

HELPING YOUR PROPERTY OWNERS ASSESS THEIR

# RENTAL INVESTMENTS

Presented by Cassandra Swanson BBA, RMP, MPM

About Me:

Cassandra Swanson, BBA, RMP, MPM

currently completing MS

Owner of Paramount Property Management, Inc  
in Meridian Idaho



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## *Why should you take my word for it?*

"University of Edinburgh researchers analyzed the data of over 300,000 people aged between 16 and 102 and found that those who wear glasses or need contact lenses were 30 percent smarter than their able-visioned counterparts."  
(Davies, Lam et al., 2018)



Everything is  
figureoutable.



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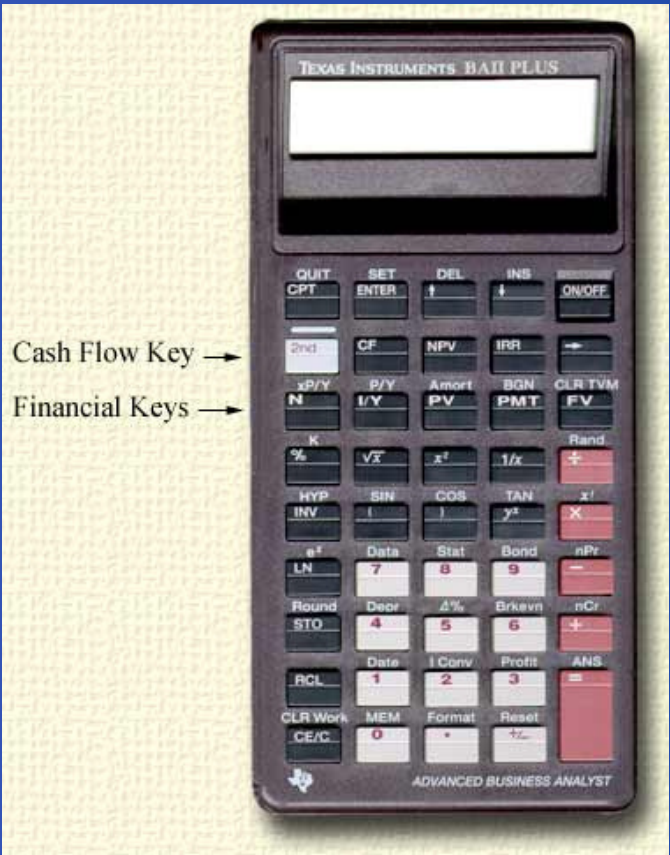
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# Houses are still an emotional purchase

## No one cares about the mutual fund brand

Let's group our owners into four categories

1. Relationship Oriented - they will never look at your numbers but want to trust the numbers you come up with
2. Financial Oriented - Will love your spreadsheet more than their high school crush, but will want to challenge your numbers
3. Community Oriented - Will give away everything without saving anything for themselves,
4. Pretends to be financially oriented, but isn't - most likely relationship or community-oriented, but an influencer in their life has asked them to please be smart so they are trying to be Financially oriented



Cash Flow Key →  
Financial Keys →

## For this class you will need

Calculator options

- TI TI BAI Plus
- HP 12c Platnum

Mobile App:

- BA Financial Calculator

# Nevermind....

## **You do not need a calculator**

Tony Drost

Past National NARPM President, MPM, RMP  
Chairman, First Rate Property Management, Inc  
Associate Broker, Swope Investment Properties  
was kind enough to put together this spreadsheet for our  
use.

