

Parking 50 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$19.6 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 117%

Funding gap: \$5 million

Developer comments:

• The current share of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues is acceptable, but most developers and lenders prefer 120%.

Potential improvements:

• The funding gap could be filled by adding five more units of marketrate housing.

Tilhouxee The Retail Non-profit 5,280 sq.ft. No restaurants space 5,280 sq.ft. Residential **Green space** 17 units 18,480 sq.ft. On station plaza • 100% rental • 0% affordable **Parking**

Table 2 (Proposal A)

80 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$12.1 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 62%

Funding gap: \$7 million

Developer comments:

- The proposal's low density does not support the cost of green space.
- More parking spaces provided than zoning requires.

Potential improvements:

- Increasing the density of this proposal by replacing a portion of green space with about 50 more residential units fills the gap.
- Parking can be decreased.

Table 2 (Proposal B) Minauxee The Kedzie Ave Residential 44 units cta 55,440 sq.ft. • 100% rental **Farmers** • 50% affordable • Split between 1, 2 market and 4-bedroom units 7,920 sq.ft. **Parking** 40 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$18.6 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 73%

Funding gap: \$9.5 million

Developer comments:

- Significant gap in financing.
- More parking spaces needed.

Potential improvements:

 Adding 49 market-rate residential units and permanent, incomegenerating retail will fill the funding gap.

Table 3 (Proposal A) Kedzie Ave Milhaux Re Me **Green space** On station plaza Retail 10,560 sq.ft. Food, convenience Residential (no chains) 45 units 52,800 sq.ft. • 70% rental, 30% owner • 100% affordable **Parking** • All 2-bedroom units 20 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$22.1 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 47%

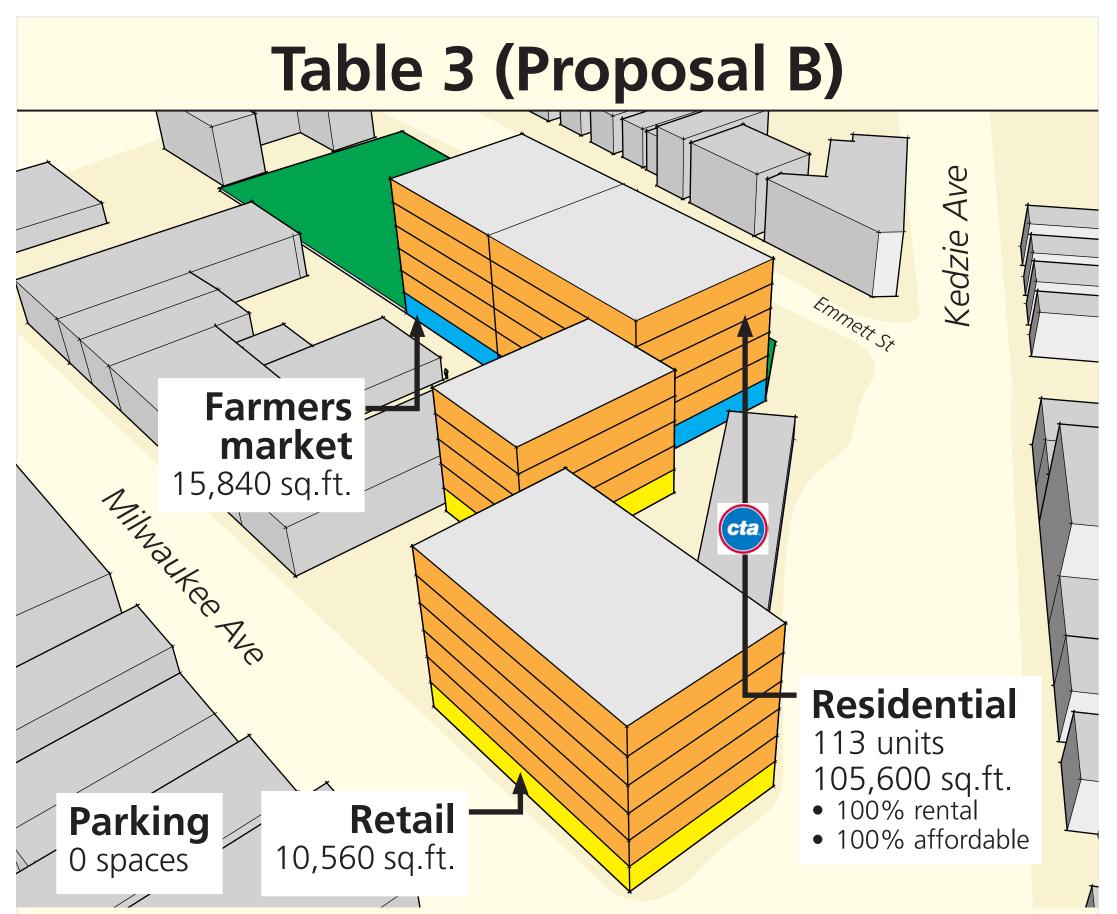
Funding gap: \$8.7 million

Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of green space and affordable residential units requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

 Preserving half the green space and incorporating additional retail and market-rate housing can fill the funding gap.



Total acquisition and development costs: \$33.6 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 59%

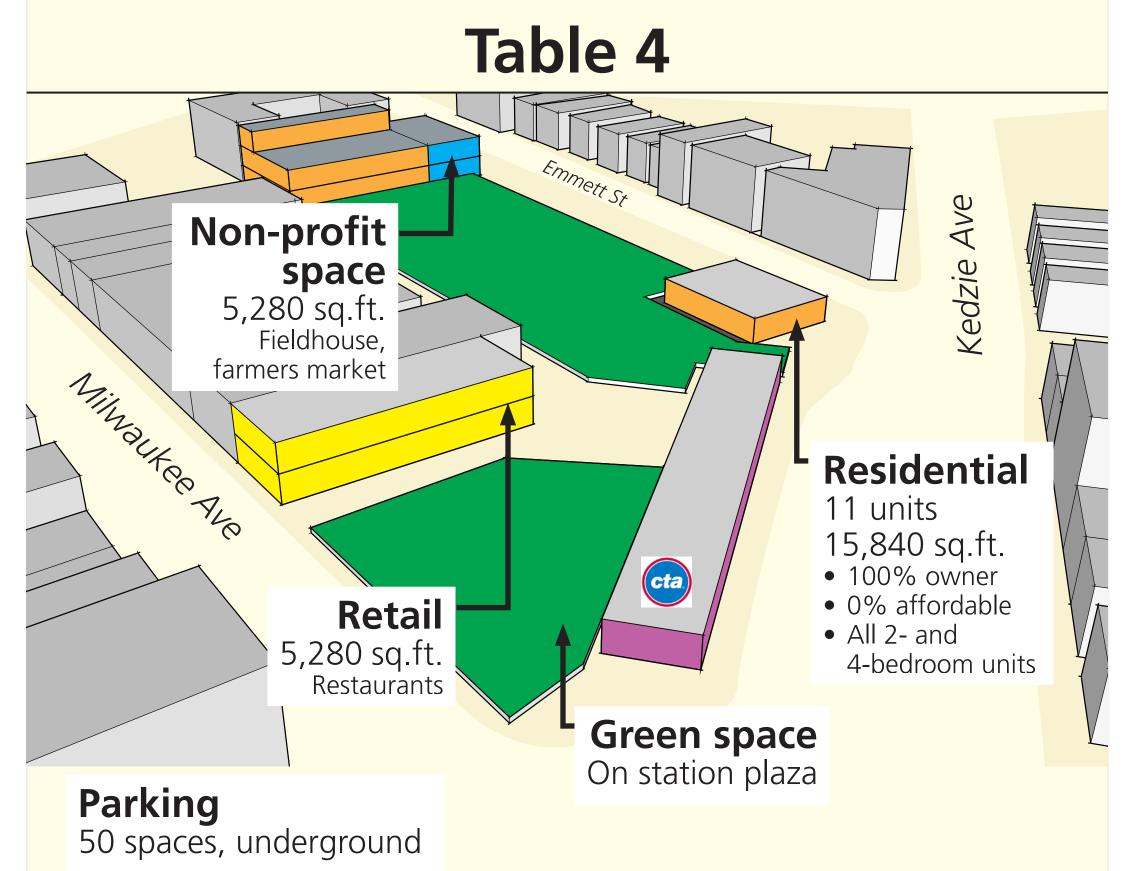
Funding gap: \$10.6 million

Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of affordable housing units and green space would require substantial subsidy.

Potential Improvements:

• Adding 25 additional market-rate residential units and adjusting the proportion of affordability will improve the project's funding.



Total acquisition and development costs: \$13.2 million **Percent of total development and operations costs** covered by project revenues: 51%

Funding gap: \$8.4 million

Developer comments:

• The proposal's low density does not support the cost of building and operating green space.

Potential improvements:

- Increasing the density by replacing open space with 30+ more units of market-rate housing will improve the funding gap to \$5 million.
- Alternatively, large retail (~60,000 sq. ft.) could fill the funding gap.

