Evaluation of Large Scale Industrial Development Using Real Options Analysis – A Case Study –

by

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Submitted to the Department of Architecture in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Real Estate Development

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Evaluation of Large-Scale Industrial Development Using Real-Options Analysis - A Case Study -

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ABSTRACT

Recently, real-option analysis has gained attention as an innovative valuation method for complex real estate projects. However, considering its potential, this method has not become as popular as it should have. One major reason may be its complexity, and perhaps, its effectiveness is not yet widely known in the industry.

Accumulating high-quality case studies can help demonstrate the effectiveness of any theory. Case studies can also help standardize the application process, providing guidelines that help people use the model more easily. In addition, it can reveal and provide solutions for various types of properties, and the means to accommodate the specifics of real-world problems met while applying the model.

This case study deals with a large-scale industrial development project, which is suitable for the application of the real-option model. Usually industrial developers obtain large sites and then develop them in a phased manner. This allows them the freedom to choose phase timing and to modify their initial building plans more freely than with other types of property development. This flexibility adds certain amount of value to the land.

We found that, with some modifications, the real-option model is fairly effective when applied to large-scale industrial development. The model facilitates more precise valuations of land by taking into account various options, such as waiting for better timing and selling the vacant land as is. This study also offers a method to analyze the proper timing of each phase's commencement—a useful decision-making tool for the developer.

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Title: Evaluation of Large Scale Industrial Development Using Real Options Analysis $-\,A$ Case Study -

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction	4
Background	4
Objectives	5
Chapter 2 Methodology	6
Overview	6
Binominal Real-Option Model	9
Present Value of the Exercise Option	14
Present Value of the Wait Option	17
Perpetual Option Valuation Model (Samuelson-McKean Formula)	20
Compound Real Option Model	21
Chapter 3 Case Study	24
Data Source	24
Project Overview	24
Valuation Model and Assumptions	26
Valuation	35
Review of the Actual Results	38
Chapter 4 Conclusions	44
Exhibits	45
References	67

Chapter 1 Introduction

Background

Recently, real-option analysis has gained attention as an innovative valuation method for complex real estate projects; however, considering its potential, it has not become as popular as it should be. A major reason could be the complexity of the method; moreover, the effectiveness of this method is not yet widely known in the industry.

By providing a number of case studies that apply the real-option method, it is possible to demonstrate the model's effectiveness as well as point out practical ways to apply the model. Case studies can help standardize an application process, which will in turn facilitate the use of the model. Furthermore, different types of property and development have specific issues that must be dealt with, and each case study can focus on the requirements of a specific property type.

When developing industrial business parks, developers often acquire a large amount of land property, which is then developed in phases. The proper timing for each phase of development is typically based on current market conditions.

This type of large-scale industrial development has relatively short construction periods and requires keeping costs low; therefore, it is a suitable candidate for applying the real-option model.

Objectives

- Investigate the real-option method as an evaluation and decision-making tool for large-scale industrial developments
- Demonstrate the effectiveness of the real-option model in evaluating large-scale industrial developments
- Identify practical problems in applying the real-option model in an actual business situation, and provide solutions.

Our goal is to provide an idea of how the real-option model works in directing an investment strategy, and to provide a useful and understandable tool for making investment decisions in a real industrial-development process.

Chapter 2 Methodology

Overview

The method in this case study is based on Geltner and Miller's *Commercial Real Estate Analysis and Investments*, 1st edition (2001), and the forthcoming 2nd edition (2006). This chapter addresses the fundamentals of the method; specific modifications of the model for the case study will be addressed in the next chapter. This chapter simply provides the essence of the model, to allow the reader to understand the case study. Please refer to the referenced book in order to comprehend the structure of the model.

An *option* is defined as "the right without obligation to obtain something of value upon the payment or giving up of something else of value." Our objective is to evaluate the value of land for a development project. In this context, the above definition can be restated as "the right without obligation to obtain residual land value based on property developed now, upon giving up land value based on future development." By choosing the optimal timing to develop their land, landowners can maximize its value. An option to develop a certain site now precludes an option to develop the same site later. The landowner may be better off by developing a given site later, rather than now, but normal DCF (Discounted Cash Flow) methods are not able to evaluate this value. The option model used here, however, can capture the flexibility that landowners may have. Of course, there are other options besides developing or not developing, such as the "switching" option, where the developer chooses to change the use of the land, and the "sellout" option, where the land is sold as is. All these options have value, but we will focus on the "wait" option in this chapter—the option that allows landowners to choose the timing of development.

The fundamental concept of this model is that it can compare the values of the land based on whether it is developed immediately, or if development is postponed.

Option value = Maximum

| PV of the land developed now, | PV of the land developed in the future |

The above equation implies that, if the present value (PV) of immediate development is greater than that of later development, a landowner should commence a project now; otherwise, waiting maximizes the option value.

It is not difficult to calculate the PV of immediate development, because we can simply apply a DCF model. The difficulty is in evaluating the land value after future development because the development has infinite possibilities. The option of future development in this model is regarded as a "call" option, which is an option that can be exercised anytime before it expires. In other words, the landowners can develop their land anytime they want, and this factor, this flexibility, makes calculating the land value based on future development more complex.

We used the binominal model introduced in Geltner and Miller's book to capture the value of the call option's flexibility.

Before moving on to the binominal model, we will define the variables used in this study:

Variables

 $PV_t(Exercise)$ = Present value of the land developed at time t

 $PV_t(Wait)$ = Present value of the land developed in the future (year 1)

 V_t = Value of built property at time t

 $V_{t,up}$ = Expected value of built property when the value increases at time t

 $V_{t,down}$ = Expected value of built property when the value decreases at time t

$$%V_{t,up} = V_{t+1,up}/PV_{t}[V_{t+1}]$$

$$% V_{t,down} = V_{t+1,down}/PV_{t}[V_{t+1}]$$

 K_t = Construction costs and other costs to develop a property at time t

 C_t = Option value (land value) at time t

 $C_{t,up}$ = Expected option value when option value increases at time t

 $C_{t,down}$ = Expected option value when option value decreases at time t

$$\%C_{t,up} = C_{t+1,up}/PV_t[C_{t+1}]$$

$$\%C_{t,down} = C_{t+1,down}/PV_t[C_{t+1}]$$

p =Probability of option value increasing

OCC = Opportunity cost of capital

rf = Risk free rate

 r_V = Expected annual total return on the built property

 y_V = Annual net rent income cash yield as a fraction of current building value

 $g_V = \text{Expected growth rate in built property}$

 g_K = Expected growth rate in construction costs

$$*(1 + r_V) = (1 + y_V)(1 + g_V)$$

 σ_V = Expected annual volatility of returns of the built property

 y_K =Construction cost yield, the difference between the opportunity cost of capital of construction cost cash flows and the expected growth rate in construction costs

ttb = Time to build

Table 2-1 Inputs for the Study

Parameters	Value	Remarks
rf	6.00%	5 year treasury note
r_V	10.25%	$y_V + 100 \text{ bp}$
y_V	9.25%	Based on the pro-forma created for the project
g_V	0.92%	$(1 + r_V) = (1 + y_V)(1 + g_V)$
g_K	2.00%	
σ_V	15.00%	Volatility for the individual project
\mathcal{Y}_K	3.92%	$(1 + rf) = (1 + y_K)(1 + g_K)$
ttb	7–10 months	Based on the pro-forma created for the project

Binominal Real-Option Model

Figure 2-1 shows a simple single-term binominal model. The option value (land value) at time 0 is calculated as

Option Value (C_0) = Maximum $\{PV_0(Exercise), PV_0(Wait)\}$

$$PV_0$$
 (Exercise) = $V_0 - K_0$

$$PV_{0}\left(Wait\right) = \frac{Expected\ Option\ Value(yr1)}{1 + OCC} = \frac{pC_{1,up} + (1-p)C_{1,down}}{1 + OCC}$$

*Here, construction is assumed to finish instantly. A method for incorporating "time to build" will be stated later.

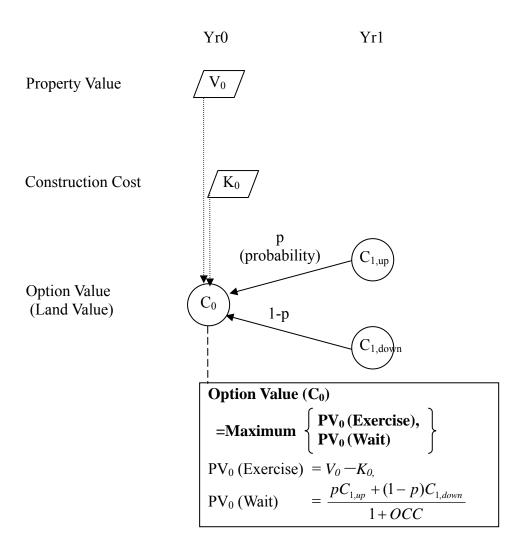


Figure 2-1 Simple One-Period Binominal Model

The essence of the binominal real-option model is included in this simple one-period model. Expanding the unit (triangle) rightward creates a complete model, depending on when the option expires. Figure 2-2 illustrates the model over two periods. Note that the period can be broken into smaller terms, such as quarters or months. In this case, we used terms of a year.

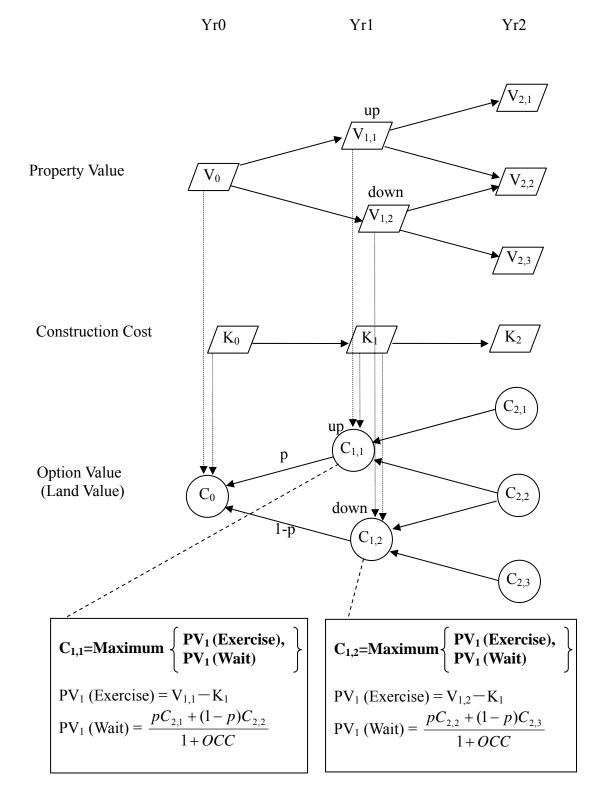


Figure 2-2 Two- Period Binominal Model

The following formula represents the value of the option at each node, except for the point at which the option expires. We derive the formula for the wait option and the exercise option described in the following sections.

for all t < T, (T = terminal period)

