Pratt & Whitney Southington, CT.

Environmental Property Acquisition Real Estate Review

Prepared for: William P. Lynott LandBank

Prepared by: Kyle Cascioli Barrett Associates, Inc.

March 23, 1998

Acquisition Report Outline

- 1. Subject Property Feature Benefit Analysis
- 2. Regional and State Economic Analysis
- 3. State and Enterprise Zone Economic Incentives Analysis
- 4. Assessment of Political Climate
- 5. Competitive Market Analysis
- 6. Central Connecticut Commercial Regional Market Profile
- 7. Southington Sub-Market Character Profile
- 8. Financial Transaction Analysis
- 9. Transaction Summary

Regional and State Economic Analysis

The New England region has benefited greatly from the nation's economic growth. With regional unemployment at all time lows, this potentially *labor-constrained* economic market continues to experience exponential growth in both the service and trade industry sectors.

The Connecticut economy is on track to continue to parallel the unprecedented service and trade sector growth of both the region and the nation. A constrained labor market is applying upward pressure on wages, which potentially could inhibit growth at the state level; however, significant reductions in the State's corporate tax rate should compensate for the increased cost of labor.

New England:

- National pay growth in 1996 outpaced the national average gain of 3.7% for the second consecutive year. Average annual pay increases grew to 4.4%, up from 4.0 in 1995
- Annual pay growth "varied widely by industry." Finance/Real Estate (FIRE) led the way at 8.3%. FIRE was followed by Wholesale trade at 4.9%. Manufacturing was tied with Construction for third at 4.7%, with retail pay increases following at 3.6%
- At \$40,826, the average pay for manufacturing is at a 12.67% premium over the national average of \$36,235
- The hourly compensation rate was more than \$2.00 higher than the US average of \$17.97, and was the highest among the four census regions in 1996
- Unemployment rate has remained below that for the nation since February, 1995
- Non-Farm employment gain of 154,000 jobs (1997), an increase of 2.4% compared with national average of 2.7%

Connecticut:

- Total compensation employment cost for private industry workers for the twelve month period from September 1996 - September 1997, rose at rate equivalent to 81.25% of that of the national average for the same period
- Of the six New England region's states, Connecticut was second only to Massachusetts in job growth by state. Massachusetts and Connecticut accounted for for 75% of the region's job growth during calendar 1997, with Connecticut accounting for 30.5% of that growth
- Of the 25 metropolitan areas in the region, Waterbury was third in relative job growth during 1997 at 4.2%. It should be noted that the subject property is located equidistant between Hartford and Waterbury, with no big block competitors identified south of the subject property in the Hartford MSA competitive property analysis
- The State had the second highest pay level in the US behind New York, and at \$36,579 was at a 26% premium over the national average of \$28,945 in 1997
- Per Capita income rose 5% to \$29,588 for the period December 1994 through December 1995
- Governor Rowland has cut taxes by \$1.2 billion, including a 33% corporate tax reduction
- State's corporate tax rate being reduced from 9.5% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2000
- The State's unemployment rate has dropped 1.3% during the period December 1996 through December 1997
- Since 1977 the State has stayed at or below the United States average for unemployment



Connecticut's Economic Incentives

The state of Connecticut is very proactive with regard to promoting *Economic Growth* as evidenced by the major benefits identified below. And efforts to reposition this property can only be enhanced, given that it is domiciled in a *State Enterprise Zone*.

State Economic Incentives

- Corporate tax rate reduction has been legislated, and will be reduced from 10% to 7.5% by the year 2000
- Additional Urban Jobs Program benefits outside of the Enterprise Zone are available at the discretion of the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development - Mr. Chet Camarata
- A 100% property tax abatement on new and used machinery for five years
- Sales and Use tax exemptions on newly acquired machinery and materials
- A 100% property tax credit toward corporate tax liability for computers and data processing equipment
- General Tax credits available for the following: Apprenticeship Training, Employee Training, Research & Development, Child Day Care, Clean Alternative Fuel, and Neighborhood Assistance
- State Development Authority issue Tax exempt bonds up to \$10 million dollars subject to federal tax regulations, issue general obligation bonds, and can make low interest loans with flexible terms and conditions
- Utility assistance specialized reduced rate structure manufacturers, including funding toward improvements for energy conversion during build-out
- Labor training financial assistance



Assessment of Political Climate

As evidenced by the data points enumerated below: The State of Connecticut's **Political Agenda** would appear to be <u>very</u> "business friendly," and to have broad bipartisan support.

- At 37, the state's 86th Governor, republican John G. Rowland (Waterbury native) is youngest Governor in history of the state, and the Nation's youngest governor
- The State's surpluses have totaled nearly \$600,000,000 since 1995. An agenda
 of spending restraint and income tax cuts has characterized Rowland's "business
 friendly" administration
- The Governor also is empathatic to manufacturing, and has put on his agenda the creation of a ''manufacturing resource center'' to enhance vocational training with regard to manufacturing technologies
- The State has two Democratic Senators, Chris Dodd and Joe Lieberman. The New York Post describes Lieberman as "respected by Republicans and Democrats alike. Additionally, the New York Times endorsed his re-election in 1994 saying, "In only one term, he (Lieberman) has influenced the course of Federal legislation for the benefit of Connecticut and the nation
- In the House of Representatives, the State has six Congresspersons, two Republicans and four Democrats, one of which, Democratic Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly, is from Hartford
- In the State legislature, Southington has two representatives, Republican Angelo Fusco and Democrat Thomas Colapietro. Fusco, is a member of the Disabled American Veterans, and is employed in the plant engineering department of the Pratt & Whitney overhaul and repair division in Cheshire, and lives in Plantville. State Senator Colapietro is retired from the Delco Chassis Division of General Motors (a subject property competitor) where he was employed as a set-up operator for 29 years



Competitive Market Analysis

In spite of its presently *soft* condition, the Central Connecticut and greater Hartford industrial real estate market may be stabilizing, and close to *flatting out*.

However, given the project's mass, site and facility constraints, and the industrial market's competitive depth for functionally obsolete "Big Block" industrial properties, this repositioning equation may be less a function of the market's recovery, and more of a function of the demand for highly specialized production facilities, that can fully utilize this subject properties intrinsic industrial value.

From the competitive data supplied by the local broker, and primary research conducted through the Connecticut Economic Research Center (CERC), it would appear that there have been ongoing and recent attempts in the Connecticut industrial marketplace to subdivide and multi-tenant these distressed "Big Block" properties. Please refer also to the Pratt & Whitney Site Geographic Market Competitor Map attached to the back of this report section.

