

New Construction Rentals (Start to Finish) with Daniil Kleyman









TODAY'S RULES:

- We are going to cover A LOT!
- This will go well over 2 hours
- Commit right now to fully focus and not quit
- I am going to give you HUGE value today and not waste your time
- So don't waste mine by quitting half-way through and then emailing me 5 times asking for a replay ☺
- This will be different: I will pause throughout and take questions, then take questions at the end
- We are going to do math! So get your calculator out, take lots of notes and make sure all your distractions are gone



What this is NOT:

- This won't be a surface webinar with lots of fluff or motivational quotes
- This is NOT a recipe for every market or every sub-market it does NOT work everywhere and is not meant to
- It's not easy
- It's not fast
- It's not for everyone probably not for you
- It's not a way to "make \$5k in the next 7 days with no money or credit"
- It's not for the faint of heart or those who get frustrated or discouraged easily
- This is Real Estate Development. It's fun and can be very rewarding but it takes lots and lots of work, planning, and analysis!



Why I LOVE this business:

- There are opportunities to learn every single day
- You will NEVER ever ever know everything there is to know about rehabbing, construction, or real estate development
- Every single day I am shocked about how much MORE there is to learn, especially as I progress from rehabbing => residential construction => commercial construction



Why Rentals?

- Rentals provide residual, steady, predictable cashflow
- Doesn't have to be a lot of work if you put proper systems and management in place
- Doesn't take a lot of properties to replace your current income or create complete financial freedom
- 15-20 units should do it for most people, even leveraged. $$400/door\ cashflow\ (net)\ x\ 20 = $8k/month.$
- In some areas (in path of progress), flipping doesn't make sense yet. Get into the rental market, wait, sell properties when market improves. (Can be a short-term holding play)



Why **Build** Rentals?

- "Infill development" not the "other kind"
- In many markets, cheap rehabs that make sense as rentals are harder to come by. But you can still get infill lots that fewer investors are paying attention to
- New Construction = Low to no maintenance first 4-5 years
- New construction is easier than rehabbing in a lot of respects
- Attractive, high-end product that attracts high-quality tenants
- Design great unit layouts, create comfortable spaces that people actually get excited to live in!
- Rewarding to create something from scratch that will outlive you!



Why **Build** Rentals?





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- Attractive, high-end product that attracts high-quality tenants
- Design great unit layouts, create comfortable spaces that people actually get excited to live in!
- Can get a bigger chunk of project financed than if were to buy the same property already built. Higher leverage than buying existing buildings. More on this when we talk about Financing.



Case Study:

- 6 New Construction Duplexes
- 12 brand new high-end rental units
- ~ \$450,000 in new equity created
- ~ \$5,000 in new net monthly cashflow added to my income
- That's \$60k/year in annual income for life for 6 months of work!
- 20%+ return on my cash invested into the portfolio



SOURCE LAND

DESIGN PROJECT

FINANCE

PERMIT/BUILD

LEASE/MANAGE



I. Sourcing and Valuing Land

- Tax Auctions
 - Lots are often owned free & clear and thus hit tax foreclosure more often than mortgaged properties
 - Call your local county and get list of tax-delinquent properties if you want to market to them prior to foreclosure
- Tear-downs/scrapers
- Direct Mail
 - Tax delinquent lists
 - Buy lists online
 - Vacant Property Software programs (especially for teardowns) (FindMotivatedSellersNow or Cam Dunlap's program)
 - Online tax records
- Networking
- Wholesalers (this is a biggie!)



I. Sourcing and Valuing Land

- 6 lots in this Case Study:
 - 2 were off-market and came from a realtor friend
 - 1 from a local church (relationship with the board)
 - 2 were attached to a commercial property I bought
 - 1 was a tear-down (sourced by mailing the owner)







Let's Talk Value

IT'S ALL ABOUT WHAT YOU PAY FOR THE LAND!! IF YOU DON'T BUY THE LAND RIGHT, NOTHING ELSE MATTERS!



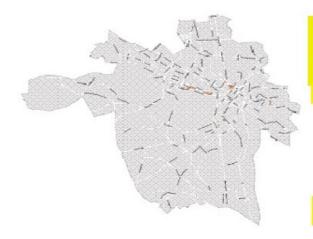
Let's Talk Value

- Start with Zoning. <u>Always</u>. What can you build "by right"? How many units? Determine that first.
- "By right zoning" vs. Changing it: For bigger projects (more units) it makes sense to invest the \$ and money to change the zoning, get special use permits, etc
- But for smaller infill projects, it's usually not worth it so existing zoning will drive value



What to look for in zoning codes:

- Zoning Clasification (Residential, Commercial, Business, etc)
- Sub-classification within zoning (R-6, R-63, etc)
- Permitted Uses
- Minimum lot area for each use (example: min 3,000 sq ft for single fam)
- Minimum Lot Width for each allowable use
- Other requirements particular to your area
- **Be mindful of "grandfathering"!



