## EastBluff \#4 Town Hall: Special Assessment Options \& Recommendation

February 22, 2021

## Agenda

I. Executive Summary and Overview
II. Reserve Study and Project Plan
III. Phase II Funding Options and Finance Committee Recommendation
IV. Summary and Next Steps

## Executive Summary

I. Project Costs: Reserve Study has been completed--Projects have been costed and phased
II. Deferred maintenance remains critical and must be addressed
III. Long Term Plan: More urgent projects will take an estimated 5 years and returning EB4 to financial stability will take up to 10 years
IV. Financial Shortfall: A significant shortfall exists--Now we must decide how to fund it
V. Funding Options: Board has identified three options to fund infrastructure requirements and return EB4 to financial stability
VI. Next steps--
> Conduct Residents' Survey to Obtain Feedback
$>$ Board Election
$>$ Board Vote on Funding Recommendation
> Residents' Vote on Funding Plan

## How Did We Get Here? (See June 2020 Board Presentation for Details)

* Aging Infrastructure: EB4 is a 35 year old community with aging infrastructure
* Over the Past Decade, Regular Assessments Have Not Kept Pace with Expenditures
- Unexpected Project Costs \& Repairs Since Fiscal 2018 Have Depleted Reserves
* Previous Financial, Operating and Project Management practices have contributed to our funding shortfalls

Reserve Study and Project Plan

## Updated Reserve Study Confirms Need to Address Infrastructure in Next 5 Years

| Projects | 2022 Current Estimated Replacement Cost | 2019 Current Estimated Replacement Cost | Projects w/ Replacement Costs of $\$ 2.7$ million or $28 \%$ of Total Cost Have Remaining Useful Lives of 1 Year or Less <br> Projects w/ Replacement Costs of $\$ 5.5$ million or $58 \%$ of Total Cost Have Remaining Useful Lives of 5 Years or Less |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asphalt \& Concrete | \$707,512 | \$345,750 |  |
| Buildings: Balconies, Landings, Doors, Weep Screeds,Pony Walls, Stucco, etc | 4,532,627 | 5,055,452 |  |
| Electrical/Lights | 187,878 | 172,878 |  |
| Fences, Gates, Rails, Walls | 423,586 | 9,820 |  |
| Irrigation \& Landscape | 902,000 | 1,217,4,50 |  |
| Paint \& Waterproofing | 1,199,267 | 814,447 |  |
| Pools \& Related | 381,411 | 28́7,858 |  |
| Utilities | 673,000 | 1,826,000 |  |
| Termite Control \& Other | 536,539 | $325,291$ |  |
| Total | \$9,543,820 | \$10,474,946 |  |
| Aggregate Capital Expenditures Initial 5 Years | \$5.8 million (61\%) | \$8.5 million (81\%) |  |

## Reducing Capital Expenditures During Initial Years Mitigates Need for Special/Regular Assessments



Modifying \& Phasing Critical Projects, Along with Returning Responsibility for Select Repairs to Homeowners Has Resulted in a 41\% Decline in 5 Year Project Costs*

Project Costs and Phasing--Includes 2\% annual inflation \& 6\% Contingency. Used in All Four Options.

