CMB: THE MISSING MIDDLE

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO OUR RESIDENTIAL MARKET? IS CMB A RESIDENT FRIENDLY CITY?

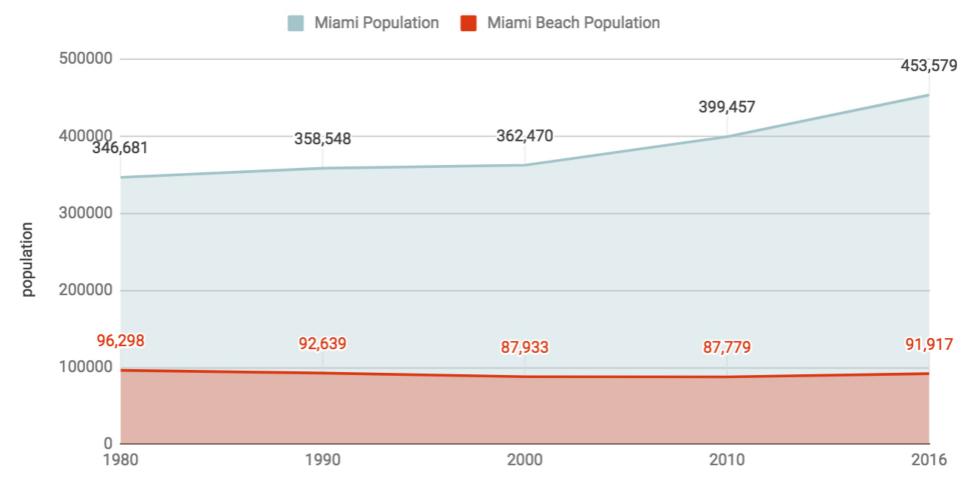
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POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS:

MIAMI-DADE, CITY OF MIAMI, MIAMI BEACH

	Miami Beach	Miami	Miami-Dade
% population change, 1980 - 2016	-4.55%	+30.83%	+66.87%

Miami vs. Miami Beach Population: 1980 - 2016



CMB: DECREASE IN FULL TIME RESIDENTS & MULTI FAMILY INVENTORY

RESIDENTS ARE BEING DISPLACED BY 2ND AND 3RD HOME BUYERS AND BY THE LOSS OF MULTI FAMILY INVENTORY.

THE DECREASE IN MULTI FAMILY INVENTORY IS OCCURRING DURING A PERIOD OF INCREASED RENTAL DEMAND.

HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IS CMB LOSING?

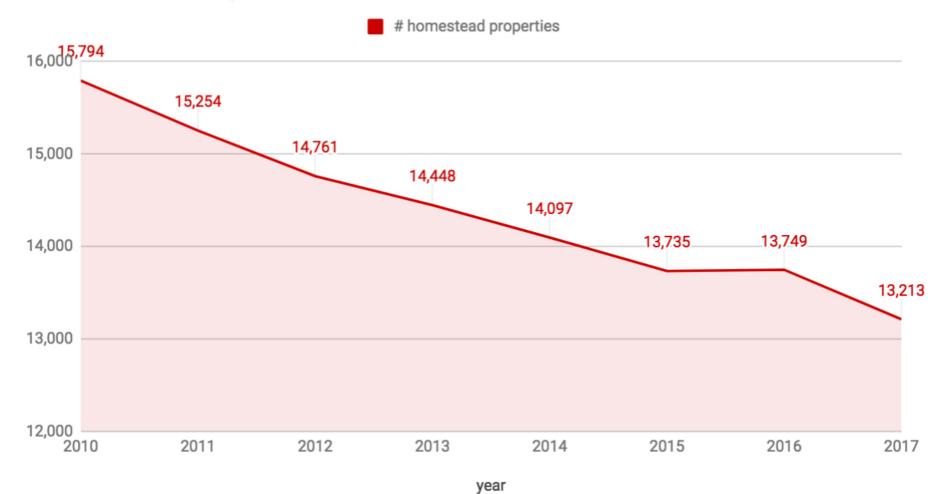
A. DECREASE IN HOMESTEAD RESIDENCES

% Change in Homestead Properties, 2010 - 2017: -16.34%

Homestead designated households lost, 2010 - 2017: 2,581

FULL TIME RESIDENTS HOMESTEAD THEIR PROPERTIES

Homestead Properties, CMB: 2010 - 2017



Source: Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

B. DECREASE IN MULTIFAMILY INVENTORY

% Change in Multifamily Buildings, 2010 - 2017: -15.36%

Multifamily buildings lost, 2010 - 2017: 292 The Miami Beach Planning Department uses an average of 11.5 units per building.