Option Value $(C_{t,j})$ = Maximum $\{PV_t (Exercise), PV_t (Wait)\}$

$$= \operatorname{Maximum} \left\{ v_{t,i} - k_{t}, \frac{pC_{t+1,i} + (1-p)C_{t+1,i+1}}{1 + OCC} \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{Maximum} \left\{ V_{t,i} / (1 + y_{v})^{\text{ttb}} - K_{t} / (1 + y_{k})^{\text{ttb}}, \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,i} + (1-p)C_{t+1,i+1}\right) - \frac{RPv}{\left(\% V_{t,up} - \% V_{t,down}\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,i} - C_{t+1,i+1}\right)}{(1 + r_{f})} \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{Maximum} \left\{ V_{t,i} / (1 + y_{v})^{\text{ttb}} - K_{t} / (1 + y_{k})^{\text{ttb}}, \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,i} + (1-p)C_{t+1,i+1}\right) - \frac{r_{v} - rf}{\left((1 + \sigma_{v}) - 1/(1 + \sigma_{v})\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,i} - C_{t+1,i+1}\right)}{(1 + r_{f})} \right\}$$

for all t = T,

Option Value $(C_{t,j}) = PV_t$ (Exercise)

Numerical Example

$$V_t = 100$$
, $K_t = 90$ $C_{up} = 8$ $C_{down} = 0$
Other parameters follow them in the Table 2-1

Option Value $(C_{t,j})$ = Maximum $\{PV_t (Exercise), PV_t (Wait)\}$

$$Option \ Value \ (C_{t,j}) = \text{Maximum} \ \left\{ PV_{t} \ (Exercise), \ PV_{t} \ (Wait) \right\}$$

$$= Maximum \left\{ V_{t,i} / (1 + y_{v})^{\text{ttb}} - K_{t} / (1 + y_{k})^{\text{ttb}}, \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,i} + (1 - p)C_{t+1,i+1}\right) - \frac{r_{v} - rf}{\left((1 + \sigma_{v}) - 1/(1 + \sigma_{v})\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,i} - C_{t+1,i+1}\right) \right\}$$

$$= Maximum \left\{ 100 / (1 + 9.25\%)^{1} - 90 / (1 + 3.92\%)^{1}, \frac{\left(0.8306 \times 8 + 0.1694 \times 0\right) - \frac{10.25\% - 6\%}{\left(1.15 - 1/(1.15)\right)} \times \left(8 - 0\right)}{\left(1 + 6\%\right)} \right\}$$

$$= Maximum \left\{ 4.93, 5.13 \right\}$$

=5.13

If PV_t (Exercise) $< PV_t$ (Wait), then the wait option is better than the exercise option in this example.

Present Value of the Exercise Option

 $PV_t(Exercise) = PV_t(Built\ Property) - PV_t(Development\ Costs\ (excluding\ land))$

$$= v_{t,i} - k_t$$

=
$$V_{t,i}/(1+y_V)^{ttb} - K_t/(1+y_k)^{ttb}$$

First, calculate the present value of built property at the time for each node using the binominal tree. Starting from V_0 , construct the V value tree by applying the following formula.

$$\begin{split} V_{t+1,up} &= PV_t[V_{t+1}] \times \% V_{t+1,up} &= PV_t[V_{t+1}] \times (1+\sigma_V) = \frac{V_t(1+g_V)}{(1+r_V)} \times (1+\sigma_V) = \frac{V_t}{(1+y_V)} \times (1+\sigma_V) \\ V_{t+1,down} &= PV_t[V_{t+1}] \times \% V_{t+1,down} = PV_t[V_{t+1}] \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_V)} = \frac{V_t(1+g_V)}{(1+r_V)} \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_V)} = \frac{V_t}{(1+y_V)} \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_V)} \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_V)} \\ *1 + g_V &= (1+y_V)/(1+r_V) \\ *9\% V_{up} &= (1+\sigma_V) \;, \; \% V_{down} = 1/(1+\sigma_V) \end{split}$$

It should be noted that this tree is constructed such that the "down" movements from the upper left and "up" movements from the lower left create the same number. This can reduce the complexity of the model.

$$V_{t+2,down} = \frac{V_{t,i}}{(1+y_V)^2} = V_{t+2,up}$$

$$\prod$$

$$V_{t+2,down} = \frac{V_{t+1,up}}{(1+y_{V})} \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_{V})} = \frac{\frac{V_{t,i}}{(1+y_{V})} \times (1+\sigma_{V})}{(1+y_{V})} \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_{V})} = \frac{V_{t,i}}{(1+y_{V})^{2}}$$

$$V_{t+2,up} = \frac{V_{t+1,down}}{(1+y_{V})} \times (1+\sigma_{V}) = \frac{\frac{V_{t,i}}{(1+y_{V})} \times \frac{1}{(1+\sigma_{V})}}{(1+y_{V})} \times (1+\sigma_{V}) = \frac{V_{t,i}}{(1+y_{V})^{2}}$$

These relations are shown in Figure 2-3.

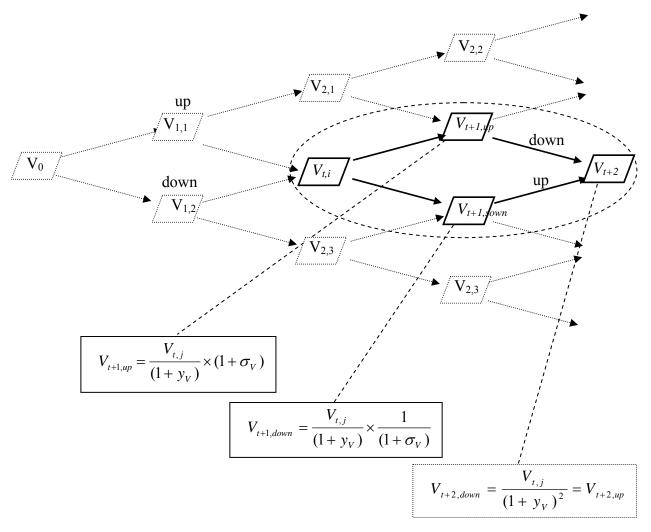


Figure 2-3 Property Value Tree

Because the landowner cannot get these V values until construction work is completed, the following adjustments are needed to take into account the time to build:

$$PV_{t}[V_{t}] = v_{t} = \frac{Expected\ V\ at\ Completion}{OCC\ for\ Built\ Propety} = \frac{V_{t}(1+g_{V})^{ub}}{(1+r_{V})^{ub}} = \frac{V_{t}\left(\frac{(1+r_{V})}{(1+y_{V})}\right)^{tb}}{(1+r_{V})^{ub}} = \frac{V_{t}\left(\frac{(1+r_{V})}{(1+y_{V})}\right)^{ub}}{(1+r_{V})^{ub}} = \frac{V_{t}\left(\frac{(1+r_{V})}{(1+y_{V})}\right)^{ub}}{(1+r_{V})^{ub}} = \frac{V_{t}\left(\frac{(1+r_{V})}{(1+y_{V})}\right)^{ub}}{(1+r_{V})^{ub}} = \frac{V_{t}\left(\frac{(1+r_{V})}{(1+r_{V})}\right)^{ub}}{(1+r_{V})^{ub}} = \frac{V_{t}\left(\frac{(1+r_{V})}{(1+r_{V})}$$

Development costs (K), however, are computed simply by applying the development cost (mainly construction cost) growth rate.

$$K_{t+1} = K_t (1 + g_K)$$

The time to build can be taken into account following the same process, using the built-property value.

$$PV_{t}[K_{t}] = k_{t} = \frac{Expected \ K \ at \ Completion}{OCC \ for \ Development \ Cost} = \frac{K_{t}(1 + g_{K})^{ttb}}{(1 + r_{f})^{ttb}} = \frac{K_{t}\left(\frac{(1 + r_{f})}{(1 + y_{K})}\right)^{ttb}}{(1 + r_{f})^{ttb}} = \frac{K_{t}}{(1 + y_{K})^{ttb}}$$

Here, we use the "risk-free rate" as an opportunity cost for development, because the negative cash flow (cash outflow) from development costs has almost no correlation with the entire financial market movement (i.e., market portfolio). Also it is notable that the payment of all development costs is assumed to occur at the completion in this model. It is based on the assumption that almost all development costs except for land are usually covered by construction loan. This assumption allows us to think only of *Time 0* (beginning of the construction) and *Time t* (end of construction) in terms of cash flow.

Normally, in order to compute the residual land value from a development project, an estimated *OCC* for the project is applied to the net cash flow accrued during the development process. However, it is often difficult to determine the proper *OCC* for measuring the risk of a

project. This method calculates the present value for the built property separately from the development costs. This method, called the "canonical formula" is introduced and described in detail in Geltener and Miller (Chapter 29).

$$PV[Land] = PV[Built\ Propety] - PV[Development\ Cost]$$

$$\frac{V_t - K_t}{(OCC\ for\ Development)^{tib}} = \frac{V_t}{(OCC\ for\ Built\ Property)^{tib}} - \frac{K_t}{(OCC\ for\ Development\ Cost)^{tib}}$$

$$\frac{V_t - K_t}{(1 + r_C)^{tib}} = \frac{V_t}{(1 + r_V)^{tib}} - \frac{K_t}{(1 + r_V)^{tib}}$$

Present Value of the Wait Option

Discounting the expected option value of two future options (binominal) at each node (one triangle) gives the present value of the wait option. The expected option value is the average of the two options, weighted by their up and down probabilities.

$$PV_{t}(Wait) = \frac{Expected\ Option\ Value\ (1yr\ later)}{1+OCC} = \frac{pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}}{1+OCC} = \frac{pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}}{1+r_{f} + RPc}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow \qquad \qquad (1+r_{f} + RPc)PV_{t}(Wait) = \left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right)$$

$$(1+r_{f})PV_{t}(Wait) = \left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - RPcPV_{t}(Wait)$$

$$PV_{t}(Wait) = \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - RPcPV_{t}(Wait)}{(1+r_{f})} \qquad \cdots \qquad \boxed{1}$$

$$RPcPV_{t}(Wait) = \frac{RPc}{\left(\$C_{t+1,up} - \$C_{t+1,down}\right)} \times \left(\$C_{t+1,up} - \$C_{t+1,down}\right) \times PV_{t}(Wait)$$

$$= \frac{RPc}{\left(\$C_{t+1,up} - \$C_{t+1,down}\right) / PV_{t}(wait)} \times \left(\$C_{t+1,up} - \$C_{t+1,down}\right)$$

$$= \frac{RPc}{\left(\%C_{t+1,up} - \%C_{t+1,down}\right)} \times \left(\$C_{t+1,up} - \$C_{t+1,down}\right)$$

$$\frac{RPc}{\left(\%C_{t+1,up} - \%C_{t+1,down}\right)} = \frac{RPv}{\left(\%V_{t+1,up} - \%V_{t+1,down}\right)} \quad \cdots \quad (2)$$

$$RPcPV_{t}(Wait) = \frac{RPv}{\left(\%V_{t+1,up} - \%V_{t+1,down}\right)} \times \left(\$C_{t+1,up} - \$C_{t+1,down}\right) \qquad \cdots \qquad (3)$$

By combining ① & ③, we get

$$PV_{t}(Wait) = \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - RPcPV_{t}(Wait)}{(1+r_{f})}$$

$$= \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - \frac{RPv}{\left(\%V_{t+1,up} - \%V_{t+1,down}\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,up} - C_{t+1,down}\right)}{(1+r_{f})}$$

$$= \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - \frac{r_{v} - r_{f}}{\left((1+\sigma_{v}) - 1/(1+\sigma_{v})\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,up} - C_{t+1,down}\right)}{(1+r_{f})}$$

One of the most important concepts in this model (also, in the entire investment world) is the "price of risk," i.e., the risk premium per unit of risk. Expected return (risk premium + risk free rate) must be consistent with the risk associated with the investment, regardless of the type of underlying asset. Therefore, the unit of risk must be the same for the built property and the undeveloped land; otherwise, an arbitrage opportunity exists. The preceding formula ② is based on this relationship shown in Figure 2-4. Here, risk, the volatility of value change, can be expressed as the range of expected values.

