# Gap Financing Analysis for Mixed-Use Development at 815 Vermont Street





## **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



## **Defining the Financing Gap (cont.)**

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

- Bank Loan maximized given lender terms?
- Equity fair return without undue enrichment?
  - **Gap** are there public sources available to close?



## **815 Vermont: Requested Gap Financing**

- NDC's analysis (memo dated October 3, 2016) of the request for a 75% NRA rebate for 10 years and an IRB sales tax exemption found the request to be reasonable given:
  - The projected debt has been maximized per bank underwriting criteria and market conditions
  - Projected sales proceeds from the residential condominiums are reasonable given the offered product and current market.
  - Developer returns on invested equity are reasonable with approval of the requested NRA and IRB incentives.



# 815 Vermont: Returns on Invested Equity

	Amount	% of Total
Total Project Costs	\$9,275,979	100.00%
Project Sources		
Projected Bank Loan	\$3,404,489	36.70%
Net Condo Sales Proceeds	\$3,616,086	38.99%
Required from Developer	\$2,255,404	24.31%
Total Sources	\$3,622,795	100.00%

#### • Projected Internal Rate of Return:

- With NRA and IRB incentives: 7.94%
- With just NRA incentives: 7.23%
- With Just IRB incentive: 6.36%
- With no incentives: 5.78%



- Developers and Investors demand a return on their money given their perception of Risk, Inflation and Opportunity Costs
- These three factors determine the discount rate (e.g., 10%, 12%, 15%, etc.)
- The discount rate converts future Project benefits - from cash flow, tax deductions and appreciation - to a present value and equals the Developer's desired Internal Rate of Return (IRR)



- Risks can be categorized as:
  - Predevelopment Risks Project never makes it to construction due to a lack of adequate financing, regulatory processes and political opposition
  - Construction Risks Project cannot be completed within budget due to cost overruns and change orders.
  - Operating Risks insufficient revenues to pay operating expenses and debt service due to:
    - Lower than projected rents
    - Higher than anticipated vacancy rates
    - Higher than expected operating expenses



- Cost overruns during construction can lower returns by increasing the need for invested equity.
  - For example a \$500,000 increase in project costs for 815 Vermont would lower projected returns from 7.94% to 6.69%
- Higher vacancy rates, escalating expenses, and slower growth in rents can also reduce developer returns.
  - For example: increasing commercial vacancies from 2.6% to 10%, combined with 4% growth in expenses and 2% growth in rents (versus 3.0% for both), lowers the Developer's projected IRR from 7.94% to 6.24%.



- The Project can also outperform projections through project cost savings, accelerated rent increases, and/or lower rates of expense escalation.
- Any of these outcomes, separately or together, could raise the projected IRR over 7.94% or could partially of fully offset adverse trends.



## **Conclusion**

 NDC's analysis concluded that projected benefits for the proposed mixed-use project at 815
Vermont Street - including the requested NRA and IRB incentives – provide the Developer with a reasonable 7.94% Internal Rate of Return on the equity that needs to be invested to close the gap between anticipated project costs, available debt and projected condominium sales proceeds.



### **Comparison of 50-year Net Property Tax Revenue Projections**

 The numbers below compare projected net property tax collections over 50 years for the proposed project and an alternative project that includes only the commercial/retail component of the proposed project (no residential condos, no underground parking)

50 Year Property Tax Projections			
	Project as Proposed	Alternative Scenario	
Total Property Tax Revenues (Projected for 50 years)	\$14,402,412	\$6,271.713	
Less Incentives (75% NRA Rebate for 10 Years)	\$1,206,052	\$0	
Net Property Tax Revenues	\$13,196,360	\$6,271,713	



### **For more information**

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