| Projects | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2027 | 2031 | 10 Yr Tota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Asphal \& Concrete | 45,000 | 77,250 | 59,676 | 128,659 | 114,186 | 100,800 | 170,478 | 4,711 | 14,543 | - | 715,303 |
| Total Building - Balconies \& Landings | - | 159,687 | . | - | . | - | . | - | - | - | 159,687 |
| Total Buildings - Doors | 29,026 | 18,700 | $\cdot$ | - | 5,628 | 15,100 | 15,402 | 15,710 | 16,024 | 16,345 | 131,935 |
| Buildings - Pony Walls | 75,000 | 136,990 | 141,100 | 145,333 | 123,806 | 89,264 | 91,942 | 94,700 | 97,541 | 100,468 | 1,096,144 |
| Total Buildings Roofs | 125,014 | 122,828 | 126,462 | 5,306 | 29,221 | 138,646 | 5,631 | 5,743 | 5,858 | 5,975 | 570,686 |
| Total Buildings - Stucco, flashing \& wood | 85,161 | 86,864 | 116,150 | 118,472 | 82,783 | 57,964 | 59,123 | 60,306 | - | . | 666,823 |
| Total Electrical/ Lights | 15,000 | 24,058 | 15,606 | 15,918 | 16,236 | 16,561 | 16,892 | 17,230 | 17,575 | 17,926 | 173,004 |
| Total Fences/Gates/Rails/Walls | 233,512 | 140,768 | . | . | . | 28,989 | . | . | . | . | 403,269 |
| Irrigation - System Refurbish | 300,000 | . | . | . | - | . | - | - | - | - | 300,000 |
| Total Landscape | 42,175 | 155,350 | 87,463 | 84,576 | 104,515 | 93,882 | 76,075 | 77,597 | 5,202 | 5,306 | 732,140 |
| Total Paint \& Waterproofing | - | 202,499 | 232,981 | . | . | 174,589 | . | . | . | . | 610,069 |
| Total Pool Cabanas | 9,000 | 27,306 | 41,345 | 42,569 | 1,624 | 1,656 | 1,689 | 1,723 | 1,757 | 7,013 | 135,682 |
| Total Pools \& Spas | 21,700 | 32,961 | 98,878 | 25,883 | 86,326 | . | 23,522 | 10,437 | . | 33,402 | 333,109 |
| Signage | 7,653 | 515 | 1,061 | - | 1,126 | - | - | - | - | - | 10,355 |
| Total Termite Control | 11,250 | 75,708 | 112,783 | 91,442 | 140,858 | 12,421 | 12,669 | 12,923 | 13,181 | 13,445 | 496,679 |
| Total Utilities | 65,000 | 51,000 | 8,000 | 8,160 | 8,323 | 8,490 | 8,659 | 8,833 | 9,009 | 9,189 | 184,664 |
| Contingency | 40,000 | 40,800 | 41,616 | 42,448 | 43,297 | 44,163 | 45,046 | 45,947 | 46,866 | 47,804 | 437,989 |
| TOTAL RESERVE EXPENITURES | 「1,104,491 | 1,353,284 | 1,083,119 | 708,766 | 757,930 | (782,525 | 527,130 | 355,860 | 227,558 | 256,873) | 7,157,536 |
|  |  | Initial 5 Year Total--\$5.0 Million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Pictures Support the Numbers!



Asphalt


Pony Walls



Unexpected
Repairs/Work Orders (e.g., gas leaks, sewers) Since Mid-February $\sim \$ 75,000$

## Reserve Study Conclusions \& Funding Objectives

## Conclusions

$>$ Special Assessment and/or Regular Assessment Increases during Years 1-5 are required to address critical deferred maintenance

■ $\$ 2.7$ million or $28 \%$ of projects have a Remaining Useful Life of one year or less
■ $\$ 5.5$ million or $58 \%$ of projects have a Remaining Useful Life of five years or less
$>$ Return Financial Responsibility for Select Repairs to Homeowners (e.g., water heaters and portions of concrete, termite, and garage doors) to reduce financial burden \& be consistent with other HOAs

## Funding Objectives

$>$ Fund and Complete Deferred Capital Projects Over 10 years and Replenish Reserves
$>$ While funding all critical projects during years 1-5, delay less urgent repairs until years 5-10.
$>$ Mitigate amount of a Special Assessment and spread it over several years
$>$ Target Regular Assessment Increases to annual inflation
$>$ Target Reserve level of "30\% Funded" (\$1.0-1.5 million) by Year 10 to ensure sustainable financial stability.

Phase II Funding Options

## What Funding Options Are We Considering?

Option \#1: Special Assessment--\$2.95 million Special Assessment (with optional payment plan), nominal annual Regular Assessment increases, \& no Financing. Payment plan spreads payments over six years, would result in a property lien and interest at 4.0-5.0\%.

