

Commercial PACE for Underserved Market Segments: Multifamily Housing

Part of the Technical Webinar Series for U.S. DOE's Commercial PACE Working Group

March 26, 2020



Purpose

C-PACE Working Group Technical Webinar Series:

To provide in-depth technical content about C-PACE program elements to state and local participants in DOE's C-PACE Working group with support from market experts.

<u>Today's Webinar</u>: To inform state and local governments about:

- Challenges and opportunities associated with financing efficiency upgrades in affordable and market-rate multifamily housing.
- Trends, successful models, and case studies for using C-PACE in multifamily housing including existing properties and new construction.

Housekeeping

- The recorded webinar, transcript and slides will be available to C-PACE Working Group participants.
- Duration: 90 minutes.

- Attendees are in listen-only mode.
- Attendees are encouraged to type questions and feedback in the webinar interface tool throughout the webinar. We will have time at the end to answer questions.

Agenda

- Background from DOE
- Featured Speakers
 - Elizabeth Chant, Optimal Energy
 - Peter Adamczyk, Independent
 - Chris Jones, Bricker & Eckler
- Q&A

Background: Why Today's Topic?

C-PACE sponsors want programs to work for multifamily housing. Multifamily housing face unique challenges. *How can C-PACE programs effectively serve this market?*

- 1. What are the unique challenges facing energy efficiency upgrades in multifamily properties, how can C-PACE address those challenges, and what best practices and case studies are available?
- 2. What can we learn from one of the first C-PACE financed multifamily, new construction projects in the U.S.?

Overview: Multifamily Housing and C-PACE

Energy Savings Opportunity

- 18 million market-rate and affordable multifamily housing units in the U.S. 1
- Collective potential savings of over \$3 billion in cost-effective energy savings.1
- Major opportunity in multifamily rental properties:
 - The energy expenditure per square foot (\$/ft²) in multifamily rental housing is 37% higher compared to owner-occupied multifamily, and 76% higher compared to owner-occupied single family homes. ¹

C-PACE Opportunity

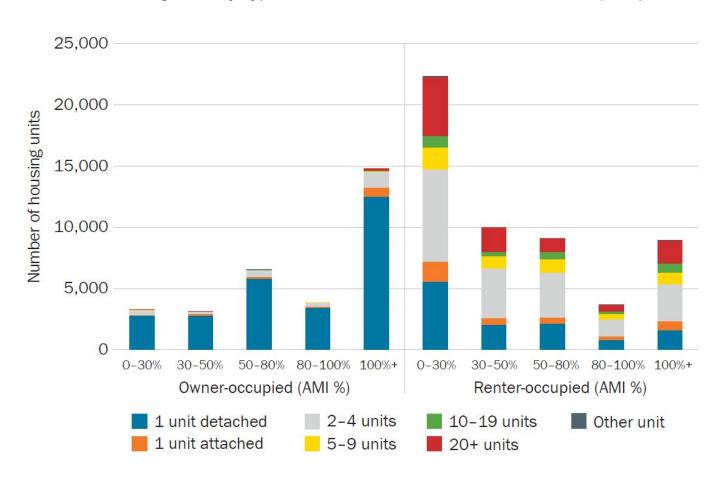
- C-PACE enabling legislation generally includes multifamily housing (4+ dwellings) as an eligible property type.
- \$68 million in C-PACE investments have gone towards multifamily properties.²

Sources: 1. U.S. Department of Energy, Better Buildings. See: https://betterbuildingssolutioncenter.energy.gov/challenge/sector/multifamily.

2. PACENation, Market Data. See: https://pacenation.org/pace-market-data/.

Multifamily Housing, Income, and Energy

of Housing Units by Type and Area Medium Income; Rochester, NY (2015)



RESOURCE: U.S. DOE's Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool at: https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool

Speakers



Elizabeth Chant

- Managing Consultant, Optimal Energy



Peter Adamczyk

- Independent Consultant



Chris Jones

- PACE Financing Consultant, Bricker & Eckler LLP

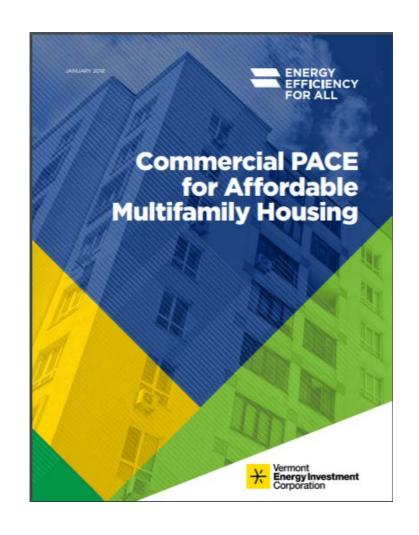
Energy Efficiency for All commissioned
Vermont Energy
Investment Corporation

