



Reimagining the Metropolis

- New York's Green Building Revolution
 - 2005 to 2010
 - What has happened? What have we learned?
- The Community Preservation Corporation
 - Focus on multi-family financing
 - A lender's perspective

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Current Sources of Retrofit Financing

- Public Incentives (WAP, NYSERDA, Utilities)
 - Limited amount of dollars
 - Often come with restrictions
- Private Financing
 - ESCO Financing – Leverage the savings
 - Works best on large projects, typically commercial
 - Unsecured loans, second mortgages
 - Few and far between
- First Mortgage Financing
 - No Lenders are doing this on a large scale as yet
 - Makes the most sense but there is no customer demand or regulatory requirement for it



Multifamily Financing

- Underwriting History: 2005 through 2007
 - Underwriting was aggressive
 - Properties were fully leveraged, some were over leveraged
 - Many properties cashed out their equity
 - Great opportunity to require cash out towards retrofit
 - Retrofit at scale had not emerged
 - Where did the money go?
 - Into other investments
 - Sometimes back into the properties
 - Into an owner's pocket



Multifamily Financing

- Underwriting History 2008 – 2009
 - The financing world changed
 - Debt was harder to come by
 - Credit depts tightened underwriting standards
 - Underwriting was severely restricted
 - Opportunities for leveraging retrofit in first mortgages never have a chance to emerge
 - Financing for retrofits, by and large, remained limited to public incentive programs



The Basics of Underwriting

- $\text{Income (Net Rents)} - \text{Expenses} = \text{Net Operating Income (NOI)}$
- $\text{NOI} / \text{Debt Coverage Ratio (1.25)} = \text{Net Available for Debt}$
- $\text{Net Available for Debt} / \text{debt constant} = \text{loan amount}$
- Moving parts in the equation:
 - Income, Expenses, DCR and debt constant (interest rate + amortization – term of loan)



Let's Do the Math: 40 Unit Building

- $40 \times \$2,000 \times 12 = \$960,000$ (Gross Income)
- $40 \times \$7,000 = \$280,000$ (Annual Expenses)
- $\$960,000 \times 95\% = \$912,000$ (Net Income)
- $\$912,000 - \$280,000 = \$632,000$ NOI
- $\$632,000 / 1.25$ Debt Cov. Ratio = $\$505,600$
- $\$505,600 / 12 = \$42,133$ for debt
- Loan amount = $\$7,027,000$: 6%, 30 years



Financing Opportunity for Retrofit

Expenses (net taxes) \$5,000/unit

- 35% of expenses for utilities
- \$1,750 per unit = \$70,000 annual energy cost
 - Heat, Hot Water, Common Area Electric
- 20% savings: \$14,000 / 1.25 debt coverage
- \$11,200 = \$155,500 in added debt
 - 6% over 30 years
- \$3,890 per unit – covers the cost of most retrofits
- \$1,950 per unit if only half the savings are underwritten
 - Most retrofits range from \$2,000-\$4,000 per unit



What Does This Require?

- Demand – Owners have to want to do it
- Lenders, Appraisers, Credit Departments and Regulators Need to Recognize Savings
 - Incorporate it into the underwriting
 - Can this be done? – Yes
 - Data is required
 - Benchmarking training is required
 - Awareness and education are needed
 - The math doesn't lie
 - The savings can pay for most retrofits



Underwriting Hurdles

- Standard expenses would have to be adjusted down
 - No operating history to show the savings
 - Property always operated at \$70,000/year for utilities
 - Underwriters don't adjust downward without empirical data
- Debt coverage ratio is compromised
 - If you leave expenses at \$70,000 per year and add debt the Debt coverage ratio goes down
 - This is a red flag and would not clear credit hurdles



Debt Coverage Ratio Impact

- Loan -\$7,027,000 - \$505,200 – DCR 1.25
- Loan -\$7,084,000 - \$509,677 – DCR 1.24
- Loan -\$7,141,000 - \$513,821 – DCR 1.23
- Loan -\$7,200,000 - \$518,032 – DCR 1.22
- Loan -\$7,259,000 - \$522,314 – DCR 1.21
- Loan -\$7,320,000 - \$526,666 – DCR 1.20
 - About \$59,000 added per DCR point reduction



Multifamily Financing for Retrofit

- September 2009
 - CPC launches Green Financing Initiative
 - Response to changes in the political climate
 - An effort to shore up value during the recession
 - Focus on the expense side of the equation
 - Attempting to create a financing platform for multifamily retrofit
 - Enable other lenders to include retrofit
 - Work with public partners and incentive programs



CPC Idea: Incorporate Retrofit into the Mortgage Delivery System

- The majority of buildings have one thing in common:
A Mortgage
- Make benchmarking & retrofit part of loan process
 - CPC Loan Officers trained to benchmark
 - Audit – 3rd party report like an Appraisal or a Phase One
- Getting to retrofit at scale
 - The money is in the private sector
 - Awareness will increase and demand will grow



Multifamily Financing 2010

- Interest in financing retrofit grew
 - CPC has 3,000 units closed and in the pipeline
- More owners are aware of the process and the need
- Benchmarking regulations in NYC were passed
- Major financial institutions have begun to inquire about how to get it done
 - FNMA is reworking their Physical Needs Assessment (PSA) to include retrofit items
 - Others are approaching CPC for our expertise



Multifamily Financing 2011 and Beyond

- Demand for retrofit has to increase
 - Owners are not going to independently do this on any large scale
- Need to overcome “retrofit apathy”
 - Lenders require it (like a Phase One)
 - Government requires it – PlaNYC
 - Oil and utility prices spike and drive conservation