- Option \#2: Financing-- Borrow $\$ 2.5$ million over 10 years to avoid a Special Assessment. Increase Regular Assessments during years 1-4 to accommodate debt payments.
Option \#3: Combination-- $\$ 2.0$ million Loan and an $\$ 800,000$ Special Assessment. Increase Regular Assessments during years 1-4 to accommodate debt payments
Option \#4: "Do Nothing" \& Pay-As-You-Go-- Assumes future Boards would need to increase Regular Assessments by the 20\% annual maximum in early years and impose a series of $5 \%$ Special Assessments to fund a portion of the deferred maintenance repairs. Board could impose additional Special Assessments for health \& safety repairs, as needed


## Funding Shortfall with No Special Assessment or Regular Assessment Increases?



- Regular annual assessment revenue remains constant over 10 years
- Operating expenses increase by $2 \%$ per year due to inflation

- $\$ 3.2$ million 5 year reserve deficit
- Reserve allocation decreases annually
- \$4.0 million 10 year reserve deficit


## Option \#1: Special Assessment Option--\$2.95 million Special Assessment (with

 payment plan), Nominal Annual Regular Assessment Increases, \& No Financing.|  |  | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual Assessment |  | 1,188,000 | 1,247,400 | 1,284,822 | 1,323,367 | 1,363,068 | 1,403,960 | 1,446,078 | 1,489,461 | 1,534,145 | 1,580,169 | 13,860,469 |
| Assessment Increase - input |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \% \\ (805,700) \\ (382,300) \end{array}$ |  |  | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% |  |
| Operating Expenses - 2\% annual increase | 2\% |  | $(821,814)$ | $(838,250)$ | $(855,015)$ | $(872,116)$ | $(889,558)$ | $(907,349)$ | $(925,496)$ | $(944,006)$ | $(962,886)$ | $(8,822,190)$ |
| Reserve Allocation |  |  | $(425,586)$ | $(446,572)$ | $(468,351)$ | $(490,952)$ | $(514,402)$ | $(538,729)$ | $(563,965)$ | $(590,139)$ | $(617,283)$ | $(5,038,279)$ |
| Reserve Percentage Increase |  |  | 11\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% | 5\% 5\% |  |  |
| Beginning Reserve Balance |  | 100,000 | 177,809 | 146,861 | 271,064 | 309,899 | 260,921 | 201,798 | 213,397 | 421,502 | 784,083 |  |
| Reserve Allocation |  | 382,300 | 425,586 | 446,572 | 468,351 | 490,952 | 514,402 | 538,729 | 563,965 | 590,139 | 617,283 | 5,038,279 |
| Total Project Expenditures |  | 1,104,491 | 1,353,284 | 1,083,119 | 708,766 | 757,930 | 782,525 | 527,130 | 355,860 | 227,558 | 256,873 | 7,157,536 |
| Ending Balance w/o Additional Funding |  | $(622,191)$ | $(749,889)$ | $(489,686)$ | 30,649 | 42,921 | $(7,202)$ | 213,397 | 421,502 | 784,083 | 1,144,492 |  |
| Special Assessment |  | 800,000 | 800,000 | 700,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | - | - | - |  | $2,950,000$ |
| Interest Income (4.5\% on O/S balance) |  |  | 96,750 | 60,750 | 29,250 | 18,000 | 9,000 |  |  |  | 1 | 213,750 |
| Net Funding |  | 800,000 | 896,750 | 760,750 | 279,250 | 218,000 | 209,000 | - | - | - | - | 3,163,750 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - - | - |
| Ending Reserve |  | 177,809 | 146,861 | 271,064 | 309,899 | 260,921 | 201,798 | 213,397 | 421,502 | 784,083 | 1,144,492 | $)$ |


|  | Overall Cost <br> Increase: 10 Year <br> Average Total <br> Assessments/Unit | Cost Spread: <br> Total Annual Avg. <br> Assesments/Unt- <br> Over 6 Years | Cost Spread: <br> Total Annual Avg. <br> Assessments/Unit <br> -Over 10 Years | Saleability: <br> Year 6 Average <br> Monthly Regular <br> Assessment | Financial Stability: <br> Year 10 Reserve <br> Balance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current Cost | $\$ 59,700$ | $\$ 5,970$ | $\$ 5,970$ | $\$ 498 / \mathrm{mo}$ | $\$ 100,000$ |
| Option \#1 | $\$ 24,775$ | $\$ 9,012$ | $\$ 8,447$ | $\$ 571 / \mathrm{mo}$ | $\$ 1.14$ million |
| \% Increase | $42 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $15 \%$ | N/A |

Option \#2: Financing Option-- No Special Assessment, Maximum Loan of $\$ 2.5$ million, with a 12 Month Draw Period. High Regular Assessment Increases During Years 1-4 to Accommodate Debt Payments.