Price of Risk for Option (Land) = Price of Risk for Built Property

$$\frac{RPc}{\left(\%C_{up} - \%C_{down}\right)} = \frac{RPv}{\left(\%V_{up} - \%V_{down}\right)}$$

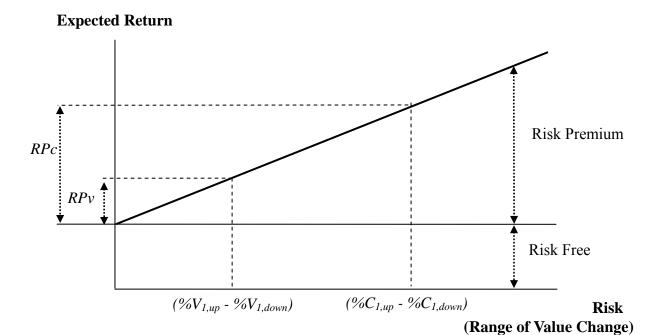


Figure 2-4 Price of Risk

The probability (p) can be determined to increase the expected V value one term later to the expected return of built property (r_V) .

$$p = \frac{1 + r_{V} - \%V_{1,down}}{\%V_{1,up} - \%V_{1,down}} = \frac{1 + r_{V} - 1/(1 + \sigma_{V})}{(1 + \sigma_{V}) - 1/(1 + \sigma_{V})}$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad$$

Perpetual Option Valuation Model (Samuelson-McKean Formula)

While the binominal model can only evaluate finite-lived options, the Samuelson–McKean formula can capture values with infinite options. Basically, land ownership is perpetual, and an option to develop a particular site of land lasts infinitely. This formula suits the task of evaluating land value with simple singular-phase development without time constratins. Further, it is applicable to the determination of option (land) value of the last phase in a multi-phased project.

Option (land) value =
$$C_0 = (V * -K_0) \left(\frac{V_0}{V *} \right)^{\eta}$$

 $\eta = \left\{ y_V - y_K + {\sigma_V}^2 / 2 + \left[(y_V - y_K + {\sigma_V}^2 / 2)^2 + 2y_K {\sigma_V}^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\} / {\sigma_V}^2$
 $V^* = K_0 \eta / (\eta - 1)$
* $\eta = \text{Option elasticity}$

 V^* = Hurdle value of the developed property

Compound Real Option Model

When a developer purchases a site for development, it is not realistic to delay construction, since the decision to develop the site has normally already been made before the purchase.

Thus far, we have described evaluation of the wait option for simple projects with no phases. The true benefit of the model is in its application to large-scale, multi-phased projects. Such projects require a long time to complete, and the development plan must be continually modified regarding the timing of construction, design, and use, depending on the current market situation. Therefore, these important decisions need to be made not only at the beginning of the project but also periodically as it progresses. In other words, the later phases have a great deal of flexibility to adapt to market conditions, and this flexibility has a huge impact on the land value.

The compound real-option model provides a method of evaluating land value for multi-phased projects. There are two ways to structure the model: simultaneous or sequential. In a simultaneous-option model, the phases are independent of each other, and can start anytime, regardless of the progress of the other phases. In sequential mode, however, subsequent phases cannot start until the current phase finishes. Thus, we call this version the option-on-option model. For this case study, we deal with only the sequential model.

The steps to construct a sequential compound real-option model are

- 1) Construct a binominal option model for each phase. (Normally, the Samuelson–McKean formula is the right choice for the last phase)
- 2) Add an optional value for each subsequent phase only when the timing for exercise of the option is optimal. Normally, the landowners cannot get the value of a subsequent phase until current phase's completion. In order to incorporate this lag into the evaluation, the subsequent option value received by current phase can be computed by

discounting the option value at the time of completion to the value at the time of exercise.

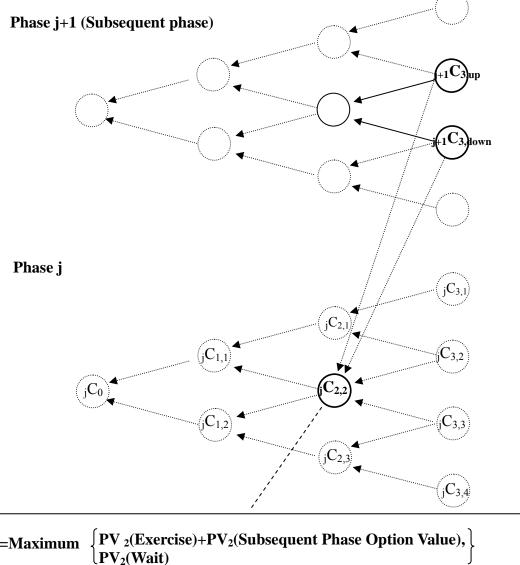
The following formula and Figure 2-5 shows the above procedure (assuming one term lag).

Option Value $({}_{i}C_{t,i})$

= Maximum $\{PV_t(Exercise) + PV_t(Subsequent Phase Option Value), PV_t(Wait)\}$

$$PV_{t} (Subsequent \ Phase \ Option \ Value) = \frac{p_{j+1}C_{t+1,up} + (1-p)_{j+1}C_{t+1,down}}{1+OCC}$$

$$= \frac{\left(p_{j+1}C_{t+1,up} + (1-p)_{j+1}C_{t+1,down}\right) - \frac{RPv}{\left(\%_{j+1}V_{t+1,up} - \%_{j+1}V_{t+1,down}\right)} \times \left(\frac{1}{1+C_{t+1,up}} - \frac{1}{1+C_{t+1,up}} - \frac{1}$$



*assuming 1 term lag

Figure 2-5 Option (land) Value -compound option-

Chapter 3 Case Study

Data Source

This case study is based on actual data from a major industrial developer in the US. Some numbers have been modified due to confidentiality issues. We used financial data that was created at the beginning of the project and data created at the beginning of each phase.

Project Overview

Location

This industrial business park is located about 20 miles away from the central business district (CBD) of one of the largest cities in the US. The 164-acre site is ideally suited for a business park because of its easy access to highways and proximity to an airport.

> Size

The developer planned to develop nine distribution buildings of total three million square feet in area. The site suits both local and regional distribution facilities, which allowed the developer to adopt the strategy of developing a mixture of different-sized warehouses that would match the needs of both. The planned buildings ranged from 130,000 to 540,000 sf.

Quality and Design

The developer applied high-quality standards to both the design and construction of the buildings and landscape. Establishing organized codes and covenants helped to maintain architectural continuity throughout the business park.

Schedule & Phasing

The developer purchased the site in 1995, and planned to develop the entire site over a period of six years. The project consisted of five phases, with each phase covering the construction of one or two distribution facilities. The infrastructure for the site, including the ingress/egress,

roads, signs, common area landscaping, and utilities, were planned to be constructed with Phases I, II, and IV.

Market Conditions

At the time of the proposal for purchasing the site (1995), the overall vacancy rate was around 5%, which was historically low for this area. The vacancy rate for "Class A" property, such as this one, had fallen to less than 1%.

➤ Valuation Method for the Acquisition Price

The following table shows the costs and profitability summary for Phase I and the total that includes all phases of the project. The first phase site-acquisition price of \$0.82million gives 11% profit margin on costs. The \$5.17 million total site-acquisition cost represents the same price per acreage as paid in Phase I.

Table 3-1 Costs and Profitability Summary (\$1,000)

	Phase I	All Phases	
Land Acreage	26	164	
Sight Acquisition	820	5,174	6.3%
Construction	9,406	59,328	72.2%
Soft Costs	2,794	17,623	21.5%
Total Development costs	13,020	82,125	100.0%
NOI	1,378	8,692	
Cap Rate	9.25%		
Projected Sales Price	14,897	93,966	
Selling Expenses	(149)	(940)	
Net Sales Proceeds	14,748	93,026	
Profits	1,458	9,197	
Margin on Costs	11%	11%	

Valuation Model and Assumptions

The project was divided into five phases, as shown in Table 3-2. We can apply the sequential (compound) real-option model for this case, since a certain percentage of the previous phase's absorption triggers the start of the next phase.

The Phase I option is assumed to expire in a year because the decision to start Phase I had already been made at the time the land was purchased. On the other hand, there are basically no time constraints for exercising the later phases. This could be called the "infinite on infinite" option. Our compound real-option model cannot fully capture an infinite on infinite option value. Thus, 40-year binominal trees approximate the infinite option for the phases between the first and final phase. This is considered to be long enough for the evaluation.

Table 3-2 Valuation Method for Each Phase

Phase	Building	Option Expiration	Valuation Method
I	A	1 year	Binominal Tree
II	B,I	40 year	JJ
III	C,F	JJ	JJ
IV	D,H	JJ	JJ
V	E,G	Infinite	Samuelson–McKean formula

The developer chooses the option that gives the maximum value among "Sellout," "Exercise," and "Wait" in each node of the option tree. The following function shows the basic construction of the binominal tree.

[All Phases Prior to the Last Phase]

For all t < T $C_t = \text{Maximum } (Sellout \ Option \ Value, \ Exercise \ Option \ Value, \ Wait \ Option \ Value)$ $- Carrying \ Costs$ $= \text{Maximum } (Sellout \ Option \ Value, \ PV_t[V_{t+1} - K_{t+1}] + PV_t[Subsequent \ Phase \ Opt_{t+1}],$ $PV_t[C_{t+1}]) - Carrying \ Costs$ $C_t = 0 \ (\text{If } C_t < 0)$ For t = T $C_t = \text{Maximum } (Sellout \ Option \ Value, \ Exercise \ Option \ Value) - Carrying \ Costs$ $C_t = 0 \ (\text{If } C_t < 0)$

[Last phase]

For all t < T $C_t = \text{Maximum } (Sellout \ Option \ Value, \ Exercise \ Option \ Value, \ Wait \ Option \ Value)$ $- Carrying \ costs$ $= \text{Maximum } (Sellout \ Value, \ PV_t[V_{t+1}-K_{t+1}], \ PV_t[C_{t+1}])$ $C_t = 0 \ (\text{If } C_t < 0)$ $For \ t = T \ (T=\text{terminal period})$ $C_t = \text{Maximum } (Sellout \ Option \ Value, \ Exercise \ Option \ Value)$

Sellout Option Value

 $C_t = 0 \text{ (If } C_t < 0)$

Occasionally, the return on a project is optimized by selling the land as is, rather than pursuing industrial development. To valuate the sellout option value in this case study, considering the surrounding environment, we assumed the development of single-family housing as the fallback alternative use. The basic assumptions for the sellout price valuation are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Assumptions for Sellout Option Valuation

Total sf	7,143,840	sf	
Lot size	20,000	sf	*Average sigle-family lot size = 16,675 in the US (US Census Bureau)
Efficiency	80%		
Total lots	286		
V ₀ /lot	124,200	\$/lot	*Average sigle-family sales price in the area
V_0	35,491	1,000\$	
Land Value	3,549	1,000\$	
Rezoning Costs	1,775	50%	

Enter (input)*:		Resulting (outp	out):	
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000			
Risk free interest rate (rf) =	6.00%	rf/period=		6.00%
Underlying Asset Total Return (rV) =	10.25%	rV/period =		10.25%
Underlying Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=		9.25%
K Growth rate $(gK) =$		K gro/per=		
Time to build (periods)		V gro/per=		0.92%
Volatility (σ) =	15%	σ /period=		15.00%
V(initial) =		yK/period=		
K(initial) =		"p" real prob=		0.8306
Land Carrying Costs			"u" =	1.1500
Residual Land Ratio (beginning)			"d" =	0.8696
*Note: All input rates nominal annual rates.				

