 \$1.47 million (\$48,979 per unit) over the next 20 years.

Current average income relative to  
the Area Median Income (AMI): 27%

	Current Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:	150	10%
One-bedroom unit:	160	10%
Two-bedroom unit:		
Three-bedroom unit:		
Four-bedroom unit:		
Five-bedroom unit:		
Six-bedroom unit:		

	Proposed Base Rent	Affordability (% AMI)
Studio/efficiency unit:	450	30%
One-bedroom unit:	482	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: 15

Rental operating subsidy necessary in 2014 to  
generate revenue equal to raising the base rent  
as proposed: \$ 52,412

Total rental operating subsidy necessary  
assuming a turnover-based leasing strategy: \$ 306,271

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 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 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 15 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 \$52,411 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 \$306,270.

**Revenue Adjustments Concurrent with a Recapitalization Transaction**

Old Post Village, continued

Household Income Level	Current Income Mix	Proposed Income Mix
0-25% of AMI	15	15
25-50% of AMI	13	13
50% of AMI or greater	2	2
Total number of units	30	30

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:	450	450
One-bedroom unit:	482	482
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: Old Post Village

	Capital Surplus or (Gap)	Total (Gap) Funded by Subsidy inc. Capital & Operating
Current Scenario (excluding transaction costs):	(929,539)	(1,667,580)
Recoverable Grant Scenario:	(2,430,960)	(2,483,193)
CHFA/FHA Scenario:	(2,397,106)	(2,592,695)
4% LIHTC Scenario:	(1,923,404)	(2,116,305)
9% LIHTC Scenario:	(828,633)	(1,021,216)

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**

Old Post Village, 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.</p> <p>This analysis has suggested a potential transaction year of 2018 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 \$1.47 million.</p> <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>
Recommended Transaction Year	2018	
Replacement Reserve Deposit PUPY:	350	
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year:	2.890	
Debt Service Coverage in Transaction Year 15:	1.103	
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	-	
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed:	1,923,404	

**Summary of Recommended Transaction**

Under the 4% LIHTC scenario, the property yields \$43,965 in NOI in the transaction completion year, which includes \$350 per unit per year in replacement reserve deposits. After debt service, the property generates \$23,752 in cash flow in the capital transaction's completion year, trending to \$2,072 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 \$251,000 in debt and \$940,000 in equity. The transaction results in a gap of \$1,923,000, all of which would need to be covered by State capital subsidy. This compares to a needs gap of over \$1,667,000 if no transaction takes place at the property and the capital needs are addressed through routine maintenance or a needs gap of over \$2,430,000 if the capital needs are addressed in a consolidated transaction relying entirely on State capital subsidy.

**Summary of Capital Needs & State Subsidy Needs**

Old Post Village, continued

Immediate Emergency Capital Needs: 0  
 Current Deferred Capital Needs: 30,971  
 Current Routine Capital Needs: 107,721

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	138,692	-	-	-	-	-
2014	22,402	-	-	-	52,412	-
2015	28,766	-	-	-	48,114	-
2016	18,586	-	-	-	43,623	(0)
2017	116,836	-	-	-	38,934	(0)
2018	100,062	-	1,923,404	-	34,039	(0)
2019	24,097	-	-	-	28,933	(0)
2020	45,572	-	-	-	23,610	(0)
2021	21,492	-	-	-	18,061	(0)
2022	46,458	-	-	-	12,282	-

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	46,318	-	-	-	6,264	-
2024	46,054	-	-	-	-	-
2025	101,116	-	-	-	-	-
2026	112,758	-	-	-	-	-
2027	202,623	-	-	-	-	-
2028	14,929	-	-	-	-	-
2029	20,396	-	-	-	-	-
2030	58,503	-	-	-	-	-
2031	27,937	-	-	-	-	-
2032	275,785	-	-	-	-	-

**Scenario Pro Formas**

Old Post Village, 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
<b>2023 ANNUAL INCOME</b>										
Gross Potential Rent	158,098	5,269.92	248,135	8,271.17	248,135	8,271	248,135	8,271	248,135	8,271
Vacancy/Loss	(2,238)	(74.60)	(2,238)	(74.60)	(12,407)	(414)	(17,369)	(579)	(17,369)	(579)
Other Income	810	27.01	810	27.01	810	27	810	27	810	27
<b>Effective Gross Income</b>	<b>156,670</b>	<b>5,222.33</b>	<b>246,708</b>	<b>8,223.59</b>	<b>236,539</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>231,576</b>	<b>7,719</b>	<b>231,576</b>	<b>7,719</b>
<b>2023 ANNUAL EXPENSES</b>										
Operating Expenses	169,715	5,657	182,051	6,068	176,718	5,891	176,469	5,882	176,469	5,882
Replacement Reserve Deposits	23,933	798	23,933	798	14,945	498	14,945	498	14,945	498
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>193,648</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>205,984</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>191,662</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>191,414</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>191,414</b>	<b>6,380</b>
<b>2023 NET OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>(36,978)</b>	<b>(1,233)</b>	<b>40,724</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>44,877</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>40,162</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>40,162</b>	<b>1,339</b>
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	25,567	852	20,213	674	20,168	672
<b>2023 CASH FLOW</b>	<b>(36,978)</b>	<b>(1,233)</b>	<b>40,724</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>19,310</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>19,949</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>19,994</b>	<b>666</b>

