Investment Real Estate: Turning the Key to Wealth™

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Investment Real Estate: Turning the Key to Wealth

Financial Intelligence

"Money alone is not wealth. ______ is wealth." – Robert Kiyosaki o "The greatest threat to the U.S. economy:

o Learners are earners: (recommended reading)

• Secrets of the Millionaire Mind, T. Harv Eker

• Stop Acting Rich and Start Living Like a Millionaire, Dr. Thomas J. Stanley

• Cash Flow Quadrant, Robert Kiyosaki

What is the difference between cost, price, value, investment and expense? The time and money it takes to produce a good or

service.

The money a seller asks for a good or service.

What a good or service will do for a buyer relative to the price being asked.

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Benefits

1.	 	
2.		
3.		
4.		

INCOME, EXPENSE AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

- A. Income analysis
 - 1. Potential gross income (PGI)

Total income at full occupancy and before operating expenses are deducted. Includes income from rent, vending machines, washers and dryers, garage fees, etc.

Example: A four-unit apartment building has two units that rent at \$800 each and two units that rent at \$700 each. What is the annual potential gross income?

2. Vacancy and collection loss (VAC)

Loss of income due to vacancy and nonpayment of rent.

Example: The owner of the above-mentioned building has concluded, based on past experience, that a four-unit apartment building will have an annual vacancy and collection loss of 5%. If the property has a potential gross income of \$36,000, what would the vacancy and collection loss be?

3. Effective gross income (EGI) / gross operating income

Amount of income remaining after adjusting for vacancy and collection loss. (Potential gross income <u>less</u> vacancy and collection loss = effective gross income)

Formula: PGI - VAC = EGI

Example: What is the annual gross effective income for the abovementioned four-unit apartment building?

B. Expense analysis

1. Operating expenses (**OPEX**)

Expenses incurred to maintain the property, including replacement reserve

a. Fixed expenses: do not vary with occupancy

Examples: property taxes, casualty insurance

b. Variable expenses: vary depending on level of occupancy

Examples: utilities, garbage removal, supplies, management fees

- c. Other costs associated with investment real estate but <u>NOT</u> included in operating expenses:

 i.
 ii.
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
- 2. Replacement reserve (reserve for replacement) Money set aside to replace certain items in the future, such as kitchen appliances, furniture, roof replacement, carpeting, heating system, laundry equipment. Replacement reserve is included in operating expenses.
- 3. Operating expense ratio (**OER**)

Operating expenses may be expressed as a percentage of the gross effective income. This is known as the operating expense ratio. (Operating expenses \div gross effective income = operating expense ratio)

Formula: $\frac{OPEX}{EGI} = OER$

Example: An income producing property has annual operating expenses of \$12,200 and an effective gross income of \$34,200. What is the operating expense ratio?

4. Net operating income (**NOI**)

The amount of income that remains after deducting operating expenses from the effective gross income. (Effective gross income minus operating expenses = net operating income)

Formula: EGI – OPEX = NOI

Example: An apartment building has an effective gross rent of \$34,200 and operating expenses of \$12,200. What is the property's net operating income?

- C. Cash flow analysis
 - 1. Debt service (DS)

The amount of money required to make periodic payments of principal and interest on a mortgage. Debt service is not considered an operating expense.

2. Cash flow before taxes (CFBT)

The amount of income that remains after debt service has been paid on investment real estate. (Cash flow before taxes = net operating income less debt service)

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Formula: CFBT = NOI - DS
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Example: A property has monthly debt service of \$1,400 and an annual net operating income of \$22,200. What is the cash flow before taxes?

CASE STUDY: SINGLE FAMILY RENTAL HOME

Price:	\$130,000	
Down payment:	\$18,000	
Loan amount:	\$112,000	@ 9% = \$900 / month P&I
Annual rent:	\$15,600	(1300 / mo.)
Vacancy:	5%	
Operating expenses:	\$2,960	
Land value:	\$30,000	
Personal property:	\$10,000	
Building value:	\$90,000	
First year's interest:	\$10,049	
Land improvements:	\$7,000	
Appreciation:	3%	
Tax bracket:	35%	state and federal combined

Analysis Worksheet

<u>#1. Cash Flow Before Tax</u>

Potential Gross Income	
Minus: Vacancy	
Equals: Effective Gross Income	
Minus: Expenses	
Equals: Net Operating Income	
Minus: Annual Debt Service	
Equals: Cash Flow Before Tax	
<u>#2. Tax Savings or Tax Liability</u>	
Net Operating Income	
Minus: Interest	
Minus: Depreciation	

	Equals: Taxable Income	
	Multiply by Investor's Tax bracket:	
After	<i>Equals:</i> Taxes Saved or (Paid) Tax Cash Flow	
	Before Tax Cash Flow	
	Plus: Taxes Saved or (Paid)	
<u>#3. Pr</u>	incipal Reduction	
	Annual Debt Service	
	Less: Interest	
	Equals: Principal Reduction	
#4. Ar	opreciation	
	Initial Property Value	
	Times: Annual Appreciation Estimate	
	Equals: Estimated Appreciation	
Total	Benefits	
	Cash Flow Before Tax	
	Tax Savings	
	Principal Reduction	
	Appreciation	
Total	Benefits	
Divid	ed by: Investment	
Equa PASSI	ls Return on Investment VE LOSS RULES - THREE FORMS (OF INCOME

1.	Active	
2.	Portfolio	
3.	Passive	
\$25,00	0 rule	
Octob	er 1993 legislation – real estate professional	
At leas	st of your income must be ea related activities, AND you must w	arned through vork at least
	hours per year in	related
activit	ies. ALSO, you must be an	contractor, not an
	Then no gate / limit. Note: only	
spouse	must qualify as a real estate professional for	to
claim	this income exclusion.	

SELLING AN INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Two formulas needed:

Capital gain formula	Adjusted basis formula
Sale price	 Purchase price
Minus: costs of sale	 Plus: acquisition costs
Minus: adjusted basis	 Plus: capital improvements
Equals: capital gain	 Minus: depreciation

Equals: adjusted basis _____

gain			6
x 25%	x State tax 5%	+	x 15% / 5%



ACTION/RESOURCES

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