We assumed that the value of the land, based on residential use, would fluctuate in a manner similar to that of the industrial market (More specific assumptions can be made depending on the nature of a specific project, but this simple assumption was applied here). Changing the use can also entail the hurdle of rezoning costs. This includes not only actual rezoning costs, such as legal fees or infrastructure costs, but also the time spent rezoning and the potential degradation of value due to the mix of industrial and residential uses. We used 50% of the land value for rezoning costs as a basic assumption (the sensitivity of land value to the rezoning costs is presented in the subsequent section). The sellout-option value tree is shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Sellout Option Value Tree

(\$1,000)Year: 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2011 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 Period ("t"): 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 Executed Values of V: 1.791 1.807 1.824 1.840 1.857 1.874 1.891 1.999 1.926 1.944 1.962 1.980 1.998 2.016 2.034 2.053 2.072 2.091 2.110 2.129 2.149 2.168 2.188 2.208 2.249 2.269 2.290 2.311 2.332 2.354 2.375 2.397 2.419 2.441 2.463 2.486 2.509 2.532 2.555 (" i "): 1,775 1,945 2,125 2,316 2,517 2,729 2,954 3,191 3,441 3,705 3,984 4,278 4,588 4,916 5,262 5,626 6,011 6,416 6,844 7,295 7,771 8,272 8,801 9,359 9,946 10,566 11,219 11,907 12,633 13,397 14,203 15,052 15,946 16,889 17,882 18,928 20,030 21,192 22,415 23,704 25,062 1.034 1.166 1.306 1.454 1.611 1.776 1.951 2.136 2.332 2.538 2.756 2.987 3.230 3.487 3.758 4.044 4.346 4.665 5.002 5.357 5.731 6.126 6.543 6.982 7.446 7.935 8.450 8.994 9.567 10.170 10.807 11.478 12.186 12.931 13.717 14.545 15.418 16.337 17.306 18.327 2 441 543 651 765 886 1.014 1.750 1.293 1.445 1.606 1.776 1.955 2.145 2.346 2.557 2.781 3.018 3.267 3.531 3.810 4.104 4.414 4.741 5.087 5.451 5.836 6.242 6.670 7.122 7.598 8.100 8.630 9.188 9.777 10.397 11.052 11.742 12.469 13.235 991 1130 1.777 1.433 1.598 1.772 1.956 2.151 2.357 2.574 2.804 3.047 3.303 3.574 3.860 4.161 4.480 4.816 5.171 5.546 5.941 6.358 6.797 7.261 7.751 8.267 8.811 9.385 -416 -358 -296 262 830 965 1,107 1,258 1,418 1,586 1,765 1,954 2,154 2,365 2,588 2,824 3,073 3,336 3,614 3,908 4,217 4,545 4,890 5,254 5,639 6,045 6,473 -723 -681 -635 118 215 318 427 543 666 796 934 1,080 1,235 1,398 1,572 1,755 1,949 2,153 2,370 2,599 2,841 3,097 3,367 3,652 3,953 4,272 -972 -942 -909 -874 -836 -795 -752 -705 -656 -603 -546 -485 -421 -352 -201 -118 -30 64 163 268 380 499 625 758 899 1.049 1.208 1.375 1.553 1.741 1.940 2.150 2.372 2.607 -1.173 -1.153 -1.130 -1.106 -1.080 -1.051 -1.021 -987 -952 -913 -872 -828 -781 -730 -676 -618 -556 -490 -420 -345 -266 -181 -91 5 106 214 329 450 579 716 860 1.014 1.176 1.348 -1.337 -1.324 -1.310 -1.295 -1.278 -1.259 -1.238 -1.216 -1.191 -1.165 -1.136 -1.105 -1.107 -1.035 -996 -954 -909 -861 -810 -754 -696 -633 -565 -494 -417 -336 -250 -157 .1471 .1465 .1457 .1449 .1478 .1471 .1415 .1410 .1386 .1389 .1350 .1307 .1370 .1370 .1371 .1384 .1475 . 10 -1,582 -1,580 -1,578 -1,575 -1,571 -1,566 -1,560 -1,553 -1,545 -1,535 -1,524 -1,512 -1,498 -1,483 -1,466 -1,447 -1,426 -1,403 -1,378 -1,351 -1,322 -1,290 -1,256 -1,219 -1,179 -1,135 -1,089 -1,039 -986 -929 -867 -1673 -1676 -1678 -1680 -1680 -1680 -1680 -1678 -1675 -1672 -1667 -1667 -1667 -1667 -1667 -1677 -1615 -1601 -1585 -1568 -1550 -1529 -1506 -1481 -1454 -1424 -1392 -1357 -1320 -1279 12 4.750 4.756 4.762 4.767 4.771 4.775 4.779 4.781 4.783 4.785 4.785 4.785 4.785 4.785 4.786 4.785 4.786 4.769 4.762 4.755 4.746 4.735 4.733 4.730 4.695 4.678 4.659 4.638 4.615 4.590 13 1815 1824 1832 1840 1848 1855 1861 1868 1873 1879 1883 1887 1891 1893 1895 1896 1896 1896 1894 1891 1888 1883 1877 1869 1861 1850 1839 1875 14 -1871 -1881 -1892 -1902 -1912 -1922 -1932 -1941 -1949 -1958 -1966 -1973 -1986 -1992 -1997 -2002 -2006 -2009 -2012 -2013 -2014 -2014 -2013 -2011 -2008 -2003 15 .1919 .1931 .1944 .1956 .1968 .1960 .1991 .2003 .2014 .2025 .2035 .2045 .2055 .2065 .2074 .2083 .2091 .2099 .2106 .2112 .2118 .2124 .2128 .2132 .2135 .2138 16 -1.961 -1.975 -1.989 -2.003 -2.016 -2.030 -2.043 -2.056 -2.069 -2.082 -2.095 -2.108 -2.120 -2.132 -2.144 -2.155 -2.166 -2.177 -2.187 -2.197 -2.207 -2.216 -2.224 -2.232 -2.239 17 .1992 . 2014 . 2029 . 2024 . 2025 . 2026 . 2027 . 2024 . 2029 . 2024 . 20 18 2.032 2.049 2.065 2.081 2.097 2.113 2.129 2.145 2.161 2.177 2.193 2.209 2.224 2.240 2.256 2.271 2.286 2.302 2.317 2.331 2.346 2.360 2.375 19 -2.064 -2.080 -2.097 -2.114 -2.131 -2.148 -2.165 -2.182 -2.199 -2.217 -2.234 -2.251 -2.268 -2.285 -2.302 -2.319 -2.336 -2.352 -2.369 -2.386 -2.419 -2.419 20 -2.092 -2.110 -2.127 -2.145 -2.163 -2.181 -2.199 -2.217 -2.235 -2.253 -2.271 -2.289 -2.307 -2.325 -2.343 -2.361 -2.379 -2.398 -2.416 -2.434 -2.452 21 2.119 -2.137 -2.156 -2.174 -2.192 -2.211 -2.229 -2.248 -2.267 -2.286 -2.305 -2.324 -2.343 -2.362 -2.381 -2.400 -2.419 -2.438 -2.458 -2.477 22 -2,145 -2,164 -2,182 -2,201 -2,220 -2,239 -2,258 -2,278 -2,297 -2,317 -2,336 -2,356 -2,376 -2,395 -2,415 -2,435 -2,456 -2,476 -2,496 23 -2,170 -2,189 -2,208 -2,227 -2,247 -2,266 -2,286 -2,306 -2,326 -2,326 -2,326 -2,326 -2,326 -2,427 -2,448 -2,469 -2,489 -2,510 24 $-2,193 \\ 2,213 \\ 2,222 \\ 2,222 \\ 2,272 \\ 2,272 \\ 2,292 \\ 2,312 \\ 2,312 \\ 2,312 \\ 2,313 \\ 2,373 \\ 2,373 \\ 2,394 \\ 2,415 \\ 2,436 \\ 2,457 \\ 2,478 \\ 2,520 \\ 2,521 \\ 2,5$ 25 -2,217 -2,236 -2,256 -2,276 -2,297 -2,317 -2,338 -2,358 -2,379 -2,400 -2,421 -2,443 -2,464 -2,486 -2,507 -2,529 26 -2,239 -2,260 -2,280 -2,300 -2,321 -2,342 -2,362 -2,384 -2,405 -2,426 -2,448 -2,469 -2,491 -2,513 -2,536 27 -2.262 -2.282 -2.303 -2.324 -2.345 -2.366 -2.387 -2.408 -2.430 -2.452 -2.473 -2.496 -2.518 -2.540 28 -2.284 -2.305 -2.326 -2.347 -2.368 -2.389 -2.411 -2.433 -2.454 -2.477 -2.499 -2.521 -2.544 29 -2.306 -2.327 -2.348 -2.370 -2.391 -2.413 -2.435 -2.457 -2.479 -2.501 -2.524 -2.547 30 -2.329 -2.350 -2.371 -2.393 -2.414 -2.436 -2.458 -2.481 -2.503 -2.526 -2.549 31 -2.351 -2.372 -2.394 -2.415 -2.437 -2.460 -2.482 -2.504 -2.527 -2.550 32 -2,373 -2,394 -2,416 -2,438 -2,460 -2,483 -2,505 -2,528 -2,551 33 -2,395 -2,417 -2,439 -2,461 -2,484 -2,506 -2,529 -2,552 34 -2,417 -2,439 -2,462 -2,484 -2,507 -2,530 -2,553 35 -2,440 -2,462 -2,485 -2,507 -2,530 -2,553 36 -2,462 -2,485 -2,508 -2,531 -2,554 37 -2,485 -2,508 -2,531 -2,554 38 -2,508 -2,531 -2,554 39 -2,531 -2,554

-2,554

2

40

> Exercise Option Value

As described in Chapter II, the exercise option value consists of the residual land value from exercised property, and the value of options of later phases. The later phase option value cannot be captured until current phase's completion. To incorporate this lag, we added the option value of one year later (PV_t [subsequent phase Opt $_{t+1}$]). Although the construction schedule for each phase is less than one year in this project (see Table 3-6), we think the one-year lag is reasonable because it takes a few months to prepare for construction after the decision-making process (i.e., 1 year = construction + preparation period).