SOME RENTERS ARE CHOOSING TO LEAVE THE BEACH, OTHERS ARE BEING FORCED

Multi Buildings, CMB: 2010 - 2017



year

multifamily buildings - MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI-BEACH RENTERS ARE AMONG THE MOST COST BURDENED IN THE NATION

DURING THIS PERIOD OF INCREASED RENTAL DEMAND, MIAMI BEACH HAS BEEN DECREASING RENTAL STOCK.

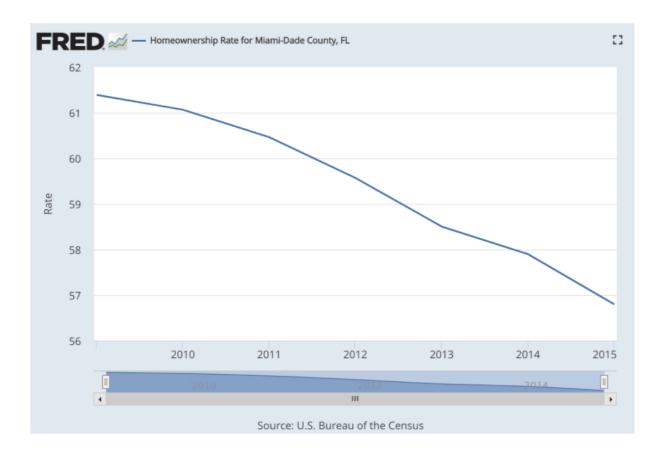
THE CITY HAS NOT BUILT ANY NEW STOCK FOR FOR MILLENNIALS, THE LARGEST GROWING MARKET.

JUST HOW COST BURDENED ARE MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENTS AND ARE WE SURPRISED THEY ARE LEAVING?

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HAS A STEADILY DECREASING RATE OF HOMEOWNERSHIP THIS IS A NATIONWIDE TREND

THERE IS DEMAND FOR MORE RENTAL INVENTORY, YET THE CITY IS PROVIDING LESS.

2009 Miami-Dade homeownership rate: 61.4% 2015 Miami-Dade homeownership rate: 56.8%



MIAMI BEACH

58.8% of renters pay more than 30% of their gross salary in rent.

49.6% pay more than 35% of their gross salary in rent.

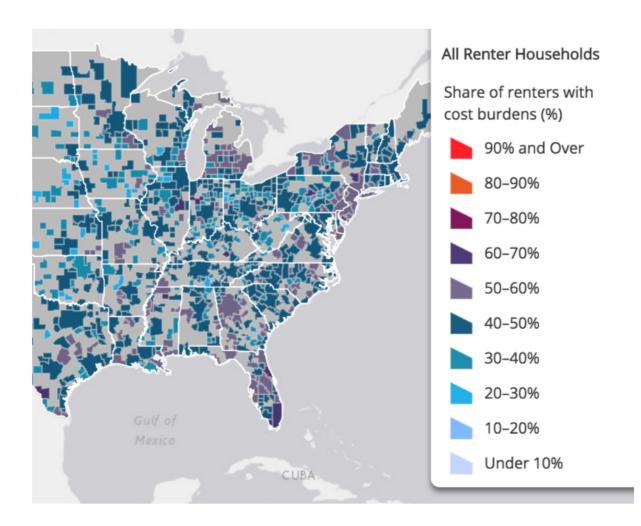
This makes CMB renters cost burdened, and it makes the city unattractive to middle class residents.

THE MIAMI METRO AREA HAS THE MOST COST BURDENED RENTERS IN THE NATION

THIS IS A KNOWN ISSUE THAT HAS RECEIVED A LOT OF NATIONAL PRESS COVERAGE

There is a massive shortage of rental inventory that is accessible to the local, working population. As the city loses multi family inventory, new expensive condo buildings are built.

BUILDINGS REPLACED BY EXPENSIVE CONDOS WITH LARGE UNITS, REDUCING DENSITY



MIAMI BEACH

No new multifamily buildings have been added in approximately 40 years.

The % of subsidized housing is constant. There are 4,688 designated units.

The % of high-end housing is growing.

Total supply is shrinking.

The middle is getting squeezed.