Table 5 (Proposal B)

Table 5 (Proposal A) Kedzie Ave (cta.) Residential 110 units 116,160 sq.ft. • 100% rental Office • 75% affordable units 2,640 sq.ft. Co-working Community Retail 7,920 sq.ft. space 5,280 sq.ft. Spiritual space **Parking** 30 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$33.2 million **Percent of total development and operations costs** covered by project revenues: 76%

Funding gap: \$8.0 million

Developer comments:

More parking is needed to meet minimum requirements.

Potential improvements:

- Adjusting the number of affordable units from 82 to 28 fills the gap.
- If maintaining the proposed 75% affordability is a priority, pursuing the competitive statewide affordable housing finance program (9% tax credits) is an option to reduce the funding gap.

Kedzie Ave cta Residential 121 units 126,720 sq.ft. • 100% rental • 100% affordable units Office 5,280 sq.ft. Co-working Community Retail 15,180 sq.ft. space 5,280 sq.ft. Spiritual space **Parking** 0 spaces

Total acquisition and development costs: \$38.0 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 65%

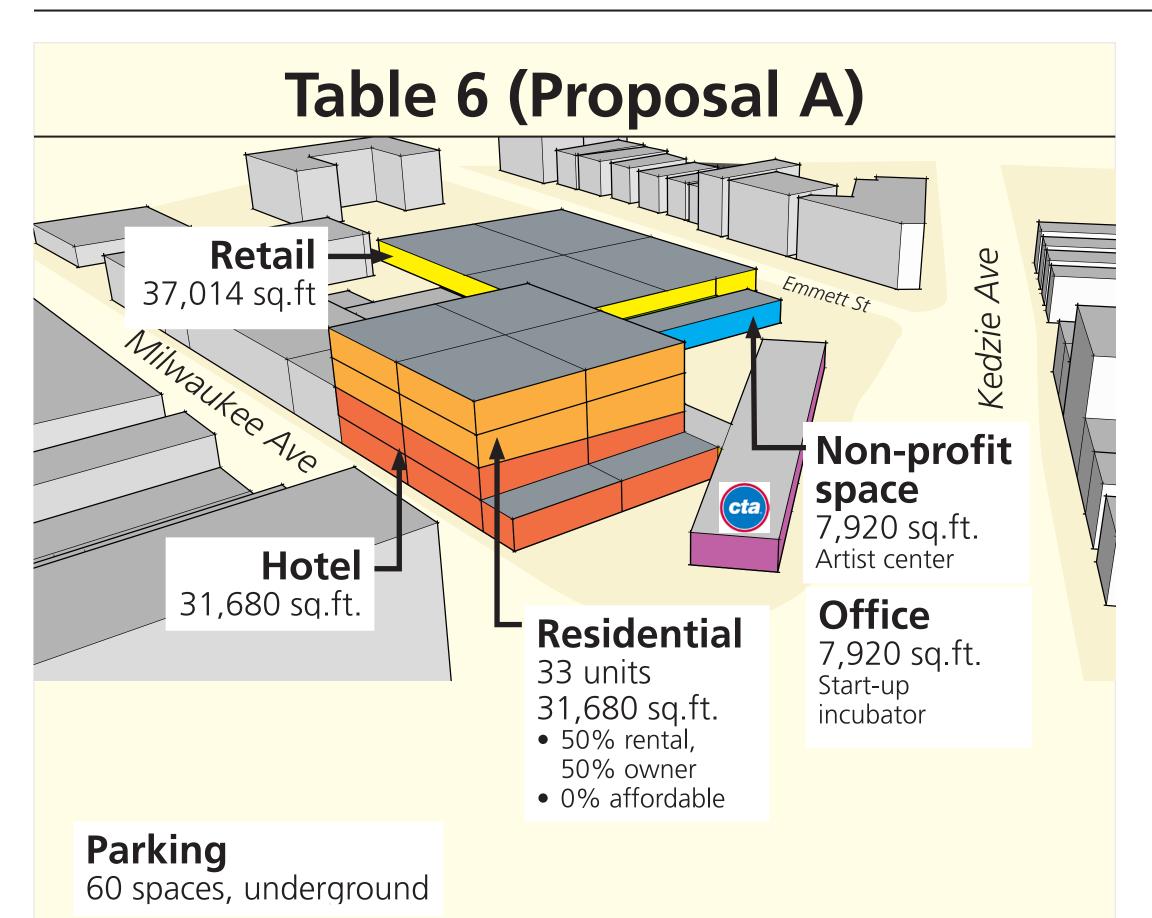
Funding gap: \$10.5 million

Developer comments:

- High project costs.
- The proposed amount of affordability requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

- Pursuing the competitive statewide affordable housing finance program (9% tax credits) and other subsidy will improve funding.
- Additional parking is needed to meet requirements.



Total acquisition and development costs: \$29.8 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 115% Funding gap: \$8.0 million

Developer comments:

- Current share of total development and operations costs covered by revenues is acceptable, but developers and lenders prefer 120%.
- The hotel costs were calculated as residential units.

Potential improvements:

• The funding gap could be filled by adding four market-rate housing units.

Retail 10,560 sq.ft. Grocery store Residential 26 units 27,720 sq.ft. 100% rental 0 % affordable Rooftop parking

Total acquisition and development costs: \$16.8 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 100%

Funding gap: \$6 million

Developer comments:

- Rooftop parking is an expensive option.
- More parking is needed to meet minimum requirements.

Potential improvements:

- Increasing density with an additional 20 market-rate residential units can fill the funding gap.
- Surface parking is a more affordable option.

Retail 26,400 sq.ft. Retail, Farmers market Residential 106 units 110,880 sq.ft. • 100% affordable Parking 20 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$34.2 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 67%

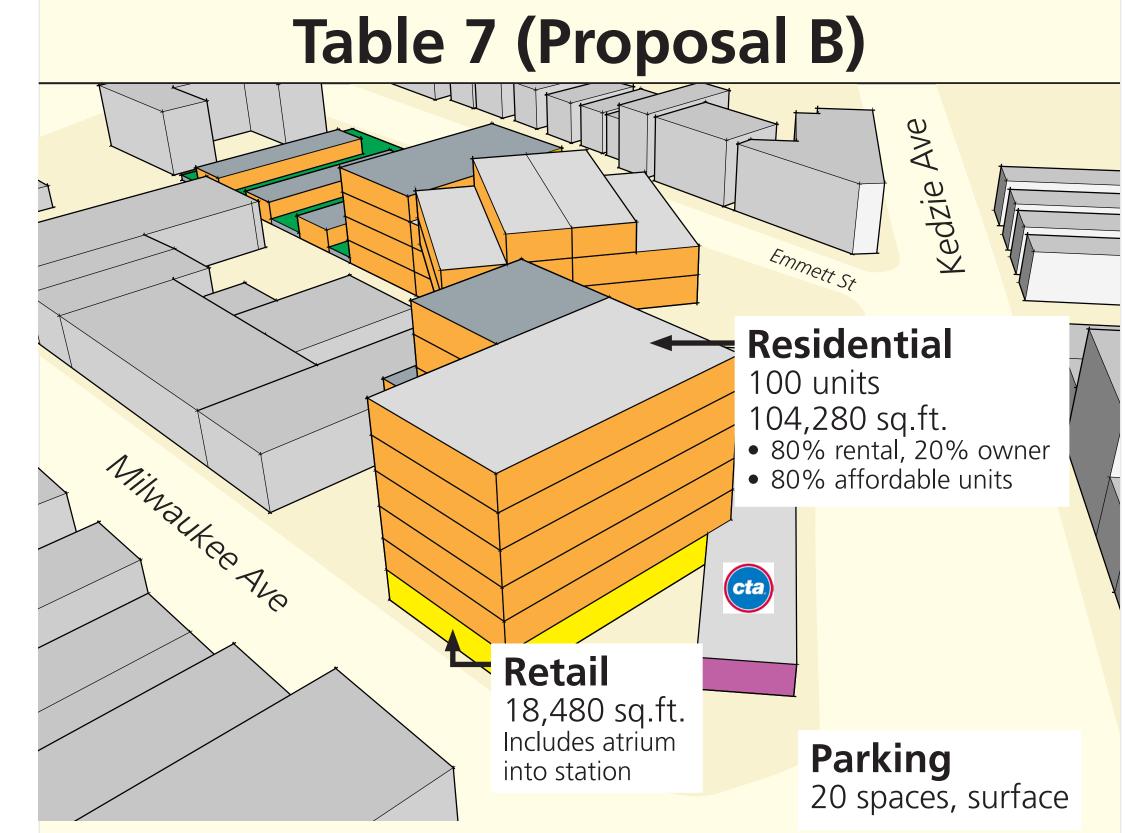
Funding gap: \$9.2 million

Developer comments:

- The proposed amount of affordable residential units requires substantial subsidy.
- More parking is needed to meet the minimum requirements.

Potential improvements:

• Pursuing the competitive statewide affordable housing finance program (9% tax credits) and other subsidies will improve funding.