Multi-Family Urban Residential

The intent of the R-63 Multi-Family Residential district is to encourage development of a medium-density neighborhood comprised of a mix of residential uses while promoting a pedestrian-oriented urban environment. It is intended to be primarily residential in character, but includes limited non-residential uses that serve the day-to-day conveniences for residents.



R-63



Minimum Lot Requirements

Lot Area:

	Single-Family (Detached)	3,000 sq. ft.
	Single-Family (Attached)	2,200 sq. ft.
•	2-Family (Detached)	3,200 sq. ft.
٠	2-Family (attached)	2,600 sq. ft.
•	Multi-Family	4,000 sq. ft. (Min)
		1,0000 sq. ft./unit

Lot Width:

•	Single-Family (Detached)	5 ft.
•	Single-Family (Attached)	18 ft. (Min)
		21 ft. (Avg)
	2-Family (Detached)	27 ft.
	2-Family (Attached)	20 ft. (Min)
		23 ft. (Ava)

Minimum Yard (Setback) Requirements

	nam rara (octoback) recquirements	
	Front Yard	NONE/15 ft. (Ma:
	Side Yard (1 & 2-Family)	3 ft.
	Side Yard (All Other Uses)	5 ft.
	Rear Yard (1- & 2-Family)	5 ft.
	Rear yard (All Other Uses)	15 ft.
	Between Buildings (Dwelling)	15 ft.
•	Between Buildings (Non-Dwelling)	10 ft.

Other Lot Requirements

•	Usable Open Space (Multi-Family)	30%
•	Lot Coverage (Other Uses)	65%

Height Requirements

	Main Building	24 ft. (Min)
		35 ft.*
•	Main Building (Corner lot)	24 ft. (Min)
		48 ft. (Max)

- Accessory Building (1- & 2-Family) 20 ft.
- * = Additional height permitted on sites, with conditions.

Permitted principal uses:

- Any principal use permitted in the R-1 district as set forth in section 114-402.1;
- · Single-family attached dwellings;
- · 2-family detached dwellings;
- · 2-family attached dwellings;
- · Multi-family dwellings:
- Dwelling units located in the same building as permitted principal uses on corner lots;
- Live/work units;
- · Day nurseries;
- · Adult day care facilities;
- · Tourist homes situated on federal highways.

Permitted principal uses on corner lots, subject to being located on the ground floor with a maximum of 2,500 sq. ft. of floor area at the street corner):

- · Art galleries, including custom framing;
- Barber shops & beauty, manicure, spa and tanning salons;
- Grocery, convenience, food and beverage stores, including bakeries;
- Laundromats and laundry and dry cleaning pick-up stations:
- Restaurants, cafes, delis, ice cream parlors and similar food and beverage service establishments, including catering in conjunction therewith, and excluding live entertainment;
- · Video rental stores.

Permitted accessory uses and structures:

- Any accessory use or structure permitted in the R-1 district as set forth in section 114-402.2;
- One dwelling unit located in an accessory building, with conditions;
- · Guest units in multifamily developments;
- · Parking areas & Parking decks;
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Let's Talk Value

- You must know your max "\$ per door" value you're willing to pay. This # should include new utility costs and sitework.
- Land should cost MAX of 15-20% of ARV of the property
- Duplex ARV \$250k land shouldn't cost more than \$50k including water/sewer/gas or \$25k per door.
- Problem: you won't always know the cost of new utilities or what's required until you start digging up existing laterals. So drop that \$25k per door by \$5-\$10k to allow for unknowns.
- I generally won't pay more than \$20k per door for a rental. (I almost never pay that much)



Let's Talk Value

- Ballpark ARV on a napkin:
 - Rent *12 * 65% / Cap Rate
 - \$1300*2(units)*12(months)*65%/8%=\$253,500
- Max \$ for Land = 20% of \$253,500 = \$50,700
- Max \$ per door = \$50,700/2 = \$25,350 (must include utilities)
- **This method completely ignores financing



Another SIMPLE way to look at #s

- Your total cost basis (land + soft costs + construction) should never ever ever equal more than 100x your gross monthly rents
- So if your gross rents are \$2500/month, cost basis should be under \$250,000. Ideally less than 80% of that # for more "sweat equity".