As such, the cost-benefit analysis of undertaking the "sub-division" or "block-busting" of this subject property is more a function of the lease rates being achieved by similar "block-busting" competitors in this local alternative industrial real estate space marketplace. More information is needed, and has been requested from broker -see the attached request for additional information sent to Henry Reusch.

The competitive property data has been formatted, and a determinant of market condition that I find relevant is the *Lease Sales Multiplier* (*Please refer to the "Pratt & Whitney Competitive Property Comparison Spreadsheet* attached to the back of this report section.)

As you can see from the spreadsheet, there are twenty comparable competitive properties capable of either satisfying the demand for *intermediate to large* blocks of industrial space, or becoming a "block buster" competitor in the alternative space marketplace. Additionally, the lease sales multipliers are in many cases extremely low. That is, once leased at a market rent, the investment property can quickly pay for itself.

For example, the intermediary has referenced that a *Chicago* investor has within the last year, invested/speculated by acquiring 1.7 million dollars worth of product, including the subject property's primary competitor - *the Bristol Business Center*.

If you refer to the spreadsheet, you will note that the *Bristol Business Center* was purchased at a *lease/sales multiplier of .95!* Much like a *price/earnings ratio*, this property will quickly pay for itself, once the project matures to market occupancy levels. Other market considerations aside, it would be surprising to see the Hartford industrial investment market get much *softer* than it presently is.

A less obvious competitive threat in the alternative commercial space market for large blocks of "Back-Office" space comes from Hartford's high office vacancies. With the overall suburban and downtown CBD vacancy rate for Class A space hovering in the twenty percent range, the demand for inexpensive back-office space alternative space should be relatively insignificant.

In closing, the Hartford industrial market <u>may</u> have <u>bottomed-out</u>. With investment values exceedingly low relative to replacement cost, the real question is when will the market turn, and what does the future hold for manufacturing growth in Central Connecticut?

Unfortunately, we still need more information. And given the depth of competitive properties identified thus far, I feel the need to visit the subject property, and inspect the Hartford industrial marketplace firsthand.

P&W Acquisition - Request for additional information

Priority A:

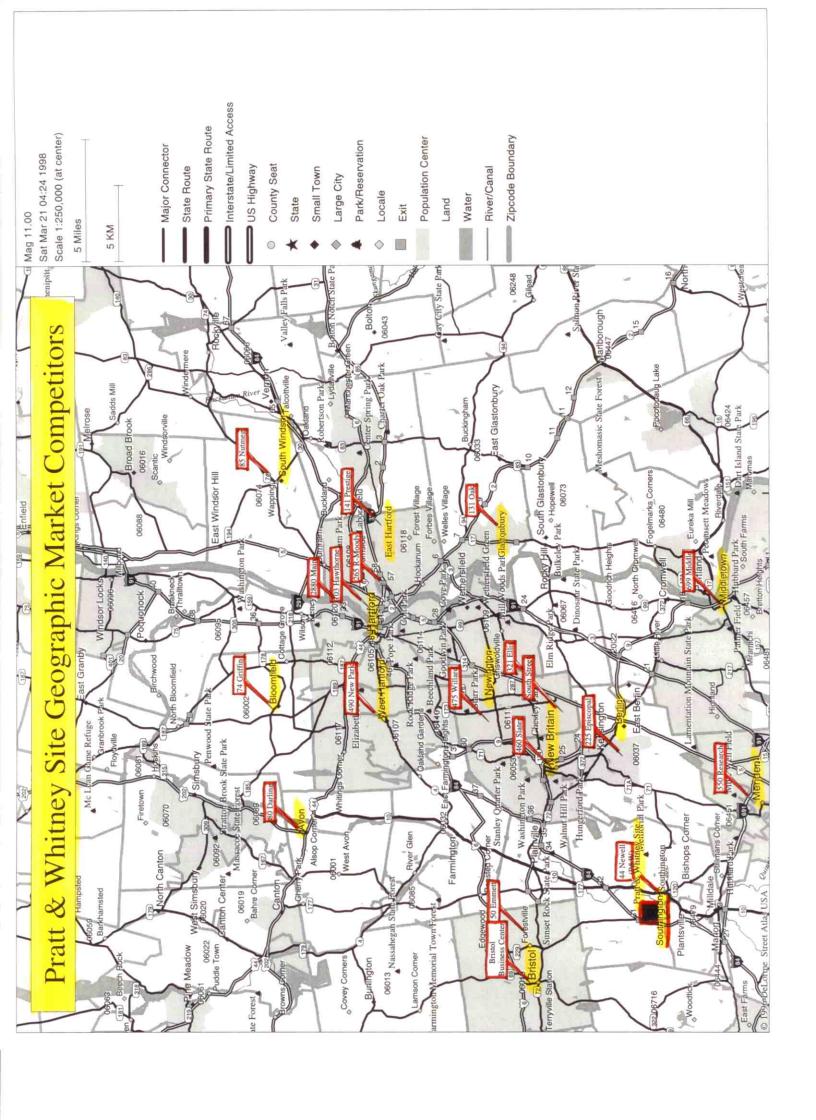
- 1. Identify the top three Industrial and Office REIT's with significant inventory in the Central CT/Hartford MSA Area? Are any of the competitive properties identified in your transaction package owned by REITS?
- 2. Of the sixty million square feet of industrial product inventory in the Hartford MSA, what percentage falls into facilities under 500,000 SF. What is the vacancy rate in the 500,000 SF and under facility size marketplace? What is the vacancy rate for the above 500,000 SF marketplace?
- 3. The "Sentry Market Report" referred to the sale of the "Thermos" facility in Norwich, which was vacant for ten years. Please give some background history on this facility, the transaction, and the user/purchaser.
- 4. What was the cause(s) for the "negative absorption" spike in the Hartford "industrial market trend-line" in 1995?
- 5. What is the SF inventory by product type of both industrial and office space in the Southington sub-market of the Hartford MSA?
- 6. How healthy is the Hartford MSA industrial "build-to-suit" marketplace?

 Transactions aside, how active is the market? What is the average regional leadtime for contemporary industrial "build-to-suit" projects in months? How quickly
 have you seen a "build-to-suit" brought to the market?
- 7. How many of these kinds of speculative industrial "block-busting" redevelopments have you seen attempted in the Hartford MSA? Please identify and advise as to the status of these comparable projects.
- 8. What was the percentage of office "build-out" in the recent "Firestone" transaction?