Total acquisition and development costs: \$32.0 million **Percent of total development and operations costs** covered by project revenues: 74%

Funding gap: \$8.1 million

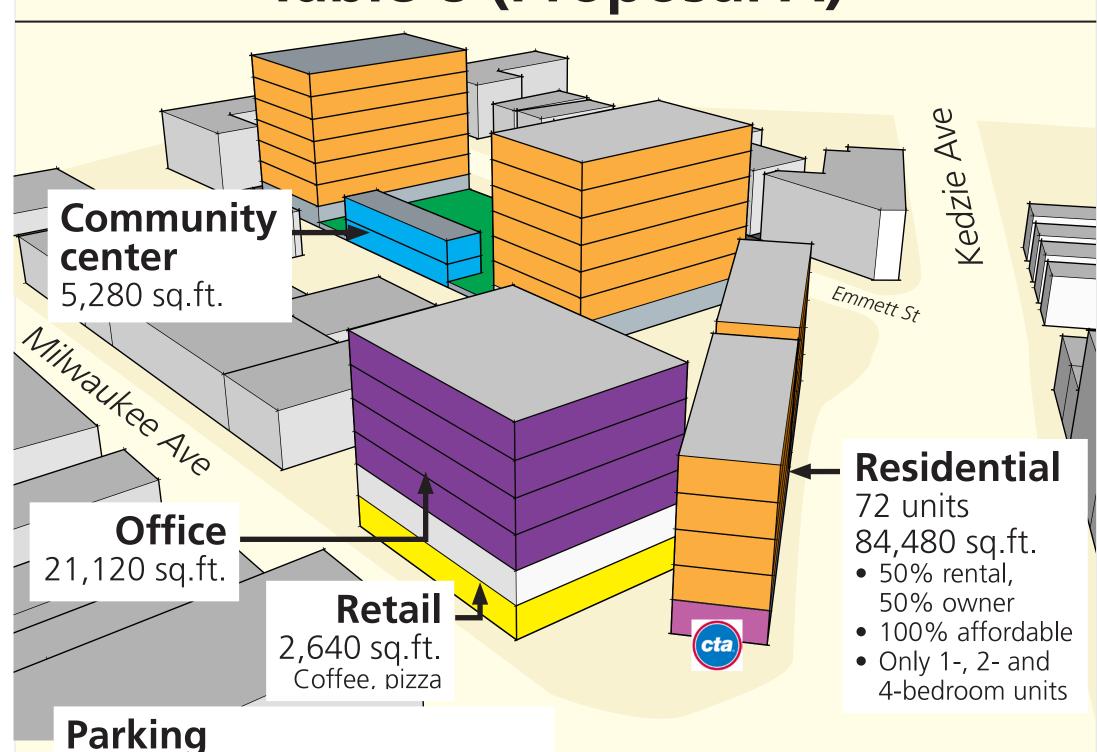
Developer comments:

- The proposed amount of affordable residential units requires substantial subsidy.
- More parking is needed to meet the minimum requirements.

Potential improvements:

- Adjusting the proportion of affordable units can fill the funding gap.
- Pursuing competitive 9% state tax credits is an option to minimize the funding gap.

Table 8 (Proposal A)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$31.4 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 61%

Funding gap: \$9.7 million

70 spaces, surface and structured

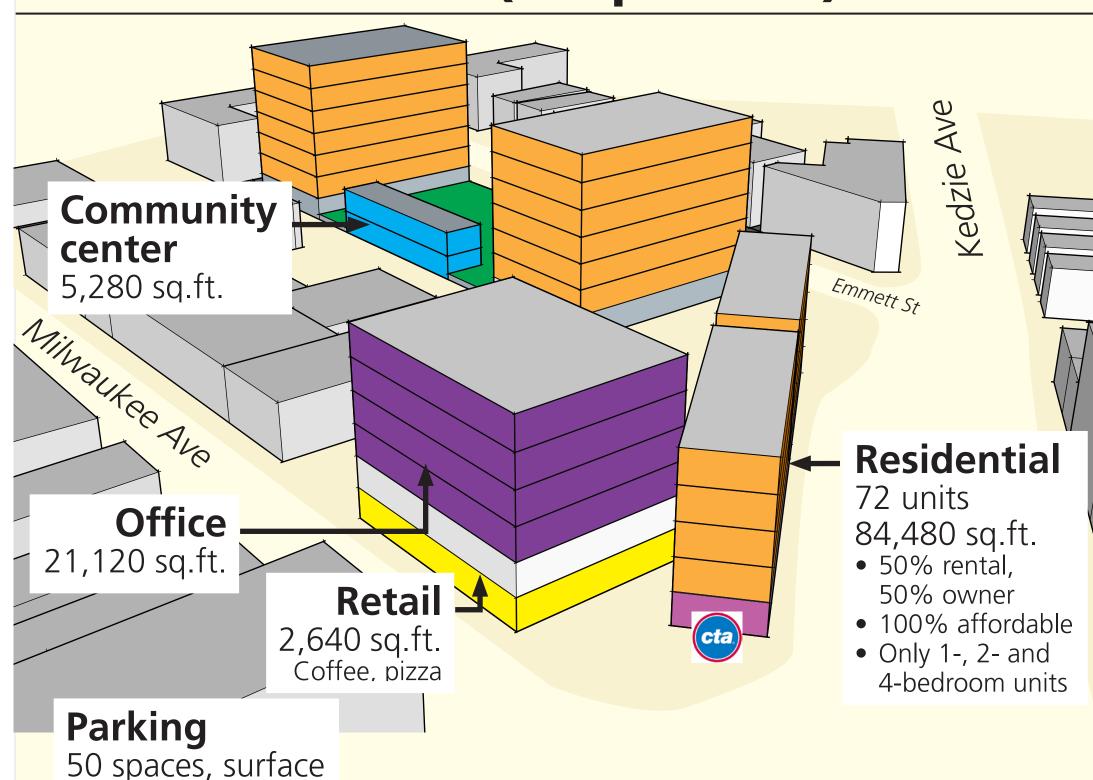
Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of affordable residential units requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

- Adding market-rate residential units and adjusting the proportion of affordable units along with more retail can fill the funding gap.
- Structured parking can be eliminated to reduce cost.

Table 8 (Proposal B)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$30.5 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 87%

Funding gap: \$7.5 million

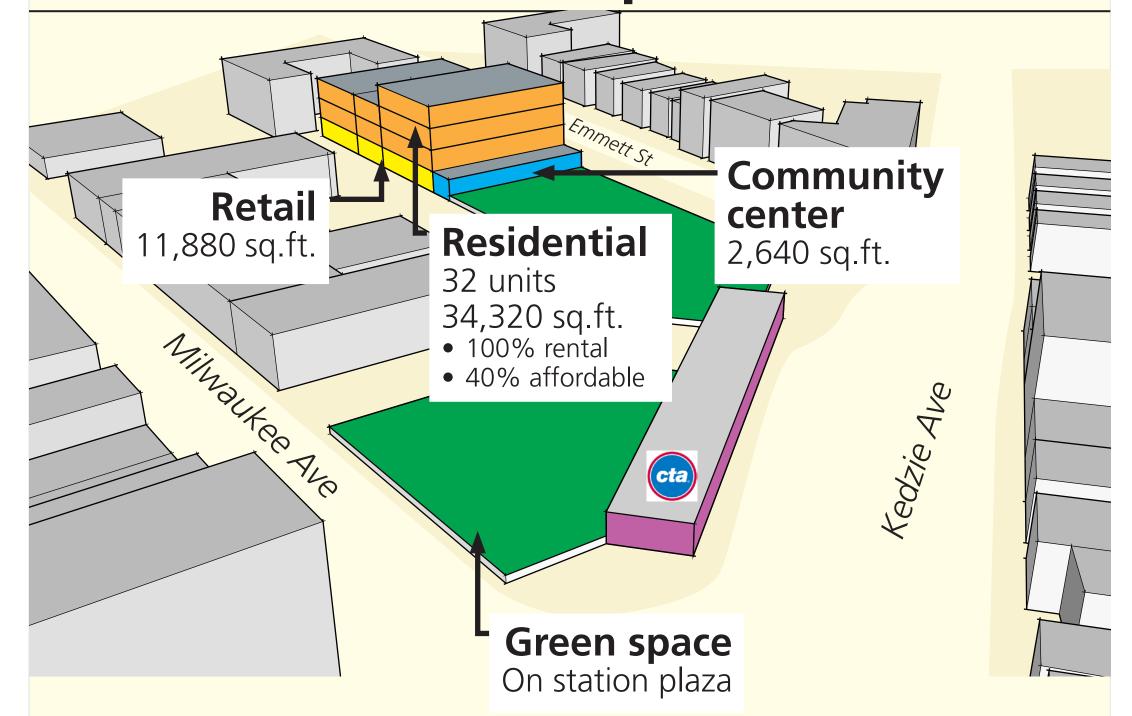
Developer comments:

- High costs.
- The amount of parking proposed exceeds the requirement.

Potential improvements:

- Adding about 30 market-rate residential units can fill the funding gap.
- Alternatively, increasing the amount of retail can fill the funding gap.

