How Residential Development Gets Financed

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Understanding the Housing Market

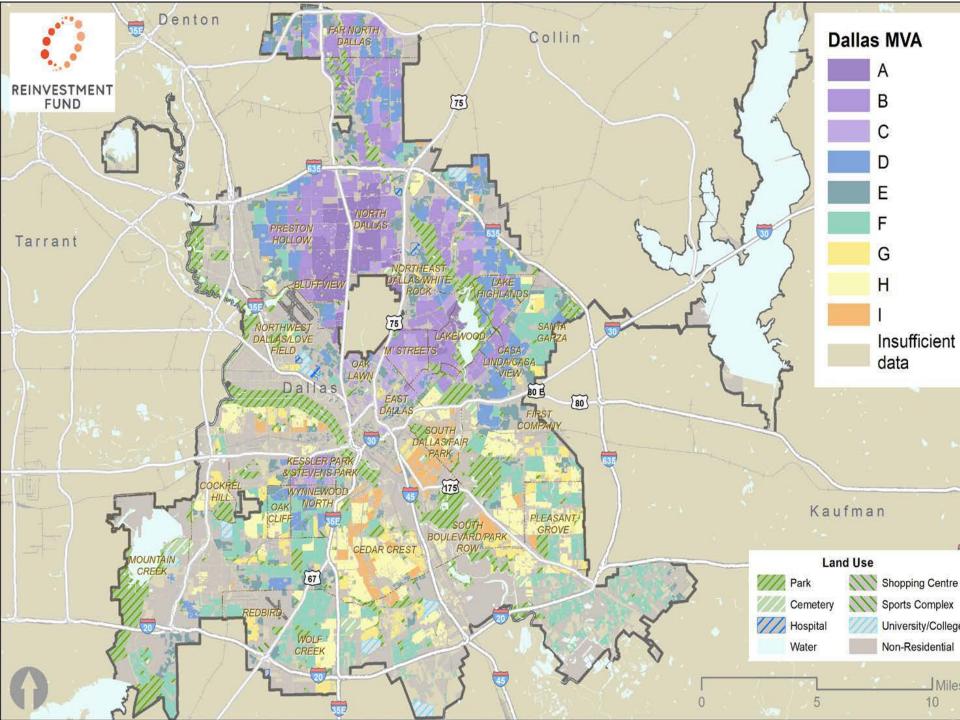
- For the City of Dallas the demand for housing is greater than supply, causing the sales prices to increase
 - Sales Prices increase at a faster pace than household incomes, leading to a greater gap over time
 - Costs for labor, materials, and regulatory increase
- Dallas residents contribute more than 30% of their income towards housing costs
- Developers will evaluate development opportunities based on Return on Investment (ROI) in for-sale projects or Internal Rate of Return (IRR) on rental housing



Why Market Value Analysis?

- The **Market Value Analysis** (MVA) is a tool designed to assist the private **market** and government officials to identify and comprehend the various elements of local real estate **markets**
- Data driven decision making
- Develop a 3-year strategic rolling plan





Average Characteristics for Dallas Market Types

	*Household Density was not included in the MVA model and is included here for descriptive purposes												
	Median Sales Price	Variation Sales Price	Household Density*	Percent Owner Occupied	Pct. New Construction Units	Pct. Rehab. Permits	Percent Subsidized Households	Percent Code Violations	Percent Vacant Homes	Percent Foreclosure Filings			
A (29)	\$1,073,300	0.57	3.0	81%	2.6%	3.6%	1%	1%	2.4%	>1%			
B (97)	\$463,900	0.48	3.7	85%	1.2%	4.4%	2%	>1%	1.2%	>1%			
C (87)	\$390,500	0.40	8.5	31%	1.8%	1.2%	4%	1%	1.7%	1%			
D (99)	\$267 <mark>,1</mark> 00	0.42	4.9	69%	0.5%	2.9%	4%	1%	1.8%	>1%			
E (233)	\$140,300	0.32	15.6	13%	1.1%	0.3%	13%	2%	2.3%	3%			
F (128)	\$117,600	0.44	5.0	73%	0.3%	1.5%	8%	2%	1.8%	3%			
G (61)	\$91,300	0.41	12.3	26%	0.4%	0.6%	63%	4%	3.8%	7%			
H (126)	\$72,400	0.55	5.7	60%	0.4%	1.3%	8%	6%	3.7%	4%			
I (48)	\$41,500	0.76	7.1	46%	0.7%	1.0%	17%	21%	7.5%	5%			
Avg. Dallas Block Group	\$133,300	0.44	8.5	48%	0.9%	1.6%	12%	3%	2.6%	1%			