Source: Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

CMB HAS BECOME DEPENDENT ON TOURISM & TOURIST DOLLARS

HOTEL ROOM COUNT HAS GONE UP AT THE EXPENSE OF MULTIFAMILY. CMB IS FLOURISHING AS A TOURIST DESTINATION WHILE LOSING FULL TIME RESIDENTS

HAVE WE CREATED A REGULATORY AND ZONING ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH HOTELS ARE BEST USE OF PROPERTIES?

2011-2017: CMB HOTEL ROOM INVENTORY WENT UP 122%

% Change in Multifamily Buildings, 2011 - 2017: -12.6%

Multifamily buildings lost, 2011 - 2017: 233
The Miami Beach Planning Department uses an average of 11.5 units per building.
Average household size of renter occupied unit: 1.97

IMPLIED LOSS OF APARTMENTS: 2,680 | IMPLIED LOSS OF RESIDENTS: 5,280



CMB Hotel Room Inventory

MIAMI CONTINUES TO ATTRACT VISITORS

Miami ranks only behind NYC for incoming international visitors.

According to Euromonitor's recently released Top 100 City Destination Ranking study, Miami is the second most visited city in the Americas, ranking behind only NYC.

The study counts only international arrivals that spend more than 24 hours in their destination city, and does not count domestic arrivals. Miami ranked 2nd in the Americas and 20th in the world.

CITY DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY GEARED AROUND THESE VISITORS.



NEW CONSTRUCTION HAS CLEARLY BEEN BUILT FOR SECOND AND THIRD HOME BUYERS.

RESTRICTIVE REGULATION HAS FORCED THE MARKET INTO OVERDEVELOPMENT OF NEW, UBER LUXURY PROPERTIES.

OLDER PROPERTIES ARE NOT COMPETITIVE WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION IN SURROUNDING CITIES.

CAN CMB HANDLE THE STRESSES AND SHOCKS OF A SPECULATIVE, OUTSIDE-MONEY DEPENDENT MARKET?

RESALE PRICING SHOWS: NEW CONSTRUCTION TARGETS OUTSIDE MONEY

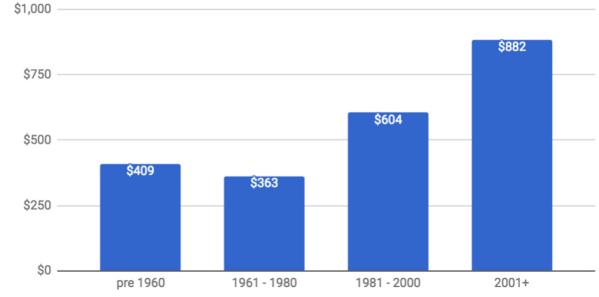
2017 CMB SALE SNAPSHOT: 1,796 CONDOS SOLD.

Built pre 1960	Built 1961 - 1980
464 sold = 25.8% of market	723 sold = 40.3% of market
Avg price: \$267,001	Avg price: \$334,363
Median price: \$212,000	Median price: \$280,000
Built 1981 - 2000	Built 2001 +
254 sold = 14.1% of market	379 sold = 21.1% of market
Avg price: \$860,825	Avg price: \$1,446,681
Median price: \$664,950	Median price: \$795,000

2017 RESALE PRICING SHOWS THAT CMB BUYERS PAY MUCH MORE FOR UNITS IN NEW BUILDINGS THAN IN OLD.







average \$ /sf, 2017

Source: Miami MLS

TOTAL HOUSING INVENTORY IS TRENDING DOWN

EXISTING STOCK HAS BEEN REPLACED BY HIGH-END INVENTORY AND HOTEL ROOMS.

Newer inventory is priced orders of magnitude higher than what the local population can afford.

Post 2000 inventory was built with wealthy second and third home buyers in mind, as there is no local support at new construction prices. Subsidized units remain at 4,688.

This means that CMB is losing housing that is accessible to middle class residents.



NORTH BEACH: NO NEW RENTAL INVENTORY BUILT IN THE PAST 40 YEARS.

OLD PRODUCTS ARE UNDESIRABLE IN THIS MARKET AS THEY LACKS BASIC AMENITIES.

CAN WE EXPECT RENTERS TO PAY MORE FOR LESS, WHEN NEIGHBORING CITIES CAN OFFER NEW, AMENITY RICH PRODUCTS?