Table 9 (Proposal A)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$15.3 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 75%

Funding gap: \$7.6 million

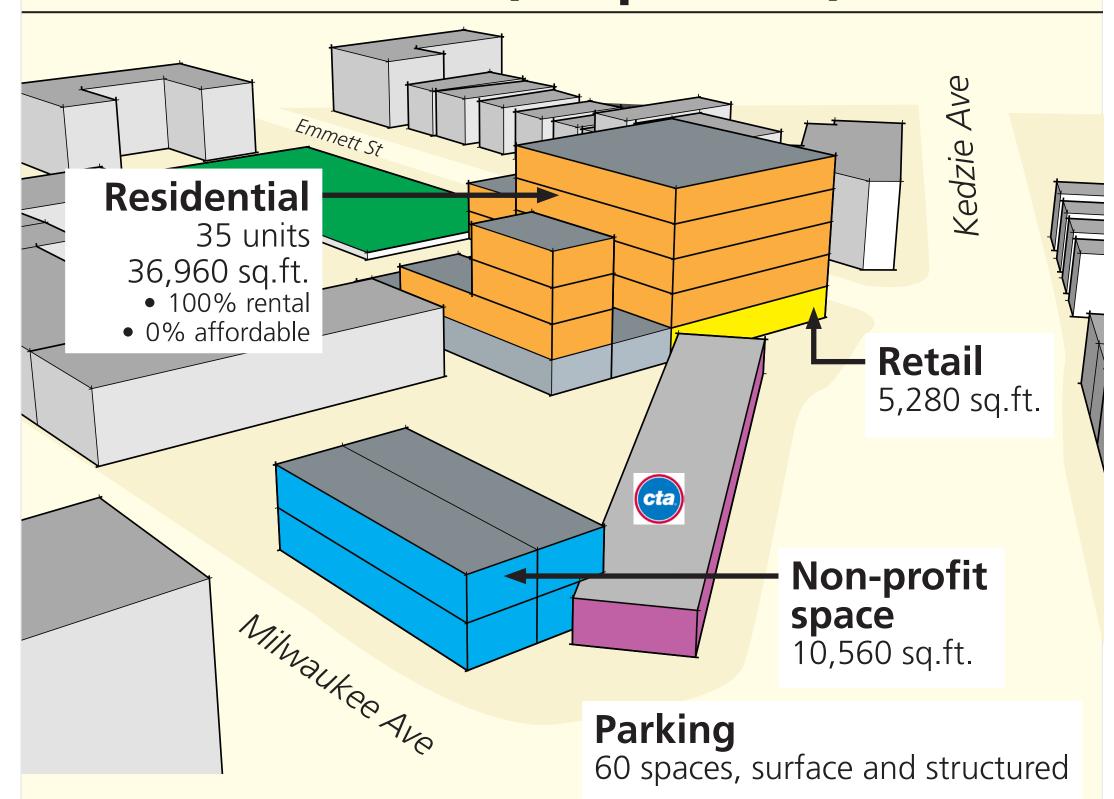
Developer comments:

- This project features townhomes, which may not be accurately represented in the proforma calculations.
- More parking needed to meet minimum requirements.

Potential improvements:

• Tripling the size of the residential space reduces the funding gap by half.

Table 9 (Proposal B)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$17 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 87%

Funding gap: \$7.4 million

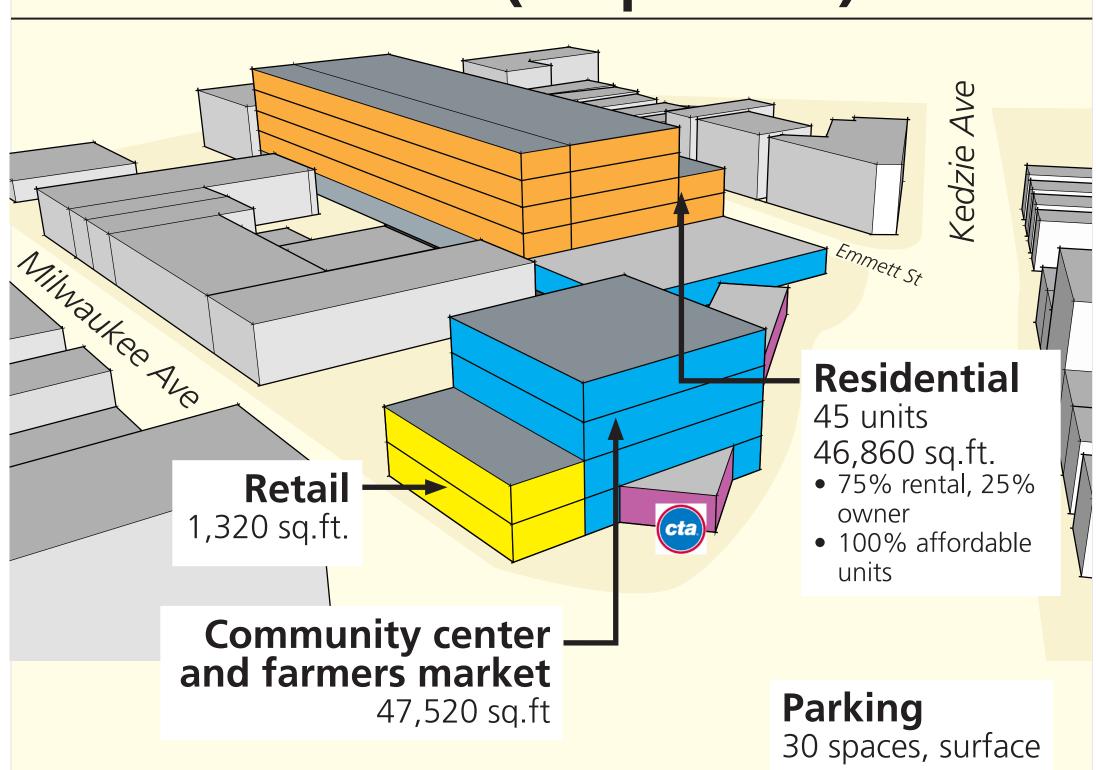
Developer comments:

• This project features townhomes, which may not be accurately represented in the proforma calculations.

Potential improvements:

• Replacing the structured parking with surface parking and doubling the residential density fills the funding gap.

Table 10 (Proposal A)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$24.1 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 46%

Funding gap: \$10.6 million

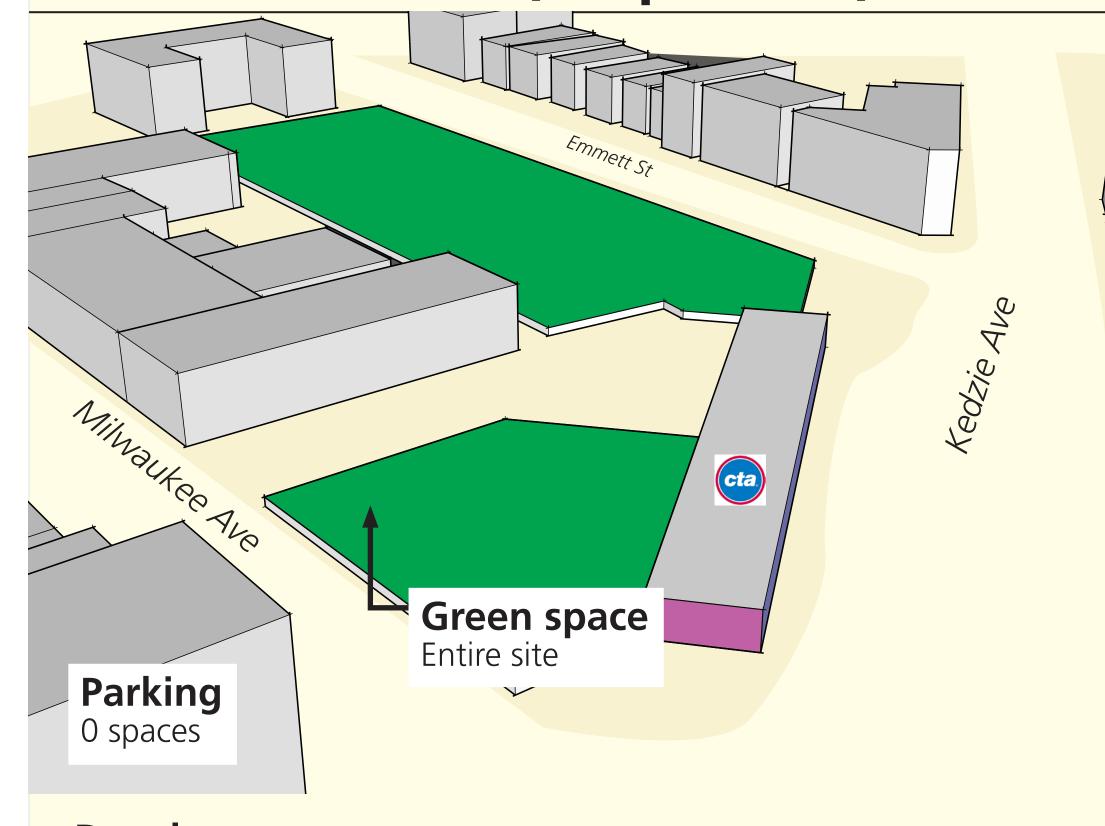
Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of affordable residential units requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

• Introducing mixed-income housing and additional retail will support the affordable housing and community space costs and will help to fill the funding gap.

