When Investors Buy Up the Neighborhood: Strategies to Prevent Investor Ownership from Causing Neighborhood Decline

Reinventing Older Communities Conference

May 13, 2010
About us

- National research and action institute advancing economic and social equity by lifting up what works
- PolicyLink Center for Infrastructure Equity: Establish policies and promote practices that build communities of opportunity
Foreclosures: A Key Equity Issue of Our Time

- Concentrated in lower-income communities of color that were disproportionately targeted by subprime lenders

- Largest loss of wealth for communities of color in modern history: estimated at $200 billion

- Huge impact on families who are displaced

- Destabilizing effect on neighborhoods
Research Questions

1) What are promising strategies to prevent neighborhood decline due to ownership of foreclosed (and other) properties by irresponsible investors?

2) Which strategies and policies are most appropriate for the Twin Cities to pursue?
Methods

- Site visit and interviews with local stakeholders
- Review of relevant literature
- Inventory of existing policies and strategies in the Twin Cities
- Scan of strategies being used in other locales
- Feedback from local leaders on initial findings and recommendations
Twin Cities Context

Map 6: HENNEPIN - RAMSEY COUNTIES
Foreclosures Per 100 Owner Housing Units
by Census Tracts, 2007

Legend

Counties Value: 1.90

0.0 to 0.71 (122)
0.72 to 1.89 (146)
1.90 to 2.93 (45)
2.94 to 4.69 (46)
4.70 to 10.11 (38)
10.12 to 25.29 (28)
No data (6)

Note: Census Tracts with “No data” had fewer than 25 housing units in 2000.

Data Source: Housing Link, Hennepin and Ramsey County Sheriff Departments, U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Institute on Race and Poverty
Figure 3: Vacant and Foreclosed Homes in Target Geography

Source: City of St. Paul

June 15, 2009
Twin Cities Context: Minneapolis

Source: City of Minneapolis
Recognizing the Issue:
TJ Waconia Case, 2005-2008

Source: City of Minneapolis
Recognizing the Issue: TJ Waconia Case, 2005-2008

FBI names 2 in latest mortgage fraud case

TJ Waconia of Roseville and its owners have been named in what could be the largest such case in the Twin Cities area.

By Steve Brandt, Star Tribune
Last update: November 27, 2007 - 10:10 PM

For the first time, owners of TJ Waconia, named in a mortgage fraud investigation, represent the biggest names in the scandal so far in the Twin Cities.

Minneapolis takes charge of T.J. Waconia homes in fraud case

TJ Waconia, sued by Minneapolis, was ordered to turn over 141 properties. The city wants to gain ownership, and may sell or rent them.

By STEVE BRANDT, Star Tribune
Last update: April 16, 2008 - 12:00 AM

A judge Wednesday appointed an administrator to manage 141 Minneapolis properties associated with a firm accused of mortgage fraud.

Minneapolis Files Lawsuit to Stop Foreclosure Fraud Scheme in North Minneapolis

City Joins Neighbors and Residents to Stop Fraudulent "Flipping"

April 2, 2008 (MINNEAPOLIS) -- Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak and other city leaders today announced that the City is joining three north Minneapolis neighborhoods in a lawsuit against a fraudulent real estate scheme that has worsened the foreclosure crisis in Minneapolis.
Ongoing Issues

StarTribune.com

Seven men charged in alleged $40 million mortgage fraud

The alleged fraud involved 134 properties, 118 of which are now in foreclosure, across several counties, according to the Hennepin County charges.

By ROCHELLE OLSON, Star Tribune

Seven Twin Cities men face two racketeering charges each in an alleged $40 million mortgage fraud scheme that stretched across several counties with a focus on new developments in exurbs.

Facing identical charges are Brandon S. Edlin, 33, of Brooklyn Park, Nathan J.
Concerns about Investor Ownership

• Neighborhood impacts
  – Lack of property maintenance and declining housing conditions
  – Renters living in properties going back into foreclosure
  – Conversion of owner-occupied single-family homes to rental properties
Change in Homestead Status in North Minneapolis, 2000-2008

Source: City of Minneapolis
Concerns about Investor Ownership

- Impeding community strategies
  - Outcompeting nonprofits and homebuyer owners
  - Loss of neighborhood control over community change
Investor Ownership: Is It a Problem?

