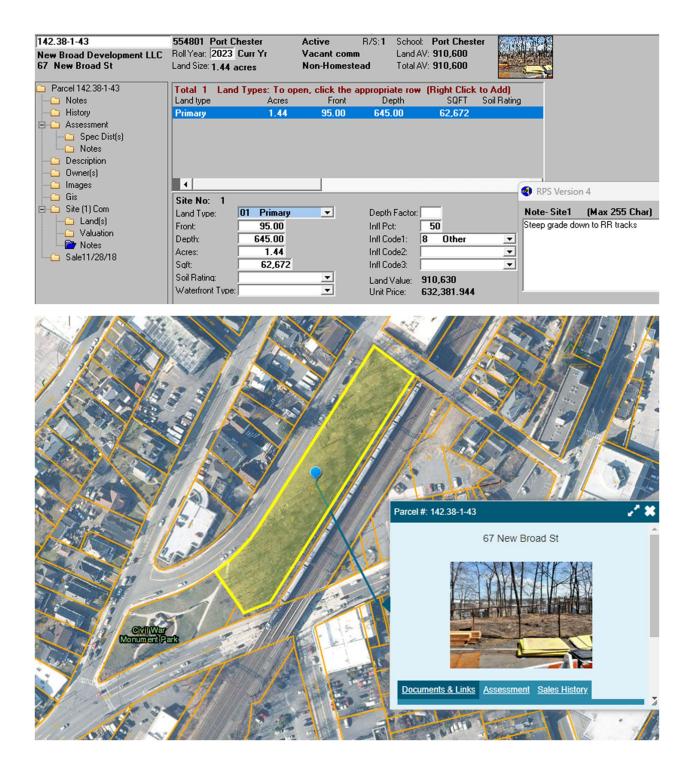


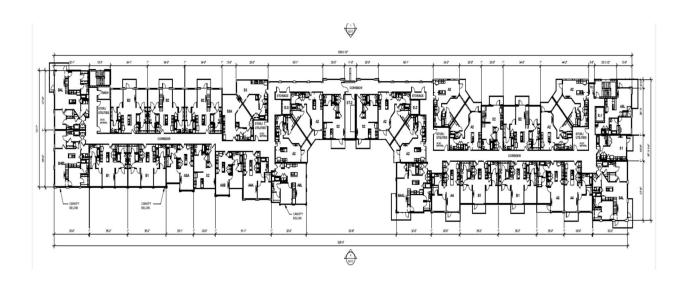
7/13/2023					
	Port Chester IDA				
	Value ana	alysis of pro	vided info	rmation regardi	ng:
		Project kn	own as: Station Lofts		
		Location:	67 New	Broad St., Port C	hester
		S-B-L:	142.38-1-43		
	Opinion o	of Value as C	omplete	& as Stabilized:	\$45,000,000
					(\$250k per Unit)















PROJECT SUMMARY - The Station Lofts at Port Chester (Port Chester, NY

PROJECT INFORMATION					
Street Address	67 New Broad Street				
City, State	Port Chester, NY				
Submarket	Westchester County North				
Gross Land Area (SF Acre)	SF Acres				
Density (Units/Acre)	Na				
Number of Residential Units	180				
Net SF	153,008 NSF				
Average Unit Size	850.0 NSF				
Res. Base/Market Rent	\$2,992/Unit \$3.52/NSF				
Res. Rent (+Premiums)	\$2,992/Unit \$3.52/NSF				
Unit Mix (Studio 1BR 2BR 3BR)	19% 47% 34% 0%				
Parking Spaces	224 Spaces				
Parking Spaces Per Unit	1.2/Unit				
Stab. Occup.(Units Overall)	95.00% 95.00%				
Project Economic Occupancy	94.11%				
Untrended NOI	\$5,501,692				
Stabilized NOI	\$6,067,868				
Average Res Base Rent Per Bed	\$2,234				
Absorption	19.00 Units/mo.				

Unit Type	# of Units	SF/Unit
Studio	34	578
One Bedroom	85	788
Two Bedroom	61	1,133
Totals or Weighted Averages	180	850



Current Estimated Expenses and Net Operating Income:

	\$ / Month	S / Year	\$/Unit/Yr	/ NSF/Mo.
Management Fee	\$17,116	\$205,386	\$1,141	\$0.112
Payrol1	\$29,250	\$351,000	\$1,950	\$0.191
Marketing	\$6,000	\$72,000	\$400	\$0.039
G&A	\$9,750	\$117,000	\$650	\$0.064
Net Utilities	\$10,500	\$126,000	\$700	\$0.069
R&M (incl. Rec. Amenities)	\$7,500 \$4,500	\$90,000 \$54,000	\$500 \$300	\$0.049 \$0.029
Make Ready				
Contract Services	\$10,725	\$128,700	\$715	\$0.070
Real Estate Taxes	\$3,203	\$38,434	\$214	\$0.021
Insurance	\$9,750	\$117,000	\$650	\$0.064
Replacement Reserve	\$3,750	\$45,000	\$250	\$0.025
Total Expenses	\$112,043	\$1,344,521	\$7,469.56	\$0.732
Net Operating Income	\$458,474	\$5,501,692	\$30,564.96	\$2.996

The Station Lofts at Port Chester - Port Chester, NY Estimated Total Development Cost