Option \#3: Combination-- $\$ 2.0$ million Loan, $\$ 800,000$ Special Assessment \& Modestly High Regular Assessment Increases in Years 1-4 to Accommodate Debt Payments


Option \#4: "Do Nothing" \& Pay-As-You-Go-- Assumes Future Boards Would Need to Increase Regular Assessments by the 20\% Annual Maximum and Impose Sporadic 5\% Special Assessments to Address Repairs, as needed


## How Do the Four Options Compare?

|  | Overall Cost Increase: 10 Year Average Total Assessments/Unit | Cost Spread: Total Annual Avg. Assessments/Unit Over 6 Years | Cost Spread: Total Annual Avg Assessments/Unit Over 10 Years | Saleability: 2027 Average Monthly Regular Assessment | Financial Stability: Year 10 Reserve Balance | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Option \#1: <br> Special <br> Assessment | \$24,775 | \$9,012 | \$8,447 | \$571/mo. | $\$ 1.14$ million | - Least expensive plan <br> - Lowest Regular Assessment in 2027 <br> - Solid/balanced reserves |
| Option \#2: Financing | \$30,833 | \$8,457 | \$9,053 | \$829/mo. | $\$ 1.55$ million | - More Expensive plan <br> - Regular Assessment increases in $67 \%$ by 2027 <br> - Total Financing cost of $\$ 646,172$ |
| Option \#3: <br> Special <br> Assessment/ <br> Financing <br> Combination | \$28,839 | \$8,347 | \$8,854 | \$801/mo. | \$988,374 | - Low cost during initial 6 yrs <br> - Regular Assessment increases by 61\% by 2027 <br> - Low Reserves in 2026-27 |
| Option \#4: <br> "Do Nothing" | \$48,275 | \$9,743 | \$10,797 | \$1,032/mo. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5.72 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | - Most expensive plan <br> - Insufficient to fund projects <br> - Regular Assessment more than doubles by 2027 <br> - High uncertainty for residents |

## Trade-Offs Among the Funding Components

|  | Pros | Cons | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost <br> Management and Project Phasing | - Phasing select projects reduces immediate financial burden on residents | - Increases overall costs due to inflation <br> - Increases health/safety risk \& risk emergency repairs are needed | - Project cost estimates and phasing are the same across all four options <br> - All projects will be rebid prior to construction, so costs subject to change |
| Special Assessment | - Least expensive overall <br> - Reduces need for large, recurring Regular Assessment increases <br> - Non-recurring impact on residents | - Largest near term impact | - Requires 51\% Resident Vote <br> - Providing payment options over multiple years reduces immediate financial impact <br> - Special Assessment with payment options would include property lien and interest cost <br> - Board may impose up to a $5 \%$ Special Assessment without resident vote |
| Financing | - Reduces near term financial impact by spreading costs over 10 years | - Upfront and interest costs increase overall project costs to residents <br> - Regular Assessments must be increased to make debt payments <br> - $2 / 3$ rds Residents' approval may be hard | - No guarantee of loan approval <br> - Requires approval from $2 / 3$ rds of residents |
| Annual Regular Assessment Increases Above Inflation | - Moderates the amount of a Special Assessment | - Once Regular Assessments increase, they typically never go down <br> - Negative impact on property values and owners' ability to quality for mortgages | - Future boards could decide to reduce Regular Assessment levels <br> - Board may increase Regular Assessments by up to $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ annually, without resident vote |

## Finance Committee Recommendation*

Option \#1: Special Assessment--\$2.95 million Special Assessment (with optional payment plan), nominal annual Regular Assessment increases, \& no Financing. Payment plan would result in a lien on the property and interest at 4.0-5.0\%.