Priority B:

- 1. Where are the nearest factory outlet and auto malls located in conjunction to Southington?
- How many lanes are there on State Highway #229 from Southington to Bristol?
- 4. Are there any "duty free trade zones" associated with Bradley International Airport in Hartford?
- 5. Does the site have any significant visibility to Interstate #84?

	Geo-Sub <u>Market</u>	Land (acres)	Building (Sq.Ft.)	Year Built	Land/Bldg. Coverage %	Sq.Ft. Available	Percent Occupied	Sales SF (asked)	Sales SF <u>Sales SF</u> (asked) (actual) <u>F</u>	Lease Rate SF	Lease/Sales Multiplier(asked)
Subject	SW MSA	53.00	831,568	1942	36%	831,568	%0	\$13.22	\$3.80	\$3.00	4.41
131 Oak	SE MSA	15.00	200,957	1945	31%	200,957	%0	6		\$15.00	<i>د</i>
85 Nutmeg	NE MSA	5.05	109,295	1969	%09	109,295	%0	\$20.12	¢.	\$2.00	4.02
80 Darling	NW MSA	22.00	174,438	1976	18%	174,438	%0	\$24.65	\$14.61	\$7.04	3.50
74 Griffin	NW MSA	28.00	449,350	1986	37%	449,350	%0	\$26.15	¢.	\$3.95	6.62
50 Emmett	SW MSA	12.00	207,000	1942	40%	207,000	%0	\$14.00	۲.	\$5.00	2.80
225 Episcopal	SW MSA	25.00	212,000	1908	19%	212,000	%0	\$11.79	٠.	\$3.93	3.00
103 Hawthorne	MSA	5.00	470,000	¢.	216%	450,000	4%	\$2.12	¢.	\$2.00	1.06
2880 Main	MSA	5.00	118,000	1940	54%	118,000	%0	\$8.89	\$6.77	\$1.75	2.08
490 Park	W MSA	4.70	102,000	1920	%09	102,000	%0	\$19.12	6	\$15.00	1.27
460 Slater	SW MSA	17.00	112,000	٥.	15%	112,000	%0	c.	٠.	c.	ć.
475 Willard	S MSA	108.00	000,009	1966	13%	000,009	%0	\$6.67	\$5.50	\$3.25	2.05
141 Prestige	E MSA	7.20	100,000	1972	32%	100,000	%0	\$14.00	¢.	\$3.00	4.67
265 Rev-Moody	MSA		104,000	¢.	27%	104,000	%0	\$57.69	\$30.76	c.	2
85 Satellite	c		100,000	¢.	¢.	100,000	%0	ć.	\$23.50	¢.	٠.
South Street	SW MSA		580,000	1917	15%	580,000	%0	\$9.48	\$4.58	\$2.75	3.45
88 Longhill	٠		ċ	ç	ċ	۲.	ċ	ć	\$13.45	\$2.75	2
550 Research	SMSA		320,000	1969	29%	143,000	22%	c.	۲.	c	6
699 Middle	S MSA		264,000	1970	%91	ć	ć	٥.	۲.	¢.	2
45 Newell	P&W MKT		500,000	1965	25%	500,000	%0	\$60.00	2	\$3.50	17.14
Bristol B-Ctr	SW MSA	182.00	1,200,000	1961	15%	800,000	33%	\$3.58	\$3.58	\$3.75	0.95



Real Estate Services



The SiteFindertm is a computer database of Connecticut's available commercial and industrial properties which was developed through the cooperation of Connecticut realtors and the CERC. Database searches are available free of charge to brokers, DECD regional managers, company representatives, and clients of other economic development agencies.

A selection of properties from the database will be featured here in the Real Estate Services portion of our website. To request a search of the SiteFindertm database please complete and submit a Site Search Form.

For a summary listing of the available properties currently featured here, please choose from the following selections:

- Industrial properties
- Development sites



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Contact The CERC

Industria	Properties		
Profile 1		Profile 2	
Address:	75 Aircraft Road	Address:	South Street
Town:	Southington	Town:	New Britain
County:	Hartford	County:	Hartford
Type:	Manufacturing	Type:	Manufacturing
Size:	830,000 s.f. on 53 acres	Size:	580,000 s.f. on 89 acres
Notes:	Former Pratt & Whitney facility	Notes:	Former New Britain Machinery facility
Profile 3		Profile 4	
Address:	550 Research Parkway	Address:	699 Middle Street
Town:	Meriden	Town:	Middletown
County:	New Haven	County:	Middlesex
Type:	Ind/Whse	Type:	Industrial
Size:	320,000 s.f. on 25 acres	Size:	260,000 s.f. on 38 acres
Notes:		Notes:	North & Judd facility

Connecticut Economic Tessuary	
Profile 5	Profile 6
Address: Norwich Avenue & Route 12	Address: 45 Newell Street
Town: Taftville	Town: Southington
County: New London	County: Hartford
Type: Industrial	Type: Industrial
Size: 294,000 s.f. on 56.7 acres	Size: 500,000 s.f. on 46.4 acres
Notes:	Notes: Former overhaul & repair facility
Profile 7	Profile 8
Address: 225 Episcopal Road	Address: 32 Henry Street
Town: Berlin	Town: Bethel
County: Hartford	County: Fairfield
Type: Mfg/Whse/Dist	Type: Industrial
Size: 800,000 s.f. on 164 acres	Size: 356,000 s.f. on 17 acres
	Notes Changed's worshouse
Notes: 190,000 s.f. available for lease	Notes: Shepard's warehouse
Notes: 190,000 s.f. available for lease Profile 9	Profile 10
Profile 9	Profile 10
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial Size: 616,400 s.f. on 108.7 acres	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial Size: 535,000 s.f. on 80 acres
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial Size: 616,400 s.f. on 108.7 acres Notes:	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial Size: 535,000 s.f. on 80 acres Notes: Good expansion potential
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial Size: 616,400 s.f. on 108.7 acres Notes: Profile 11	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial Size: 535,000 s.f. on 80 acres Notes: Good expansion potential Profile 12
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial Size: 616,400 s.f. on 108.7 acres Notes: Profile 11 Address: 780 James P. Casey Road	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial Size: 535,000 s.f. on 80 acres Notes: Good expansion potential Profile 12 Address: 21 Black Rock Turnpike
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial Size: 616,400 s.f. on 108.7 acres Notes: Profile 11 Address: 780 James P. Casey Road Town: Bristol	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial Size: 535,000 s.f. on 80 acres Notes: Good expansion potential Profile 12 Address: 21 Black Rock Turnpike Town: Fairfield
Profile 9 Address: 475 Willard Avenue Town: Newington County: Hartford Type: Industrial Size: 616,400 s.f. on 108.7 acres Notes: Profile 11 Address: 780 James P. Casey Road Town: Bristol County: Windham	Profile 10 Address: Moosup Pond Road Town: Plainfield County: Windham Type: Industrial Size: 535,000 s.f. on 80 acres Notes: Good expansion potential Profile 12 Address: 21 Black Rock Turnpike Town: Fairfield County: Fairfield

