Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing (NOAH)



Deidre Lal Schmidt April 4, 2018

National Housing Conference Restoring Neighborhoods Series













The Problem



Housing is Unaffordable for More People

- Demand for rental apartments is increasing at an unprecedented rate
- Supply of workforce housing is aging and shrinking
- High cost of constructing new apartments is driving market rents to skyrocket
- Wages not keeping up with rising housing costs

The Perfect Storm:





"The Space Between"



http://www.fhfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Space_Between_Final_June-2013.pdf

The Loss of Affordable Rental Housing



New Production Programs Leave a Gap

Unregulated and Unsubsidized Market Rate Housing Production

> 80% AMI

By 2018, the cost of constructing new units has increased and a gap has grown between what subsidy programs will produce and what the market will produce.

Regulated and Subsidized
Affordable Housing Production

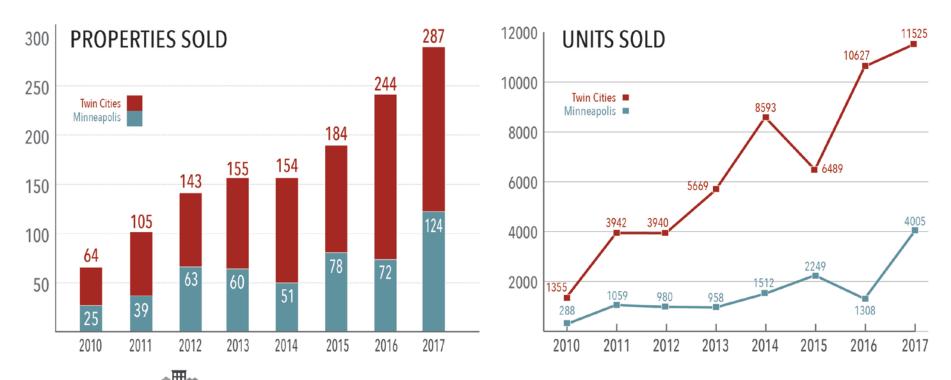
+/- 60% AMI

1986, LIHTC was created and rent and income limits were set and 60% of AMI. Considered roughly the point where the "market" could produce new housing without subsidy.





Source: Minnesota Housing Partnership "Market Watch: Minneapolis" | www.mhponline.org/market-watch-mpls



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"Sold Out" - High Profile Losses

A Recent Scenario

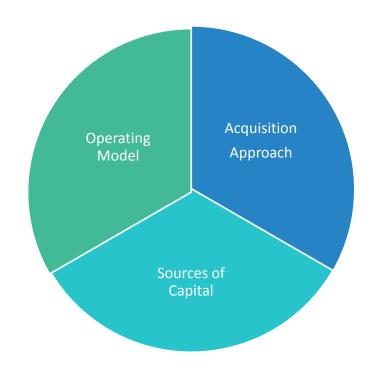
- 698-unit apartment complex in Richfield, MN
- Reasonably priced apartments for 2,300 residents
- 2% vacancy for below-market apartments
- Building was sold and upscaled
- Stopped accepting Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, implemented minimum credit scores
- Raised rents by 40%
- More than 1,000 people displaced



CommonBond and NOAH

CommonBond has approached unsubsidized affordable rental housing preservation methodically, built a mission case and a business plan organized around three important factors for success.

Operating this product type will be different than subsidized housing.
Understanding and preparing for those differences will help us succeed.



Operating and capital models will deliver results if we are able to acquire properties. We will use networks and creative structures to acquire now and when the market changes.

Purchasing and rehabbing these properties will require the use of different resources, some existing, some that we are developing ourselves.



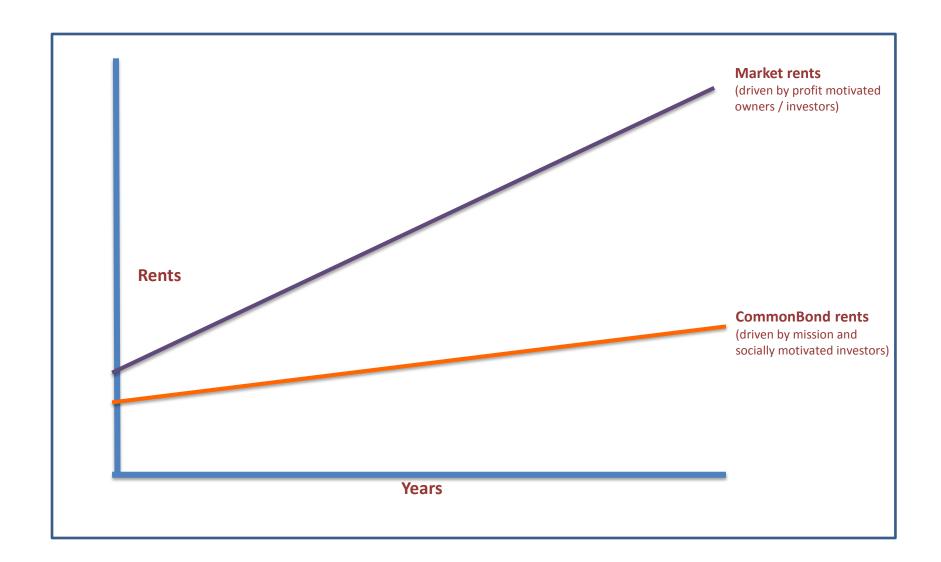
Mission-Driven Funding





What success looks like





CommonBond NOAH Case Comparison





Rainbow Plaza Anoka, MN

- 105 units
- \$9.1m, Freddie & Mercy (JP Morgan Chase)
- +/- 60% AMI
- Vouchers in great schools (8-10 score)



Boulder Ridge Apple Valley, MN

- 112 units
- \$18m, FHA & Enterprise Community Loan
- 69% 74% AMI
- Large family units



Pine Point Coon Rapids, MN

- 68 units
- \$6.9 m, Freddie & NHT-E (Kresge)
- +/- 60% AMI
 - Vouchers in schools w/ strong performance for kids of color

Boulder Ridge Apple Valley, MN





















Rainbow Plaza Anoka, MN





Pine Point Coon Rapids, MN







CommonBond NOAH Case Comparison



Uses	Boulder Ridge \$18.0 Million		Rainbow Plaza \$9.1 Million		Pine Point \$6.9 Million	
Acquisition		90%		82%		79.50%
Improvements		5%		14%		15%
Soft Costs		1%		2.5%		3%
Reserves		3%		.5%		.5%
Fees		1%		1%		2%
Sources						
First	HUD	59%	Freddie	64%	Freddie	66%
Equity					NHT - E	25%
Corporate Debt	Enterprise Pohlad	31% 7.5%	Mercy	22%		
GP Equity (CBC)		2.5%		14%		9%

Thank you! Stay in touch.



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Area Median Incomes / Rents



Twin Cities AMI for Family of Four \$85,800

	Income / annual	Rent / month
1 Person Household – 30% 60% 80%	\$18,030 \$36,060 \$46,000	Efficiency \$450 \$901 \$1,149
4 Person Household- 30% 60% 80%	\$25,740 \$51,480 \$65,700	3 Bedroom \$579 \$1,159 \$1,338