



Purpose of the Regional Housing Strategy

Identify policies, strategies, and appropriate areas for housing development and redevelopment to address housing supply, affordability, and availability challenges while protecting sensitive resources.

Guiding Principles



Generate a Greater Variety of Housing

Create an environment that allows for the creation of a wider variety of housing choices



Support the Year-round Population

Promote a vibrant year-round community, relieving housing challenges for year-round residents and supporting the seasonal work force



Protect Natural and Cultural Resources

Ensure strategies and actions for housing protect the region's natural environment and preserve its cultural resources



Address Climate Change and Coastal Resiliency

Prioritize strategies that advance climate change mitigation and adaptation



Prioritize Redevelopment

Prioritize strategies that support redevelopment and reuse and preserve existing housing stock



Coordinate Housing and Infrastructure

Align housing opportunities with wastewater, transportation, broadband, and other infrastructure planning and investments



Regionalize Efforts to Support Municipalities

Identify opportunities for regional efforts and entities, existing or new, that can support municipalities in their housing work



Build Support for Housing Through Education

Support strategy implementation through education and partnerships that can help articulate the housing needs of the region and actions necessary to address those needs



Recommendations





Change Zoning



Streamline Permitting



Develop a Community Land Trust and Regional Housing Land Bank



Develop a Regional Redevelopment Authority



Provide Financial Incentives to Convert and Preserve Year-round Housing



Finance Housing Affordable to 80%-120%+ AMI



Provide Low- or No-cost Loans for ADUs



Dedicate Municipal Tax Receipts
Towards Housing and Infrastructure



Develop a Regional Local
Government Investment Pool



Establish a Permanent Regional Housing Services Office



Develop a Regional Homesharing Program



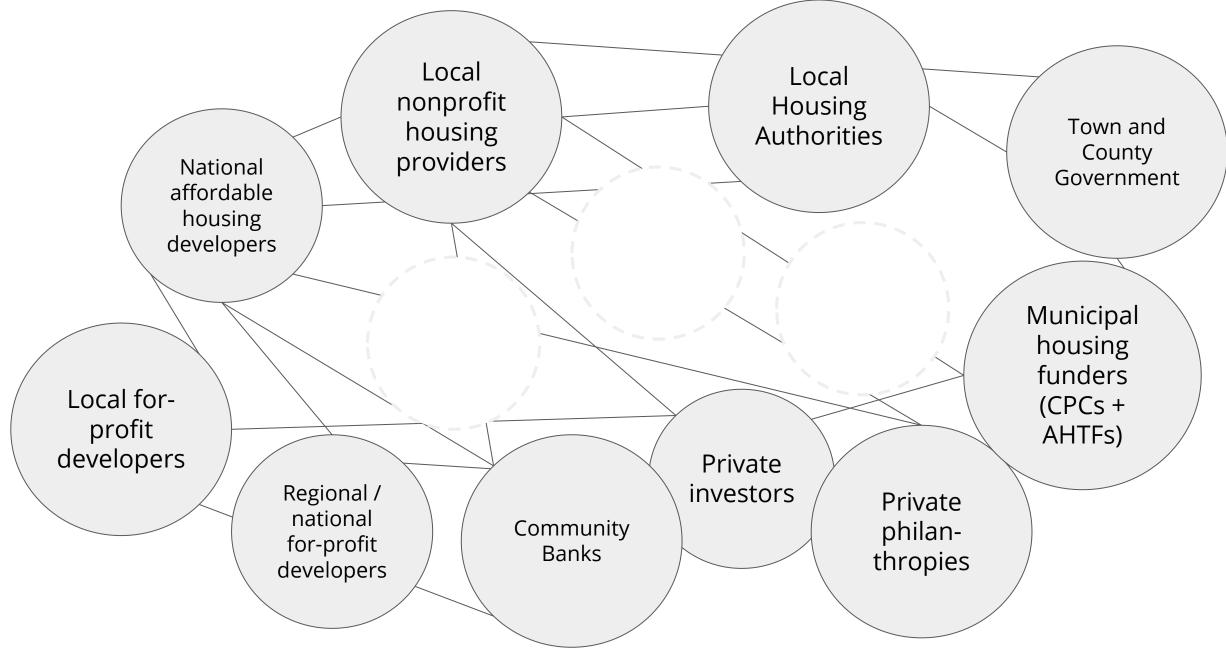
Develop a Regional Capital Plan



Explore Housing Potential on Joint Base Cape Cod

Background







Cape Cod's housing ecosystem is missing some types of entities that could help address the affordability crisis



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Land Bank

An organization that buys and sells land over a short time span for a values-driven purpose (often economic development or land conservation).

Community Land Trust

An organization that holds land in perpetuity for a values-driven purpose (often affordable housing or land conservation).



