# National Development Council



## Partners in Community Development Since 1969



#### **Improving Communities - Enhancing Lives**

NDC is the nation's oldest non-profit provider of community development technical assistance and training



Makah Commercial Fishing Dock, Olympic Peninsula, Neah Bay, Washington



## **A Powerful Mission**

Increasing the flow of capital for investment, jobs and community development to distressed urban and rural communities throughout the U.S.

Affordable Apartments,
Watertown, New York





# Evaluating A Project's Need for Public Gap Financing Assistance:

# **NDC's Approach**





## **Defining the "Financing Gap"**

 A project's financing gap is defined as the difference between projected costs (uses) and the debt and equity (sources) it can reasonably attract as follows:

#### **Total Project Costs**

- Bank Loan
- **Equity**
- = Financing Gap



#### A Fundamental Problem in Real Estate Finance

- Total Project Costs (TPC) are often greater than a project's Fair Market Value (FMV) as Completed
- But...debt and equity are a function of value, not cost
- Where TPC > FMV, there's often a need for public economic, housing and community development resources to get the project done



## **Cost-Value Differential Example**

Mixed-Use Development			
Residential Units	60		
Commercial Retail Space	40,000		
Project Costs	Fair Market Value		
\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000		
Project Costs	\$20,000,000		
Debt (75% of FMV)	\$7,500,000		
Other Sources Needed	\$12,500,000		



#### Why Some Projects Require Public Assistance?

- Project Costs > FMV
- Investors see inadequate Return on Investment (ROI)
- Lenders see unacceptable levels of risk

Hughes-Irons Mixed-Use Project, Council Bluffs, Iowa





#### **Investor's Perspective**

- Investors/Developers seek to maximize economic benefits and minimize their equity investment
  - Looking for projects yielding the highest (ROI)
  - Investor returns are subordinate to debt service on loans and other obligations (property taxes, operating expenses, etc.) – so returns need to reflect risks



## **Lender's Perspective**

- Lenders are risk limiters, not profit maximizers
- Lending is a low-margin, high-volume business
- No "upside" for lenders Fixed Returns
  - Marginal return on investment (interest)
  - Expected return of investment (principal)
- Will participate but want to mitigate all risks



## **Defining the Financing Gap**

**Project Costs** – are they reasonable & adequate?

- Bank Loan maximized given lender terms?
- <u>Equity</u> fair return without undue enrichment?

**Gap** – are there public sources available to close?

Historic East Side Suites Lancaster, Pennsylvania





### **Maximizing Debt Attraction**

- A Project's maximum loan amount will be determined by the lender's primary underwriting criteria:
  - Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)
  - Loan to Value Ratio (LTV)

And, by market interest rates and terms (amortization schedules) and opinions of value established by an appraiser



#### **Maximizing Debt Attraction (cont.)**

- For example:
  - Bank is offering:
    - 6% financing with 25 year amortization
    - Minimum Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR) of 1.25:1
    - Maximum Loan To Value (LTV) of 75%
    - Appraiser sets Capitalization Rate at 7%
  - Project has:
    - Stabilized Net Operating Income (NOI) of \$250,000
    - TPC is \$3,650,000



#### **Maximizing Debt Attraction (cont.)**

- Given the information above, the Maximum Loan:
  - By DCR \$2,586,781
  - By LTV \$2,678,571
  - Bank will offer the lower of the two loans so that each underwriting criterion is met: offered loan - \$\$2,586,781
  - Annual D/S will be \$200,000
  - TPC Maximized Debt = \$1,063,219



## **Maximizing Equity**

- Difference between project costs and maximum loan is \$1,063,219
  - Does the Developer and partnered investors have the necessary resources to close the gap?
  - Is it reasonable for the Developer to invest enough to close the gap?
  - Year 1 CF = NOI (\$250,000) D/S (\$200,000)
     Year 1 CF = \$50,000



#### **Maximizing Equity (cont.)**

- Developers seek three benefits when investing in real estate:
  - Cash Flow (CF)
  - (Revenues Operating Expenses Debt Service = CF)
  - Tax Benefits (Depreciation, Tax Credits, etc.)
  - Appreciation (Net Proceeds at Sale or Refinance)
- These benefits over all the years the Developer holds the property – with final appreciation benefit taken at its sale



#### **Maximizing Equity (cont.)**

- Investors demand a return on their money given their perception of:
  - Risk
  - Inflation
  - Opportunity Costs
- These three factors determine the discount rate. The discount rate converts future benefits to a present value and equals the investor's desired Internal Rate of Return (IRR)



#### **Maximizing Equity (cont.)**

 If the Developer and partnered investors for our example want a 11% IRR – given projected Cash Flow, Tax Benefits and Appreciation - they'll only invest \$670,000

Project Costs

\$3,650,000

- Bank Loan

\$2,586,781

- Equity

\$ 670,000

= Gap

\$ 393,213



# Closing the Gap

- Abate or Rebate a portion of new (incremental) property – and/or other taxes generated by the Project to:
  - Increase potential debt capacity
  - Increase attracted equity
- Attract additional equity with federal or state tax credits
  - New Markets Tax Credits
  - Low Income Housing Tax Credits
  - Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits



## Closing the Gap (cont.)

- Reduce Project costs through:
  - Value engineering Project specifications
  - Public assumption of select Project costs:
    - Sidewalks
    - Donated or discounted land
- Offer Subordinated Public Loans to:
  - Increase debt capacity
  - Lower equity requirements and raise ROI
- Identify and secure scarce federal and state grants



## 820-826 Pennsylvania

	Amount	% of Total
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	\$3,622,795	100.00%
Project Sources		
Projected Bank Loan	\$3,013,000	83.17%
Required from Developer	\$609,795	16.83%
Total Sources	\$3,622,795	100.00%

#### Projected Internal Rate of Return:

With NRA and IRB incentives: 9.85%

With just NRA incentives: 8.51%

With Just IRB incentive: 7.99%

With no incentives: 6.98%



#### For more information

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