Two Payment Options (per unit averages)
$>$ One Payment of \$14,825
$>$ Six Year Payment Plan--Yr 1: \$4,020, Yr 2: \$4,506, Yr 3: \$3,823, Yr 4: \$1,403, Yr 5: \$1,095, Yr 6: \$1,050

- Payment Plan includes interest at $4.5 \%$ and is prepayable at anytime without penalty
- Outstanding balance will be secured by property lien

Actual payment amounts will depend on Homeowners plan type/unit square footage

## Rationale

$>$ Least Expensive plan to Residents, Overall
$>$ Results in the Lowest Increase in Regular Assessments
$>$ Two Payment Options Provide Maximum flexibility to Residents
$>$ Avoids High Cost of Debt and Significant Increase in Regular Assessments

Next Steps

## Summary \& Next Steps

## Summary

* Addressing deferred projects will require 5 years and returning EB4 to financial stability will take 10 years
* Project Costing/Planning has reduced 5-Year Expenditures by more than 41\% to \$5.0 million
* Recommended Funding Plan represents the lowest cost option, results in limited Regular Assessment increases, and provides a payment option to spread payments over 6 years
Next Steps
- Obtain Feedback from Residents via Community-Wide Survey
- Board Election
- Board Vote on Funding Recommendation
* Residents' Vote on Funding Program and Bylaw Change Returning Select Projects to Homeowners (subject to Board election results)
- If Funding Program is Voted On and Approved by 51\% of Residents:
$>$ Poll Residents to Determine the Break-Down of Residents Paying Upfront vs. Opting for the Payment Plan
$>$ Based on the Number of Upfront Payors, Adjust Project Timing to Accelerate Schedule and Reduce Costs
* Commence Project Plan Implementation, Subject to Periodic Review and Adjustment


## Long Term Goals For Our Community



Sound Infrastructure


Stable Financial Position


Predictable Assessments


Improved Property Values


Better Disclosure for Owners/Buyers


Attractive Community Aesthetic

Appendix

## Summary of the Challenges--What did we know then and what have

## we learned after completing Phase I of the Board's Plan?

* Immediate Challenges Identified in June 2020
> Current Situation: Our Community is 35 years old and must address its aging infrastructure
> Reserve Study: Updated Reserve Study required every 3 years for audit, annual budget, \& YE Disclosure purposes
$>$ Deferred Work Orders: Various deferred health and safety work orders require immediate resolution
> Gutter Project: Prior gutter contract did not contain the project specs detailed by EB4's engineer, OSJ.
> Special Assessment: Board believes a Special Assessment may be needed to fund deferred capital projects \& repairs.
$>$ Data Requirements: Project specifications, cost data, and/or supporting bids needed to complete Reserve Study and estimate Special Assessment.


## After Completing Phase I, What Have We

 Learned and/or Confirmed?> Majority of deferred infrastructure repairs must be addressed over the next five years
■ Until repairs are completed, health \& safety risk remains high (e.g., gas leaks \& water intrusion)
■ Further delays will continue to increase costs
$>$ Regular Assessments: "Cost of living" increases needed to keep pace with inflation (est. 2-3\%/year)
$>$ Financing alternatives are available, but expensive
$>$ Board believes it can identify \& implement additional operating cost reductions in Fiscal 2022 to mitigate a portion of future Regular Assessment increases

## How Has The Board Responded?

- Implemented Two-Phased Plan to Return EB4 to Financial Stability and Address Infrastructure--Phase I implemented in June and scheduled for completion by end of January 2021
* Phase I:
> Address financial and operating deficiencies--
- Property Manager \& Landscape Contractor replaced and monthly costs reduced

■ Overall 2022 Operating Budget reduced by 6.5\%

- Past Due Receivables collected and reduced
> Update Reserve Study and Prioritize Capital Projects--completed without need for "interim special assessment"
$>$ Determine if a Special Assessment is needed--Options and Recommendation will be delivered by end of January 2021
* Phase II: (subject to adequate funding, on track to begin during first half of 2021)
> Subject to sufficient funding, complete Project Plan
$>$ Return EB4 to Financial Stability.
* Gutter Project: Project re-bid to OSJ specifications. Project completion scheduled before end of February 2021, resulting in higher quality materials and installation
- Improve Disclosure and Transparency to Residents--Monthly program updates and multiple Town Halls delivered to educate Residents since June 2020. Information/Document postings expanded on Avalon's website and multiple surveys conducted to obtain Residents' feedback.