Another SIMPLE way to look at #s

- Generally, easier to make #s work for duplex and higher vs. single fam
- 2400 sq ft duplex in my market = \$2600/month rent
- 2400 sq ft single fam max \$1500-\$1600/month rent



Rental Comps:

- Craigslist
- Zillow
- Hotpads
- Rentometer
- **Pay attention to Sq Ft, Finishes, Age, Onsite Amenities,
 Utilities to make sure you're comparing apples to apples



My Deals: Cost of Land

- 805 805 ½ N. 23rd: \$0 (came with commercial building)
- 807 N. 23rd: \$30,000 + \$6,000 to tear down (\$18,000 per door)
- 805 N. 24th st: \$29,000 (\$14,500 per door)
- 611-613 N. 21st \$44,000 (\$11,000 per door)
- 6 lots average cost: \$9.9k per door (plus utilities / sitework)



Site Selection / Utilities:

- Whenever possible, select FLAT lots. Site work, scraping, hauling, grading, retaining walls, etc all will add massively to your costs
- Look for lots with existing water/sewer running to them
 - If possible, map out and camera ahead of time (this costs \$)
 - If scraping the lot, then easier to find existing utilities
- But: if lines are older than 15-20 years, may want to replace to the street or all the way to the main (we go all the way to the main)



SOURCE LAND

DESIGN PROJECT

FINANCE

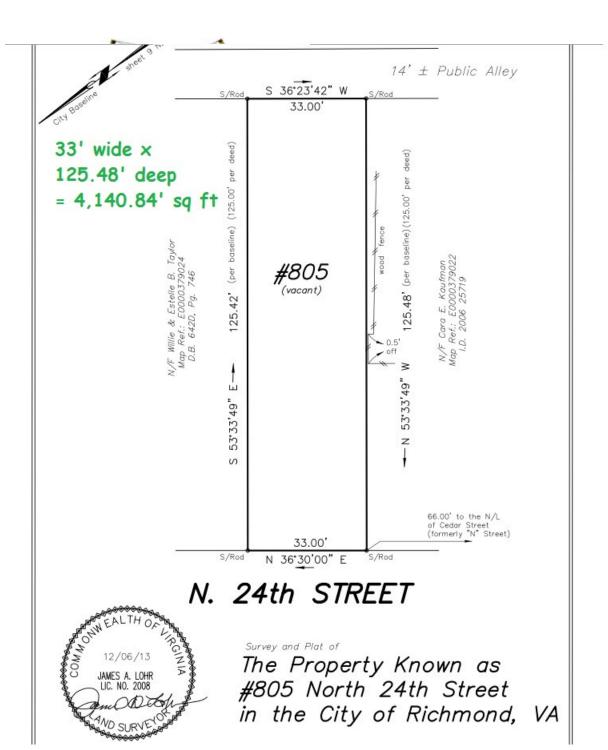
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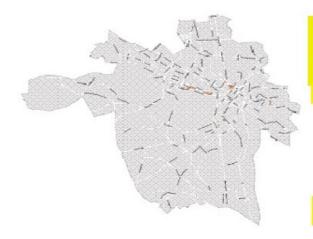
LEASE/MANAGE



II. Design

- Again, start with zoning. What can you build and how big?
- Let's look at an example:





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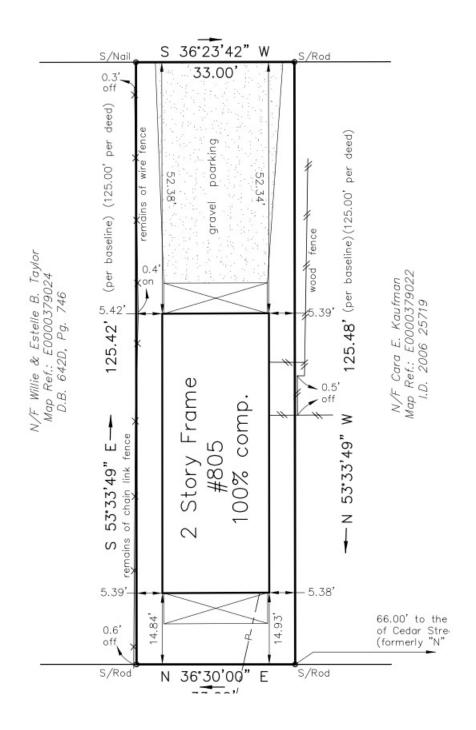
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II. Design

- Can build up to 4 units
- 27' wide
- Up to 2,691sq ft footprint (65% x 4,140)
 - So 2 story building = up to 5,383 sq ft
- BUT: you don't always want to max out the footprint
 - Won't leave room for open space, decks, off-street parking which may be required
- Other considerations:
 - residential vs. commercial (2 units vs. 4)
 - Fire-rating (3ft setback vs. 5'+ setbacks)
 - Moral: get to know local building codes!