Profile 13

Address: 812-939 Barnum Avenue

Town: Bridgeport

County: Fairfield

Type:

Industrial

Size:

900,000 s.f. on 28 acres

Notes:

Enterprise/Foreign Trade Zone

Development Sites	
Profile 1	Profile 2
Address: 1584 Highland Avenue	Address: Hopmeadow Street
Town: Cheshire	Town: Simsbury
County: New Haven	County: Hartford
Type: Industrial Site	Type: Two Industrial Sites
Size: 47.8 acres (unimproved)	Size: 10.6 acres & 22 acres (both unimproved)
Notes:	Notes: Non-contiguous parcels
Profile 3	Profile 4
Address: 140 Southfield Avenue	Address: Louisa Viens Drive
Town: Stamford	Town: Killingly
County: Fairfield	County: Windham
Type: Commercial Waterfront Site	Type: Industrial Site
Size: 3.45 acres (unimproved)	Size: 72 acres (unimproved)
Notes: 150' frontage on Stamford Harbor	Notes:
Profile 5	Profile 6
Address: U.S. Route 6	Address: Cross Road Extension
Town: Brooklyn	Town: Waterford
County: Windham	County: New London
Type: Commercial Site	Type: Industrial/Commercial Site
Size: 14.6 acres (unimproved)	Size: 15 acres (unimproved)
Notes:	Notes:
Profile 7	Profile 9
Address: Conn. Route 99 (Main Street)	Address: 600 Derby Avenue (Route 34)
Town: Cromwell	Town: West Haven
County: Middlesex	County: New Haven
Type: Industrial Site	Type: Industrial/Office Site
Size: 110 acres (unimproved)	Size: 70 acres
Notes:	Notes:





Central Connecticut Commercial Regional Market Profile

The Central Connecticut area's economy is greatly indexed to the greater Hartford metropolitan economy, and as the historic center for the State's manufacturing base, the central region has disproportionately lost manufacturing jobs when compared with both the New England region and average for the State. This is reflected by the abundance of available, functionally obsolete, "Big Block," single-user industrial facilities in the Central Connecticut state area. Additionally, Hartford's heavy dependence upon the insurance industry has resulted in a soft office market, which is presently hovering near a 20% vacancy rate. This is a region that continues to experience structural economic change and is plainly in transition.

- Includes the towns of Berlin, Bristol, Burlington, New Britain, Plainville, Plymouth, and Southington
- The 1993 average regional housing cost was \$132,000
- The regional labor force totaled 118,101 in 1995
- 1989 regional per capita income was \$17,081 1989
- The Central Connecticut regional population totaled 224,815 in 1994
- The region provides commuter airline services from Plainville's Robertson Airport, and a full range of passenger and cargo services at Bradley International Airport in Hartford
- The region is home to Central Connecticut State University, which is renowned for its "Institute for Industrial & Engineering Technology" in downtown New Britain (a nearby competitive market). Through IIEC, CCSC provides technical manufacturing and production resources to the entire state
- The region is home to two community colleges: Briarwood College and Tunxis Community College
- Industry "clusters" include: HealthCare, Insurance, Manufacturing, and telecommunications
- Major Companies include: Corbin Hardware, ESPN Broadcasting, Fansteel, General Electric EDC, Honeywell, IMO Industries, Johnson & Johnson, Russwin

Hardware, Superior Electric, The Barnes Group, The Stanley Works, and UTC Otis Elevator corporations

• Region's economic base is characterized by the State as "Diversified from being the historic center of Connecticut's manufacturing activities to being the center of robust modern businesses such as health care, insurance, and telecommunications"



Southington Sub-Market Commercial Character Profile

All available market, demographic, and other secondary research data support the assumption that Southington is a typical Central Connecticut middle class township, located in a secondary market with an historic dependence on - and affinity for - large, economically paternal oligopolies such as *Pratt & Whitney*. The City may view this facility as their greatest economic resource with regard to *job creation*, and may be very helpful in the marketing of this property to space users of a type similar to the property's historic, and *only* tenant/space user.

The probability is high that the City would resists all efforts to redevelop this site to alternative use, including but not limited to any "block-busting" repositioning strategy. The status of communication between the city and LandBank is unknown at this time.

- Population 39,000 (1995)
- 1995 Per Capita Income of \$30,290
- 1.8 % projected annual growth 1995 2005
- Land area 36 square miles located 18 miles from Hartford
- 1995 average residential property sales price of \$127,097
- 1995 percent of graduates attending four year College 57.2%
- 1995 Unemployment Rate of 5.1% (1995 average for State was 5.6%)
- City's top three industry segments are service at 40.2%, retail at 32.2%, and manufacturing at 12.3%. The State's average for service, trade (?), and manufacturing is 30%, 22%, and 17% respectively
- The City is home to Briarwood College, one of the Central Connecticut region's two community colleges
- Founded in 1779, the community has a rich manufacturing history, and was home to the first "carriage bolt machine."
- City is "Central Connecticut Region's top generator of tourism dollars."
 Tourist attractions include "Lake Compounce" family theme park, Mt.
 Southington Ski Area, the "Great Unconformity" rock formations, and the "Bradley Barnes Museum



Financial Transaction Analysis

Three potential financial case scenarios were established for this subject property acquisition evaluation. All three case scenarios assume a *Triple Net NNN* lease format (expenses estimated at \$2.50 SF), and support similar base assumptions with the exception of the investment holding period, the project's leasing forecasts, and cash-flow disbursements with regard to anticipated "building improvements."

For purposes of this financial review, the landlord is assumed to have non-recoverable property expenses of \$180,000 annually during *Lease-up* attributable to low occupancy. All models assume a 9.5% interest rate (25 year term), a partial land sale for \$1,000,000 in year two, and contemplate final reversion at the end of the investment holding period at a market capitalization rate of 11%.