**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
<b>SOURCES</b>										
Hard Debt										
Commercial Debt 1	-	-	-	-	444,895	14,830	251,410	8,380	350,945	11,698
Commercial Debt 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax-Exempt Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Debt										
Seller Financing/Take Back Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	798,150	26,605	798,150	26,605
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other										
From Operations	-	-	21,397	713	31,897	1,063	31,897	1,063	31,897	1,063
Cash Escrows	-	-	87,672	2,922	81,357	2,712	81,357	2,712	81,357	2,712
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Developer Fee	-	-	-	-	146,808	4,894	154,036	5,135	153,430	5,114
Equity										
GP Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIHTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	940,653	31,355	1,936,284	64,543
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Sources of Funds</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,070</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>704,957</b>	<b>23,499</b>	<b>2,257,504</b>	<b>75,250</b>	<b>3,352,063</b>	<b>111,735</b>
<b>USES</b>										
Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-	101,850	3,395	900,000	30,000	900,000	30,000
Construction Costs	-	-	1,998,007	66,600	1,998,007	66,600	2,020,148	67,338	2,020,148	67,338
Soft Costs - Design & Construction	-	-	225,440	7,515	222,291	7,410	227,543	7,585	227,543	7,585
Soft Costs - Due Diligence	-	-	11,398	380	20,520	684	23,004	767	23,004	767
Soft Costs - Transaction Costs	-	-	41,897	1,397	121,897	4,063	246,172	8,206	246,172	8,206
Soft Costs - Financing	-	-	61,310	2,044	198,558	6,619	223,435	7,448	222,773	7,426
Soft Costs - Other	-	-	17,250	575	19,500	650	19,500	650	19,500	650
Soft Cost Contingency	-	-	17,865	595	29,138	971	32,923	1,097	32,410	1,080
Reserves	-	-	-	-	23,283	776	103,094	3,436	105,571	3,519
Developer Fee	-	-	166,863	5,562	367,019	12,234	385,089	12,836	383,574	12,786
<b>Total Uses of Funds</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,540,029</b>	<b>84,668</b>	<b>3,102,063</b>	<b>103,402</b>	<b>4,180,908</b>	<b>139,364</b>	<b>4,180,695</b>	<b>139,357</b>
<b>TRANSACTION SURPLUS (GAP)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,430,960)</b>	<b>(81,032)</b>	<b>(2,397,106)</b>	<b>(79,904)</b>	<b>(1,923,404)</b>	<b>(64,113)</b>	<b>(828,633)</b>	<b>(27,621)</b>

**Scenario Pro Formas (continued)**

Old Post Village, 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
<b>FUNDS</b>										
Transaction Rehab	-	-	1,541,958	51,399	1,541,958	51,399	1,541,958	51,399	1,541,958	51,399
Capital Needs Funded Using Subsidy	929,539	30,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Replacement Reserve Balance	74,555	2,485	74,555	2,485	74,555	2,485	74,555	2,485	74,555	2,485
Replacement Reserves	465,288	15,510	465,288	15,510	290,548	9,685	290,548	9,685	290,548	9,685
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>1,469,382</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>2,081,802</b>	<b>69,393</b>	<b>1,907,061</b>	<b>63,569</b>	<b>1,907,061</b>	<b>63,569</b>	<b>1,907,061</b>	<b>63,569</b>
<b>USES</b>										
Estimated Capital Needs	1,469,382	48,979	1,469,382	48,979	1,469,382	48,979	1,469,382	48,979	1,469,382	48,979
Enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>1,469,382</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>1,469,382</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>1,469,382</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>1,469,382</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>1,469,382</b>	<b>48,979</b>
<b>YEAR 20 REPLACEMENT RESERVE BALANCE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>612,419</b>	<b>20,414</b>	<b>437,679</b>	<b>14,589</b>	<b>437,679</b>	<b>14,589</b>	<b>437,679</b>	<b>14,589</b>

**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
<b>OPERATING SUBSIDY</b>										
Base Rent Operating Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	306,271	10,209	306,271	10,209	306,271	10,209	306,271	10,209
Operating Deficit Subsidy Needed	738,041	24,601	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Income Mixing Operating Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
<b>Total Operating Subsidy</b>	<b>738,041</b>	<b>24,601</b>	<b>306,271</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>306,271</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>306,271</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>306,271</b>	<b>10,209</b>
<b>CAPITAL SUBSIDY</b>										
Pre-Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	929,539	30,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable Cash Flow	n/a	n/a	(254,038)	(8,468)	(110,682)	(3,689)	(113,370)	(3,779)	(113,688)	(3,790)
Transaction Capital Subsidy Needed	n/a	n/a	2,430,960	81,032	2,397,106	79,904	1,923,404	64,113	828,633	27,621
<b>Total Capital Subsidy</b>	<b>929,539</b>	<b>30,985</b>	<b>2,176,922</b>	<b>72,564</b>	<b>2,286,424</b>	<b>76,214</b>	<b>1,810,034</b>	<b>60,334</b>	<b>714,945</b>	<b>23,832</b>
<b>TOTAL SUBSIDY NEEDED</b>	<b>1,667,580</b>	<b>55,586</b>	<b>2,483,193</b>	<b>82,773</b>	<b>2,592,695</b>	<b>86,423</b>	<b>2,116,305</b>	<b>70,543</b>	<b>1,021,216</b>	<b>34,041</b>