NORTH BEACH DEMOGRAPHICS

PROJECTED GROWTH IN FAMILIES, MILLENNIALS AND BABY BOOMERS

2015 census data for North Beach

Population: 24,534 people \rightarrow 2020: 25,468 Total households: 2015: 11,657 \rightarrow 2020: 12,115

NORTH BEACH MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 2015: \$40,775

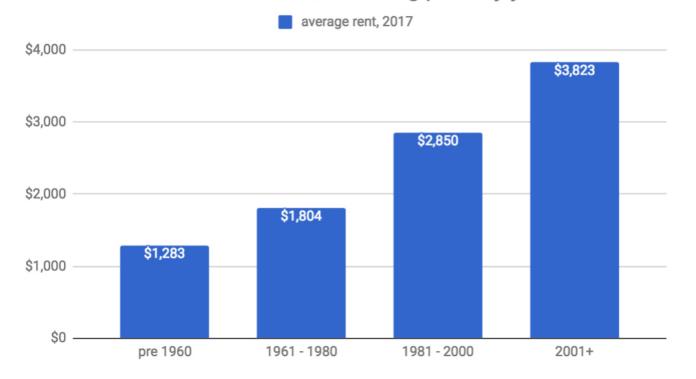
Combined Annual Income	Maximum Monthly Rent	
\$50,000	\$1,250	Projected growth in millennial &
\$60,000	\$1,500	boomer populations: Increases in 25 - 34, 55 - 64 & 65 - age groups.
\$70,000	\$1,750	
\$80,000	\$2,000	Millennials and retiring boomers are being
\$90,000	\$2,250	drawn off the beach by new, well priced
\$100,000	\$2,500	inventory in Miami.
\$110,000	\$2,750	Over 50% of accessible inventory in
\$120,000	\$3,000	North Beach was built before 1960. Millennials and retiring boomers
\$130,000	\$3,250	seeking out new products are drawn
\$140,000	\$3,500	off the beach.
\$150,000	\$3,750	

NORTH BEACH RENTAL STOCK

2017 NORTH BEACH RENT SNAPSHOT: 867 UNITS RENTED, APT & CONDO

Built pre 1960	Built 1961 - 1980
445 rented = 51.3% of market	188 rented = 21.7% of market
Avg price: \$1,283	Avg price: \$1,803
Median price: \$1,250	Median price: \$1,700
Built 1981 - 2000	Built 2001 +
54 rented = 6.2% of market	180 rented = 20.8% of market
Avg price: \$2,850	Avg price: \$3,823
Median price: \$2,800	Median price: \$3,100

POST 2000 INVENTORY REQUIRES INCOMES IN EXCESS OF \$150K



North Beach Condos Rented, 2017: avg price by year built

In 2017, almost 50% of North Beach rentals were priced over \$1,800 / month.

Median household income in North Beach: \$40,775

Only pre-1960 inventory is priced at levels that middle-class renters can afford.

Renters seeking attainable, modern inventory are being drawn off the beach.

North Beach needs new inventory that is priced at levels attainable by millennials and middle class renters.

THE RESTRICTIVE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT HAS MADE BUILDING SUPER LUXURY THE ONLY VIABLE OPTION

THIS OVERSUPPLY AT THE HIGH-END HAS OCCURRED DURING AN ONGOING DECREASE IN HOUSING SUPPLY FOR MIDDLE INCOME RESIDENTS.

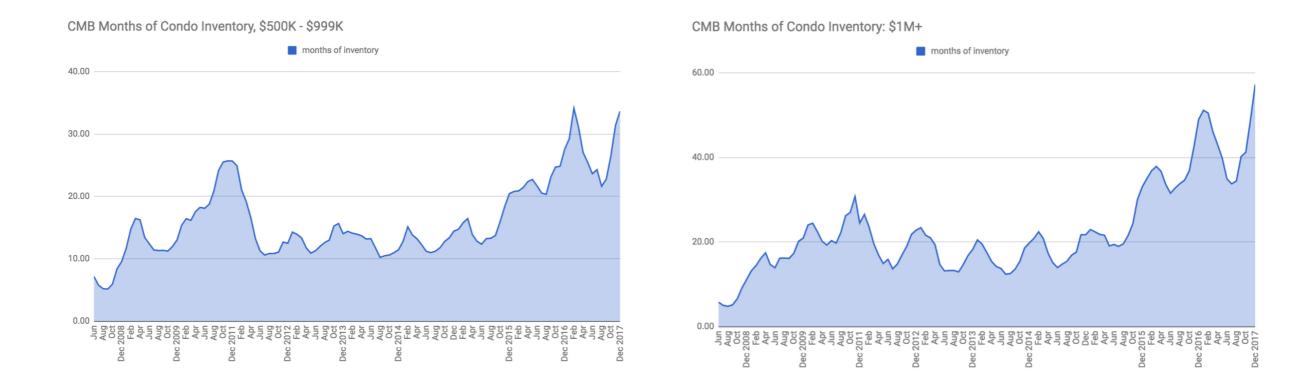
WHY HAS NO NEW INVENTORY BEEN BUILT IN CMB FOR MILLENNIALS AND MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENTS?