First Case:

This three year holding period, *multi-tenant*, financial scenario profiles the local sales listing broker's (*Colliers Dow & Condon*) optimistic assumptions that a 300,000 SF tenant can be located and installed in the project within nine months of acquisition. The report further estimates that the "like market" rate for this subject property falls in the range of \$2.75 to \$3.50 per SF. This scenario further assumes that the project's "lead" tenant can be "built-out" in the space for \$3.19 per square foot. I have "backed out" the \$3.19 per SF tenant finish amortization from the original scenario provided by Stuart Minor (LandBank principal) to arrive at an "as-is" condition - subject property - market base SF lease rate for use in these analyses. This pure market base rent is estimated at \$2.62 per square foot. All lease assumptions assume a seven-year primary term, and the cost to amortize \$13.60 per SF of tenant finish leasehold improvements at a ten-percent discount rate is \$2.69 per SF. As such, all models assume a "turn-keyed" lease rate of \$5.31 SF.

It's my opinion that the "repositioning horizon" for a project of this size - given the present competitive conditions in the Hartford MSA industrial marketplace - is four to eight years from the date of acquisition. Furthermore, I believe that there will be considerable expense involved in both *separately metering and redistributing power* within this facility for anticipated *multi-tenant use*. As such, *all three financial case scenarios* have a \$2,077,000 cost in addition to the original \$1,000,000 assumption, bringing the total cost of building improvements to \$3,077,500.

Also, it is my opinion that the *ratio of office space to open space* for this project's prospective tenant space users will be closer to 30%. Therefore, all three financial case scenarios assume a weighted *tenant improvement budget of \$13.60 SF*. This further assumes that the average cost per SF of *office* and *open* space tenant finish construction is \$22 and \$10 respectively.

Please refer to the P&W (first case) Financial Spreadsheet Analysis attached to the back of this report section.

Second Case:

This financial scenario assumes a five-year holding period. This scenario also contemplates a *multi-tenant repositioning strategy*, and Lease-up is forecasted to include four tenants ranging from 150,000 SF to 300,000 SF. A 150,000 SF *lead-tenant* is anticipated to be in place and paying rent by the 18th month, with tenants of 300,000 SF, 150,000 SF, and 200,000SF anticipated to occupy in months 30, 42, and 54 respectively.

This "model run" further assumes that the expense involved in both *separately metering and redistributing power* within this facility, will be incurred in the year of lease commencement. Additionally, the *power redistribution cost* is *proportionate* to the size of the individual tenant as a percentage of total forecasted occupancy, and is *pro-rated* by year of tenancy during the investment holding period.

Please refer to the *P&W* (second case) *Financial Spreadsheet Analysis* attached to the back of this report section.

Third Case:

This conservative financial scenario assumes a seven-year holding period.

This analysis takes into account the contemporary *softness* of the Hartford MSA's industrial marketplace. With a large inventory of *ready-to-go* "Big Block" industrial space, this scenario reflects a more "market-driven" approach, whereby limited multi-tenant building re-configuration construction improvements are made prior to the consummation of a lease with the project's "lead tenant."

This *Lease-up* is forecasted to begin in year four (month 37) with a 300,000 SF "lead tenant," and to be followed by consecutive annual leases to single users of 150,000 SF, 150,000 SF, and 100,000 SF respectively.

Please refer to the *P&W* (third case) Financial Spreadsheet Analysis attached to the back of this report section.

Please refer to the *Transaction Summary* section of this report for final analysis and recommendation.

P&W Acquisition - Request for additional information

Priority A:

- 1. Identify the top three Industrial and Office REIT's with significant inventory in the Central CT/Hartford MSA Area? Are any of the competitive properties identified in your transaction package owned by REITS?
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2.

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- 4. Are there any "duty free trade zones" associated with Bradley International Airport in Hartford?
- 5. Does the site have any significant visibility to Interstate #84?