Research Team:

Peter Adamczyk (now independent)
Elizabeth Chant (now with Optimal Energy)

Stephanie Morse

Kate Cahalane



About Elizabeth

Elizabeth Chant Managing Consultant, Optimal Energy

- 25+ years energy efficiency program and policy for low-income people and multifamily buildings
- Helped to create Efficiency Vermont and DC Sustainable Energy Utility
- Ten years with Weatherization Assistance Program; directed Vermont's largest agency
- Current & prior board memberships, NEAUC, National Housing Trust, Home Performance Coalition, Three³



About Peter

Peter Adamczyk, Independent Consultant

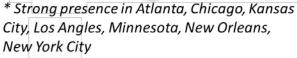
- (mostly...) retired
- 33+ years investment and finance experience, the last 10 exclusively focused on renewable energy and energy efficiency finance
- Led the development and implementation of financing strategies and services that support VEIC's goal of reducing the economic and environmental costs of energy use
- NABCEP Photovoltaic Certification and HERS Rating Certification





A collaborative, coalition-driven, 13-state campaign to increase energy efficiency in affordable multifamily housing













Our Long Term Vision: EEFA's success catalyzes equitable access to clean energy resources for healthier homes, reduced poverty, a cleaner environment and more climate-resilient communities

Research Approach

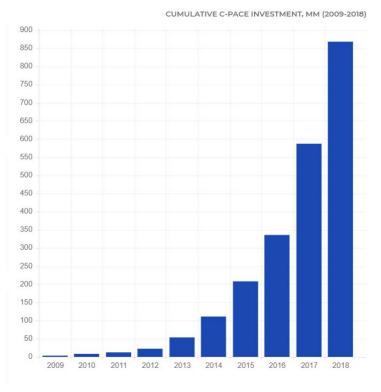
- Data review on PACENation
- Outreach to program administrators of active programs
- Conducted interviews with programs of interest



Source: PACENation (http://pacenation.us/pace-programs/commercial/, accessed April 12, 2018)

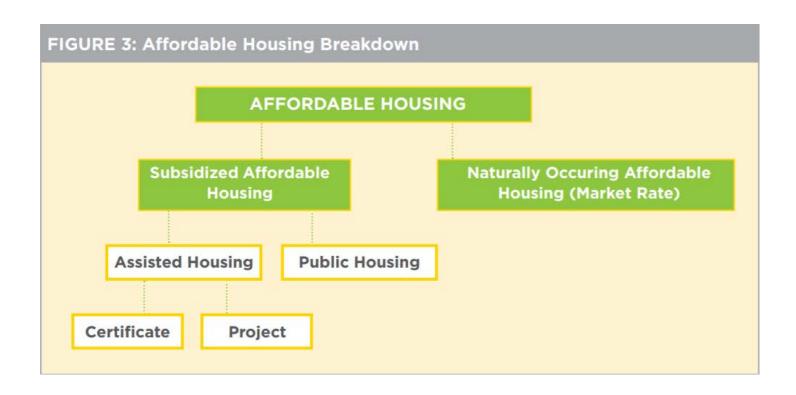
C-PACE, from start to now

- C-PACE since 2009
- 37 states have enabled
- > 2,000 deals
- 15 MFAH deals
 - Assisted housing
 - NOAH
- \$68 million MFAH financing



Source: PACENation (http://pacenation.us/pace-market-data/, accessed March 23, 2020)

Multifamily Affordable Housing (MFAH)



Efficiency Barriers in MFAH

- Split incentive gives no one an incentive to act.
- Efficiency improvements are nearly always discretionary.
- Resource constraints mean discretionary improvements rarely happen.
- Beyond resources, why don't improvements happen?

Complexity of Financing MFAH

FIGURE 2: Illustrative Capital Stack for a Hypothetical Recapitalization of a Subsidized Affordable Multifamily Development		
Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program	Direct subsidy (grant)	
Utility Incentive	Based on energy savings	
Housing Finance Authority	Forgivable loan	
Long-term government debt — city, county and state with three separate loans	"Soft second" loan payable only from percentage of cash flow, principal payments deferred, long-term affordability covenant	
Deferred development fee	Payments made with funds available after debt payments	
Historic Tax Credits	Tax credit equity available to developers, 20% of qualified project expenditures for eligible historic projects	
9% Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs)	Bank, syndicator, insurance company allocated based on costs No payments required, but ongoing compliance is necessary	
Subordinate second lien (mezzanine)	Hard debt — no guarantees	
Senior debt — first lien mortgage	Hard debt — payments must be made on bank loan insured by HUD	