➤ Wait Option Value

The wait option value is calculated by the following formula, introduced in Chapter II.

$$\begin{split} PV_{t}(Wait) & = \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - RPcPV_{t}(Wait)}{(1+r_{f})} \\ & = \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - \frac{RPv}{\left(\%V_{t+1,up} - \%V_{t+1,down}\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,up} - C_{t+1,down}\right)}{(1+r_{f})} \\ & = \frac{\left(pC_{t+1,up} + (1-p)C_{t+1,down}\right) - \frac{r_{V} - r_{f}}{\left((1+\sigma_{V}) - 1/(1+\sigma_{V})\right)} \times \left(C_{t+1,up} - C_{t+1,down}\right)}{(1+r_{f})} \end{split}$$

Carrying Costs

Maintaining vacant land for future development has some carrying costs, such as property tax, insurance, and maintenance. These costs reduce the value of the waiting option. The larger

these costs, the sooner developers must exercise their option and the less valuable the option of waiting.

Property tax for land is usually 1%–2% of the value per year. Our analysis, therefore, uses 2% of the acquisition price as the total carrying cost. Carrying costs naturally decline as the project progresses, because carrying costs refer to land vacant at the time.

During the first four phases, these carrying costs were subtracted from each node, to account for the reality that carrying costs are incurred every year.

In the final phase, based on the Samuelson–McKean formula, carrying costs are roughly the equivalent of an increment to the underlying asset payout rate (yield), the parameter y_V . This parameter indicates the opportunity cost of *not* exercising the option, in terms of foregone cash flow. Foregoing a positive cash flow is the same as foregoing the elimination of a negative cash flow. Thus, if property taxes (and other carrying costs) are around 2% of the land value annually, and the land value is around 10% of the developed property value, we can add 0.2% (20 basis points) to the yield (y_V) value (9.45% = 9.25% + 0.20%). This will make the option slightly less valuable, with a tendency to be exercised slightly sooner (lower hurdle benefit/cost ratio).

Accumulated carrying costs can theoretically create a negative option value. However, in reality, a landowner can give up the land for effectively zero cost. Therefore, if the maximum of the three options (sell, exercise, wait) is negative, the option value (abandonment) would equal zero.

> Other Assumptions

Table 3-5 shows basic assumptions in this study and Table 3-6 and 3-7 show the calculation of V_0 and K_0 for each building and phase. The project has two types of buildings: "Inventory" and "Build to Suit (BTS)." Inventory buildings have no tenants at the beginning of the construction; thus, the V_0 /SF value for inventory buildings should be lower than that for BTS buildings, reflecting tenant risk (here, we assumed it is 50 basis points lower for BTS buildings in terms of Cap rate).

Table 3-5 Basic Assumptions

Enter (input)*:		Resulting (out	tput):
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000		
Riskfree interest rate (rf) =	6.00%	rf/period=	6.00%
Underlying Asset Total Return (rV) =	10.25%	rV/period =	10.25%
Underlying Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=	9.25%
K growth rate $(gK) =$	2.00%	K gro/per=	2.00%
Time to build (periods)	0.58	V gro/per=	0.92%
Volatility (σ) =	15%	σ /period=	15.00%
		yK/period=	3.92%
		"p" real prob=	0.8306
		'	u'' = 1.1500
Residual Land Ratio (beginning)	100%	'	'd'' = 0.8696
*Note: All input rates nominal annual rates.			

Table 3-6 V (Built Property Value) and K (Development Costs) Values for Each Building

Phase	Building	Building Type	Square Footage	Net Acreage	Cap Rate	Start	Comp letion	hiiild	V_0	V ₀ /SF	Dev. Costs	Dev. Costs/SF
I	A	INV	537,600	26	9.25%	8/95	2/96	7	\$14,748,260	\$ 27.43	\$11,289,989	\$ 21.00
II	В	BTS	400,000	20	8.75%	11/96	5/97	7	\$11,600,460	\$ 29.00	\$ 8,400,289	IJ
11	I	INV	356,000	19	9.25%	11/96	6/97	8	\$ 9,766,333	\$ 27.43	\$ 7,476,258	IJ
III	C	INV	200,000	10	9.25%	5/98	10/98	5	\$ 5,486,704	\$ 27.43	\$ 4,200,145	IJ
1111	F	BTS	400,000	21	8.75%	6/98	1/99	8	\$11,600,460	\$ 29.00	\$ 8,400,289	IJ
IV	D	INV	130,000	8	9.25%	6/99	2/00	9	\$ 3,566,358	\$ 27.43	\$ 2,730,094	IJ
1 V	Н	BTS	400,000	21	8.75%	6/99	1/00	8	\$11,600,460	\$ 29.00	\$ 8,400,289	IJ
l v	Е	INV	480,000	25	9.25%	7/00	3/01	9	\$13,168,089	\$ 27.43	\$10,080,347	IJ
L	G	BTS	255,000	14	8.75%	8/00	5/01	10	\$ 7,395,293	\$ 29.00	\$ 5,355,185	IJ
	Total		3,158,600	164					\$88,932,415		\$66,332,886	

Table 3-7 V (Built Property Value) and K (Development Costs) Values for Each Phase

	Building	Square Footage	Net Acreage	Cumulative (Beginning)	Residual (Beginning)	Start	Completion	Time to build (Weighted avg.)
Phase I	A	537,600	26	-	100%	8/95	2/96	7
Phase Ⅱ	B,I	756,000	39	16%	84%	11/96	6/97	7.5
Phase III	C,F	600,000	31	40%	60%	5/98	1/99	7.0
Phase IV	D,H	530,000	29	59%	41%	6/99	2/00	8.2
Phase V	E,G	735,000	39	76%	24%	7/00	5/01	9.3
Total		3,158,600	164					

	Building	Square Footage	V_0	V ₀ /SF	Infrastructure	Dev. Costs	K_0	K ₀ /SF	Carrying costs / yr
Phase I	A	537,600	\$ 14,748,260	\$ 27.43	\$ 1,376,000	\$ 11,289,989	\$ 12,665,989	\$ 23.56	\$ 103,481
Phase II	B,I	756,000	\$ 21,366,792	"	\$ 841,000	\$ 15,876,547	\$ 16,717,547	\$ 22.11	\$ 87,075
Phase III	C,F	600,000	\$ 17,087,163	IJ		\$ 12,600,434	\$ 12,600,434	\$ 21.00	\$ 62,467
Phase IV	D,H	530,000	\$ 15,166,817	IJ	\$ 841,000	\$ 11,130,384	\$ 11,971,384	\$ 22.59	\$ 42,907
Phase V	E,G	735,000	\$ 20,563,382	IJ		\$ 15,435,532	\$ 15,435,532	\$ 21.00	\$ 24,608
Total		3,158,600	\$ 88,932,415		\$ 3,058,000	\$ 66,332,886	\$ 69,390,886		\$ 103,481

The value of y_V is 9.25% based on the pro-forma at the beginning of the project. 10.25% is used as r_V , reflecting the growth expectation at the time. In addition, we tested the sensitivity of the calculated land value with regard to these parameters (see page 37).

In 1995, using the five-year Treasury note, we assumed 6% as the risk-free rate.

Valuation

Based on these assumptions, we reevaluated the entire project using the real-option model. The calculated site value for this project is \$9.91 million, which is higher than the actual acquisition price of \$5.17 million by \$4.74 million.

The possible reasons for this difference are (1) the market value (acquisition price) assumed lower volatility than our model; (2) the market value did not take into account the option value; or (3) the sellout possibility is ignored.

In addition, the model gives indicators for whether the current market is optimal for starting a phase. As can be seen in Table 3-8, the projected property value at the time justifies the immediate exercise of Phase I.

Table 3-8 Phase I Valuation Results

This is a compound call option based on the Phase I assets and the Phase II–V option, expiring at the end of one year from Time 0.

V tree (net of payout, Year:	''ex dividend'' 1995	values): 1996
Period ("t"):	<u>1993</u> 0	1
Expected V	· ·	14,883
"down" moves ("i"):	aines of v.	17,003
0	14,748	15,524
1	17,770	11,739
1		11,737
K tree (development c	osts):	
Period ("t"):	0	1
"down" moves ("i"):		
0	12,666	12,919
1		12,919
Phase Option Value:		
Period ("t"):	0	1
"down" moves (" <i>i</i> "):		
0	9,906	11,893
1		0
Phase Optimal Exercis	se:	
Period ("t"):	0	1
"down" moves (" <i>i</i> "):		
0	exer	exer
1		abnd
	exercise	
wait:		
	sellout	
abnd:	abandonment	

Table 3-9 shows the sensitivity of the calculated site value based on the real-option model. Our basis assumption of 15% volatility gives \$9.91 million as a site value. If the volatility parameter is 10%, the estimated site value turns out to be \$8.65 million, which is still higher than the actual acquisition price by \$3.48 million. Volatility for industrial property is expected to be

lower than other types of properties because of its relatively shorter delivery lag; therefore, 10% seems more reasonable for this kind of Class A industrial project.

Table 3-9 Sensitivity Analysis

[Volatility(σ)] vs [Built property cash yield]

_		<u> </u>	1 1 2		
		Sensit	ivity Analysi	S	
				Sigma	
			10%	15%	20%
		8.25%	\$9,921	\$11,233	\$12,918
	y_V	9.25%	\$8,651	\$9,906	\$11,540
		10.25%	\$7,585	\$8,763	\$10,340

[Volatility] vs [Rezoning costs]

	Sensiti	vity Analysis	3	
			Sigma	
		10%	15%	20%
Dozonina costa	0%	\$9,144	\$10,381	\$12,052
Rezoning costs /total land value	50%	\$8,651	\$9,906	\$11,540
/total falld value	100%	\$8,479	\$9,824	\$11,526

The model can back out the opportunity cost of capital associated with a project that has multiple phases. The following formula calculates the opportunity cost of capital as 29.66% at time 0, i.e., prior to building any phases. The project's implied investment risk is 5.55 times higher than the risk of the built property; in other words, the risk premium for the development project is 5.55 higher than that for built property.

$$PV_{0} [Option \ Value] = \frac{Expected \ Option \ Value}{1 + OCC} = \frac{pC_{1,up} + (1-p)C_{1,down}}{1 + OCC}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$1 + OCC = \frac{Expected \ Option \ Value}{PV_{0} \ [Option \ Value]} = \frac{pC_{1,up} + (1-p)C_{1,down}}{C_{0}} = 1.296$$

$$\frac{Risk\ premium\ for\ Option\ (RP_{C}\)}{Risk\ premium\ for\ Option\ (RP_{V}\)} = \frac{29.6\% - 6\%}{10.25\% - 6\%} = 5.55$$

Review of the Actual Results

Actual Project History

We have collected data regarding the actual history of the project, so we can compare our valuation with the up-to-date figures. Since its ground-breaking start in 1995, the project has progressed steadily. Nine buildings have been completed so far, and only one site is left for construction. However, this does not mean the project exactly followed the initial plan and schedule. As shown in Table 3-10, the size of the buildings is largely according to the initial plan, but the construction schedule has changed drastically. This happened because the developer modified the order of the construction to accommodate the needs for buildings of each size.

