Land Banks Redevelopment & Housing

Michigan Land Bank Authority
10-18-19













Michigan - Enabling Legislation

- Land Bank Fast Track Act
 - Act 258 of 2003
- Tax Reverted Clean Title Act
 - Act 260 of 2003
 - 5/50 Act
 - Exemptions
- The General Property Tax Act
 - Act 206 of 1893: 211.7gg tax exemptions for land banks



Land Banks are not new...

• St. Louis 1	971
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• Cleveland 1976

• Louisville 1989

• Atlanta 1991/2012

• Genesee 2002

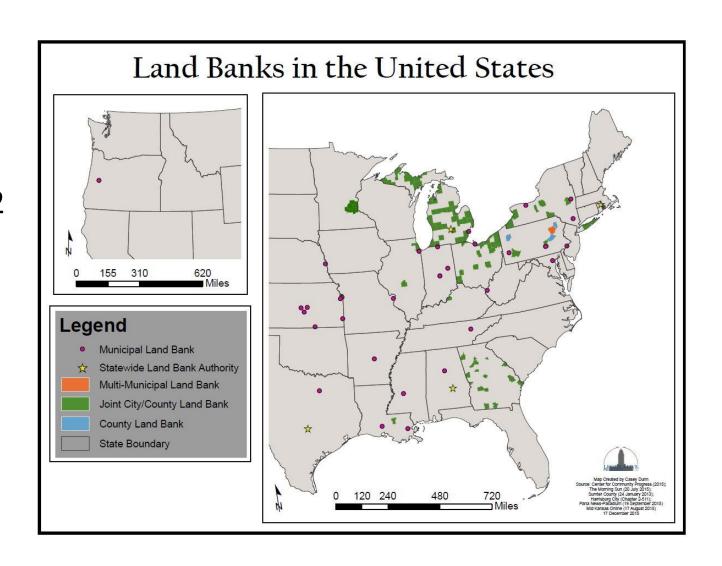
• Michigan 2003

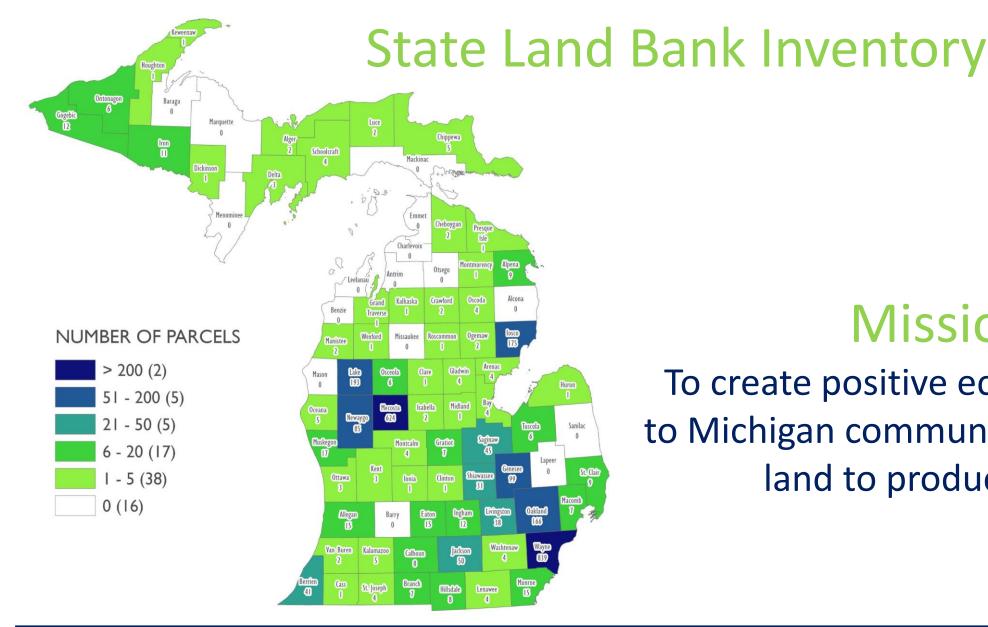
• Cuyahoga 2008

• New York 2011

• Georgia 2013

• Connecticut 2016







Mission:

To create positive economic impact to Michigan communities by recycling land to productive use.