Pratt Whitney (first -case) Southington, Connecticut

Year	% or \$	of row #	0		-	2	3	4		2	9		7	80		6	10	
Purchase Price/Land Value			\$ (3,150.0)	\$ (0.		. 49		69	69	•:		49		69	s			\$ (3,150.0)
2 Income/Expense:				-														- 1
locomo Nat				v	796.5	\$ 23895	\$ 3 186.0	69	T		45	60		49	S	,		Ψ
Operating Evaposes and Taxon			\$ /180 m	6	6	180	\$ (180	- 65	6/1	Ŷ		49			69	(*)		\$ (540.0)
Cholamily Lyberbees and Lakes			ı		-8-	ľ			t			t			0			\$ 5.652.0
Net Operating Income			\$ (180.	5	-	2,203	0 0		0			Ť			6	t		ш.
6 Capital Reserve	-5.00%		09	n	(15.9)	\$ (47.8)	\$ (63.7)	,	1			0		0	9	t		
Capital Improvements (Construction):					\rightarrow			-	4			4	Ī	6	0			6 /8 150 0)
Tenant Improvements			69		-	\$ (4,080.0)		_	n			0 4			9 6		9 6	
Building Improvements			•				w	s	9	ø)	,	n	i	,	0			
Remediation O&M			49		(2,340.0)	\$ (570.0)	\$ (170.0)		69	٠	s	69	ij.	9	1/3			\$ (3,080.0)
			69	s	Å.										_			
			69	w	¥			69	69	*		s	Ü		69			40
			69	4/1		-	69	49		(4)	49	s	9	5	69			s
			- 69	60				69	69	٠	s	so	¥	42	69	er.		s
15 Total Capital Improvements (Construction)				8	(7.457.5)	\$ (4.650.0)	\$ (2.210.0)	s	so.		S	s		s	s	,	·	\$(14,317.5)
C Doints/Eng.				•	100				t			L						
Olitis/rees:	10000	40		1		(100)	(a 7367 a)		v			4		8	40			\$ (267.8)
Brokerage Fees (sale)	-1.00%	33		9 1	-	0.00	9 6		9 0	0.10		9 6	8 9		v			
Brokerage Fees (lease)	-6.00%	1000000000	n	n (G G		(7181)	_	9 4			9 6	000					
Financing - Land/Construction Points	0.00%	189-13,21		n		*	n	_	n .	*)		0		0.0	9 6			100001
Asset Management/Managing Mem. Fee	-5.00%	2		U)	(27.8)	\$ (65.3)	_		v9	•		n		,	0			
Design/Engineer Fees	0.00%		•	60	*		69	50	69	*)		s		· ·	10	•		
Development Fee				v)	(20.0)	\$ (50.0)	\$ (50.0)		50	*	60	69	ŧ		69			-
Professional Fees (Account, Legal, etc.)			\$ (31.5)				·	59	so	*)	·	s	00	· ·	60	•		
Underwriting Fees	2.00%		\$ (63.0)	\$ (0)	100	69	s	s	50	*	69	u)	ě	69	so	*		
Remediation Management Fee	5.00%			60	(117.0)		·	s	so	•	69	un	(4)	s	69	9		-
Acquisition Fee	1.00%		\$ (31.5)	5) \$				S	s		s	69	*		69	•	S	\$ (31.5)
Total Points/Fees			\$ (126.0)	\$ (0.	(242.5)	\$ (268.6)	\$ (658.3)	S	50		S	s		· ·	40	4	s	\$ (1,295.4
28 Cheina Costs	1 00%	1828-33	1.	+-		\$ (10.0)	\$ (257.8)	100	60	,	69	w			69	1.00	·	\$ (299.3)
29 Interest Construction Period	0.00%	9-13.19.21	69					69				w	٠	69			·	
30 Environmental Insurance (all)			\$ (1,200.	\$ (0)		. 69	·	69		*	S	S						5
Site Investigation			1	6		. 69					s	w		S				۶
Site Management			69	1/2	(50.0)	\$ (20.0)		so	9	*		so			69		60	
Security			69	S	(10.0)	\$ (10.0)	\$ (10.0)	49	69	7	69			65	69	Ť		\$ (30.0)
Contingency	1.00%	9-14	\$ (31.	.5) \$. 69			109		49	69		50	60			- 11
Surplus Land Sale				w		\$ 1,000.0		5		i i						ž.		\$ 1,000.0
Projected Sales Office	11.00%	S	49	10		. 69	\$ 25,781.8	40		6	45	49	a	· ·		4	S	\$ 25,781.8
Sales Total			s	es.		\$ 1,000.0	\$ 25,781.8	s			s	·			45		s	\$ 26,781.8
Cash Flow/IRR Before Debt	31.32%	IRR	\$ (4,819.0)	S	(7.129.5)	\$ (1,796.9)	\$ 25,568.0	s			s	50		S	s			\$ 11,822.6
Financing:																		
ance	30.00%			69	-	\$ 3,676.2	\$ 3,776.	60	69		· ·	n	÷	· ·	0	E		·
Funding/Loan Balance	70.00%		\$ 8,363.	69	m	\$ 8,272.3	S	-	40	40	s	u)	*	69	(n)	4		
42 Interest Rate	9.20%				2													
43 Amortization (Years)	25.00			3				_			9	3			4			
Payment Made:				60	-		5 7	69	1			1	10					T
Interest				69 6	794.6	\$ 785.9	\$ 776.3	us u		14	, ,	, v	t. 10	, . , u	n u		0 40	
Fincipal (Equity)	70000	CC	6 /5 COA E	-	16	5	9 4	+	,	1	ı	t			t	ŀ	S	\$ 11,052.5
Wilel Deut Service Casil Flüw	20.00/8	uui		-	1	4	1		1		ı	t			-			
448 Dietribution - Landhaok 25%			6	v			\$ 4551.6	49	65	×		69		65	69		69	\$ 4,551.6
CO Distribution - Invantor	22 25%	aai	12 59	-	16	\$ 12 RR3 11	6	65	- 65		65	t	*					\$ 6,500.9
Oscionio I investor	5000	1111			-			,										
Cash-on-Cash Investor Group				ŀ	.24.72%	-74.85%	380.94%		0.00%	0.00%		%00.0	0.00%	0.0	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0% 181.36%
Notes/Assumptions:																		

Notes/Assumptions:

a. All dollar figures represented in x.000's.

b. No accounting provided for depreciation, personal taxes, property taxes and security deposits.

c. Disposition Fee per LandBank. Project schedule provided by LandBank common area maintenance to be paid for by the tenants of All leases assumed to be NNN whereas, property taxes, insurance and common area maintenance to be paid for by the tenants of All lease assumed to be NNN whereas, property taxes, insurance and common area maintenance to be paid for by the tenants of St 710K long ferm O&M deducted from NOI for sales purposes so fute NOI = \$1,50KK-\$170K-\$170K-\$1780K/Cap= sales price in the norm assumes \$5.315K-\$170F in the norm assumes \$5.315K-\$170F in the norm assumed as \$2.50K-\$16K-\$170K

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Pratt Whitney (second-case) Southington, Connecticut