SAMPLE TABLE OF INTERVENTIONS BY MARKET TYPES

SAMPLE ONLY		es							
CITY OFFERED ACTIVITIES	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	I.
Owner- Occupied Home Repair (HIPP)									
Single-Family Rental Home Repair (HIPP)	YR 3	YR 3	YR 3	YR2	YR 1	YR 1	YR 1	YR 2	YR 2
Infill Lot Development				YR 3	YR 2	YR 2	YR 2	YR 3	YR 3
Landbanking	YR 3	YR 3	YR 3	YR2	YR 1	YR 1	YR 1	YR 2	YR 2
City's Second Mortgage Assistance Program (DHAP)	-	-	YR 1	YR 2	YR 1	-	YR 1	YR 2	YR 2
Multi-Family New Construction	YR 2	YR 2	YR 2	YR 3		YR 3		YR 3	
Multi-Family Rehab	YR 2	YR 2	YR 2	YR 3		YR 3		YR 3	
Code Academy									
Dallas Tomorrow Fund - Code home repair			-	-	-	-	YR 2	YR 2	YR1
Designate Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone									
Create Neighborhood Association									
Neighborhood Beautification Projects									
PROPOSED ACTIVITIES									
Low Income Housing Tax Credit City support	YR 1	YR 1	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 2	-	YR 2	YR 3
Neighborhood Sweep									
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Designation									
Code Lien Foreclosures									
Opportunity Zones									
Neighborhood Empowerment Zones	YR 2	YR 1	YR 1	YR 1	YR 2	YR 2	-	YR 3	YR 3



Real estate development is a business

- Benefits of owning <u>rental</u> real estate
 - 1. Tax Benefits
 - 2. Appreciation
 - 3. Cash Flow
 - Cash Flow and Appreciation are most important in Market-Rate Projects
 - Tax Benefits are most important in subsidized projects
- For-sale housing housing provides profit when enough units are sold that pay off all of the debt and return on equity



Goals of Government

In areas of disinvestment or in order to achieve a public goal like adding more housing to the market

- Help raise enough money to pay for the project
- Attract the maximum amount of private money
- Fair return for the owner/developer but no undue enrichment



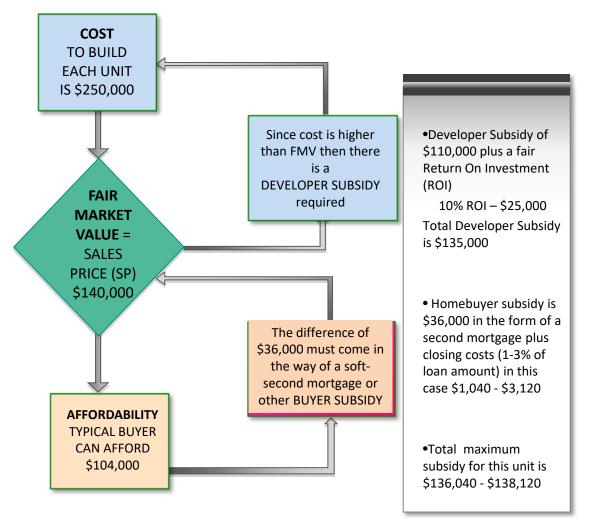
Rental Housing Pro Forma Income and Expense Statement Cash In **Gross Rent** Other Income - Vacancy Factor = Effective Gross Rents Cash Out - Operating Expenses Taxes, Maintenance, For

- Insurance, Utilities, Mgmt. Fee
- = Net Operating Income
- Debt Service
- = Cash Flow



