### Small Developer Strategies

Why? + How?

INCREMENTALDEVELOPMENT.ORG



# Why aren't we getting the kind of real estate development we want?



#### Scale

#### Increment



# So, Why aren't you a developer yet?





Touched by an angel....



#### Generalist Tools and Mindset







## 63%

of US housing stock is single-family detached homes as of 2005 (HUD, 2007)



### 83%

of households in the US will have no children by 2030

According to Arthur C. Nelson, Reshaping Metropolitan America



### 75%

of new housing delivered between now and 2030 should be rental to meet demand.

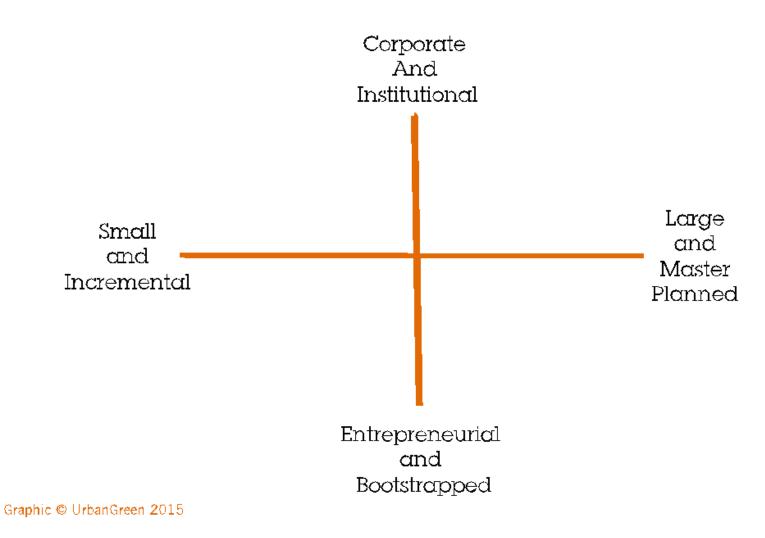
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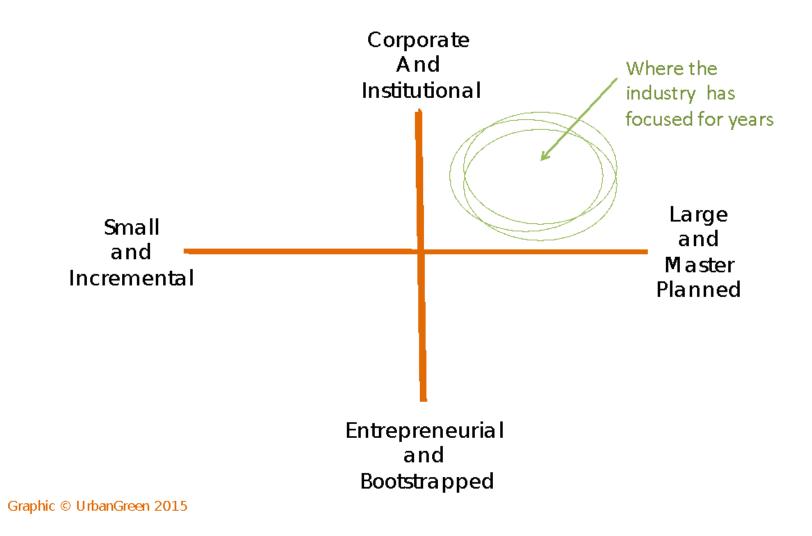