• It depends on the investor’s business model

• Investment is needed; inhabited properties are better than vacant ones

• Research is scant, but tells us:
  – Nearby owners maintain properties better
  – High absentee ownership is related to less neighborhood stability, more crime, property deterioration
Investor Business Models

Likely to have a positive impact on neighborhoods

1) Buy low, renovate, and sell higher

2) Buy low, hold, and lease-to-own

3) Buy, hold and rent (and manage responsibly)

4) Buy low, rent or sell to former owners
Investor Business Models

Likely to have a negative impact on neighborhoods

5) Buy low, do nothing (or cosmetic fixes), sell quickly

6) Buy, hold, and rent (with no investment, repair or management)

7) Buy, hold, and fraudulently operate rent to own scheme

8) Mothball the property and resell later when the market improves
End Game

- Encourage responsible investors that:
  - Contribute to neighborhood stability
  - Provide quality, code-compliant rental homes; or
  - Sell repaired, quality homes to new homeowners
Challenges with Addressing Irresponsible Investors

- Lack of data systems to track investor ownership and patterns of behavior
- Difficult to intervene upstream
- Tension: High rental needs and increasing supply of subpar rentals
- Cost of code enforcement
Three Broad Approaches

1) Encourage homeowners and responsible investors to buy, rehab, and maintain foreclosed properties

2) Strategically gain control of foreclosed properties

3) Hold property owners accountable for property condition
Approach 1: Encourage responsible owners to buy, rehabilitate, and maintain foreclosed properties

1) (& 2) Financial assistance/incentives for homebuyers

3) Financial assistance/incentives for nonprofit developers for affordable homeownership/rental

4) Nonprofit lease-purchase models

5) Financial incentives for private developers for affordable homeownership/rental

6) Foreclosed property tours

7) Training or financial assistance to “mom and pop” landlords
Portland’s Landlord Training Program

- Partnership: City, Police, Development Services
- Free 8-hour session
- Topics: Property management, applicant screening, rental agreements
- More than 550 cities and counties have adopted the program
Approach 1: Encourage responsible owners to buy, rehabilitate, and maintain foreclosed properties

Status in Twin Cities

- Implementing all of these strategies
- Good set of homebuyer incentives (financing and tax credits)
- Partnerships with nonprofit housing developers
- Landlord training in St. Paul
Approach 2: Strategically gain control of foreclosed properties

1) Nonprofits and municipalities purchase and rehab for sale
2) First Look programs
3) Land Bank
4) Community land trust
5) Property donation from lenders and servicers
6) Use eminent domain
7) Create a green space or alternative use through demolition
Genessee County Land Bank

- Begun 2002
- Self-financing: Sale of 1,600 properties raised $6.4 million
- Raised property values more than $100 million
- Activities: Rehab, demolition, affordable housing, site assembly

Source: MLive.com
Approach 2: Strategically gain control of foreclosed properties

Status in Minneapolis/Twin Cities

- New and strengthened tools
  - Neighborhood Stabilization Program activities
  - First Look program of National Community Stabilization Trust
  - Twin Cities Community Land Bank
Approach 3: Hold property buyers accountable for property condition

Regulations that Apply to All Buildings

1) Proactive enforcement of local property maintenance code
2) Require property owners to register
3) Impose fines and criminal penalties for repeat property maintenance code offenders
4) Obligate purchasers of distressed property to rapidly bring their property up to code
5) Enforce and enhance nuisance abatement laws
6) Coordinate with prosecutors, municipal attorneys, and judges to aggressively enforce relevant state and local codes
Proactive Code Enforcement

- Collier County, Florida emails code violation notices
- St. Louis does monthly inspections of problem properties, bills absentee owners for repairs made
- Atlanta trains residents as inspectors

Source: NOLA.com
Approach 3: Hold foreclosed property owners accountable for property condition