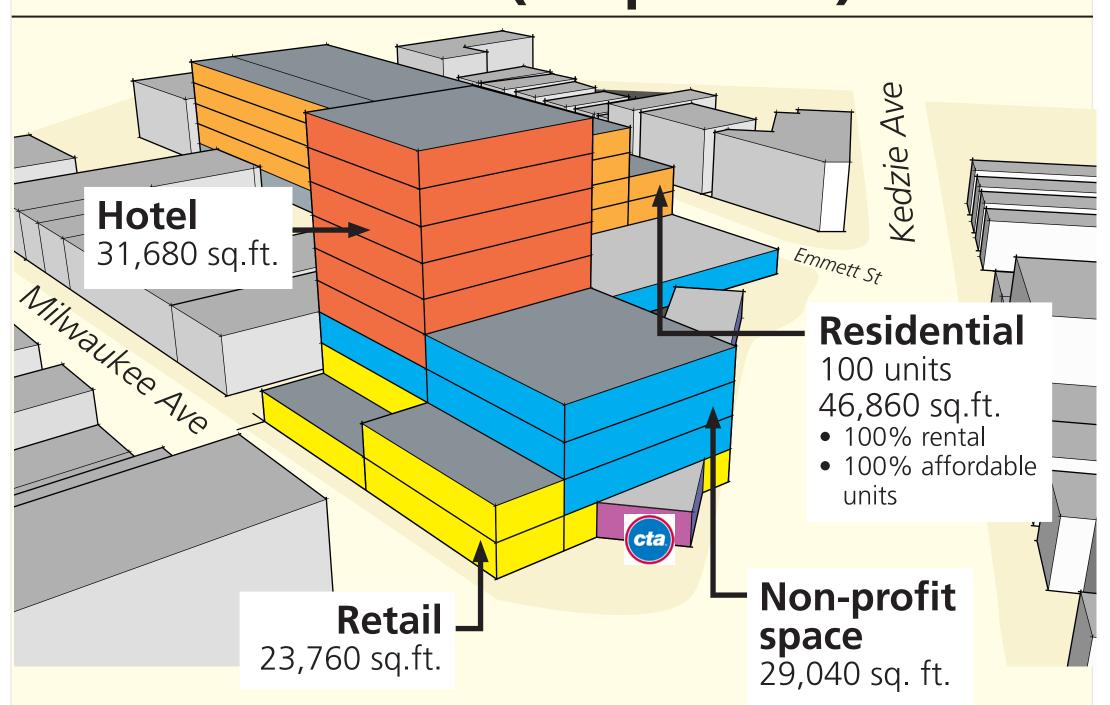
Table 11 (Proposal A)



Developer comments:

- The pro-forma is unable to calculate feasibility without suggested subsidy.
- Developing all green space would require significant city subsidy to support the construction and operations of any open, public space.
- Land acquisition costs at market rate would be roughly \$5.4 million, and park development on this land would cost roughly \$1 million. Annual park maintenance costs would cost roughly \$20,000.

Table 10 (Proposal B)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$43.9 million **Percent of total development and operations costs** covered by project revenues: 69%

Funding gap: \$13.1 million

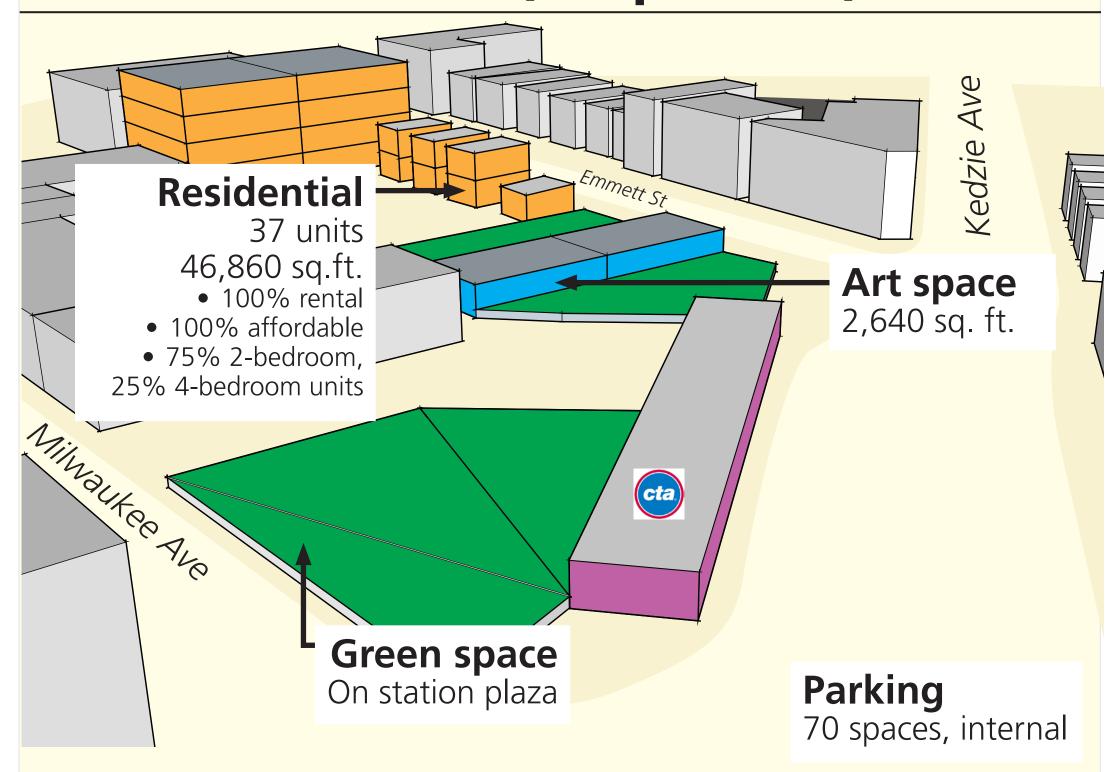
Developer comments:

• The hotel component of this proposal was assumed as residential in the pro-forma.

Potential improvements:

- Pursing statewide affordable housing subsidies (9% state tax credits) can reduce the funding gap to about \$2 million.
- Additional parking required (no spaces are provided in this proposal).

Table 11 (Proposal B)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$17.8 million **Percent of total development and operations costs** covered by project revenues: 40%

Funding gap: \$6.9 million

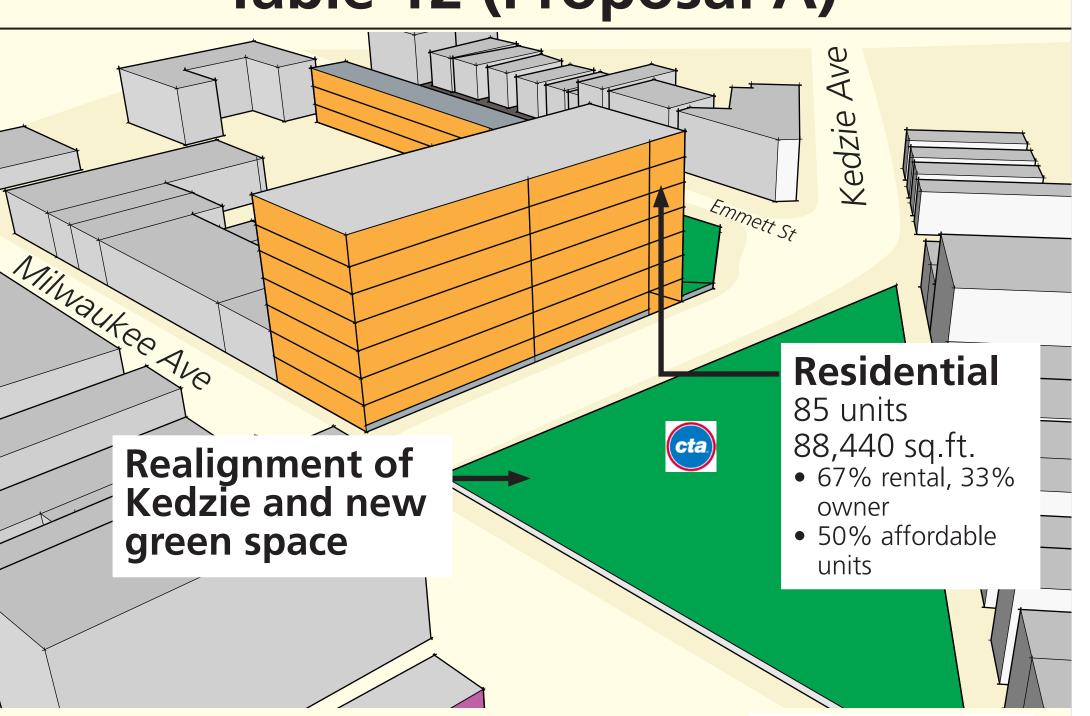
Developer comments:

• The proposed 100% affordability and large amount of open space would require substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

• Adding 33 units of market-rate housing and adding two stories of development preserves the amount of proposed affordable units and over 20,000 sq. ft. of green space.