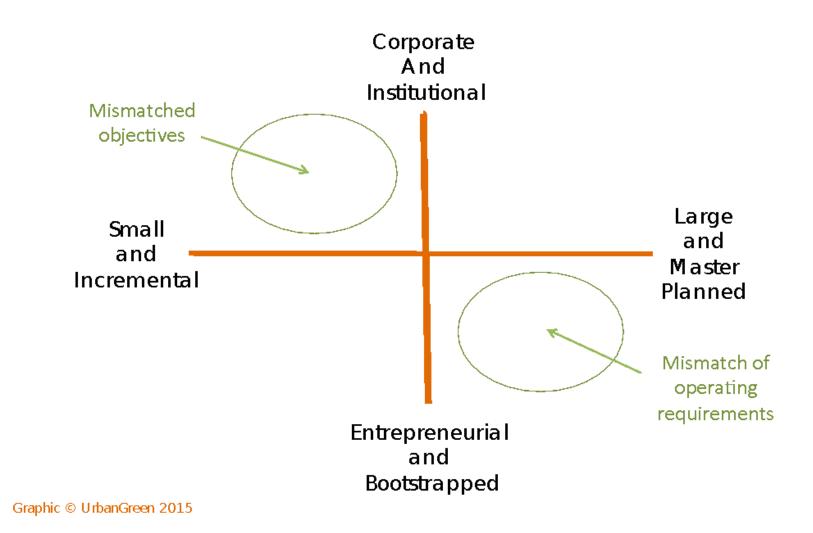


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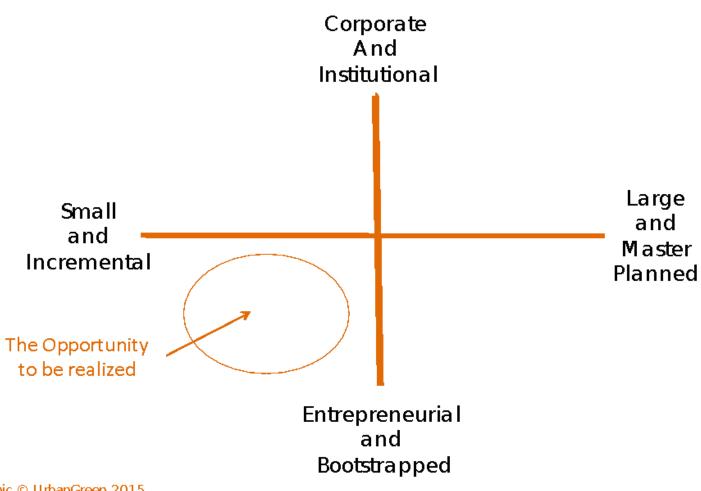






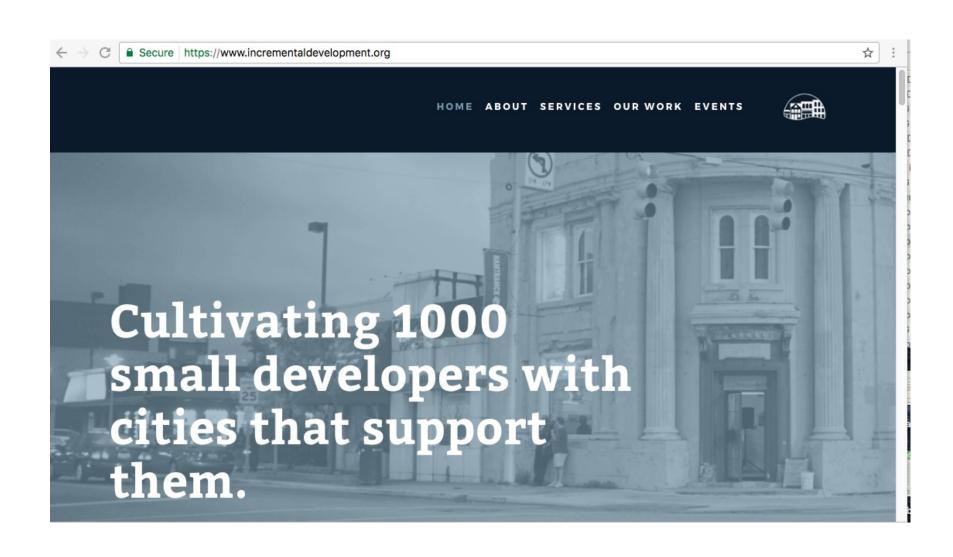






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#### Teach and Nurture Implementers

- Train small business owners, neighborhood advocates, design/real estate professionals, builders and others to become small developers.
- Coach civic groups and government agencies on how to create a workable ecosystem for small developers.
- Connect a growing cohort of small developers and local champions.



### What are we dealing with?

- Scale.
- · Complexity.
- Capacity.
- · Authenticity.
- Grim Reality.

INC \* DEV ALLIANCE (No one is coming to Fix your Town).

Current State of the Development Industry (the big outfits) **Economy of Scale** 

Specialization.