**<https://bit.ly/narpmcalculations>**

1. Download spreadsheet
2. Enable editing
3. Only type information in blue boxes

# NOI

## Net operating income

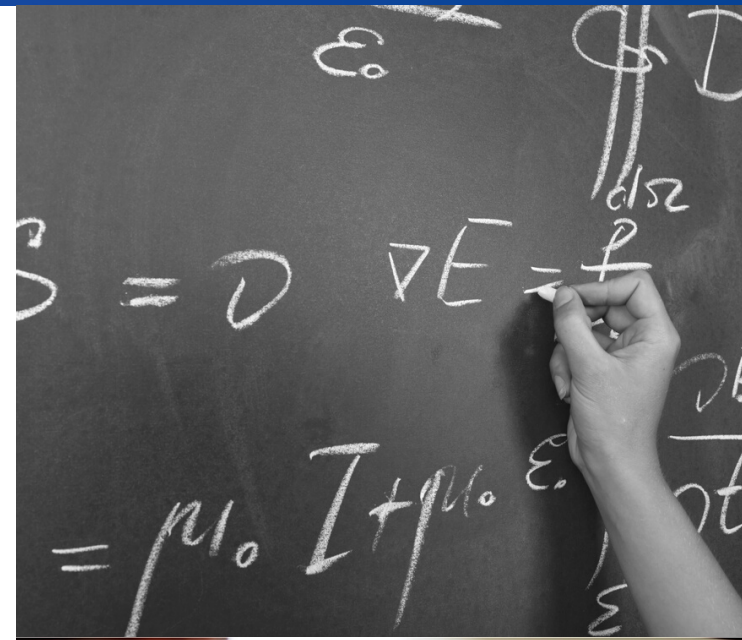
Gross Operating Income

— Gross Operating Expenses

= Net Operating Income (NOI)

The revenue generated from a property's **daily** operations, less its operating expenses.

It doesn't include earnings from other investments, taxes, loan interest, and other capital expenditures.





At Purchase:

$$\text{GRM} = \frac{\text{Purchase Price}}{\text{Yearly Gross Rent}}$$

Subsequent Years:

$$\text{GRM} = \frac{\text{Market Value}}{\text{Yearly Gross Rent}}$$

HOW LONG WILL  
PROPERTY TAKE TO  
PAY FOR ITSELF?

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DESIRED VALUES

ANNUAL GRM <100

CONSIDERED GOOD  
VALUE

~ 4-7

# Gross Rent Multiplier GRM

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## PURPOSE

Quickly compare multiple market properties to narrow down options & compare similar properties

## GUIDE

The lower the number the better.  
Consider properties with  $GRM < 100$

## WARNING

GRM does not take into account vacancy, operating expenses, financing costs, depreciation, and other factors that affect a property's potential cash flow and net profit.

*This*



*OR*



via Getty

*That*

**Price per unit**

$$= \frac{\text{Purchase Price}}{\text{number of units}}$$

# Price per unit

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## Property 1

- 12-unit subject property's 2bd/2ba units 1200 sq ft each.
- Purchase Price per unit \$85k
- Updated amenities built in 2018

## Property 2

- 2bd/1ba 900sq ft
- Price per unit \$75k
- built 1989

The higher price per unit of the 12-unit property would then be warranted because of its more modern features and larger floor plans and newer age.

Be careful to not dismiss an opportunity by assuming units are overpriced.

## WARNING

it is important to factor in the age of properties and amenities or location, in order to determine if a higher price per unit is warranted

# CASH ON CASH RETURN

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1

## Cash on Cash Return

Return on Investment (ROI) for 1 year period

2

## Measures

Cash income earned on cash used (pre tax)

8 - 12% excellent value

3

## Use

Investment properties that involve long-term debt borrowing

4

## Formula

$$= \frac{\text{Net Cash Flow}}{\text{Total Investment}}$$

## **Return with loan payoff**

**INCREASES ROI EACH YEAR**

**NOT REALIZED UNTIL THE  
PROPERTY IS SOLD, BUT KEEPS  
INVESTORS AWARE OF  
ADDITIONAL ROI**

**IN ESSENCE RENT APPLIED TO  
PRINCIPAL CREATES VALUE FOR  
INVESTOR**

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### **FORMULA**

$$\frac{\text{Net Cash Flow} + \text{Principle Paydown}}{\text{Total Initial Investment}}$$