Table 12 (Proposal A)



Parking 60 spaces, surface

Total acquisition and development costs: \$26.2 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 80%

Funding gap: \$6.3 million

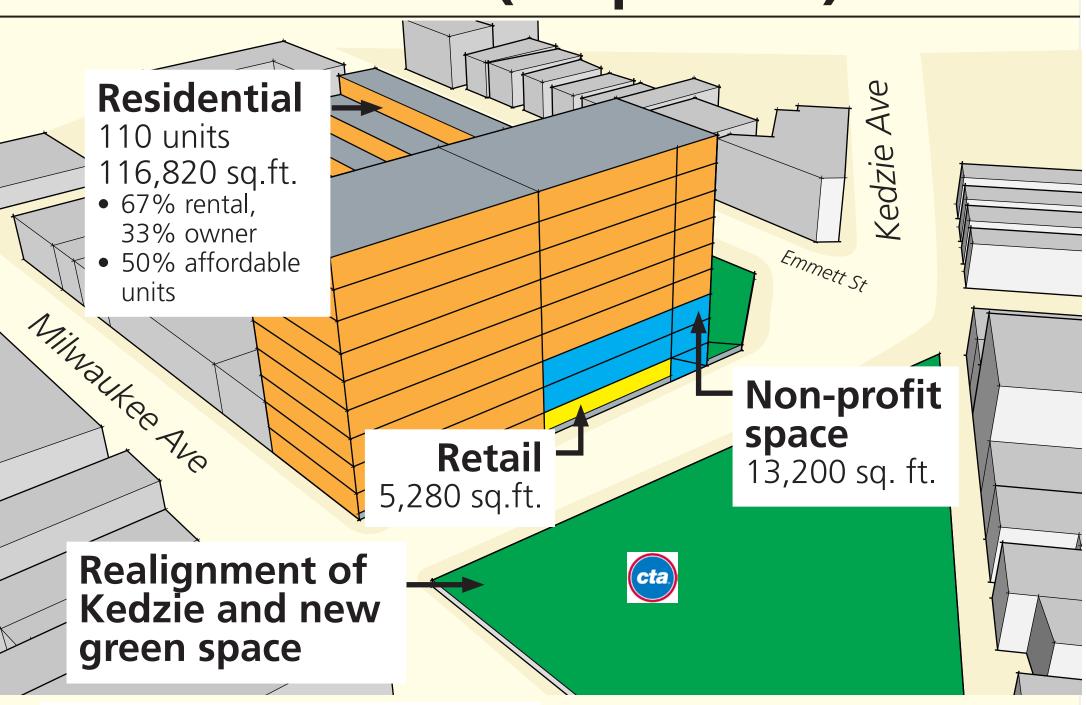
Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of green space requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

- Increasing residential density to 100 units and pursuing competitive 9% state tax credits will fill the funding gap.
- Alternatively, adding 35 to 40 market-rate residential units can fill the funding gap.

Table 12 (Proposal B)



Parking

70 spaces, surface and structured

Total acquisition and development costs: \$36.3 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 83%

Funding gap: \$9 million

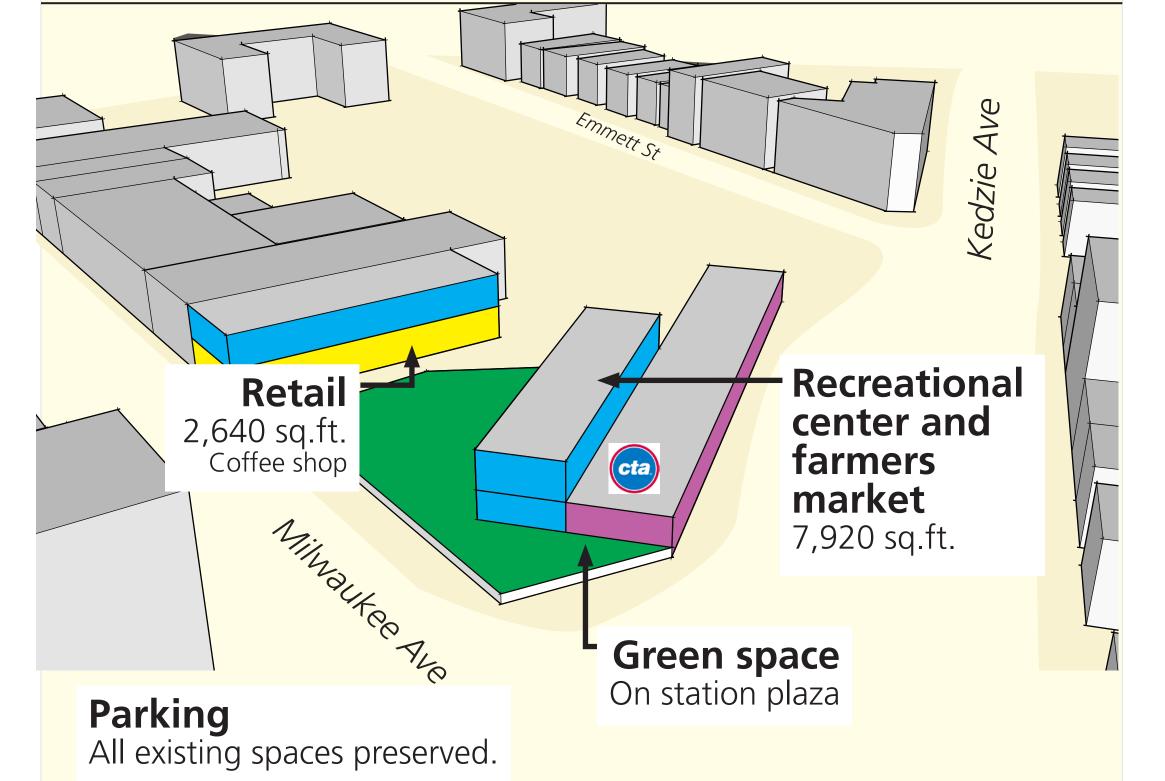
Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of green space requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

- Pursuing competitive 9% state tax credits is an option to fill the funding gap.
- Alternatively, adjusting the proportion of affordable 50% to 25% is an option to fill the gap.

Table 13 (Proposal A)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$4.7 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 25%

Funding gap: \$3.7 million

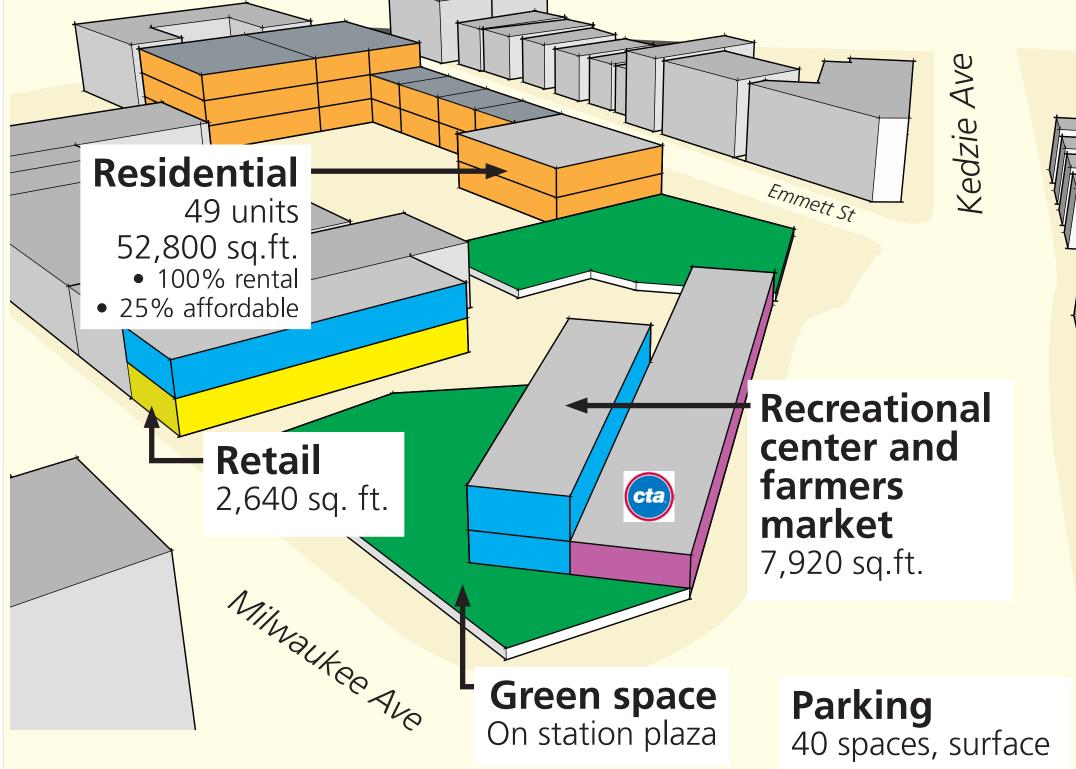
Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of green space requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

• The low density of this proposal does not support the high cost of green space. Adding more retail space or incorporating a residential use can help to fill the funding gap.