Patchwork Quilt of Arcane Regulation.

Neighbourhood Opposition and NIMBY's

Construction Labor Shortage



# How are we gonna get something done?

- Forget about teaching Developers of Large Scale Projects.
- Find someone local who cares about the town and is willing to learn.
- Patch the local systems and networks to support them.



# So, Why aren't you a developer yet?



#### Spectrum of Possible Developers







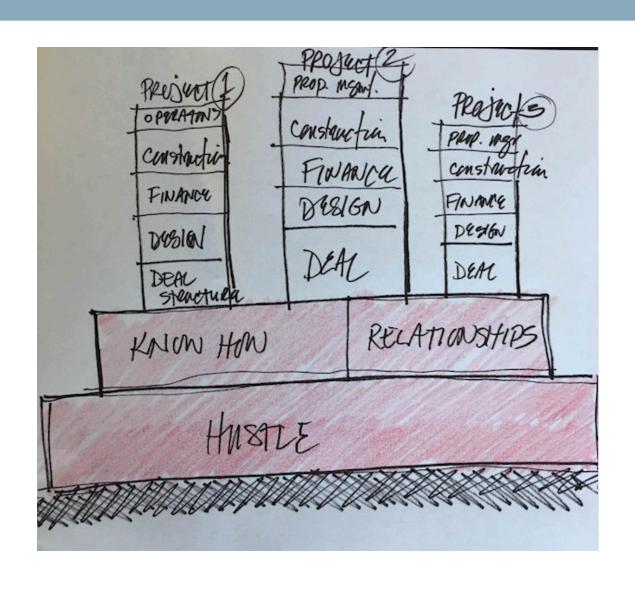
#### Orchestra Conductor or Band Leader?







#### Hustle, Know How, & Relationships



# What Should a Small Developer Build?



#### How many ways can you wear a...



### Little Black Dress

#### Dress it up or dress it down

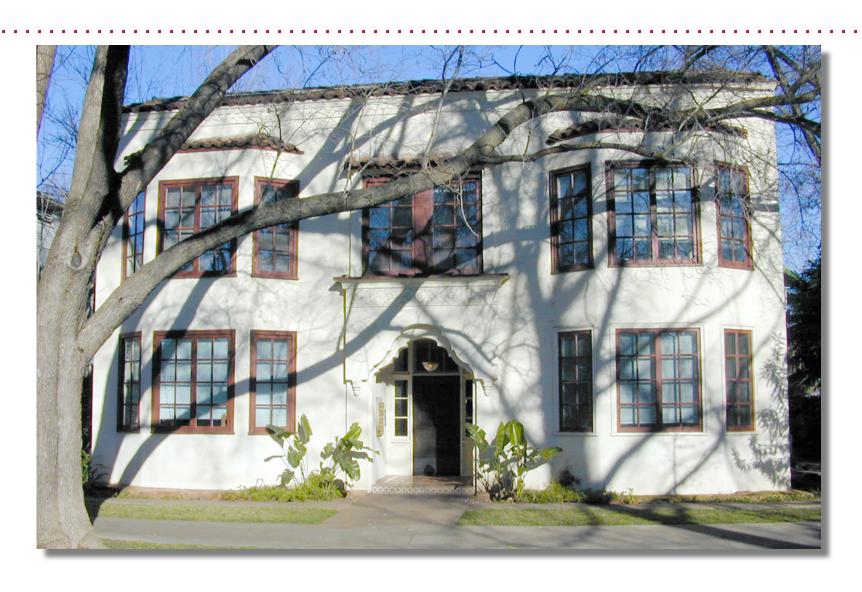


Simplicity is the keynote

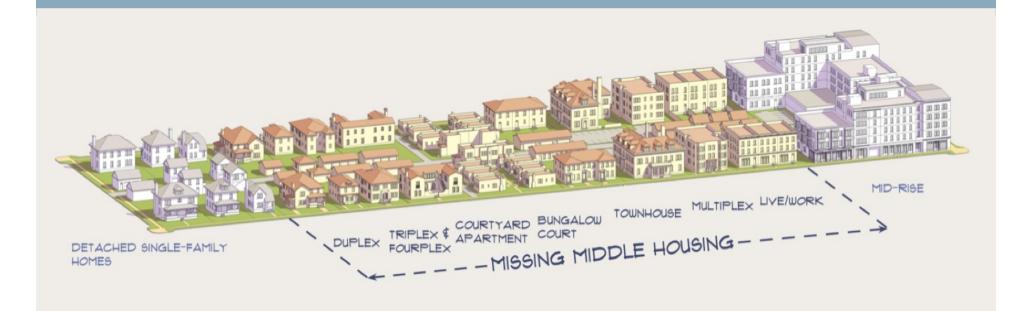
is the keynote of all true elegance.