LACK OF DIVERSIFIED HOUSING SUPPLY FUELS A GLUT IN THE CONDO MARKET AND PUTS OUR CITY AT RISK

ZONING POLICY IS TO BLAME FOR THIS.

The current incentive structure have created a speculative bubble, with no new middle-ground inventory. 2017 Closed out with months of inventory at all-time highs, at levels far worse than during the previous market crash.

\$500K - \$999K: 33.67 months	\$1M - \$2.99M: 48.28 months
Previous high, November 2010: 25.71 months	Previous high, September, 2010: 25.97 months
\$3M+: 86.4 months: Previous high, March 2010: 62.57 months	



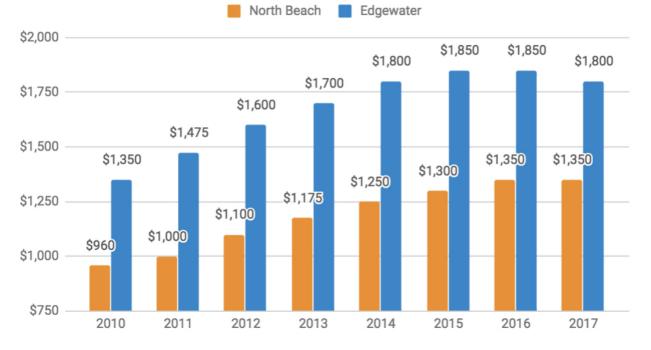
INCENTIVES NEED TO BE CHANGED SO THAT COMMUNITY DRIVEN HOUSING CAN BE BUILT.

CMB NEEDS HOUSING THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE LOCAL WORK FORCE.

- The net effect of policies in place has made it extremely expensive to build, resulting in new inventory that is priced far beyond what local buyers can purchase. New inventory purchases are heavily all-cash and are marketed to outside buyers, most of whom do not become full-time residents.
- Increased density does not have to equal high rises. A modest increase in density and an introduction of new rental inventory would go a long way towards bringing community back to CMB.
- Parking: we are in the early days of the ongoing decrease in personal car ownership and the ongoing growth of the sharing economy. New inventory should be built with an eye towards the future and a decrease in parking requirements. This is especially true for inventory targeting millennials.

MODERN INVENTORY IS BEATING OUT LOCATION





North Beach suffers from a lack of new inventory.

Property taxes, flood insurance, etc... have gone up far more than median rents in North Beach. Property owners are suffering.

Renters are choosing new, modern products over proximity to the beach.

MIAMI BEACH DOES NOT SUFFER FROM GENTRIFICATION.

THE PROBLEM IS STRATIFICATION.

NEW INVENTORY IS EXPENSIVE AND DEPENDENT UPON ALL-CASH SECOND AND THIRD HOME BUYERS, MOST OF WHOM ARE NOT LOCAL. ECONOMIC INCENTIVES ARE NOT ALIGNED WITH THE HOLDING OR BUILDING OF LOCALLY ACCESSIBLE MULTI-FAMILY BUILDINGS. RESTRICTIVE REGULATIONS MADE LUXURY PRODUCTS & HOTELS THE BEST USE OPTIONS.

VISITORS ARE ARRIVING IN INCREASING NUMBERS.

THE HOTEL INDUSTRY IS GROWING WHILE THE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME RESIDENTS IS DROPPING.

MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENTS SEEKING OUT ATTAINABLE, NEW PROPERTIES ARE BEING DRAWN OFF THE BEACH. CMB INVENTORY THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENTS IS PREDOMINANTLY PRE-1960.

THE CITY NEEDS A NEW PRODUCT FOR MILLENNIALS AND THE MIDDLE CLASS.

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