## Reserve Study Comparisons: Key Summary Stats 2022 vs. 2019

|  | 2022 <br> Reserve Study | 2022 Per Unit | 2019 Reserve Study | 2019 Per Unit | More accurate project specs and bids resulted in a net reduction in estimated replacement cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aggregate Estimated Current Replacement Cost | \$9.5 million | \$47,959 | \$10.5 million | \$52,638 | Spreading projects over a longer |
| Aggregate Estimated Future Replacement Cost | \$14.5 million | \$72,821 | \$15.0 million | \$75,524 | adjusted costs over 30 years |
| Aggregate Capital Expenditures Initial 5 Years | \$5.8 million | \$29,353 | \$8.5 million | \$42,802 | Size of estimated project/costs reduced and timing has been spread |
| SCT: Annual Reserve Allocation Increase \% Assumption | 4.34\% |  | 4.95\% |  |  |
| SCT: Special Assessment Assumption--over 5 yrs for 2019 study \& 4 yrs for 2022 study | \$5.0 million | \$25,126 | \$8.7 million | \$43,500 | capital expenditures during years 1-5. SCT Assumption-Not Final |
| SCT: Inflation Rate Assumption | 3.0\% | n/a | 3.0\% | n/a | Inflation assumption higher than current economic forecasts |
| 100\% Funded | 30 Years | n/a | 30 Years | n/a | Many HOAs target a 35-40\% funded rate at all times |

## 2022 Cash Flow Prioritization (From SCT Reserve Study)

| (in thousands) | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 3 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beg. Reserve <br> Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regular <br> Assessment <br> Contribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
## Indicative Financing Terms

## * Indicative Terms

> Loan Amount: Up to $\$ 2.5$ million estimated for EB4
> Draw Period: 12 months
> Term: 10 years, repayable in equal annual installments
$>$ Upfront Costs: $1.5 \%$ of Loan Amount, plus closing costs
> Interest Rate: 4.0-5.0\% fixed rate
$>$ Collateral: Lien on Association's Regular Assessments
■ Individual properties would not be liened
> Prepayment Penalties: None

* Other Considerations
$>$ Time Needed for Application and Approval: Four to Six Months
$>$ No guarantee EB4 could obtain a loan and indicative terms subject to changes
$>$ Primary Underwriting Requirements:
■ Annual payments for Principal and Interest cannot exceed 20-25\% of Annual Regular Assessments ■ ~20\% of Accounts Receivable cannot be greater than 90 days past due
$>$ EB4 would need $2 / 3$ rds of residents to approve to incur debt


## Potential Initiatives to Reduce HOA Capital Expenditures, Special Assessments, and Annual Regular Assessment Increases

| Project | Examples | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * Continue to evaluate opportunities to reduce operating expense to increase the portion of regular assessments that funds the Reserve and capital projects | - Earthquake Insurance <br> - Water Usage \& Cost <br> - Legal Expense <br> - Water Intrusion \& Remediation | - Finance Committee will continue to review operating expenses to identify opportunities to reduce <br> - Operating expense reduction would allow a larger allocation of Regular Dues to Reserves |
| Shift financial responsibility for select projects back to homeowners | - Water Heaters <br> - Concrete Entry Pads <br> - Atrium Drains <br> - Garage Doors \& Components <br> - Water Meters | - Many HOAs do not bear the financial responsibility for listed examples <br> - Bylaws would have to be changed and changes must be approved by residents' vote. |
| Reduce, Phase and/or Delay less critical projects or repairs | - Landscape \& Tree Removal <br> - Asphalt \& Concrete <br> - Fences |  |
| * Finance all or a portion of necessary projects over 5-10 years to spread out the cost. | - Line of credit for a portion of project cost during yrs. 1-5 <br> - Repayment term 5-10 yrs. <br> - Upfront fee, plus annual interest | Finance Committee is investigating loans \& lines of credit, which may be used to reduce/defer need for a large Special Assessment |

## Special Assessment Program Goals, Objectives and Rationale




[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ SCT assumed a zero balance as of Jan 31, 2022; however actual balance is estimated to be ${ }^{\sim} \$ 239,000$
    ${ }^{2}$ Annual increases based on SCT assumption of $4.34 \%$
    ${ }^{3}$ SCT Assumption--Board will reduce, delay and/or finance any Special Assessment prior to Vote