#### Black Dress, Blue Blazer Buildings



#### **Building Types**





Opticos Design coined the phrase "Missing Middle Housing"

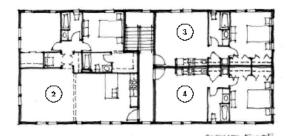
www.missingmiddlehousing.org

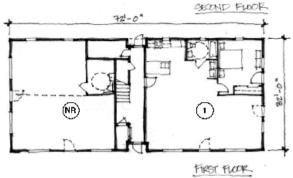
#### Follow the Finances (to Form)

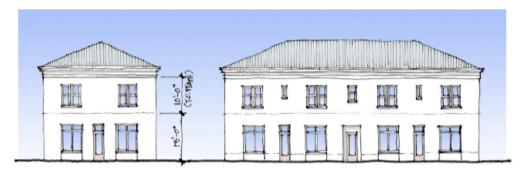
| Unit | Program               | Arca     |
|------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1    | 1BR - First Fl.       | 1.380 SF |
| 2    | 2BR - Second H.       | 1.034 SH |
| 3    | 1BR (#1) Second TI    | 540 SF   |
| 4    | 1BR (#2) - Second Fl. | 540 SF   |
|      | Common Area           | 188 SF   |
|      | Residential Subtotal  | 0,852 SF |
| NR   | Non-Residential       | 908 SF   |
|      | Total                 | 4,588 SF |

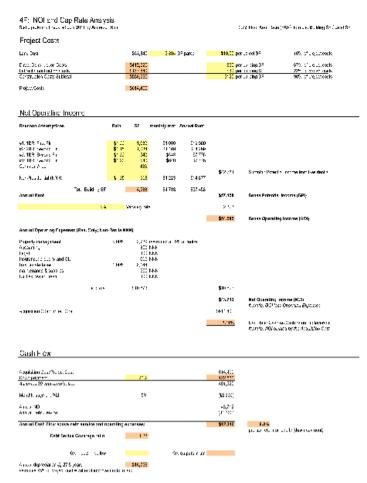
#### 19.7% of the building is non-residentiel.

FitA medyagen allow for a maximum at 20% nea-residential.