Overview

2023 2024 2025 **Regional Housing** CLT and LB Research and Strategy Potential Implementation Implementation Planning Recommendation **CCC** Collaboration **CCC** Execution **CCC** Facilitation Stakeholder Input Stakeholder Contribution Stakeholder Leadership



Land Banks



Classic Land Bank Model

- Public or quasi-public non-profit authority
- Formation, high-level governance, and special powers defined by statute
- Classic focus is stabilizing problem properties, but land banks can and do work toward multiple goals
- Land banks gain site control, clear title, address site concerns (dilapidated structures, utility access, etc.), and dispose of property reasonably quickly
- Special powers to accelerate activity, but does not typically have eminent domain authority
- Enabled to act with the market or pre-market



Land Bank History

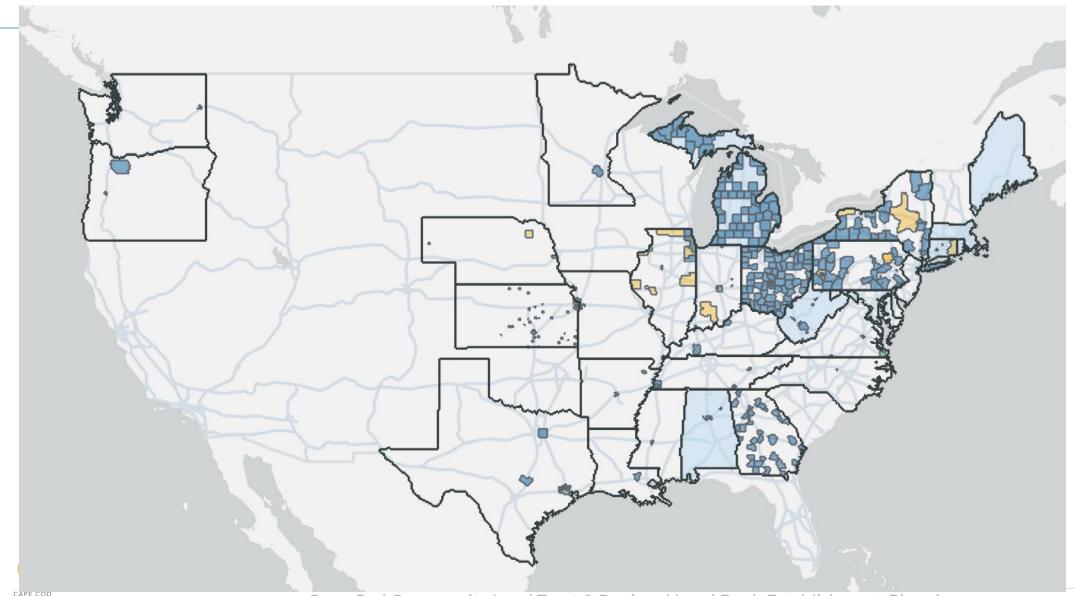
- Modern land bank emerges in cold markets grappling with deindustrialization and abandonment
- Today's MassDevelopment grew partly from a statewide Land Bank Authority
- The model grew across the nation after the 2007–2010 foreclosure crisis
- As markets heat up nationally, land banks are pivoting to address affordability



A vacant home in Cleveland, OH.



Map of Land Banks



Land Banks on Cape Cod and the Islands

- In 1998, the state legislature passed, and Cape Cod towns adopted, a conservation land bank, funded through a property surtax.
 Cape Cod's land bank program was succeeded by the statewide Community Preservation Act system.
- Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket each have county-level land banks largely focused on conservation, but with policy and partnership approaches to housing



Forest Beach Conservation Area, Chatham, was purchased through the town's conservation land bank.



Potential actions of a regional land bank

- Act quickly to acquire new property
- Purchase single-family or small multifamily homes that would be flipped to the speculative market
- Facilitate infrastructure development for larger housing opportunities
- Purchase and steward conservation opportunities
- Receive and steward property donations or below-market sales
- Create opportunity in poor circumstances (foreclosures, natural disasters)
- Act flexibly to raise revenue as needed



Land Bank Governance

Collective of towns / County government State statute County government other public entities MOU that defines Specified Board Roles / Appoints leadership Delegates authority **Appointment Powers** participation Nonprofit land bank Nonprofit land bank Nonprofit land bank Nonprofit land bank (program of existing (independent) (instrumentality) (instrumentality) nonprofit)



Land Bank Finance

- Dedicated public sources
 - Real estate transfer fee/duty
 - Property surcharge
 - Dedicated portion of delinquent property tax collections
 - A portion of tax revenue on rehabbed properties
 - Voluntary contributions by public entities (defined by MOU)
- Revenue from dispositions
- In-kind support from other entities