II. Design: Another Example

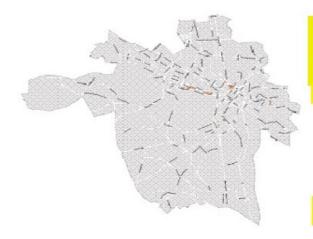


NORTH 21st STREET



II. 611-613 N. 21st St

- 2 lots, each a little over 2,700sq ft.
- Too small to build detached (stand-alone) structures on each
 - (Unless grandfathered)
- Can build an attached single fam or duplex on each one
 - So max 4 units total
 - Max footprint of each structure: ~1,755sq ft



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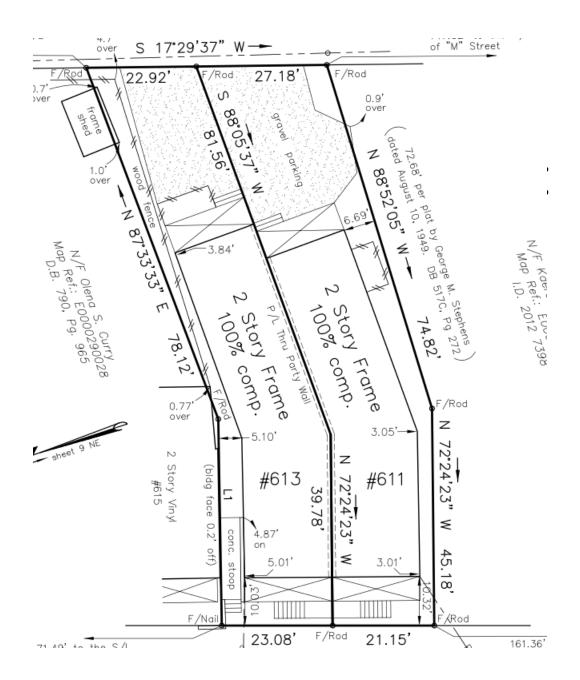
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II. Let's Keep Talking Design: Things You MUST Consider Carefully:

- Unit Mix
- Layouts
- Room Sizes
- Amenities
- Finishes
- Soundproofing
- Longevity
- Common space, outdoor space, parking



Unit Mix

- Highest # of Bedrooms may mean the highest rent.
 But it won't always mean you'll make the most money!
- 3 or 4 bedroom units attract roommate-type arrangements. This equals constant turnover.
 Turnover = leasing fees, lost rent, turnover costs. Also more roommates = higher wear and tear.
- The name of the game in Buy/Hold is RETENTION. You want loyal, long-term tenants.
- This is why I prefer to build 2 bedroom units (and lately 1-bedroom also). Single people, couples, young professionals. Less bedrooms but premium rents.



Unit Mix

• Disclaimer: what works and makes sense in my market may not in yours. You may want to build Section 8 4-bedroom houses or apartments. Learn your market and what is in demand.



Layouts

- Minimum bedroom size: 12x12'
- 6-ft closets min or walk-in closets
- 1 full bath per bedroom (No 2/1s only 2/2s)
- Large kitchens. Usually islands (serve as dining rooms for my generation)
- 9' ceilings. Always.
- Large pantries
- Minimize hallway space as much as possible, build big open spaces
- My best 2-bedroom layouts are laid out like 2 separate suites







Amenities/Finishes

- Onsite laundry with lots of storage space
- Large pantries
- Stainless steel appliances. Always include dishwasher, garbage disposal, microwave.
- Granite countertops
- Hardwood floors or stained concrete. Never carpet.
 - Note: Use ¾" hardwoods, not engineered!
- Energy efficiency is important. Insulate well.
- The beauty of new construction is you get to build a Premium, Energy-Efficient, Sexy product and attract High Quality Tenants.