1 Purchase Price/Land Value 2 Income/Expense:			\$ (3.150	6	er.		'n	69			ø	n	٠	n		•	0	ec	3 (3,130.0)
Income/Expense:			2, 2	3	İ									-					
									_		\rightarrow								
Income Net			69	es.			S	69	2,787.8 \$	\$ 3,717.0	49	69	٠	69		50	69 (*/	\$ 8,496.1
Operating Expenses and Taxes			(180	6	(180.0) \$	(180.0)	S	- 1	-	\$ (180.0)	-	60	10	69		5	50	,	
Net Operating Income			\$ (180.0)	\$ (0.	(180.0) \$	218.3	\$ 1,413.0	3.0 \$	2,607.8 \$	3,537	s	9	٠	s		·	s		7
Capital Reserve	-2.00%		69	69		(8.0)	w	(31.9) \$	(55.8)	\$ (74.3)	-	69	*	w		69		,	\$ (169.9)
Capital Improvements (Construction):			The state of the s																and the same of the same of
Tenant Improvements			65	69		0	8	S	6	\$ (2,720.0)	8	69	×	69		69	43	٠	-
Building Improvements			69	\$	(0.000	(384.2)	s		-				×	69	#II	52	60	190	
Remediation O&M			69		340.0)		so	(170.0) \$	(100.0)	\$ (50.0)		9		69	3	· ·	6)	4	\$ (3,230.0)
			69	60	69	•		Š	X Os					_					·
			69	69		٠	69	S	-		69	69	C	69			69	9	·
				•				69			so	1/3	9	69		100	40	7.	60
				- 45	. 45	٠	• •	69			69	100		69		50	69	,	60
Total Canital Improvemente (Construction)					6	(2 004 2)	-	0	(2 524 2) \$	\$ (3 289.3)	-			S		S	S	ŀ	\$(17.187.0
16 Dointe/Engar				11	+		>	,	1	1	-	-					-		
Ontrop coo.	1000	30		6	-		0	T	t	(324 6)		8	9	¥			45		\$ (331.5)
Brokerage Fees (sale)	%00.1-	32	,	0 0	,		0 (9 6 6000		(351.0	9 6	9 6		9 6					15
Brokerage Fees (lease)	-6.00%	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	n	0		(334.5)	0		n	(440.0)	_		6 3	9 6		9 6	9 6		
Financing - Land/Construction Points	%00.0	189-13,21		60		*	u)					,	•	n e	0.	,	0 (,	0 000
Asset Management/Managing Mem. Fee	-5.00%	2	-	69		_	s	(26.3)	6	(100.0)		9.1	*	n	,	,	n e	1	27
Design/Engineer Fees	%00.0		69	69			63					69	*)	69	43	10	0	2.0	
Development Fee					(20.0)	(20.0)	(y)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)		69		ю	,	'n	n	í	-
Professional Fees (Account, Legal, etc.)			\$ (31.5)	5) \$	69			S	1	s.	69	9	*	69	*		60	¥)	
Underwriting Fees	2.00%					,		69	ii ii		69	0	*	w		·	w	ě	
Remediation Management Fee	2.00%			s	(117.0)		s	s	1		69	69	×	un.	*	w	60	ř	\$ (117.0)
Acquisition Fee	1.00%				69		s	69				50	0	63		S	(s)	•	
27 Total Points/Fees			\$ (126.0)		(167.0) \$	(413.3)	S	(775.3) \$	(459.5)	(917.6)		100	1.	w		·		,	5
28 Closing Costs	1.00%	1&28-33				(10.0)	w	60		\$ (321.5)		102	.0	69	a.	49	49	٠	\$ (363.0)
29 Interest Construction Period	%00.0	9-13,19,21				•		69			69	57	٠	69	,	· ·	60	*	- 1
30 Environmental Insurance (all)			5			,		69		60	60	69		69		5	100	•	=
Site Investigation			1				60					T		100	,	000	0		
32 Site Management			69		_		60	-	-	(20.0)				9 6		0 4	0		
33 Security	7000	77.0	500	0	(10.0)	(10.0)	0	(10.0)	(10.0)	0.01	0	n u		0		0 4	0 64		(315)
Se Contingency	200	r h	9	6	9 6	, 000	2 6	9 6			200	t		4			t		-
36 Divious Calco Office	11 000/	и	6	9 64	1	3		T		\$ 32 154 5	+	T		69		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	T		co
27 Sales Total		3		v		1 000 0	+		t	32 154	+	t	ŀ.	S		S	t	٠	\$ 33,154.5
Control of the Contro	100000	G	4 040 01	,	-	-111	, 0	-	1464 71 0		+			U			t	ŀ	
Cash Flow/IHH Before Debt	20.53%	HH	4,619	0	(3,717.0)	(2,231.2)	\$ (4,403.4)	_			+	2		>	1		t		
A Distance of the Colorest	700000			4	0 000	2020	6	ш	-		-	6		4		**	t		\$ 2.956.6
40 Equity Balance	30.00%		\$ 5,300.0	9 0	5 075 2 C	u u	6 5,030.	9 4	5 750 F		9 6		i 18	6			60		\$ 5.579.4
42 Interest Date	0.000)	,	9.016	0000))				,		-		6			
42 Amodianton (Vene)	00.00																		
44 Payment Made:	20.02			69	633.1		60	_	633.1			49	٠	69	,	69	S	8	
Interest				69	\$ 9.799	561.4	69	554.6 \$	CV	\$ 539.0	S			69		49	w	ā	
Principal (Equity)				45	17.		65	_	_	\$ 94.1	69	4	*	69	ě	50	50	8	
47 After Debt Service Cash Flow	33.74%	IRR	\$ (2,560.8)	.8) \$	(633.1) \$	(2,870.3)	\$ (5	\$ (9.960,	(1,094.8)	\$ 30,425.7	s	ςς ,	•	s		50	s	,	\$ 18,170.1
				-	ď		,	-	T	0.00	-	1		4		6	6	3	4 303 7
49 Distribution - Landbank 25%			65		-	- 1	60	5	0	7,606	-	,		0			Ť		
50 Distribution - Investor	22.61%	IBB	\$ (2,560.	8) &	(633.1) \$	(2,870.3)	\$ (5,096.6)	69	(1,094.8)	\$ 22,819.3	69	,		n	E		n		\$ 10,563.5
				-				-							1000	10000		1000	1070 077
CO Cash on Cash Investor Case										֡									

All dollar figures represented in x, 000°s.

Na accounting provided for depreciation, personal taxes, property taxes and security deposits.

No accounting provided for depreciation, personal taxes, property taxes and security deposits.

S150K long term O&M deducted from NOI for sales purposes so true NOI = \$1,950K-\$170K=\$1780K/Cap= sales price Net income assumes \$5.3178 Firtiple met (NNN) lease tates (seven year primary terms)

Operating Expensions and Taxes are estimated at \$2.5075 (excluding) annothing in the construction is assumed to be 30% Collice (\$220.5F), and 70% Open Space (\$10)

See Financial Summary for detailed explaination on Pro-Forma Assumptions 4 5 0 5 6 5 6 5

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Pratt Whitney (third-case) Southington, Connecticut

