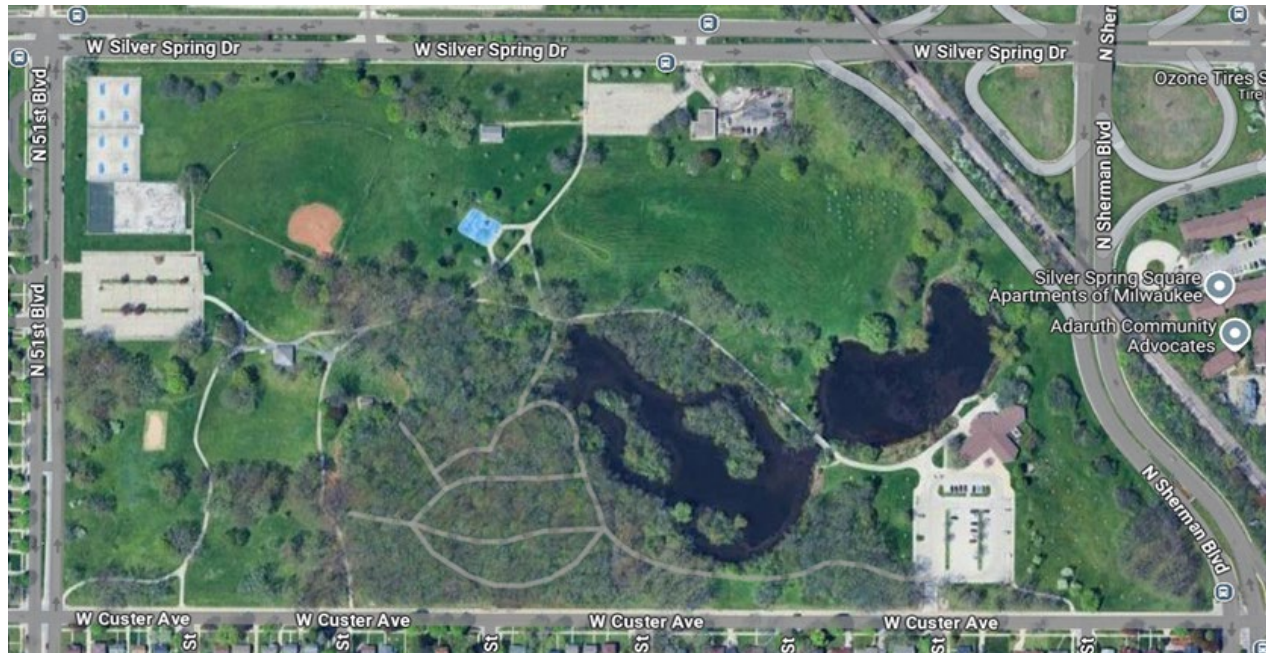


# McGovern Park

## DRAFT Financial Models

Jewish Family Services, Inc.



# Low Income Housing Tax Credit Primer

- ▶ LIHTC provides equity for housing development in return for long-term affordability restrictions
- ▶ LIHTC can also be used to develop a Community Service Facility that is included as part of a housing development.
- ▶ The IRS caps the allowable basis of the Senior Center based on the overall size of the project.
- ▶ The 4% Federal tax credits that we propose to use for this project will offset around 44% of the development cost of the Senior Center within the project.

Tax Credit Mechanics	
Development Cost (eligible)	1,000,000
Basis Boost	130%
Eligible Basis	1,300,000
Federal Credit Percentage	4%
Potential Annual credits	52,000
	10
Total Credits	520,000
Price Per Credit	0.85
Tax Credit Equity	442,000
<b>% of Cost Covered by Tax Credit Equity</b>	<b>44.2%</b>



# Assumptions

## DRAFT

- ▶ Modeled as a 4% Federal/4% State tax credit deal
- ▶ Hard Costs are rough and are based on review of earlier plans by Greenfire.
- ▶ Inflation Indexing adds ~\$1M (7.02%) to construction cost based on Spring 2027 start
- ▶ Lower unit count results in higher Per-Unit-Per-Month Operating Expenses for the housing
- ▶ Maximize scoring for WHEDA and Federal Home Loan Bank funding
- ▶ County prefers to pay minimal or no rent for the Senior Center



# DRAFT Financial Analysis



Units	30	35	40	40 w Rent	55
<b>Sources</b>					
Perm Mortgage	\$ 955,638	\$ 1,020,147	\$ 1,098,791	\$ 1,098,791	\$ 1,315,291
Tax Credit Equity	\$ 9,035,355	\$ 9,728,911	\$ 10,534,322	\$ 10,531,757	\$ 13,176,082
Appropriation	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
FHLB AHP	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Deferred Developer Fee	\$ 202,847	\$ 236,162	\$ 260,727	\$ 780,688	\$ 366,781
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>\$ 13,693,840</b>	<b>\$ 14,735,220</b>	<b>\$ 15,893,840</b>	<b>\$ 16,411,236</b>	<b>\$ 18,858,154</b>
<b>Uses</b>					
Hard Costs	\$ 15,000,512	\$ 15,000,512	\$ 16,000,512	\$ 16,000,512	\$ 19,548,862
Soft Costs	\$ 4,433,929	\$ 4,682,927	\$ 4,805,560	\$ 5,033,611	\$ 5,284,722
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>\$ 19,434,441</b>	<b>\$ 19,683,439</b>	<b>\$ 20,806,072</b>	<b>\$ 21,034,123</b>	<b>\$ 24,833,584</b>
<b>Gap</b>	<b>\$ 5,740,601</b>	<b>\$ 4,948,219</b>	<b>\$ 4,912,232</b>	<b>\$ 4,622,887</b>	<b>\$ 5,975,430</b>

- Higher unit count increases overall gap, but increases operational and development efficiencies: \$109k unit/TDC vs. \$141k unit/TDC for 35-unit model

Note: figures are based on very preliminary estimates and are subject to change

# DRAFT Takeaways

- ▶ From a development perspective, a unit count in the 40-50 range is likely the sweet spot for minimizing the funding gap
- ▶ From an operational perspective, a unit count in the 50+ range is preferable for operational efficiencies and to maximize development funding
- ▶ With construction costs of ~\$5.8M attributable to Senior Center (including demo, sitework & build-out), tax credits cover ~\$2.6M for the County. This figure excludes soft costs, which are also covered by tax credits.
- ▶ Additional financial benefits to the County include:
  - ▶ Reduced overall development expense when compared with the development of a freestanding building;
  - ▶ Reduced/shared operating expenses; and
  - ▶ 3<sup>rd</sup> party property management