39

Table 3-10 Comparison of Initial Plan and Exercise

	Phase	Phase I	Phas	e II		Phas	se I	II	Pha	se I	V		Phas	se V	I
	Building	A	В		I	C		F	D		Н		Е		G
Squ	are Footage														
	Initial plan	537,600	400,000		356,000	200,000		400,000	130,000		400,000		480,000		255,000
	Exercise	537,600	440,000			202,361		485,745	143,017		252,776		502,716		292,800
Sta	rt of Construction														
	Initial Plan	Aug-95	Nov-96		Nov-96	May-98		Jun-98	Jun-99		Jun-99		Jul-00		Aug-00
	Exercise	Aug-95	Jul-96			Jun-96		Jan-98	Jan-97		Nov-98		Jan-97		Jun-03
\mathbf{V}															
	Initial (V ₀)	\$ 14,748,260	\$ 11,600,460	\$	9,766,333	\$ 5,486,704	\$	11,600,460	\$ 3,566,358	\$	11,600,460	\$	13,168,089	\$	7,395,293
	Exercise (V _t)	\$ 14,897,232	\$ 12,662,043			\$ 6,235,384	\$	14,563,021	\$ 4,754,411	\$	8,651,564	\$	14,550,793	\$	10,085,333
	Initial (V ₀ /SF)	\$ 27.4	\$ 29.0	\$	27.4	\$ 27.4	\$	29.0	\$ 27.4	\$	29.0	\$	27.4	\$	29.0
	Exercise (V _t /SF)	\$ 27.7	\$ 28.8			\$ 30.8	\$	30.0	\$ 33.2	\$	34.2	\$	28.9	\$	34.4
\mathbf{K}															
	Initial (K ₀)	\$ 12,665,989	\$ 8,845,263	\$	7,872,284	\$ 4,200,145	\$	8,400,289	\$ 2,927,849	\$	9,043,535	\$	10,080,347	\$	5,355,185
	Exercise (K _t)	\$ 12,665,989	\$ 9,688,729			\$ 4,790,139	\$	10,747,610	\$ 3,947,854	\$	7,133,174	\$	11,058,317	\$	7,437,707
	Initial (K _{0/} SF)	\$ 23.6	\$ 22.1			\$ 21.0	\$	21.0	\$ 22.5	\$	22.6	\$	21.0	\$	21.0
	Exercise (K _t /SF)	\$ 23.6	\$ 22.0			\$ 23.7	\$	22.1	\$ 27.6	\$	28.2	\$ 22.0		\$	25.4

^{*}A part of the site for Building I was sold as land, while the rest of it remains vacant.

We have the proposals for the commencement of building construction, which includes the estimated underlying asset value (V_t) and construction costs (K_t) at the time of the exercise (they are different from "ex-post numbers," actual sales price and construction costs).

We calculated the IRR (Internal Rate of Return) for the project based on the projected data at the beginning of the project, hereinafter called "Initial," and again based on up-to-date projected values, calculated it at the time of the exercise for each building, called "Exercise" (see Table 3-11). "Exercise IRR" is 16.24%, which is higher than "Initial IRR," 14.99%. This shows that the market turned out to be favorable for the project.

Almost all buildings have been completed and sold. The actual sales prices ended up being mostly higher than the exercise prices stated above. This appears to do as much with the conservative projections used for the proposal as it does with improvement in the market during the construction.

Table 3-11 Comparison of IRR

Initial Plan (\$1,000)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Phase I	(11,290)	14,883									3,593
Phase II		(16,194)	21,760								5,566
Phase III				(13,109)	17,721						4,612
Phase IV					(11,812)	15,874					4,062
Phase V						(16,708)	21,719				5,011
Land	(5,174)										(5,174)
Infrastructur	(1,376)	(841)			(841)						(3,058)
Total	(17,840)	(2,152)	21,760	(13,109)	5,069	(834)	21,719				14,612
IRR	14.99%										

Exercise (Up-to-date projected value) (\$1,000)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Phase I	(12,666)	15,034									2,368
Phase II		(14,479)	19,070								4,592
Phase III			(15,006)	19,482							4,476
Phase IV				(17,881)	23,427						5,546
Phase V									(16,197)	20,779	4,581
Land	(5,174)										(5,174)
Infrastructur											_
Total	(17,840)	555	4,064	1,601	23,427	_	-	-	(16,197)	20,779	16,388
IRR	16.24%	*I	nfrastructi	ire costs w	ere include	ed in cons	struction c	osts for ea	ch building	_	

➤ Review of the Exercise Price and Timing

For each phase, developers face the decision of whether to exercise the option or wait.

Making that decision requires understanding if the projected value, based on the current market,

justifies moving forward. One of the benefits of the real-option model is that it can give important

insights into the optimal timing of construction.

We reviewed the exercise prices when the decision was made. The method is fairly simple. The option value tree in the previous study starts in 1995. Now, we need to move the staring point to the beginning of each phase that we wish to analyze in this simulation. We can ignore the phases before the targeted phase and calculate the compound option value for all the phases that follow. For example, if we want to examine Phase IV in 1998, we need to capture the compound real-option value of two phases. This puts the starting point of the trees at 1998; therefore, V_0 (= V_{1998}) and K_0 (= K_{1998}) should be updated based on current information.

Table 3-12 V and K Values Projected in 1998 (\$1,000)

	V_{1998}	K_{1998}
Phase IV	\$23,215	\$17,881
Phase V	\$20,394	\$15,708

Other parameters, such as the risk free rate or y_V , could change over time with the market. Table 3-13 shows the results based on the above values. Our calculations showed that the value of exercising the option in 1999 was higher than the other options, which means that our analysis justified the decision to commence Phase IV. Thus, this procedure could be a helpful tool for decision making in multi-phased projects such as this.

Table 3-13
Phase IV and V Option Value

Year:	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Period (" t "):	0	1	2	3	4	5
"down" moves ("i"):	Phase Option	Value:				
0	7,370	8,650	10,072	11,601	13,247	15,020
1		728	1,137	1,756	2,653	3,660
2			140	182	227	274
3				0	0	9
4					0	0
5						0

Phase Optimal Exercise

Year:	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Period (" t "):	0	1	2	3	4	5
"down" moves ("i"):	Phase Optima	ıl exercise:				
0	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer
1		wait	wait	exer	exer	exer
2			sell	sell	sell	sell
3				abnd	abnd	sell
4					abnd	abnd
5						abnd

Chapter 4 Conclusions

- We found that the real-option model is fairly effective when applied to a large-scale industrial-development project with multiple phases.
- Recalculated land value based on the real-option model was higher than the actual acquisition price in this case. Possible reasons are (1) implied volatility for the project is lower than our assumption; (2) the market does not fully incorporate the waiting option value; and 3) the possibility of selling the land for another use could be ignored.
- The model requires some modifications for application to specific projects. For example, we incorporated the sellout option value assuming single-family residential use. In addition, we took into account carrying costs, thereby reducing the value of the options.
- The model proves useful in deciding the optimal timing for the exercise of each phase. In this case, our model found that each phase was properly exercised.
- The model can help the design/decision process quantitatively, by providing analysis of alternative phasing schemes.
- Also, the model is useful to evaluate "development right." A Developer sometimes obtains the right that they can develop the sight anytime until the right expires, instead of purchasing the land itself. The model can capture the value of "development right" just by modifying time of expiration in the model.

Exhibits

Exhibit I-1 Inputs (Phase I)

Enter (input)*:	1	Resulting (outp	put):	
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000	η =		6.29
Riskfree interest rate (rf) =	6.00% 1	rf/period=		6.00%
Underl Asset Total Return (rV) =	10.25% 1	rV/period =		10.25%
Underl Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=		9.25%
K growth rate $(gK) =$	2.00%	K gro/per=		2.00%
Time to build (periods)	0.58	V gro/per=		0.92%
Volatility (σ) =	15.00%	σ /period=		15.00%
V(initial) =		yK/period=		3.92%
K(initial) =	12,666 '	"p" real prob=		0.8306
Land Carrying Costs (per yr)	103		"u" =	1.1500
Resisual Land Ratio (beginning)	100%		"d" =	0.8696
*Note: All input rates nominal annual	rates.	Option Val=		9,906



Exhibit I-3 K Value Tree (Phase I)

```
        Year:
        1995
        1996

        Period (" t "):
        0
        1

        (" i "):
        0
        12,666
        12,919

        1
        12,919
        12,919
```

Exhibit I-4 Option Value Tree (Phase I)

```
        Year:
        1995
        1996

        Period (" t "):
        0
        1

        (" i "):
        0
        9,906
        11,893

        1
        0
        0
```

Exhibit I-5 Phase Optimal Exercise (Phase I)

```
        Year:
        1995
        1996

        Period (" t "):
        0
        1

        (" i "):
        0
        exer
        exer

        1
        abnd
```

46

Exhibit II-1 Inputs (Phase II)

Enter (input)*:		Resulting (out	put):	
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000	η =		6.29
Riskfree interest rate (rf) =	6.00%	rf/period=		6.00%
Underl Asset Total Return (rV) =	10.25%	rV/period =		10.25%
Underl Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=		9.25%
K growth rate $(gK) =$	2.00%	K gro/per=		2.00%
Time to build (periods)	0.62	V gro/per=		0.92%
Volatility (σ) =	15.00%	σ /period=		15.00%
V(initial) =	21,367	yK/period=		3.92%
K(initial) =	16,718	"p" real prob=		0.8306
Land Carrying Costs	87		"u" =	1.1500
Resisual Land Ratio (beginning)	84%		"d" =	0.8696
*Note: All input rates nominal annual rat	es.	Option Val=		10,534

Exhibit II-2 V Value Tree (Phase II)