**Regulations that Apply to Vacant Buildings**

1) Require owners to set a timeline for rehab and reoccupation
2) Charge vacant property fees for associated city tasks
3) Require registration and an authorized local agent
4) Require buyers to guarantee they will occupy the building and meet code requirements
5) Require owners to maintain liability insurance
6) Establish or use a housing court to hold unresponsive absentee owners accountable
7) Authorize a receiver to rehabilitate or demolish a property
8) Hold lenders responsible for maintenance and sale to a responsible owner
9) Raise vacant property owners’ property tax
10) Make ownership information available to neighbors
Chicago’s Liability Insurance Requirement

- Requires owners of vacant residential properties to maintain insurance coverage of at least $300,000

Sources: City of Chicago; ChicagoNow.com
Approach 3: Hold foreclosed property owners accountable for property condition

Regulations that Apply to Rental Properties

1) Establish rental registry or rental licensing requirement

2) Adopt a rental housing inspection ordinance to require inspection at the time of sale or change of tenant

3) Partner with the Housing Authority to ensure Section 8 rental property owners keep their property in good repair

4) Offer tax abatements for property investments in distressed neighborhoods

5) Charge a sales tax on rents

6) Adopt a Smart Rehabilitation Code to bring down costs of renovation

7) Require landlord training
Allentown, PA: Taking Action on Problem Landlords

- Revocation of a rental license triggers inspection of all properties to ensure portfolio meets city code requirements

- Landlord Hall of Shame

- Blighted Property List

- Rental Rehabilitation Program
Approach 3: Hold foreclosed property owners accountable for property condition

**Status in Twin Cities**

- Strengthened code enforcement and property regulations in Minneapolis:
  - Problem Properties Unit
  - Vacant Building Registration program ($6,360 per year)
  - Rental conversion fee ($1,000)
  - Rental Property License requirement and fees
  - Truth in Sale of Housing (TISH) Ordinance: inspection prior to sale, disclosure reports to buyers, and code compliance for rental properties
  - Cooperation between city and housing authority for Section 8 inspections
Approach 3: Hold foreclosed property owners accountable for property condition

**Status in Twin Cities**

- Strengthened code enforcement and property regulations in St. Paul:
  - Strategic code enforcement
  - Vacant Building Nuisance Procedure
  - Vacant building registration, annual registration fee ($1000), and must describe plans to bring the property up to code
  - Vacant property owners must make improvements prior to sale
  - Tenant Remedies Act – receivership
  - Rental registration and certification requirement (one and two unit non-owner-occupied units)
Twin Cities’ Toolbox

- Already a leader - many strong tools
  - Strong homebuyer incentives
  - First Look program
  - New Twin Cities Community Land Bank
  - Neighborhood Stabilization Program activities
  - Strategic code enforcement
  - Tenant Remedies Act
  - Vacant building fees, registration and restoration requirements
  - Rental licensing requirements
  - Rental conversion fee and coordination on Section 8 inspections (Minneapolis)
Recommendations for the Twin Cities

Hold irresponsible investors responsible

1) Strengthen and democratize data systems
2) Focus code enforcement activities on large-scale investors
3) Take legal action using the Tenant Remedies Act
4) Improve the quality of Section 8 properties through interagency cooperation
5) Evaluate Truth in Sale of Housing (TISH) disclosure policies
Recommendations

Increase capacity to strategically gain control of foreclosed properties

6) Empower Twin Cities Community Land Bank

7) Expand First Look programs

8) Consider adopting policy that requires vacant property owners to carry liability insurance
Incentivize homebuyers and responsible investors to purchase, rehab, and maintain properties

9) Maintain and simplify existing incentives for homeowners

10) Require all landlords to receive training, and provide it for free to “mom and pop” landlords
Address the displacement of renters in foreclosed properties

11) Develop an acquisition and rehabilitation strategy for foreclosed small multifamily rentals

Promote housing opportunity throughout the region

12) Reduce the concentration of Section 8 housing in low-income, disinvested neighborhoods
For more information:

Available at:

www.policylink.org
www.fhfund.org
www.nwaf.org
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