Yield Calculation	Project Total	Per Unit	Per NSF
Total Capital Budget	\$98,611,312	\$547,841	\$644.48
Debt Amount (65.00%)	\$64,097,353	\$356,096	\$418.92
Equity Amount (35.00%)	\$34,513,959	\$191,744	\$225.57
Stabilzed Yield (Untrended) = 5.58%			
Stabilized Yield (Trended) = 6.15%			
Construction Costs:	Project Total	Per Unit	Per NSF
Hard Cost	\$50,153,683	\$278,632	\$327.78
Subtotal Total Construction Hard Costs	\$50,153,683	\$278,632	\$327.78
Total Construction Hard Costs	\$50,153,683	\$278,632	\$327.78
Construction Soft Costs:	Project Total	Per Unit	Per NSF
General Conditions	4,012,295	\$22,291	\$26.22
Liability Insurance	1,504,610	\$8,359	\$9.83
Builders Risk	777,382	\$4,319	\$5.08
SubBonds/SDI	601,844	\$3,344	\$3.93
General Constructor Bond	426,306	\$2,368	\$2.79
Contractors Overhead & Fee - 4%	2,006,147	\$11,145	\$13.11
Contractors Contingency - 2.0%	1,003,074	\$5,573	\$6.56
GC Precon Fee	150,000	\$833	\$0.98
Owner's Contingency - 3% of GC Amount	1,821,760	\$10,121	\$11.91
Technology	90,000	\$500	\$0.59
Escalations - 8%	4,858,027	\$26,989	\$31.75
MTA Inspector	850,000	\$4,722	\$5.56
Water Capacity Contribution	900,000	\$5,000	\$5.88
Total Construction Soft Costs	\$19,001,445	\$105,564	\$124.19

INCOME]	Commercial Space	2	None described	<u>Annual</u>	
(Avg size)	(180 Apts.)	Residential Space		(Base Rent)		
(578 sf)	Studio	\$2,200	34	\$897,600		
(788 sf)	1BR	\$2,800	85	\$2,856,000		
(1,133 sf)	2BR	\$3,700	61	\$2,708,400		
	PGI - Mkt ra	ate units	180		\$6,462,000	
	Mkt rate va	icancy:	5%		(\$323,100)	
	EGI-Mkt					\$6,138,900
	Affd Stud	\$1,203	0	\$0		
	Affd 1BR	\$1,416	0	\$0		
	Affd 2BR	\$1,733	0	<u>\$0</u>		
	PGI - Affd ra	ate units	0		\$0	
	Affrd rate v	acancy:	2%		<u>\$0</u>	
	EGI-Affrd					\$0
	OTHER Income					
	priv.Parkg	\$143	174	\$298,584		
	pub.Parkg	\$100	50	\$60,000		
	Storage	\$100	45	\$54,000		
	Other misc	\$5	180	<u>\$10,800</u>		
	PGI- other income				\$423,384	
	Other incor	ne vac.:	5%		<u>(\$21,169)</u>	
						\$402,21 <u>5</u>
	EGI:					\$6,541,115

EXPENSES Provided forecast expenses not at market or overlapping with payroll exp. Mkt Exp. Ratio is used.

(ie. Taxes are less than 1% vs tax rate 3.7%. Others differ from market)

Typical expense ratios for this type Mix-use Apartment property:

expense ratio (incl. tax): 55% expense ratio (w/o taxes): 30%

NOI: incl. tax expense: not incl. taxes:

\$2,943,502 \$4,578,780

CAP RATES

6.50% Base Cap Rate (Ro) Tax Cap Rate 3.70% Tax loaded Cap Rate: 10.20%

Indicated Values:

taxes included in expenses:	NOI incl tax exp./Bas	NOI incl tax exp./Base Cap Rate				
	\$2,943,502	6.50%	\$45,284,641	\$45,300,000		
Capitalized taxes:	NOI w/o taxes/tax loa	NOI w/o taxes/tax load Cap Rate				
	\$4,578,780	10.20%	\$44,890,004	\$44,900,000		

		<u>Ro</u>	Ratio of GBA	<u> </u>	eight %
Cap Rate weighting:	Residential	6.	.50%	90%	5.85000%
	Commercial	8.	.50%	10%	0.85000%
					6.70000%



Station Lofts 67 New Broad St PC Assessor Notes

See attached spreadsheet with my analysis of estimated opinion of value "as complete" and "as Stabilized" for "Station Lofts" project at 67 New Broad St. in Port Chester.

As is typical on these project proposals, the income is at or near market, so we use these rental income #'s for the analysis, but the expenses are found to be incomplete with numerous expenses not at market rates.

For instance:

- Taxes: They estimate annual tax expense at \$35k which would be true if the project was worth just over \$1MM. Instead, without PILOT, the tax expense would be about \$1.67MM.
- Leasing: Not sure that a full time Leasing Agent should not be needed after stabilization.
- Reserves for Replacement is provided at 0.67%. It should be at least 2% for a Residential
 project to account for future expense of roof, mechanicals, etc, and shorter term
 replacement of all appliances and the like.
- Some others being unknown to their basis

We instead are using Expense Ratio of which I run through a) including tax expense with base cap rate used & b) excluding taxes and capitalizing them with a tax loaded cap rate for valuation. Both methods arrive at a similar value.

This, of course, is an estimate given the info we know and were provided as of now. The expense ratio if slightly lower would indicate a value closer to \$50MM. Argument can be made that with new construction, there would be less repairs, less utility expense from the "green" technology utilized in construction, etc. Another argument can be made that luxury apartment dwellings require higher expense for maintenance and extra features to meet demand of the luxury renter.