Table 13 (Proposal B)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$18.5 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 89%

Funding gap: \$7.7 million

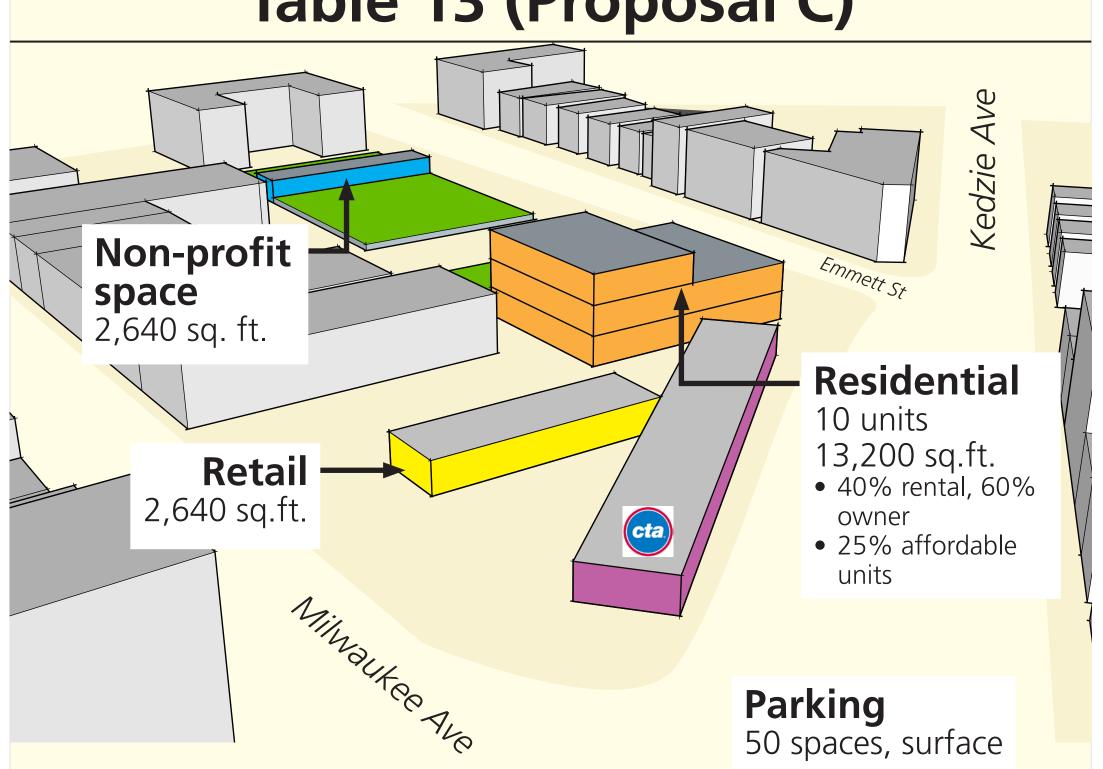
Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of green space and affordable housing requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

• Adding four more affordable housing units and 31 more market-rate housing units fills the funding gap and preserves 20,000 sq. ft. of the proposed green space.

Table 13 (Proposal C)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$5.7 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 65%

Funding gap: \$3.2 million

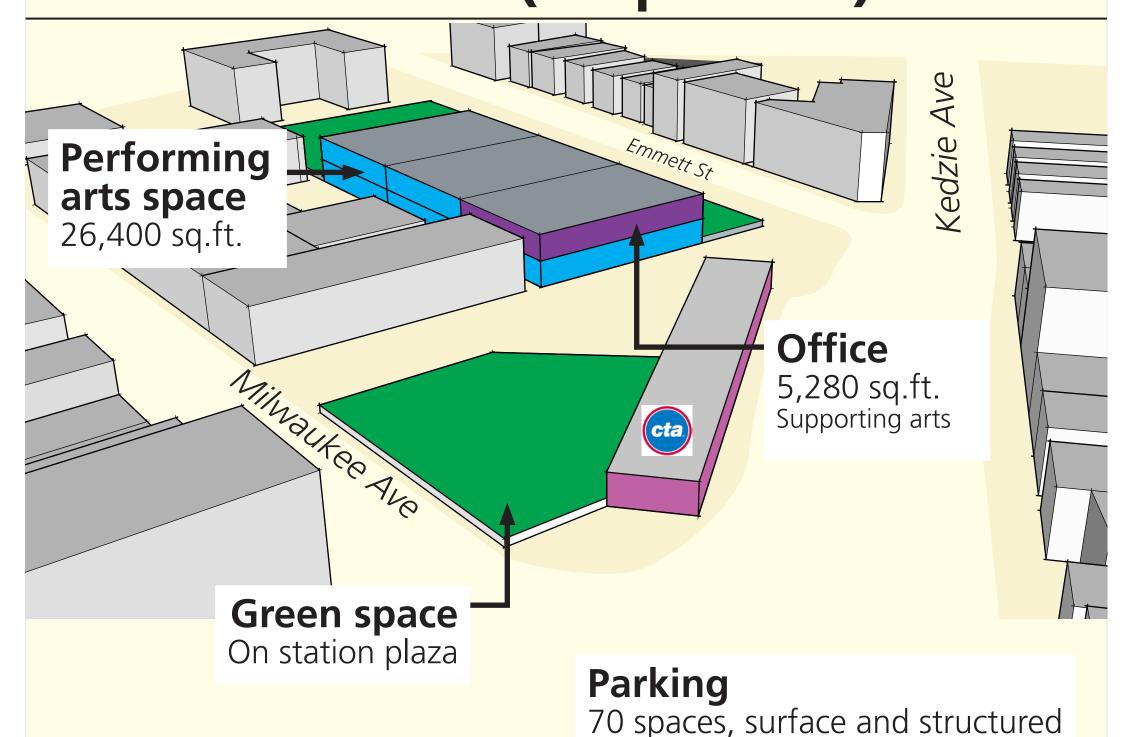
Developer comments:

• Proposal includes more parking than is required.

Potential improvements:

• Increasing residential density to 50 units fills the funding gap and preserves 20,000 sq. ft. of the proposed green space.

Table 14 (Proposal A)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$14.8 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 25%

Funding gap: \$11.6 million

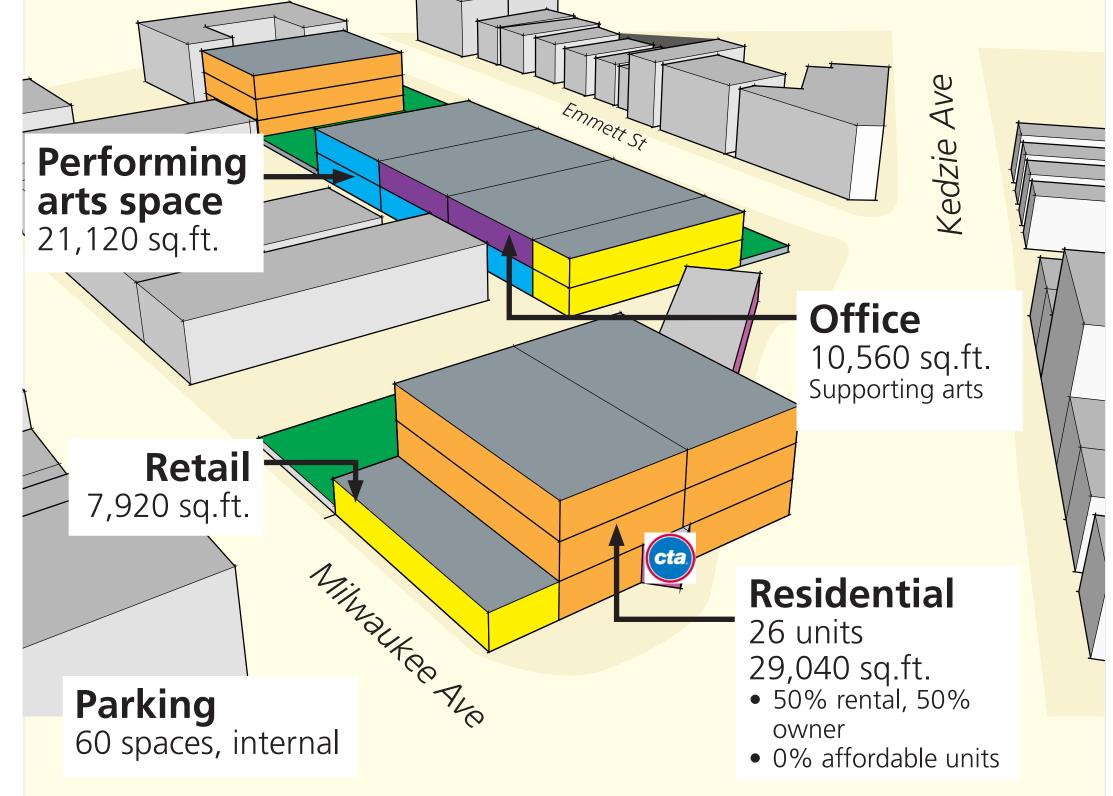
Developer comments:

- The proposed underground and internal parking is very expensive.
- The proposed amount of green space requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

• The low density of this proposal does not support the high cost of community and green space. Adding more retail space or a residential use can help to fill the funding gap.