C-PACE Deals in MFAH

AFFORDABLE MULTIFAMILY HOUSING C-PACE TRANSACTIONS

Naturally occurring affordable housing transactions:

- Connecticut Green Bank (4 transactions)
- Florida SELF (1 transaction)
- Energize NY (1 transaction)
- CaliforniaFirst (2 transactions)

Assisted affordable housing transactions:

- CaliforniaFirst (1 transaction)
- DC PACE (2 transactions)
- Lean & Green Michigan (1 transaction)
- Energize NY (3 transactions)

Why not more uptake in MFAH?



- Complexity of MFAH deals
- Access to favorable financing
 - Longer term
 - Lower rates
- Absence of technical support
- Owner struggle with competing priorities

Why not more uptake in MFAH?

- Noticeable that HUD properties were not evident in these first deals
- Queried more deeply
- HUD criteria
 - Assessed pursuant to law; sent with tax bill
 - Payment collected with tax bill
 - No accelerated payment
 - o If default, mortgagee has notice and time
 - State Attorney General opinion required

Strong case for using C-PACE for MFAH

- Tax assessment (not a loan)
- Off balance sheet
- Based on equity not future income
- Structured to recoup savings to cover costs
- Potential to fill financing gaps
- Consent of existing lienholders typically required

PACE in the Capital Stack: Affordable Rehab

	Uses
Acquisition	\$16,000,000
Hard Costs	\$29,000,000
Soft Costs	\$7,000,000
Total Costs	\$52,000,000

Sources	
LIHTC (4%)	\$22,000,000
Tax-Exempt Mortgage	\$18,000,000
Local Govt. Soft Debt	\$10,000,000
Total Sources	\$50,000,000
Gap	\$2,000,000



Options for addressing a \$2M gap...

1. Do Nothing: Project stalls or dies

2. Owner's Equity: High opportunity costs

3. Value Engineering: Lock in high op ex

4. Tax-Exempt PACE: Displace equity



PACE in the Capital Stack: Increasing NOI

Project Basics

Gap filled \$2,000,000 + 350 kW solar \$1,000,000 Total PACE = \$3,000,000

PACE improves project & property value

Average Annual Cash Flow				
Utility Savings	\$110,000			
O&M Savings	\$80,000			
Solar (Energy + RECs)	\$120,000			
Total Savings	\$310,000			
PACE Payments	-\$240,000			
Net Cash Flow	\$70,000			

- \$190K in annual savings offsets debt service for \$2M+ in PACE
- Self financing \$1M more in solar PV further improves cash flow
- Solar tax credits are attractive to LIHTC investors

	Self-Funded	PACE
Investment by Property Owner	\$3,000,000	\$0.00
Annual Benefits	\$310,000	\$310,000
Annual PACE Payment	\$0.00	\$(240,000)
Net Benefit Year 1	\$(2,690,000)	\$70,000
Annual Net Benefit Years 2-20	\$310,000	\$70,000
5-year NPV of Cash Flows (@ 6% discount rate)	\$(1,524,000)	\$295,000
10-year NPV of Cash Flows (@ 6% discount rate)	\$(549,000)	\$515,000
5-year IRR	-19%	Infinite
10-year IRR	1%	Infinite

PACE is a valuable structure for multifamily housing!

Best Practices – Policy & Programs

- Encourage "open" C-PACE
- Pursue deals with few barriers to start
- PHA opportunities
- Document HUD communication
- Require cost-effective investments
- Consider local development corp.
- Consider longer term over lower (subsidized) rate
- Consider opportunities with
 - O PHAs
 - **OUSDARD**

Best Practices – MFAH Owner / Operator

- Consider C-PACE as "gap" financing
- Prioritize C-PACE at major financing points
- Encourage HFA involvement
- Document & Codify

Thank you!