48

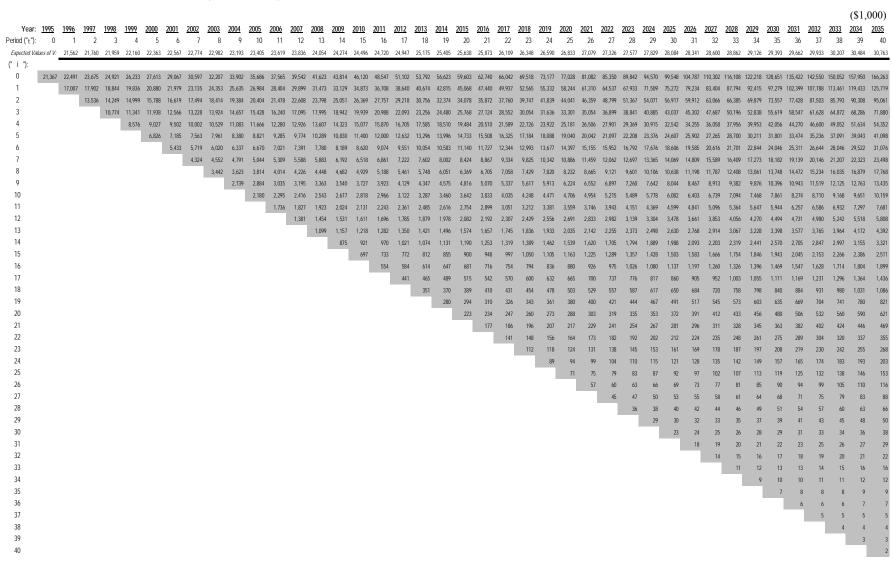
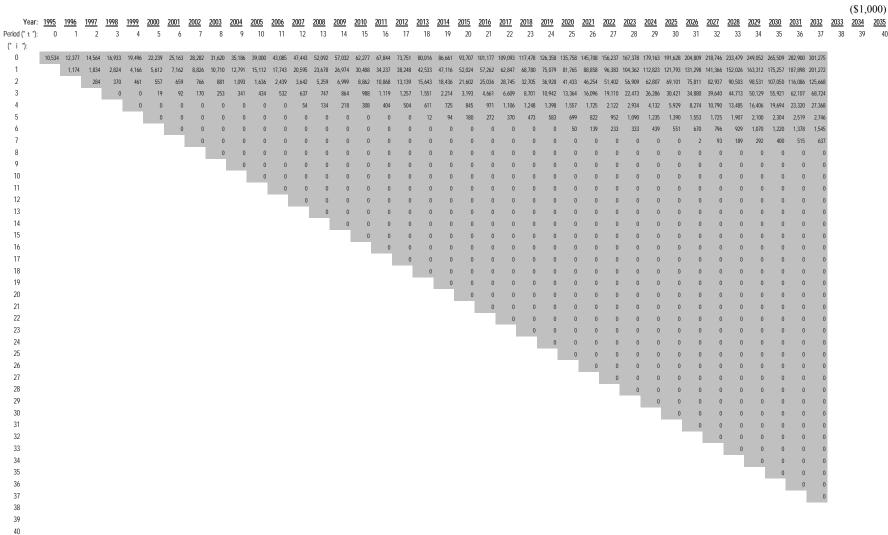


Exhibit II-4 Option Value Tree (Phase II)



(\$1,000)

Exhibit II-5 Phase Optimal Exercise (Phase II)

		<u>1996</u>	1997	1998	<u>1999</u>	2000	2001	2002		2004		<u>2006</u>		_			<u>2011</u>									<u>2020</u>										<u>2030</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>		034 20	:035
Period (" t "): (" i "):	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer			
1		wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer			
2			sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer			
3				abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer			
4					abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer			
5						abnd		abnd		abnd			abnd	abnd		abnd	abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell										
6							abnd		abnd								abnd	abnd		abnd					abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell			
/								abnd	abnd				abnd															abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell			
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15																abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd			
16																	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd			
17																		abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd											
18																			abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd										
19																				abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd									
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36																																					abnd	abnd			
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38																																									
39																																									

Exhibit III-1 Inputs (Phase III)

Enter (input)*:		Resulting (outp	put):	
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000	η =		6.29
Riskfree interest rate (rf) =	6.00%	rf/period=		6.00%
Underl Asset Total Return (rV) =	11.25%	rV/period =		11.25%
Underl Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=		9.25%
K growth rate $(gK) =$	2.00%	K gro/per=		2.00%
Time to build (periods)	0.58	V gro/per=		1.83%
Volatility (σ) =	15.00%	σ /period=		15.00%
V(initial) =	17,087	yK/period=		3.92%
K(initial) =	12,600	"p" real prob=		0.8663
Land Carrying Costs	62		"u" =	1.1500
Resisual Land Ratio (beginning)	60%		"d" =	0.8696
*Note: All input rates nominal annual rates.		Option Val=		8,484

Exhibit III-2 V Value Tree (Phase III)

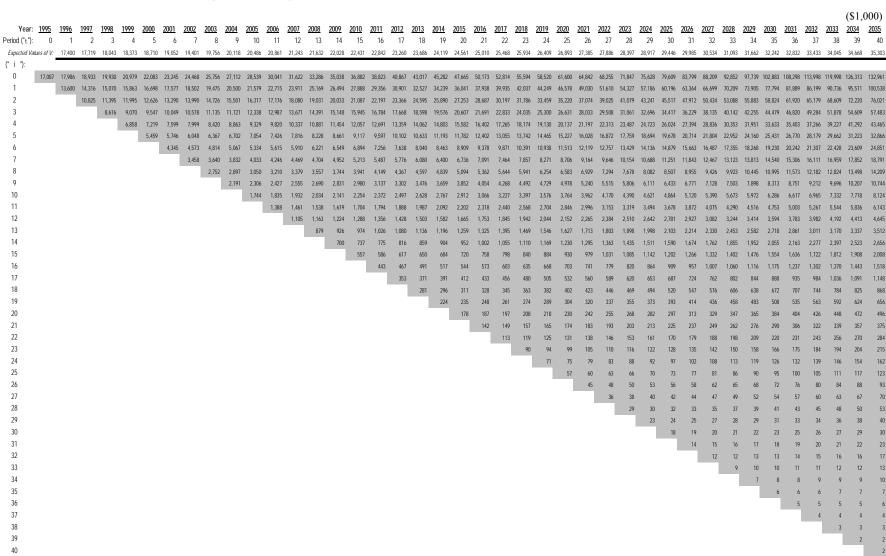


Exhibit III-4 Option Value Tree (Phase III)

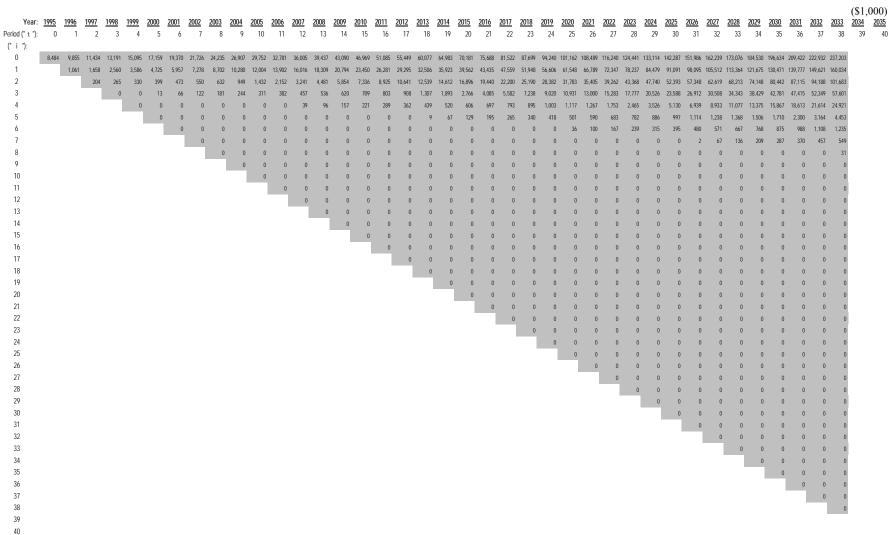


Exhibit III-5 Phase Optimal Exercise (Phase III)

Year:	1995	<u>1996</u>	_	1998	1999		2001			2004	2005		_				<u>2011</u>	2012						<u>2018</u>	2019	2020					2025		2027		2029		2031				2035
Period (" t "):	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
(" i "):																																									
0	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer		exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer				exer		exer		exer					exer		exer	exer		exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer		
1		wait	wait sell	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer		exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer		exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer								
2			Sell	abnd		sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait sell	sell	exer sell	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer		
4				dulid	abnd			abnd		abnd		abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer		
5					abila						abnd								sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	exer		
6											abnd									abnd		abnd	abnd	abnd		sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell								
7								abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell		
8									abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	sell		
9										abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		
10											abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		
11												abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		
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19																			auriu															abnd							
20																				ubilu														abnd							
21																																		abnd							
22																							abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		
23																								abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		
24																									abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd									
25																										abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd								
26																											abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		
27																												abnd						abnd							
28																													abnd					abnd							
29																														abnd				abnd							
30 31																															abnd			abnd							
32																																dullu		abnd abnd							
33																																	auriū			abnd					
34																																		abiid		abnd					
35																																			abria			abnd			
36																																						abnd			
37																																							abnd		
38																																							abnd		
20																																									

Exhibit IV-1 Inputs (Phase IV)

Enter (input)*:		Resulting (out	put):	
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000	η =		6.29
Riskfree interest rate (rf) =	6.00%	rf/period=		6.00%
Underl Asset Total Return (rV) =	11.25%	rV/period =		11.25%
Underl Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=		9.25%
K growth rate $(gK) =$	2.00%	K gro/per=		2.00%
Time to build (periods)	0.69	V gro/per=		1.83%
Volatility (σ) =	15.00%	σ /period=		15.00%
V(initial) =	15,167	yK/period=		3.92%
K(initial) =	11,971	"p" real prob=		0.8663
Land Carrying Costs	43		"u" =	1.1500
Resisual Land Ratio (beginning)	41%		"d" =	0.8696
*Note: All input rates nominal annual rate	es.	Option Val=		5,864

Exhibit IV -2 V Value Tree (Phase IV)