Case Study: Cuyahoga Land Bank



An abandoned building in the Cleveland area was demolished by the Cuyahoga Land Bank to make way for new development (or simply remove the structure as a public health hazard and drain on property values)

- Nonprofit corporation organized under Ohio's land bank law
- Focus on distressed properties, acquisition through tax foreclosures, forfeitures, REO sales, housing court referrals
- Special powers to accelerate acquisition and demo of nuisance properties
- Dedicated funding (% of delinquent taxes and penalties that are collected)
- Initial funding from County reserves, lending \$20m to local tax districts, which agreed to dedicate delinquent tax penalties to land bank



Case Study: Cuyahoga Land Bank

- 10,000 vacant structures demolished
- Scatter site housing rehab and new construction
- Home rehab grants
- Commercial, larger multifamily rehab and new construction
- Hundreds of transactions per month
- \$45m in brownfield remediation currently underway
- Nonprofit real estate brokerage







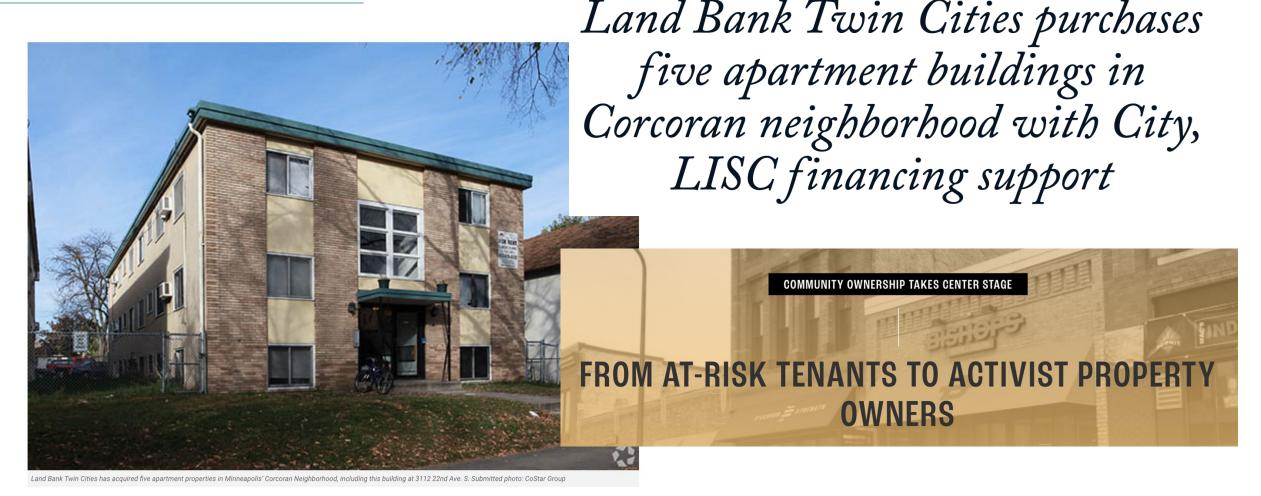
Case Study: Land Bank Twin Cities

- Founded to tackle foreclosure crisis
- Independent nonprofit w/ public officials on the Board
- Acquires, stabilizes, sells foreclosed and vacant properties
- Increasingly focused on affordable housing
- Expanded services into lending for affordable housing developers and community organizations
- Programs to preserve "naturally occurring" affordable housing and to combat investor ownership of single-family homes





Case Study: Land Bank Twin Cities







Community Land Trusts



Classic Community Land Trust Model

- Private non-profit
- Key values:
 - Permanent affordability
 - Economic democracy
- CLT holds land in perpetuity
- Builds homes, then sells the building and leases the land
- Homes can be resold at affordable rate to income-eligible buyer



CLT History

Modern CLT form emerged from Black farmers in Georgia setting up a resident-managed agricultural/residential community.

Organizers brought the model to New England and developed it further for a range of purposes, including affordable housing.



Members of *New Communities*, the first modern CLT, set up by Georgia farmers.