Ontonagon Gogebic Marquette Chippewa Cheboygan Alcona Kalkaska Crawford **COUNTY AUTHORITY** Missaukee Roscommon Ogemaw Yes (45) Clare Gladwin No (38) Midland Bay Oceana Detroit Land Bank Sanilac Saginaw Montcalm Gratiot Ottawa Shiawassee Macomb **Oakland** Eaton Ingham Wayne Jackson Washtenaw Van Buren Kalamazoo

Local Land Banks





The Issues

- Communities have limited or no capacity especially out-region/state.
- Cost profile for workforce housing is too high for developers to deliver at prices/rents for the target markets.
- The State financing programs at full expenditure cannot meet the actual demand.
- There are not enough small-scale developers, while most projects are too small to meet production developers' overhead costs.
- The housing markets have shifted in product choice and there are not enough communities/neighborhoods with a mix of types, ranges, and tenures.
- Housing is a top-5 or top-3 need for economic development.

The Approach

- Help local collaborations organize fill in to play role(s) as necessary.
- Solicit the market for a developer. If found, facilitate the project.
- If not, assume the developer role.
 - Identify the target markets.
 - Review/select the product(s) type and mix.
 - Feasibility analysis & proforma run, iterate, and decide.
 - Land plan entitlement execute.

Program Support

- Act 258/Act 381 Relationship using Redevelopment TIF
- MLB Redevelopment Loans to Local Land Banks/Municipalities.
- Link to other State agencies and their programs.

Statutes Collaborating for Redevelopment

Land Bank Act (PA 258 – 2003)

- Authorizes counties to establish land banks.
- Prescribes LB powers to operate, own, manage/maintain & improve.

Brownfield Act (PA 381 – 1996)

- Authorizes counties to establish brownfield authorities.
- Prescribes BRA powers to operate, own & finance.

Legislative history clearly demonstrates intent to <u>link</u> these statutory powers to <u>broaden</u> and <u>promote</u> economic development.



Land Banks & Brownfied-Eligible Properties

Blighted - MCL 125.2652(c)(vi)

Is property **owned by or under the control of a land bank fast track authority,** whether or not located within a qualified local governmental unit.

Tax Reverted – MCL 125.2652(p)(iii)

Is <u>tax reverted</u> owned by or under the control of a land bank fast track authority.

* Includes parcels that are adjacent or contiguous to that property if their development is estimated to increase the captured taxable value of that property.



Land Banks & Brownfield-Eligible Activities

ALL Eligible Properties:

- 1. Environmental Assessment/Due Care
- 2. Relocation of Public Buildings/Operations for Economic Development Purposes
- 3. Environmental Insurance
- 4. Plan Preparation
- 5. Plan Implementation
- 6. Demolition
- 7. Lead/Asbestos/Mold Abatement
- 8. Reimbursement of Principal & Interest

Eligible properties in a qualified local unit of government, economic opportunity zone, or a former mill:

- 9. Those described above
- 10. Infrastructure improvements that directly benefit eligible property
- 11. Site preparation that is not a response activity

Eligible properties owned by or under the control of **a land bank** or qualified local unit of government or authority:

- 12. Those described above
- 13. Assistance to a land bank fast track authority in clearing or quieting title to, or selling or otherwise conveying, property owned by or under the control of a land bank fast track authority or the acquisition of property by the land bank fast track authority if the acquisition of the property is for economic development purposes.
- 14. Assistance to a qualified local governmental unit or authority in clearing or quieting title to, or selling or otherwise conveying, property owned by or under the control of a qualified local governmental unit or authority or the acquisition of property by a qualified local governmental unit or authority if the acquisition of the property is for economic development purposes.





Housing Subsidy as TIF-Eligible Activity

• "Assistance...in selling or otherwise conveying"...property owned or under control of a land bank fast track authority..."

Cost of unit Construction/Rehabilitation Qualified Purchaser – First Mortgage	\$140,000 120,000
Unfunded Gap	\$20,000

- To sell the unit, a concession of value (subsidy) is required.
- The Concession is "assistance in selling" and therefore TIFable.

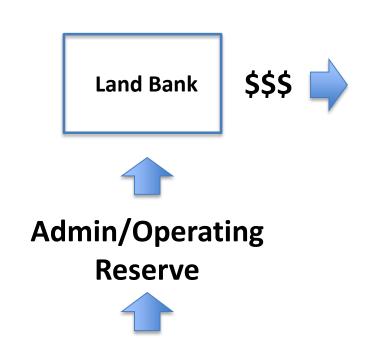


How Might This Work?