# Return with loan paydown & appreciation

**APPRECIATION CREATES INACTIVE  
CAPITAL**

**INVESTORS ROI FIRST YEAR WITH  
PROJECTED APPRECIATION**

**EACH YEAR SHOULD CONTINUE TO  
INCREASE**

**REALIZED AT SELL**

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## FORMULA

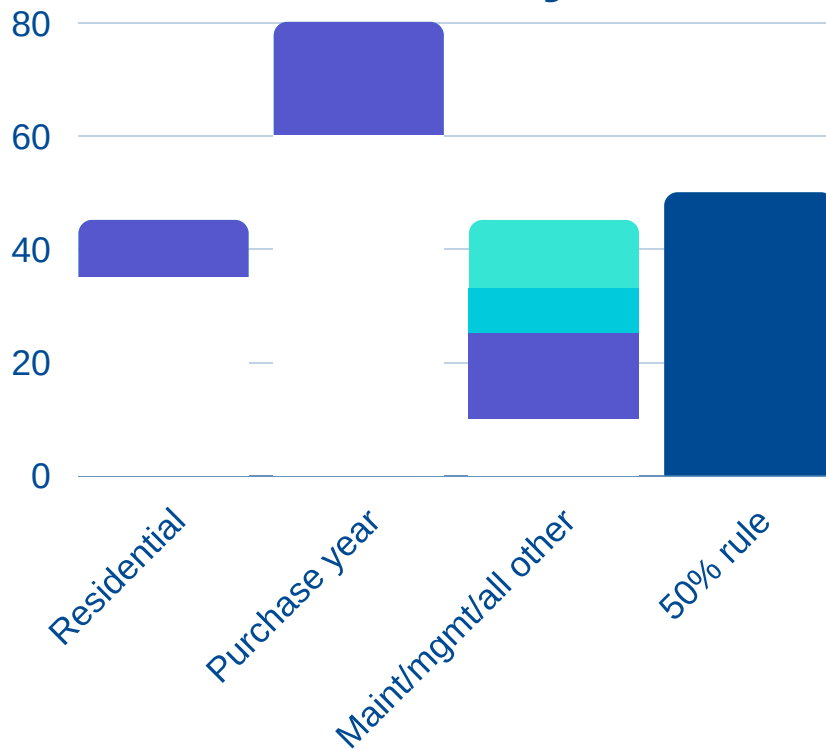
(Net Cash Flow + Principle Paydown +  
Appreciation)

=  $\frac{\text{Net Cash Flow + Principle Paydown + Appreciation}}{\text{Total Initial Investment}}$

# Annual Operating Expenses (1 year)

=

Revenue (1 year)



50% rule - investor should estimate your operating expenses to be 50% of gross income

# Expenses Per Revenue

## Reveals

Cost risk with having investment property operating day-to-day.

A lower % implies that a property is well-run. a higher % reveals potential for property to be upside down.

A strong property manager should be able to create a better % for the investor



# Expenses per unit

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Compare to unit  
metrics



Difference in unit?  
older, remodeled, ,  
etc



Tenant caused?

$$\text{Annual operating expenses} = \frac{\text{Number of units}}$$

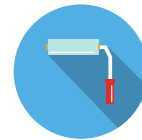
# CAP RATES

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## CAP Rate

$$= \frac{\text{NOI}}{\text{Purchase Price}}$$



## Cap Rate after Rehab

$$= \frac{\text{NOI}}{\text{(Purchase Price+Rehab Costs)}}$$



## Warning

Never use a single metric for purchase decisions  
Do not use market value as a replacement for purchase price

# Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)

Properties with >1 DCR are considered profitable. A low DCR is a red flag the investor may lose money

$$= \frac{\text{NOI}}{\text{Annual Debt Service}}$$



# RULE SUMMARY

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## 1 OR 2% RULE

if an investment property's monthly rent is approximately 1-2% of the total purchase price, it will likely + cash flow

## 50% RULE

Investors should estimate operating expenses to be 50% of gross income

## 10-10-10 RULE

Never put down more than 10% of the purchase price. Pay no more than 10% interest. Buy at least 10% under market

## 70% FLIP RULE

.Do not pay for an investment property any more than 70% of the After Repair Value (ARV), minus the cost of repairs.

# Property Purchases have emotional motivations



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## RELATIONSHIP MOTIVATED INVESTOR

Taking time to run numbers, shows transparency and builds trust.

## FINANCIALLY MOTIVATED INVESTORS

Approach investments like an engineer, showing all the numbers build their confidence in investment decisions

## COMMUNITY MOTIVATED INVESTOR

Allows decisions on providing housing through investments providing a way for them to build wealth and offer more and more to the community

*Thank  
you!*

To Tony Drost MPM, RMP for designing the spreadsheet and his help in this session for all the NARPM property managers to us