Map of Community Land Trusts





https://cltweb.org/clt-directory/

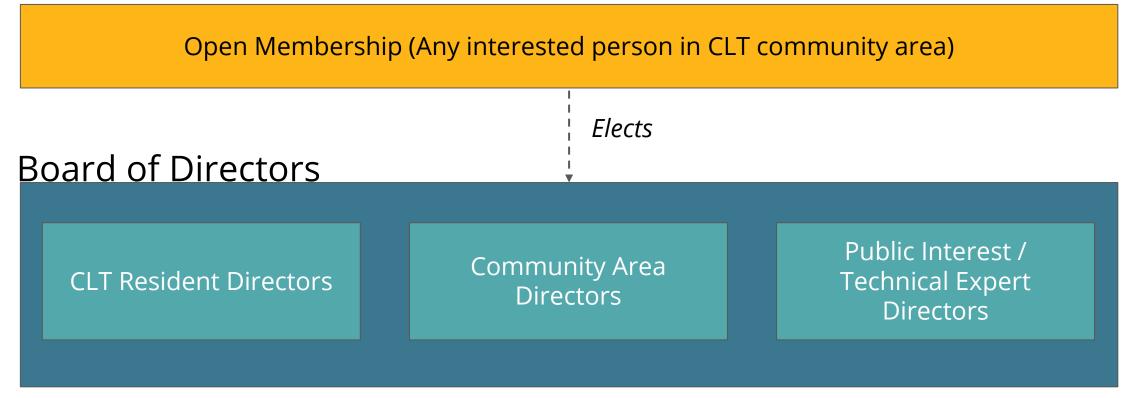
Potential actions of a regional CLT

- Develop small- to medium-scale affordable housing
- Ground lease property for
 - A range of incomes
 - Year-round residents
 - Seasonal worker housing
- Monitor affordability restrictions at scale
- Partner with local housing authorities



CLT Governance

- Lots of variability in governance
- "Classic" Model:





CLT Finance

- Typical Funding Sources
 - Public grants / forgivable loans
 - Private philanthropy
 - Grassroots donations
 - Developer fees



Case Study: Champlain Housing Trust

- Founded as Burlington
 Community Land Trust in 1984
- Serves three counties in northern Vermont
- Classic board with public, general, and resident board members
- Owns more than 3,000 properties
 - Shared-equity ownership units
 - Rental homes/apartments
 - Mobile home lots
 - Housing cooperatives





Comparison Summary



Community Land Trusts vs. Land Banks

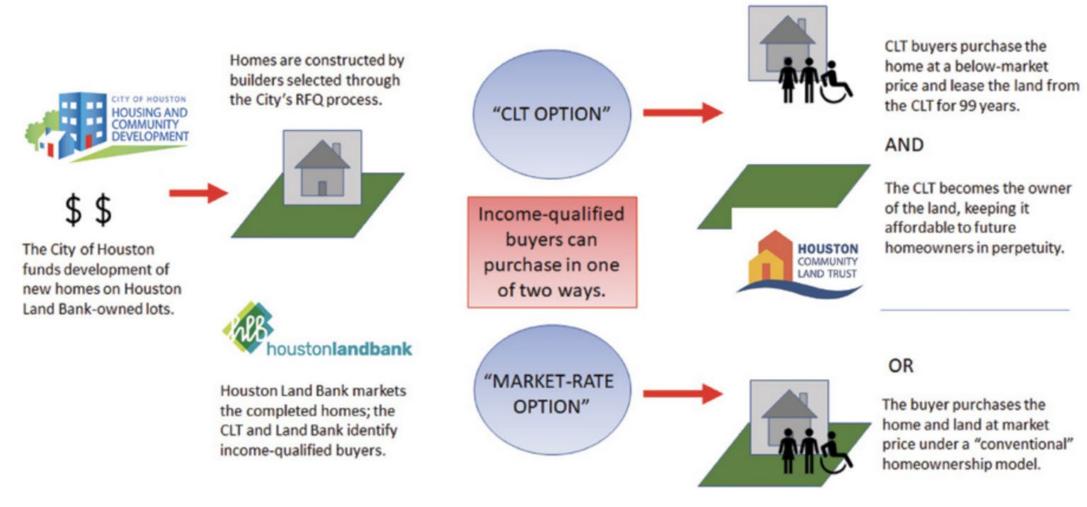
	Community Land Trusts	Land Banks
Entity type	Private nonprofit organization	Public/quasi-public entity
Board composition	Elected by open membership, "tripartite" composition	Appointed according to enabling statute
Purpose	Hold land and build affordable housing	Buy, manage, and sell land to create new affordable housing opportunities
Land holding times	In perpetuity	Short-term (up to ~5 years) or longer for problem properties
Special powers	None	Bypass government appropriations schedule to act quickly, no property taxes

These are the "classic" models of each entity. Actual entities vary widely.



HOUSTON'S NEW HOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A City of Houston, Houston Land Bank, and Houston Community Land Trust Partnership





Credit: Houston Land Bank via <u>Lincoln Institute of Land Policy</u>

Maggie Walker CLT + Richmond Land Bank

A Unique Community Land Trust Making Homeownership Affordable in Richmond

The first community land trust in the country to be combined with a land bank is set to make its 100th home sale less than a decade after its founding.



BARRY GREENE, JR MAY 23, 2024





Questions?



Discussion



Next Steps