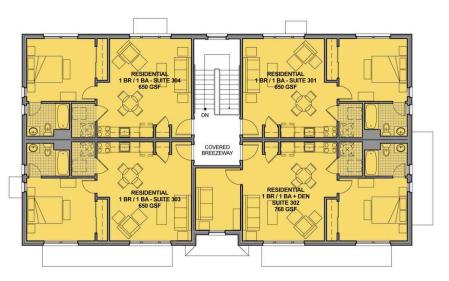


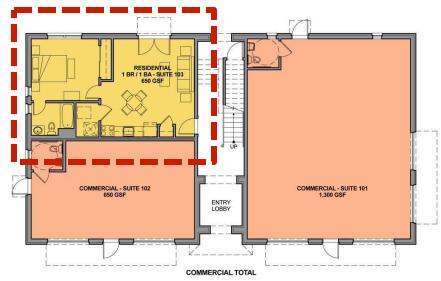




#### How to Avoid Elevators







#### Extraction vs. Generative Models







#### One Story – Commercial Front, Residential Back







#### **One Story** – Commercial



### Rent Thresholds to Construct Building Types

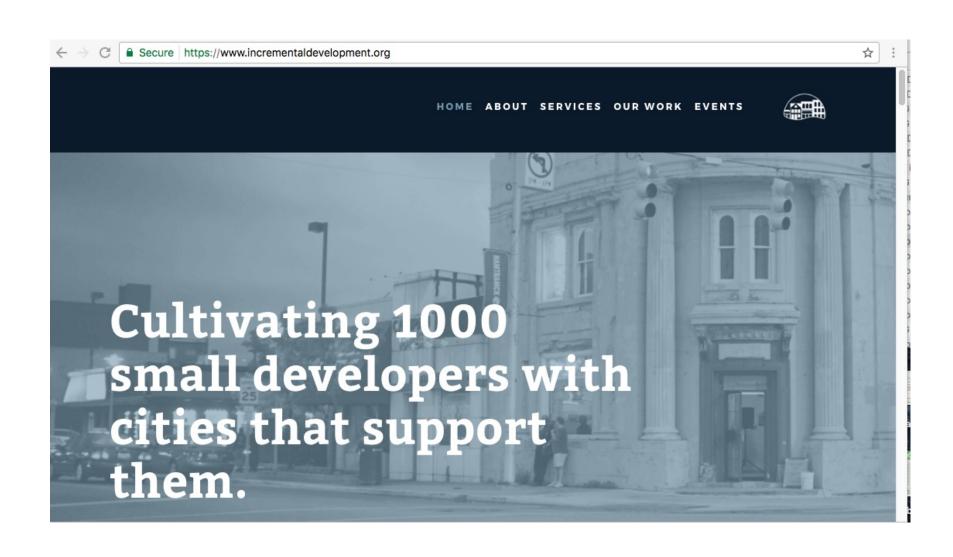


The Rule of 100.

\$1 per SF per month can support \$100 in total project costs.



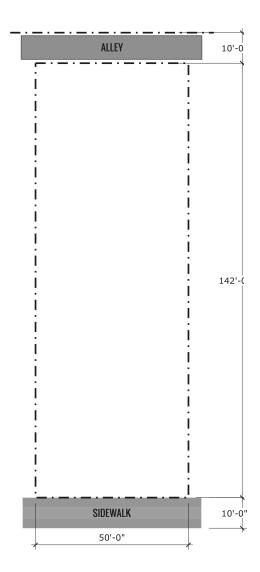
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#### A - Single Lot 142' deep, 50' frontage 10' alley

Scale: 1"= 20ft

#### **Turn to Pages 33-40**



#### **Pro forma Assumptions:**

Land Cost: \$45,000 (Vacant, includes all site utilities)

Rents:

1 Bedroom Unit: \$650

2 Bedroom Unit: \$1050

Commercial Rents: \$1.50 SF

Hard Costs: \$115 SF

Soft Costs: \$28 SF

#### Off Street Parking Assumptions for Commercial Uses:

Tearoom/Café - 3 Parking Spaces per 1000 SF

Retail - 5 Parking Spaces per 1000 SF

Office - 4 Parking Spaces per 1000 SF

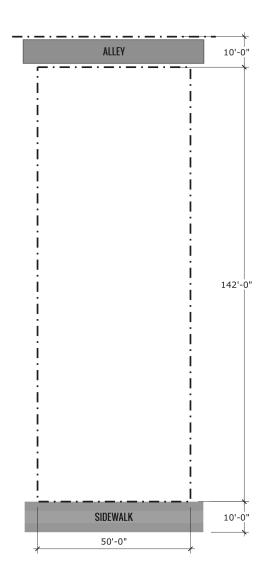
Restaurant - 10 Parking Spaces per 1000 SF