TIF Financing Mechanics



Land Bank Property

Eligible Costs
Acquisition
QTA
Demolition
Remediation
Site Preparation
Infrastructure
Selling



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Developer Builder



Approved Costs Interest

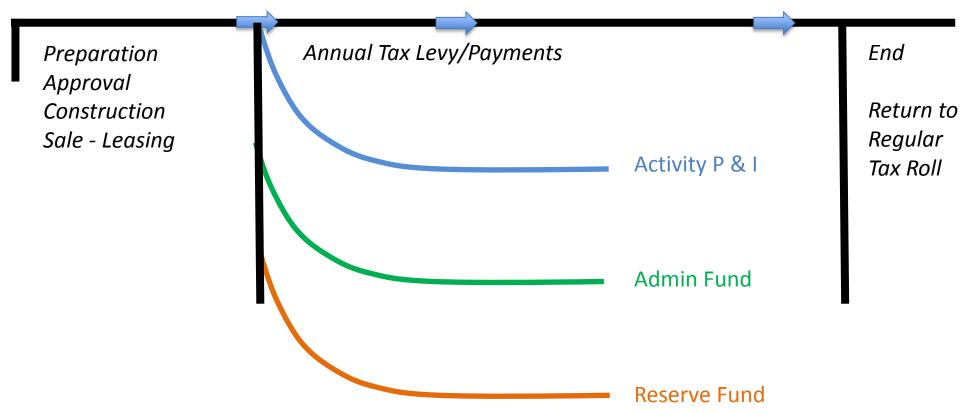


Scattered-Site Redevelopment TIF Plan(s)



Brownfield TIF Cashflow

Time

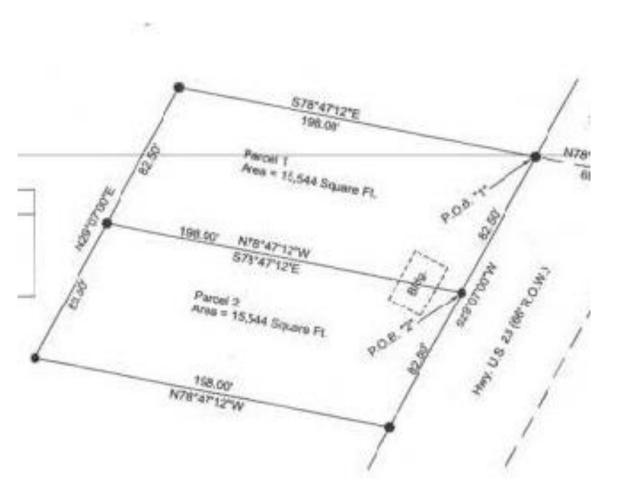


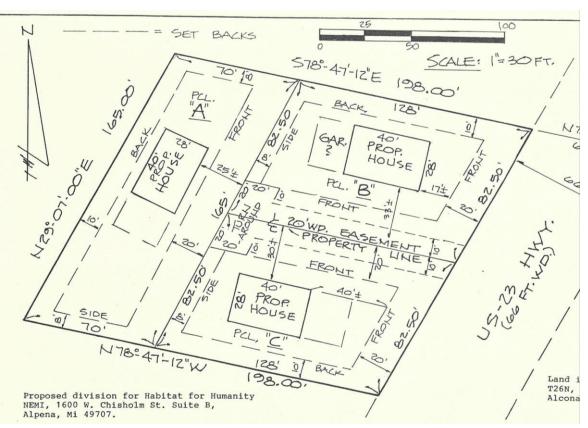




Example Project

Current & Proposed Plans





Redevelopment Costs



TOTAL	
Seller Concession Plan Preparation	\$15,000 \$5,000
Subtotal	\$20,000
Phase I ESA Demolition Utilities Site Excavation/Grading Site Engineering* Contingency (15%+)	\$3,000 \$4,500 \$3,500 \$4,500 \$3,500 \$1,000