Table 14 (Proposal B)



Total acquisition and development costs: \$18.9 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 85%

Funding gap: \$8.3 million

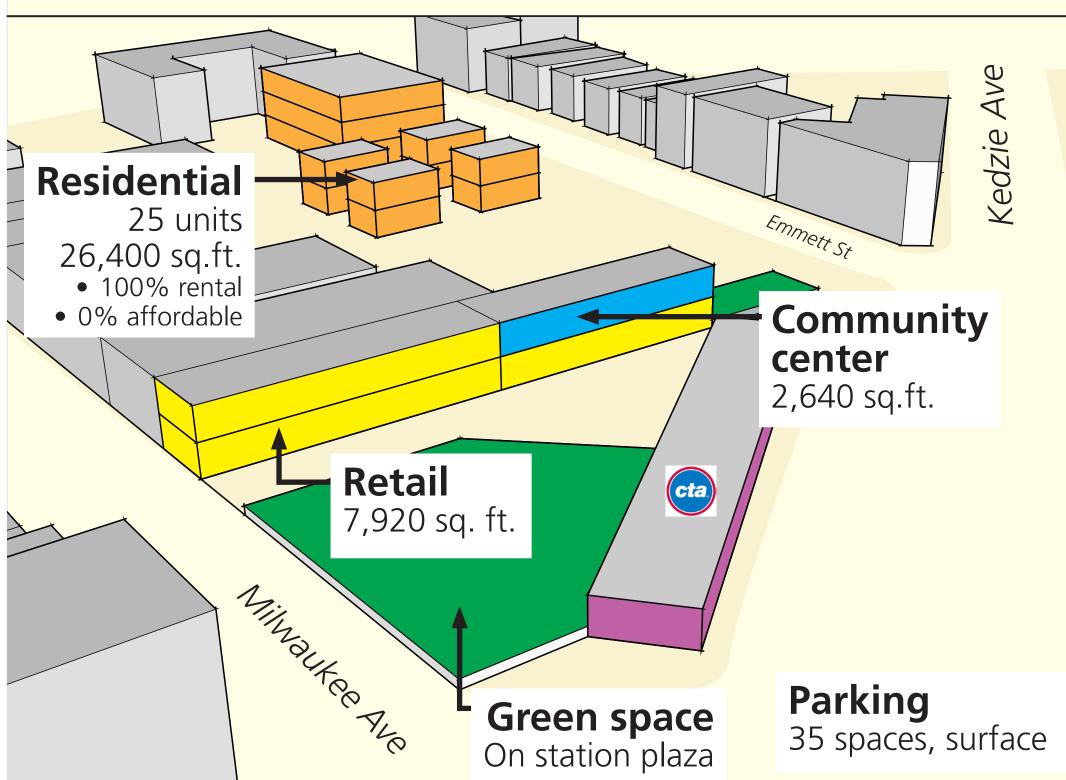
Developer comments:

• The amount of parking proposed exceeds the requirement

Potential improvements:

- Replacing approximately 5,300 sq.ft. of retail with 42 units fills the funding gap and preserves over 20,000 sq.ft. of the green space.
- Adding another story of development fills the funding gap and preserves over 20,000 sq. ft. of the proposed green space.

Table 15



Total acquisition and development costs: \$12.8 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 86%

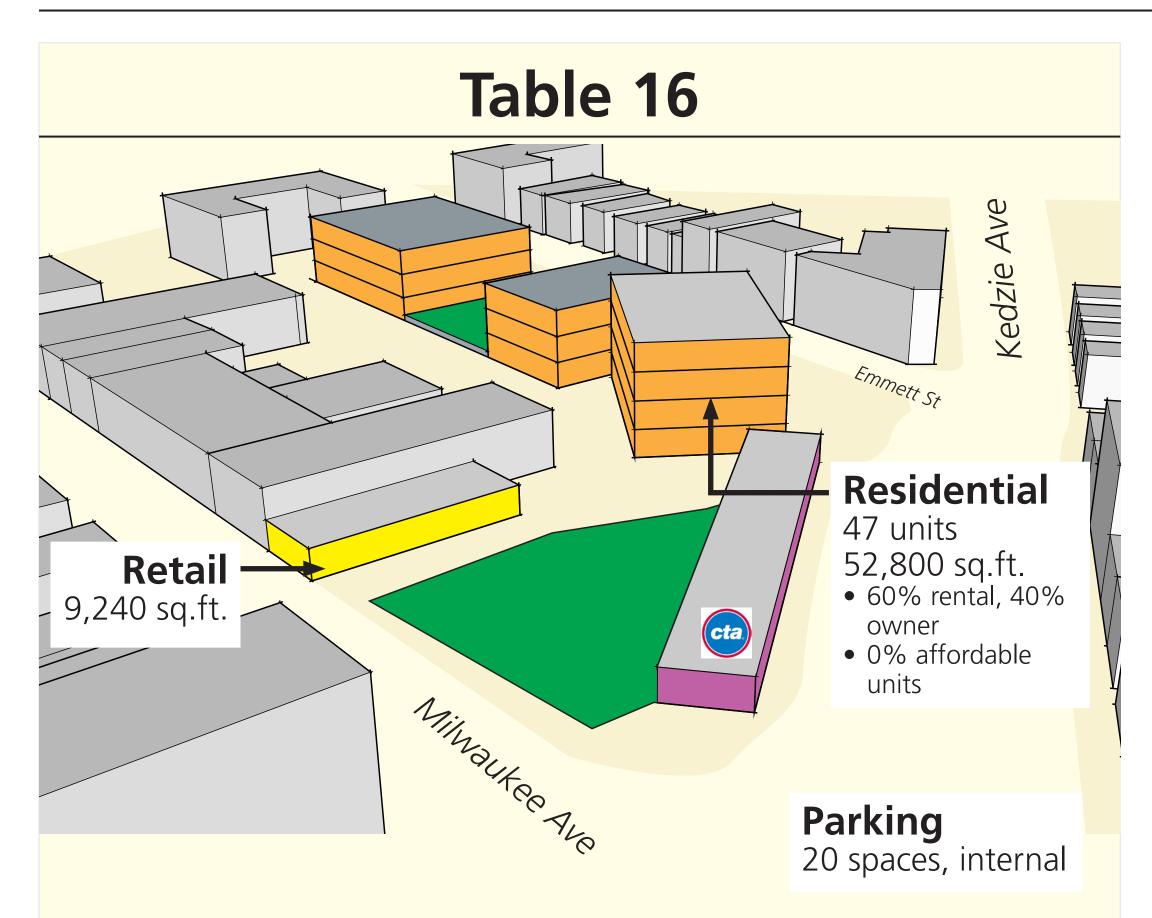
Funding gap: \$5.6 million

Developer comments:

• The low density of the proposal does not support the cost of green space.

Potential improvements:

- Adding 27 market rate residential units will fill the funding gap.
- Alternatively, adding 5,200 sq. ft of retail will fill the funding gap and affords the opportunity for 5,200 more sq. ft of green space.



Total acquisition and development costs: \$18.2 million Percent of total development and operations costs covered by project revenues: 108% Funding gap: \$5.6 million

Developer comments:

• The proposed amount of green space requires substantial subsidy.

Potential improvements:

• Replacing 13,200 sq. ft. of the proposed green space with a retail or market-rate residential use fills the funding gap and preserves nearly 40,000 sq. ft. of the proposed green space.



Table 7 *Drawing by Gensler*



Table 12

Drawing by

Canopy Architecture

Key





CTA station entrance



Retail



Hotel

Assumptions

Affordable housing:

- 4% Low-Income Housing Tax Credits used for projects with more than 20 affordable units. More realistic than 9% credits for mixed-income, mixeduse projects because of competitive process for 9% credits.
- "Affordable" qualifies families with incomes at or below 60% of area median income (AMI), which is below \$44,000 for a 4-person household.

Financial feasibility:

 Assumed that project feasibility requires project revenues to meet 120% of construction and operations costs.

Additional subsidies:

 Could come in the form of TIF, HOME, or other funds. Not included in project equity.

Zoning and parking:

 Zoning assumed to be changeable, depending on aldermanic approval.
 Parking requirements based on TOD ordinance.

Construction costs:

- \$175/sq.ft. for market-rate housing.
- \$200/sq.ft. for affordable housing.
- \$171/sq.ft. for office.
- \$122/sq.ft. for retail/non-profit.

Occupancy rents/month:

- Market housing: \$2.30/sq.ft.
- Affordable housing: \$0.51/sq.ft.Non-Profit: \$0.42/sq.ft.
- Retail: \$1.51/sq.ft.
- Office: \$1.81/sq.ft.

Land acquisition costs:

 The market-rate acquisition cost of the station plaza and adjacent parking lot are assumed to be \$5.36 million. This figure was assumed in all pro-formas.

Green space:

- Green space is assumed to cost \$15/ sq.ft. to complete. These costs may be higher with features such as fountains.
- Green space is assumed to cost \$0.30/sq.ft. to maintain on annual basis.