Amenities/Finishes

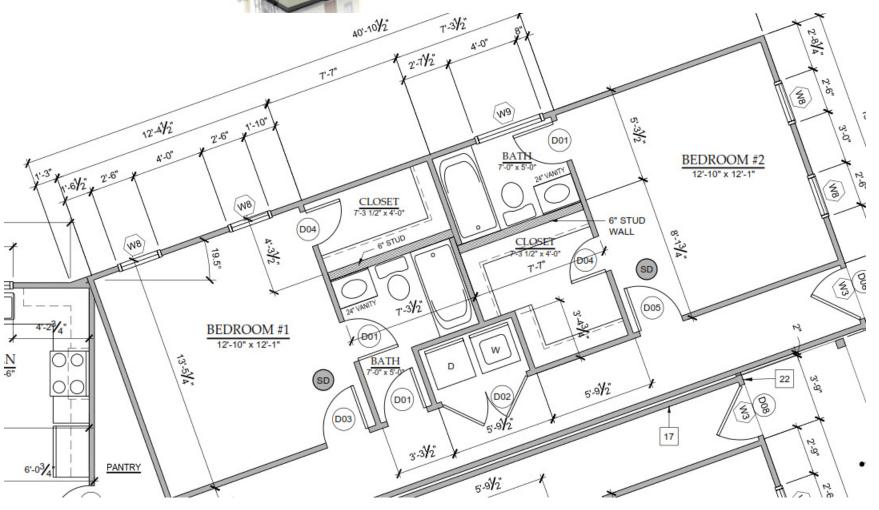
- Off-street parking
- Outdoor space (decks, balconies, etc)
- Soundproofing between units is HUGE!!
- We use:
 - Rockwool insulation
 - Staggered stud walls
 - Sheetrock hung on RC channels (to create an air barrier)
 - Double 5/8" sheetrock walls



Amenities/Finishes

- Soundproofing within each unit is equally important
- Separate bedroom from living room.
- Isolate bathrooms when next to common areas
- If you're going to put bedrooms next to each other, soundproof that wall and separate bedrooms with baths/closets:









Paint/Colors:

- Use the same, <u>flat</u> paint color for all your projects. Consistency is key!
- Don't do cabinets that are too dark (espresso)



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- Why Build Vs. Buy?
- After all, development takes a lot of work and can take a long time to bring a project from inception to leasing.
- Why go through the trouble when you can just buy apartment buildings?



- 1) I hate hate buying someone else's renovations.
- 2) There is a shortage of affordable apartments right now – everyone is chasing them and cap rates have compressed in most markets
- 3) You get to design and build a high quality product from scratch that will be very appealing, low-maintenance and easy to lease/manage
- 4) LEVERAGE!



- \$250,000 Duplex. To purchase an already existing one you'll need roughly 25% cash w/bank financing or \$62.5k (at least 20% down plus closing costs)
- And then you're probably buying at market value (i.e. no equity)
- Or:



- Or:
 - Buy land for \$30k cash
 - Bring that land as equity to a local bank
 - They'll finance up to 85% of total cost of project
 - Your cost to build is \$75/ft x 2400 = \$180k
 - Total cost = $$180k + $30k = $210k \times 85\% = $178.5k$
 - So \$30k cash (plus \$3-5k closing and soft costs) + 100% financing on construction
 - Total cost basis ~ \$210k vs. \$275k value (value higher per new construction) = 23% equity
 - 20-year am note @4.5% interest = ~16% of that note paid off in first 5 years. After 5 years, 40% equity in project plus appreciation, depreciation and monthly cashflow



- The big catch with 100% construction financing: fronting the first draw (applies to banks, hard money lenders and some savvier private money lenders)
- If you're short on cash, how do you front it?
 - Receivables. Set up accounts with your suppliers and agree on 30-45 days to pay. Same thing your contractors/subs. Most understand how game is played
 - Credit cards. Put the first batch of materials on your cards
 - Partners/Private Lenders



- Instead of going to banks, just finance 100% of the project (land, construction) with a private lender or JV partner
- There are many ways to get into the game
- I'm building 4 houses right now with a JV partner where I'm completely passive, get 50% of profits.
 - Find someone like me to do deals with (NOT me)



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Closing Thoughts:

- Focus on one or two areas/neighborhoods/markets max for your development efforts.
 - Easier to manage simultaneous projects
 - Make a bigger impact and can help move the market in the direction you want
- When running multiple projects, use that for negotiating advantage. When dealing with suppliers or subs, never show your cards upfront.



Closing Thoughts:

- Residential development is a great way to get your feet wet before doing bigger projects
- Commercial development (in my market anything over 2 units) is more challenging and more expensive
 - Fire suppression, backflow preventers, ADA requirements, engineered trade drawings, plans of development, fire rating, etc etc
 - Add another \$10-\$20/sq min for commercial construction