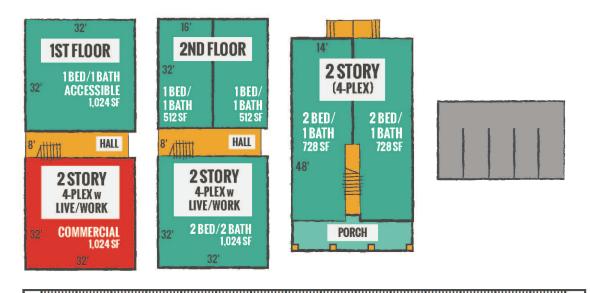


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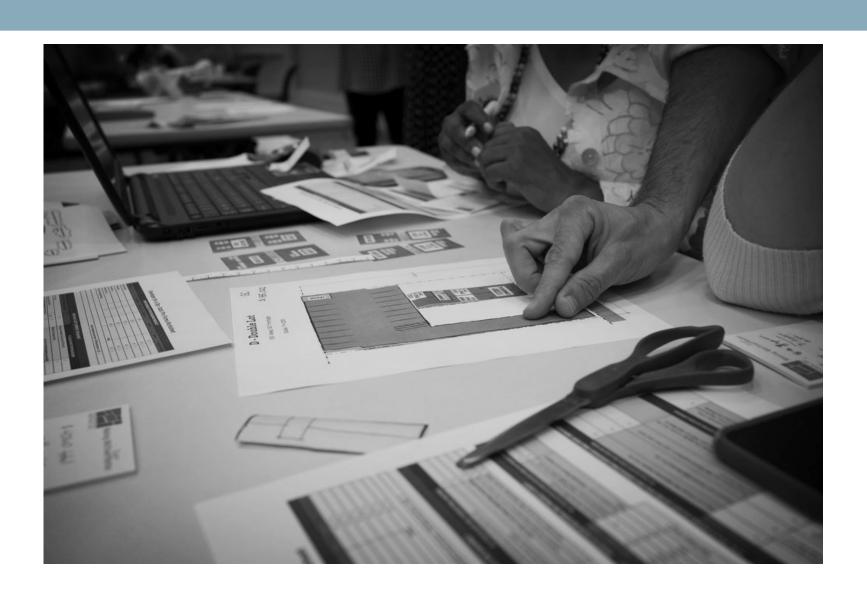
60' 70'

80' 90'

100' 110' 120' 130' 140' 150'



#### Make a Basic Project Work on Paper



#### Small Scale Development Workshop - Static Pro Forma Worksheet

| WHAT REVENUE CAN YOUR BUILDING PRODUCE? |          |               |             |         |      |               |                   |  |
|---|----------|---------------|-------------|---------|------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| #1. MONEY IN                            | Quantity | Rent per Unit | SF per Unit | Rent/SF |      | Total SF      | Total Monthly Ren |  |
| Studio Apartments                       |          | \$            | 480 SF      | \$      |      | SF            | \$                |  |
| One Bedrooms                            | 4        | \$ 800        | WACH SF     | \$      | 1.67 | 1,920 SF      | \$ 3,200          |  |
| Two Bedrooms                            | 2        | \$ 1200       | 720 SF      | \$      | 1.67 | 1440 SF       | \$ 2,400          |  |
| Commercial Space                        |          | \$            | SF          | \$      |      | SF            | \$                |  |
| Common Area/Storage/Garages             |          | \$            | 208 SF      | \$      |      | 208 SF        | \$                |  |
|   |          |               |             |         |      | Total 3 5/08F | \$ 5,600          |  |

Gross Potential Annual Income - GPI (Monthly Rent x 12) \$ 6 7, 200

| WHAT WILL IT COST TO OPERATE THE BUILING?                                       |      |        |      |   |     |      |  |  |
|---|------|--------|------|---|-----|------|--|--|
| 2. VACANCY AND OPERATING % of Grass #3. CALCULATE NET OPERATING INCOM           |      |        |      |   |     |      |  |  |
| GPI - From #1   |      |        | ,200 | Take your Potential Gross Income (PGI) from #1          |     | ,200 |  |  |
| Vacancy Factor (% of GPI)   | 5%   | 3      | ,360 | Subtract the Vacancy Factor -                           | 3   | 360  |  |  |
| Annual Operating Expenses(OpEx);  |      |        | 1    | Sub-Total is the Gross Operating Income (GOI):          | 65, | 800  |  |  |
| Insurance, tax, property management, repairs, expenses, etc. (% of GPI-Vacancy) |      | 15,962 |      | Subtract the Operating Expenses GOI X 25% OpEx) from #2 | 15  | 960  |  |  |
| \$ 63 80 × 15 \$15  | .960 |        |      | Remainder is the annual Net Operating Income (No):      | 17  | 880  |  |  |