Contact Information

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C-PACE for Underserved Market Segments: Multifamily Housing

Chris Jones

PACE Consultant

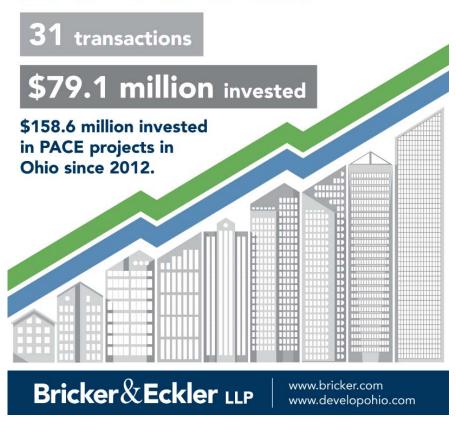
Bricker & Eckler



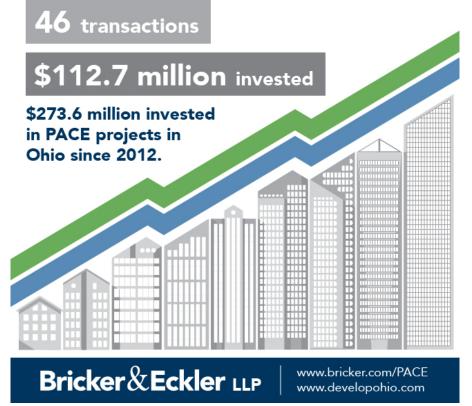
Ohio & Bricker are national PACE leaders!



2018 PACE Financing in Ohio

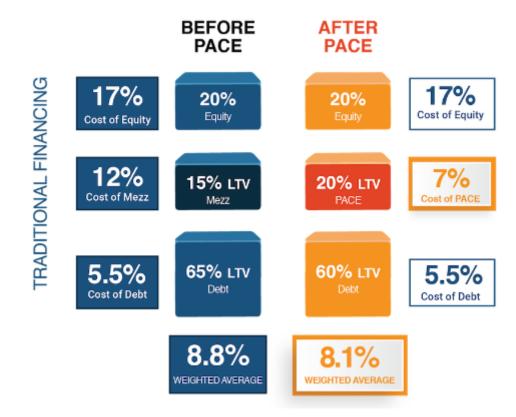


2019 PACE Financing in Ohio



Why PACE?

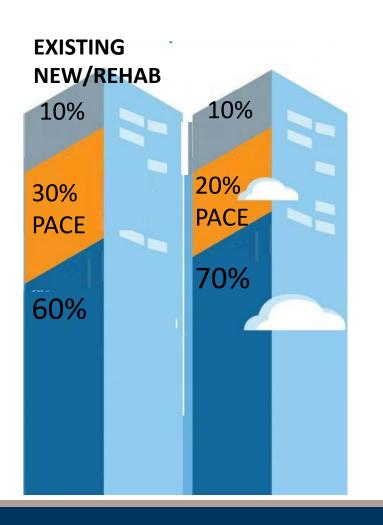




PACE FINANCING

PACE Underwriting Overview





PACE Loan + Mortgage Loan(s) < 90% Property Value

Prepayment option is available

Mortgage lender consent

Case Studies



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Riverhaus Multifamily



Covington, Kentucky (Cincinnati)

- \$4MM PACE (2017)
- Class A New Construction
- 187 Units / 1st floor retail
- Subsurface parking garage
- City-owned parcels
- Ground lease to developer
- City-issued IRB Bonds for Tax Abatement purposes



Airy Hills at Northbend Crossing



Cincinnati, Ohio

- \$5.5MM PACE (2019)
- \$29MM total budget
- New Construction
- 82 Sr. Living Housing Units
- Owner/developer motivation was to "retain" equity with PACE

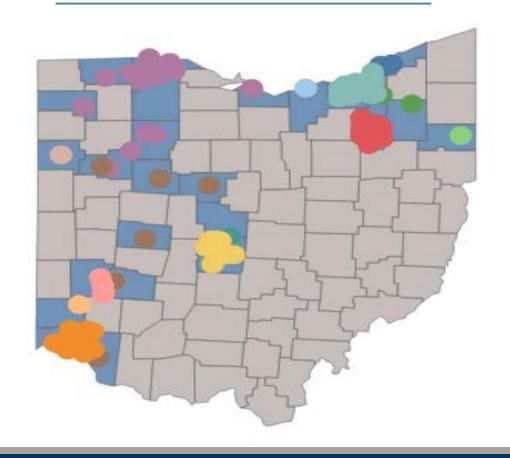




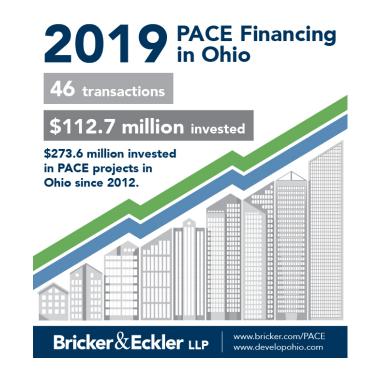


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www.bricker.com/PACE



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Questions?

Please type all questions into the webinar dialogue box.

Thank You

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State and Local Solution Center

http://energy.gov/eere/slsc/state-and-local-solution-center