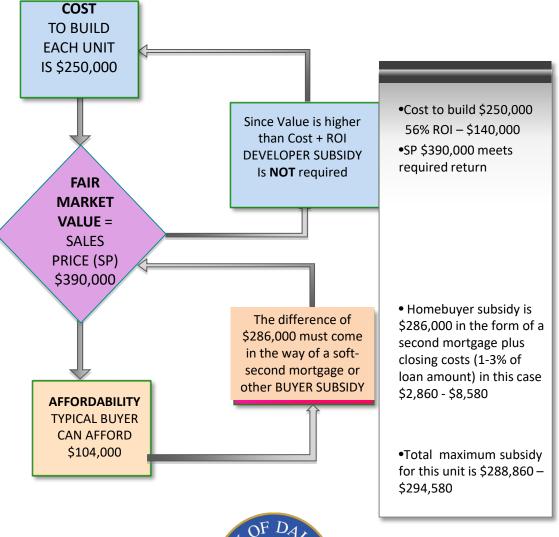
<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Low-income</u>	<u>Mkt</u>		
1BR	36	17	19		
2BR	88	41	47		
3BR	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>		
	140	63	77		
<u>Rents</u>		Low-income	<u>Mkt</u>		
1BR		\$688	\$1,320		
2BR		\$826	\$1,620		
3BR		\$954	\$2,170		
				All Affordable-9%	
Income		Mixed		LIHTC	All Market
Low-Income Rer	it	603,984		1,352,640	0
Mkt Rent		<u>1,501,080</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>2,697,600</u>
		2,105,064		1,352,640	2,697,600
Vacancy		-105,253		-67,632	-134,880
EGI		1,999,811		1,285,008	2,562,720
Expenses		-532,000		-532,000	-532,000
NOI		1,467,811		753,008	2,030,720
÷ DCR		1.2		1.2	1.2
Max d/s		1,223,176		627,507	1,692,267
CF		244,635		125,501	338,453
Max Loan		20,420,295		8,926,126	24,072,072
LIHTC Basis		4,860,000		10,800,000	0
Investor EQ		1,592,865		7,852,572	0
Total funds		22,013,160		16,778,698	24,072,072
TDC		\$ 27,440,000			
GAP		\$ (5,426,840)		\$ (10,661,302)	\$ (3,367,928)

For-Sale Housing





For-Sale Housing





Questions and Answers

1) For rental housing, which development option would you support knowing the public subsidy required?

- a. Mixed income
- b. 100% affordable
- c. 100% market rate

2) Would you support the development of for-sale housing that requires both development and homebuyer subsidy of approximately \$140,000 per unit?

For example: Subdivision of 100 units would require public subsidy of \$14.0M

3) What other ways could we help increase the production of housing in Dallas?

The next meetings will cover topics to help identify ways to reduce development costs, financing costs, and new programs to help address the problem in a comprehensive manner.

Email responses and any questions: <u>housingpolicy@dallascityhall.com</u>



Appendix 1

Guide for Household Budget																	
Category	Budget % of Household	ousehold family of 4		Monthly Budget @ 100% AMI		@ 80% for a family of 4 \$58,700		Monthly budget @ 80% AMI		@60% for a family of 4 \$44,040		Monthly budget @ 60% AMI		30% for a family of 4 \$22,000		Monthly budget @ 30% AMI	
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Housing related expenses (includes owner's/renter's																	
insurance, property taxes, maintenance)	30%	\$	22,020	\$	1,835	\$	17,610	\$	1,468	\$	13,212	\$	1,101	\$	6,600	\$	550
Transportation, Groceries, Utilities,	20%	\$	14,680	\$	1,223	\$	11,740	\$	978	\$	8,808	\$	734	\$	4,400	\$	367
Savings, Retirement & Debt Payments		\$	14,680	\$	1,223	\$	11,740	\$	978	\$	8,808	\$	734	\$	4,400	\$	367
Personal, Entertainment, Cell Phone, Cable, Gym																	
Memberships, Eating out, leisure travel	30%	\$	22,020	\$	1,835	\$	17,610	\$	1,468	\$	13,212	\$	1,101	\$	6,600	\$	550
	100%																