| #4. COST OF BUILDING THE PROJECT            | Quantity | Cost per SF | Total     | #5. CALCULATE ESTIMATED RETURN ON PROJECT CO   |         |  |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|--|---------|--|
| Land Cost                                   | 1        | N/A         | \$45,000  | Take your Annual NOI from #3                   | 47,880  |  |
| Hard Costs (Total SF from #1 x Cost per SF) | 3568 X   | \$110       | \$392,480 | Divide that by your Total Project Cost from #4 | 515,976 |  |
| Soft Costs (Total SF from #1 x Cost per SF) | 3568 x   | \$25        | \$ 78,496 | The product is your Estimated Return on        | 9 200   |  |
| Other (Off-site Improvement Costs)          | 1        | N/A         | \$ -0-    | Project Cost                                   | 1.71    |  |

| #6. DEBT SERVICE   | \$      | #7. CALCULATE CASH-ON-CASH RETURN   |        |  |  |  |
|--|---------|---|--------|--|--|--|
| Total Project Cost from #4   | 515,976 | Take your Annual Net Operating Income from #3   | 47,880 |  |  |  |
| Assume 25% <b>Equity</b> (down payment) is required in cash and other equity (land, deferred fees, etc.)   | 128,994 | Subtract your <b>Annual Debt Service</b> from #6  | 32 256 |  |  |  |
| Assumed Loan Amount is 75% of the Total Project Accept. This is the Total Project Cost less the Equity Provided:                                     | 586,982 | This produces your <b>Net Annual Income</b> (or Cash Flow after OpEx and Debt Service):   | 15,624 |  |  |  |
| How much do you have to pay each month to service that debt? (Assume 4.5% interest and 25 year amortization with no PMI)  www.mortgagecalculator.org | 2,688   | Divide your <b>Net Annual Income</b> by the 25% <b>Equity</b> number from #6 to calculate your return on the Equity; your <b>Cash on Cash Return:</b>   | 12%    |  |  |  |
| Multiply Monthly Payment by 12 to produce your Annual Debt Service.  | 32,256  | #8. ESTIMATE ANNUAL DEPRECIATION EXPE   | NSE    |  |  |  |
| Divide the Annual NOI by the <b>Annual Debt Service</b> to produce your <b>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</b> :   | 1.48    | Multiply the <b>Total Project Cost</b> by .75 as a rough estimate of the value of improvements to the land. Divide the result by 27.5 years to determine the <b>Annual Depreciation Expense</b> : | 14,072 |  |  |  |

515,976 x .75 = 386,981 /21.5 yes = 14,072

#### When Is Money Like Plywood?









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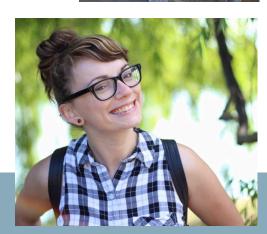












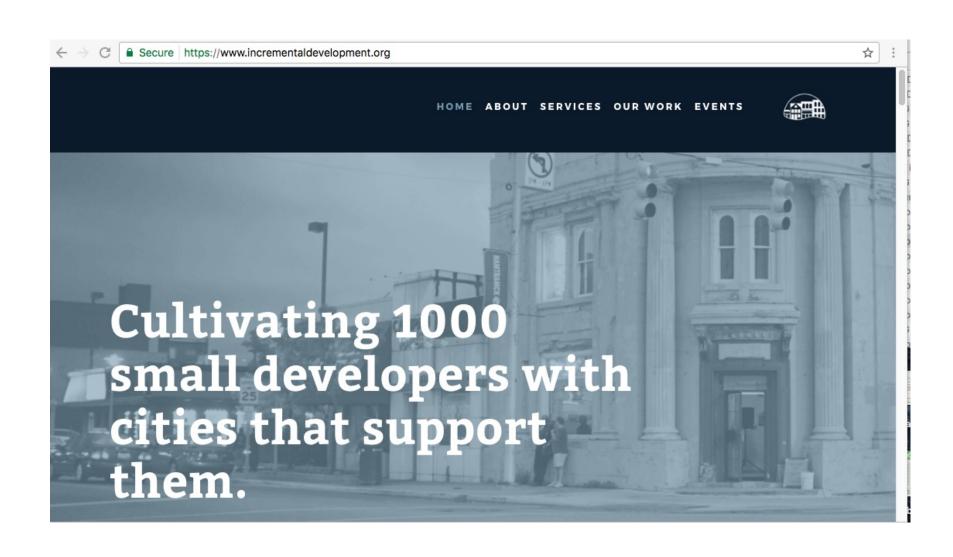




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