Act 381 Redevelopment TIF Projections

As-Built Value (TC): \$372,000

Assessed Value (50%) \$186,000

Local Millage (2018): 19.0846

County/Local BRA TIF

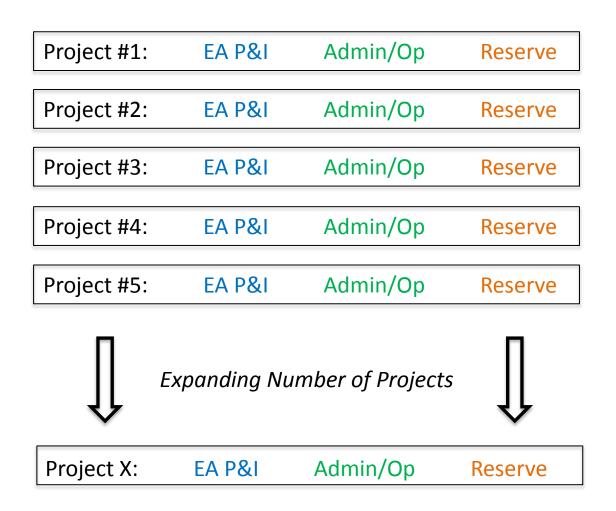
Local-Only Capture

Payoff in 15 Years

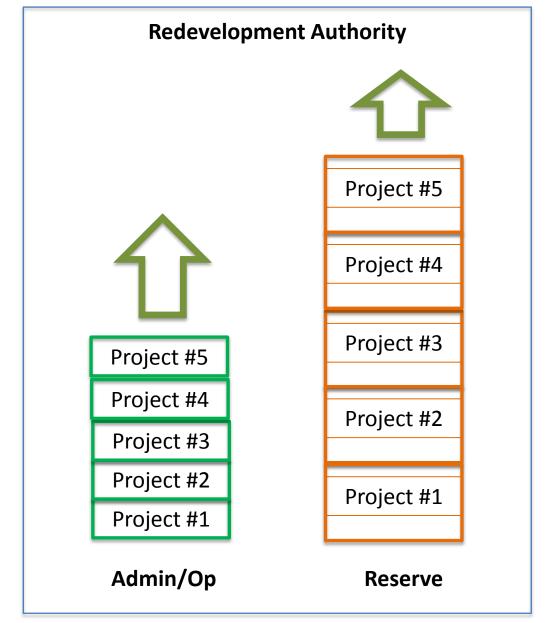
ADD 5 Years Reserve - 20 Years

Principal am	ount to be reir	mbursed from	Table One		40,000
		Annual			
YEAR	RATE	PMT	INT	PRIN	BALANCE
Payment					
					40,000
2020	3.00%	4,007	1,200	2,807	37,193
2021	3.00%	3,550	1,116	2,434	34,759
2022	3.00%	3,603	1,043	2,560	32,199
2023	3.00%	3,657	966	2,691	29,508
2024	3.00%	3,712	885	2,827	26,681
2025	3.00%	2,768	800	1,967	24,714
2026	3.00%	2,824	741	2,083	22,632
2027	3.00%	2,881	679	2,202	20,429
2028	3.00%	2,940	613	2,327	18,102
2029	3.00%	2,999	543	2,456	15,647
2030	3.00%	3,059	469	2,589	13,057
2031	3.00%	3,120	392	2,728	10,329
2032	3.00%	3,181	310	2,872	7,458
2033	3.00%	3,244	224	3,020	4,437
2034	3.00%	3,308	133	3,175	1,263
2035	3.00%	3,372	38	3,335	-2,072

Building a Redevelopment Business Model



Grow Revenue by Growing Projects...



LBA takes ownership.
The LBA takes
ownership of taxforeclosed properties
after a lengthy process.
Properties can also be
deeded on so dillo line
LBA.



Subsidies are repaid by tax capture. The property is assessed, and taxes are collected according to the assessment and tax recapture.



Taxes are collected and distributed. The property is assessed, and taxes are collected according to the assessment and TIF plan.

Brownfield Plan is amended to include LBA property. A brownfield plan is approved by the county to establish priorities and financing for brownfield development. If a property is owned by the LBA, the county can include it in the brownfield clan, making it eligible for brownfield incentives.



Homes are purchased or rented by eligible buyers or renters. The homes are sole or rented with long-term of ordability restrictions that ore managed by a qualified nonprofit or other partner.

agreement with builder/
developer. The LBA enters into agreement with a builder/developer. The Development Agreement ensures the property is developed appropriately and might contain other requirements for the developer, such as affordability criteria and timelines for development.



Homes are built.



LBA offsets
development or
homebuyer costs. The
LBA reimburses the
developer for eligible
costs—like property
purchase, infrastructure
development, or predevelopment costs.

Neighborhood decline with abandonment and neglect

Expensive repairs don't happen - it's cheaper to walk away

Locals can't get loans to reinvest in area because costs can't be recouped Redevelopment would stabilize area and support infrastructure improvements

But area is run-down so property values and rents are low

Increased property tax revenue is used to pay off cost of TIF repairs

Easier for locals to get loans and reinvest in the neighborhood

TIF fills gap between repairs market can and cannot support

Major repairs to buildings and infrastructure take place

Property values and area rents increase

Status Board 10-18-19

Active	Exploring	Intrigued
Muskegon	Bay City/County	Alpena
Romulus	Calhoun County	Gogebic County
Monroe	Ontonagon Village	Chippewa County
Marquette	Emmet County	Cheboygan County
Highland Park	Wayne County LB	Lansing
Adrian	Ingham County LB	Otsego County
Muskegon Heights	Charlevoix County	Huron County
Oscoda Township	West Branch	Ecorse
Marlette	Bessemer	River Rouge
Boyne City	Munising	Leelanau County
Harrisville	Alger County	Kalamazoo County
Owosso	Grayling	Ionia
Beaverton	Crawford County	Gladwin
Manistee	Three Rivers	Hillsdale
Traverse City	Kalamazoo	Vernon
		Mancelona



Recycling land to productive reuse