Year	% or \$ of	# wou	0	-		2	es	4		2	9	7		8		6	10		Total
Purchase Price/Land Value			\$ (3,150.0)	s	69	ú	. 69	, so	w			69	67	v	s)	69		69	(3,150.0)
2 Income/Expense:				+-															
3 Income Net			. 69	s)	69		· ·	69	49	_	\$ 3,188.0	69	9.0 \$	0.	so ·			S	10,889.5
4 Operating Expenses and Taxes				5	-	(180.0)			s	(180.0)	\$ (180.0)	62	-	4	s	,	,		(1,260.0)
5 Net Operating Income			\$ (180.0)	1) 8	\$ (0.08	(180.0)	\$ (180.0)	5	\$ 2	209.5	\$ 3,008.0	8 3	\$ 0.665,		s		,	w	9,629.5
6 Capital Reserve	-2.00%		. 69	so.	49	9	· ·	\$ (31.9)	3) \$	(47.8)	\$ (63.8)	69	(74.4) \$	*	S		,	s	(217.8)
7 Capital Improvements (Construction):								- 1			- 1	-	-			-			10 000 01
8 Tenant Improvements			•	s	69	Sin	·	\$ (4,080.0)	0) \$ (5	(0.040.0)	\$ (2,040.0)		(0.0)		0		,	0	(9,520.0)
Building Improvements			69	E	-		O.	69			£	s)		*:	0				(3,077.0)
10 Remediation O&M			•	2	,340.0) \$	(2.00)	\$ (170.0)	\$ (100)	0	(20.0)	\$ (50.0)	69	(20.09)		S				(3,330.0)
11			59	45	69	14	69											vo (
12				so.	φ.	¥		69	s	00		69	69 1		v> 1			v c	*
13			49	673	69	140	69	50	S	(I	69		en (Ť	69 (i.		vo (
14				so.	_	v	s	69	S		- 1	s			100			0	
15 Total Capital Improvements (Construction)			- 5	\$ (3,34	(3,340.0) \$	(210.0)	\$ (2,247.0)	(4,180.0)	S	(2,090.0)	\$ (2,090.0)	(1,410.0)	0.0)		s			un.	(15,927.0)
16 Points/Fees:																		-	
17 Brokerage Fees (sale)	-1.00%	35	. 69	69	69	(10.0)		s	w	_		69		٠	s				(210.9)
18 Brokerage Fees (lease)	-6.00%		69	49	69	Q.		\$ (669.1)	1) \$	(334.5)	\$ (334.5)	69	(223.0) \$	ij	69	3		s	(1,561.1)
19 Financing - Land/Construction Points	0.00% 18	189-13,21		69	69	41	69	, so	s	(*)		v)			S	Q.		S	
20 Asset Management/Managing Mem. Fee	-5.00%	20		5	(15.0) \$	(15.0)	\$ (15.0)	(37.5)		(26.3)	\$ (75.0)	69	\$ (97.5)	*	s	1		S	(301.3)
	%00.0			69	so.	r			63			49	69		50			S	
22 Development Fee				w	(20.0)	(20.0)	\$ (50.0)	(20.0)		(20.0)	\$ (50.0)	s	(20.0)	ř	so.			us ((350.0)
Professional Fees (Account, Legal, etc.)			\$ (31.5)	S	69	ů.		69	6/3	*		so	69	•	w	•		n	(31.5)
24 Underwriting Fees	2.00%			S	69	×	59	69	s			s)	50	(i)	w		69	S	(63.0)
Remediation Management Fee	2.00%			\$	(117.0) \$		5	69	69	.4		S	69	٠	S	8		s	(117.0)
Acquisition Fee	1.00%		\$ (31.5)	69				5	w			S	65	9	S	,	(0)	S	(31.5)
27 Total Points/Fees			\$ (126.0)	S	(182.0) \$	(75.0)	\$ (65.0)) \$ (756.6)	\$ (9	(440.8)	\$ (459.5)	40	(561.4) \$	e	s		40	w	(2,666.3)
Closing Costs	1.00% 1&	&28-33	\$ (31.5)		60	(10.0)		69	6/3	:00			200.9) \$	٠	60			50	(242.4)
29 Interest Construction Period	0.00% 9-1	13,19,21		-	€ 9	×	99	69	(/)			02	100		100			Ť	
Environmental Insurance (all)			(1,200	_	69	6		69	us.		69				19 6			0	(1,200.0)
Site Investigation			\$ (100.0)	so.			60	69	_			100			19 4	4	0.0	00	(0.001)
Site Management			69		_		60	69	0)	0		10	-		0 0			0	(140.0)
33 Security	1			69 ((10.01)	(10.0)	\$ (10.0)	(10.0)	-	(10.0)	(10.0)	nu	\$ (0.0)	•	0	4 17	6 4	nu	(315)
34 Contingency	1.00%	9-14	(31.5)	_	Ť	0000	00	n u	0			0 0	9 64		9 65			01	1.000.0
Display Sales Office	11 00%	u.		9 64	9 65				>			\$ 20,086.4			60		69		20,086.4
37 Sales Total				S		1.000.0	S		s	,	·	\$ 20,086.4	•		s		s	S	21,086.4
38 Cash Flow/IRR Refore Daht	7 40%	IRR	\$ (4.819.0)	60	(3.732.0) \$	135.0	\$ (2.522.0)	\$ (3.585	4) \$	(399.1)	\$ 364.7	\$ 21,348.7	18.7 \$		s	,	S	so	6,971.0
39 Financing:							1			-									
40 Equity Balance	30.00%		\$ 2,565.3	\$ 2	,565.3 \$	CV	702	7 \$ 2,781.4	s	2,867.5	\$ 2,961.8	3 \$ 3,065.1	55.1 \$		S	4	69	w	2,961.8
41 Funding/Loan Balance	70.00%		5,985	69			5,848		'n	5,683.5	S	6/3		2	69	4	69	s	5,589.2
42 Interest Rate	%05.6																		
43 Amortization (Years)	25.00									-	C 634 2	u	834 2 E		v		6		
44 Payment Made:					-	1	2 034.2	A 6	-	-	F24	9 6	-		9 64			Ī,	
45 Interest 46 Principal (Equity)				n vn	65.6	71.8	\$ 78.7	7 \$ 86.1	0 00	94.3	\$ 103.3	9 69	113.1 \$		0 00	¥.	9 69		
A.	12.50%	IRR	\$ (2,565.3)	S	(634.2) \$	(499.2)		2) \$ (4,219.7)	7) \$ (1	1,033.3)	\$ (269.5)	5) \$ 20,714.5	14.5 \$	4	s		S	so.	8,337.0
									H						6				9 04 7 10
49 Distribution - Landbank 25%			*	w				69	69	0		\$ 5,178.	78.6		0	Ť			5,176.0
50 Distribution - Investor	5.47%	IRR	\$ (2,565.3)	60	(634.2) \$	(499.2)	\$ (3,156.2)	_	w	1,033.3)	(269		70	ř.	n		n	,	3,158.3
52 Cach on Cash Investor Groun				24	.24 72%	-19 46%	-123 04%	.164 49%		40.28%	-10.51%		605.62%	0.00%	%	0.00%	0.0	0.00%	123.12%
Notes/Assumptions:																			
NOISS/Assumptions.																			

Notes/Assumptions:
All dollar figuras represented in x, 000's.
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No accounting provided for depreciation, personal taxes, property taxes and security deposits.
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S170K fong term C&M deducted from NOI for sales purposes so true NOI = \$1,950K-\$170K—\$1780K/Cap= sales price Net income assumas \$5,31/SF Triple in et (NNN) lasse rates (seven year primary terms)
Operating Expensions and Taxes are estimated at \$2,50/SF (excluding) annotation.
Tenant Finish Construction is assumed to be 30% Office (\$222/SF), and 70% Open Space (\$10)
See Financial Summary for detailed explaination on Pro-Forma Assumptions ಇರು ನಿರ್ಕಾರ್ಥ

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