																																								(\$1,0	,
Year: Period ("t:"):	1995 0		1997 2	1998 3	1999 4	2000 5	<u>2001</u>	2002 7	2003 8	2004 9	2005 10	2006 11	2007 12	2008 13	2009 14	2010 15	2011 16	<u>2012</u> 17	2013 18	2014 19	2015 20	2016 21	2017 22	2018 23	2019 24	2020 25	2021 26	2022 27	2023 28	2024 29	2025 30	2026 31	2027 32	2028 33	2029 34	2030 35	2031 36	2032 37	2033 38	2034 39	2035 40
Expected Va			_	-		-	-		-																													-			
(" i "):	ILLS OF V.	13,111	13,121	10,013	10,300	10,007	10,711	17,220	17,550	17,007	10,104	10,510	10,000	17,201	17,552	12,710	20,213	20,040	21,024	21,407	21,000	22,200	22,000	23,020	23,441	23,010	24,507	24,132	25,205	25,007	20,131	20,013	27,102	21,077	20,104	20,010	27,192	27,070	30,217	30,112	31,330
0	15 167	15,965	16.805	17 690	18 621	19 601	20 633	21 718	22 862	24 065	25 331	26 665	28 068	29 545	31 100	32 737	34 460	36 274	38 183	40 193	42 308	44 535	46 879	40 346	51 943	54 677	57 555	60 584	63 773	67 129	70 662	74 381	78 296	82 417	86 754	91 320	96 127	101 186	106 512	112 118	118 019
1	10,107									18.196																															
2			9.609	10.114	10.647	11.207	11.797	12.418	13.071	13,759	14.483	15.246	16.048	16.893	17.782	18.718	19.703	20.740	21.831	22.980	24.190	25.463	26.803	28.214	29.699	31.262	32.907	34.639	36.462	38.381	40.401	42.528	44.766	47.122	49.602	52.213	54.961	57.854	60.898	64.104	67.477
3										10.404																															
4					6,087	6,408	6,745	7,100	7,473	7,867	8,281	8,717	9,175	9,658	10,167	10,702	11,265	11,858	12,482	13,139	13,831	14,558	15,325	16,131	16,980	17,874	18,815	19,805	20,847	21,945	23,100	24,315	25,595	26,942	28,360	29,853	31,424	33,078	34,819	36,651	38,580
5										5,948																															
6							3,856	4,059	4,273	4,498	4,735	4,984	5,246	5,522	5,813	6,119	6,441	6,780	7,137	7,512	7,908	8,324	8,762	9,223	9,709	10,220	10,757	11,324	11,920	12,547	13,207	13,902	14,634	15,404	16,215	17,068	17,967	18,912	19,908	20,956	22,059
7								3,069	3,231	3,401	3,580	3,768	3,967	4,176	4,395	4,627	4,870	5,127	5,396	5,680	5,979	6,294	6,625	6,974	7,341	7,727	8,134	8,562	9,013	9,487	9,987	10,512	11,065	11,648	12,261	12,906	13,585	14,301	15,053	15,845	16,679
8									2,443	2,572	2,707	2,850	2,999	3,157	3,324	3,498	3,683	3,876	4,080	4,295	4,521	4,759	5,010	5,273	5,551	5,843	6,151	6,474	6,815	7,174	7,551	7,949	8,367	8,807	9,271	9,759	10,273	10,813	11,382	11,981	12,612
9										1,945	2,047	2,155	2,268	2,387	2,513	2,645	2,785	2,931	3,085	3,248	3,419	3,599	3,788	3,987	4,197	4,418	4,651	4,895	5,153	5,424	5,710	6,010	6,327	6,660	7,010	7,379	7,768	8,176	8,607	9,060	9,537
10											1,548	1,629	1,715	1,805	1,900	2,000	2,106	2,216	2,333	2,456	2,585	2,721	2,864	3,015	3,174	3,341	3,517	3,702	3,897	4,102	4,317	4,545	4,784	5,036	5,301	5,580	5,873	6,183	6,508	6,850	7,211
11												1,232	1,297	1,365	1,437	1,512	1,592	1,676	1,764	1,857	1,955	2,058	2,166	2,280	2,400	2,526	2,659	2,799	2,946	3,101	3,265	3,436	3,617	3,808	4,008	4,219	4,441	4,675	4,921	5,180	5,453
12													981	1,032	1,086	1,144	1,204	1,267	1,334	1,404	1,478	1,556	1,638	1,724	1,815	1,910	2,011	2,116	2,228	2,345	2,469	2,598	2,735	2,879	3,031	3,190	3,358	3,535	3,721	3,917	4,123
13														780	822	865	910	958	1,009	1,062	1,118	1,176	1,238	1,303	1,372	1,444	1,520	1,600	1,685	1,773	1,867	1,965	2,068	2,177	2,292	2,412	2,539	2,673	2,814	2,962	3,117
14															621	654	688	725	763	803	845	890	936	986	1,038	1,092	1,150	1,210	1,274	1,341	1,411	1,486	1,564	1,646	1,733	1,824	1,920	2,021	2,127	2,239	2,357
15																494	520	548	577	607	639	673	708	745	784	826	869	915	963	1,014	1,067	1,123	1,183	1,245	1,310	1,379	1,452	1,528	1,609	1,693	1,782
16																	394	414	436	459	483	509	535	564	593	624	657	692	728	767	807	849	894	941	991	1,043	1,098	1,156	1,216	1,280	1,348
17																		313	330	347	365	385	405	426	449	472	497	523	551	580	610	642	676	712	749	789	830	874	920	968	1,019
18																			249	262	276	291	306	322	339	357	376	396	416	438	461	486	511	538	566	596	628	661	695	732	771
19																				198	209	220	231	244	256	270	284	299	315	331	349	367	387	407	428	451	475	500	526	554	583
20																					158	166	175	184	194	204	215	226	238	251	264	278	292	308	324	341	359	378	398	419	441
21																						126	132	139	147	154	162	171	180	189	199	210	221	233	245	258	271	286	301	316	333
22																							100	105	111	117	123	129	136	143	151	159	167	176	185	195	205	216	227	239	252
23																								80	84	88	93	98	103	108	114	120	126	133	140	147	155	163	172	181	190
24																									63	67	70	74	78	82	86	91	96	101	106	111	117	123	130	137	144
25																										50	53	56	59	62	65	69	72	76	80	84	89	93	98	103	109
26																											40	42	44	47	49	52	55	58	61	64	67	71	74	78	82
27																												32	34	35	37	39	41	43	46	48	51	53	56	59	62
28																													25	27	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	40	42	45	47
29																														20	21	22	24	25	26	28	29	31	32	34	36
30																															16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27
31																																13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20
32																																	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15
33																																		8	9	7	7	10	11	11	12
34																																			6	/	/	8	8	8	9
35 36																																				5	5	6	6	6	,
30 27																																					4	4	5	5	5
20																																						3	3	4	4
38 39																																							3	3	3
40																																									2

Exhibit IV -3 K Value Tree (Phase IV)

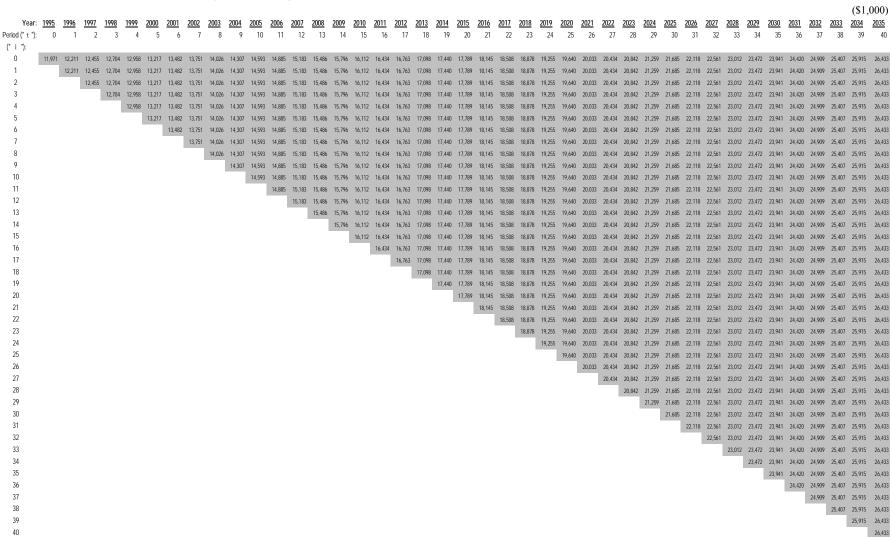


Exhibit IV -4 Option Value Tree (Phase IV)

(\$1,000)Year: 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2010 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 $Period ("t"): \hspace*{0.5cm} 0 \hspace*{0.5cm} 1 \hspace*{0.5cm} 2 \hspace*{0.5cm} 3 \hspace*{0.5cm} 4 \hspace*{0.5cm} 5 \hspace*{0.5cm} 6 \hspace*{0.5cm} 7 \hspace*{0.5cm} 8 \hspace*{0.5cm} 9 \hspace*{0.5cm} 10 \hspace*{0.5cm} 11 \hspace*{0.5cm} 12 \hspace*{0.5cm} 13 \hspace*{0.5cm} 14 \hspace*{0.5cm} 15 \hspace*{0.5cm} 16 \hspace*{0.5cm} 17 \hspace*{0.5cm} 18 \hspace*{0.5cm} 19 \hspace*{0.5cm} 20 \hspace*{0.5cm} 21 \hspace*{0.5cm} 12 \hspace*{0.5cm} 13 \hspace*{0.5cm} 14 \hspace*{0.5cm} 15 \hspace*{0.5cm} 15 \hspace*{0.5cm} 16 \hspace*{0.5cm} 17 \hspace*{0.5cm} 18 \hspace*{0.5cm} 19 \hspace*{0.5cm} 20 \hspace*{0.5cm} 21 \hspace*{0.5cm} 21 \hspace*{0.5cm} 12 \hspace*{0.5cm} 13 \hspace*{0.5cm} 14 \hspace*{0.5cm} 15 \hspace*{0.5cm} 15$ (" i "): 5.864 6.879 8.020 9.251 10.581 12.022 13.584 15.255 17.033 18.924 20.935 23.071 25.340 27.750 30.309 33.023 35.904 38.958 42.196 45.629 49.267 53.120 57.202 61.524 66.100 70.943 76.088 81.491 87.228 93.296 99.712 106.496 113.668 121.249 129.261 137.726 146.671 156.120 166.101 176.643 560 875 1.347 2.056 2.868 3.800 4.820 5.918 7.099 8.372 9.745 11.226 12.828 14.563 16.443 18.450 2.0586 22.858 25.272 27.838 30.564 33.459 36.531 39.791 43.250 46.918 50.807 54.928 59.296 63.923 68.824 74.013 79.506 85.321 91.474 97.984 104.871 112.155 119.857 774 1,151 1,716 2,571 3,556 4,684 5,911 7,232 8,653 10,185 11,836 13,620 15,548 17,637 19,899 22,310 24,876 27,605 30,505 33,587 36,861 40,338 44,028 47,943 52,096 56,501 61,170 66,120 71,364 76,919 733 1,043 1,498 2,179 3,210 4,405 5,767 7,244 8,832 10,543 12,386 14,373 16,520 18,841 21,357 24,076 26,974 30,056 33,334 36,818 40,520 44,452

Exhibit IV -5 Phase Optimal Exercise (Phase IV)

Ye	ar: 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	2018	<u>2019</u>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	20
Period (" t		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
(" i "):																																									
0	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	
1		wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer							
2			sell	wait	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer														
3				abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	
4					abnd			abnd			abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer									
5						abnd	abnd			abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd		abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	wait	wait	wait	exer	
6							abnd	abnd		abnd				abnd												sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	
,								abno		abnd				abnd											abnd			abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	sell	
8									abno	abnd				abnd											abnd abnd				abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd abnd	abnd	abnd abnd		abnd abnd	abnd abnd	abnd abnd	sell abnd	sell	
10										aviiu															abnd															abnd	
11											abila			abnd											abnd							abnd								abnd	
12												abria													abnd									abnd						abnd	
13																abnd									abnd							abnd					abnd	abnd		abnd	
14															abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd							
15																abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
16																	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
17																		abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
18																			abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
19																				abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
20																					abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
21																						abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
22																							abnd		abnd													abnd	abnd	abnd	
23																								abnd	abnd														abnd		
24																									abnd									abnd						abnd	
25																										abnd								abnd					abnd		
26 27																											abno							abnd					abnd		
28																												abnu						abnd abnd					abnd abnd		
29																													abriu					abnd					abnd		
30																														abria				abnd					abnd		
31																															abria								abnd		
32																																							abnd		
33																																							abnd		
34																																			abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
35																																				abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
36																																					abnd	abnd	abnd	abnd	
37																																						abnd	abnd	abnd	
38																																							abnd	abnd	
39																																								abnd	

Exhibit V-1 Inputs (Phase V)

Enter (input)*:		Resulting (out	put):			
Period length (T/n) in yrs =	1.0000	η =		6.45		
Riskfree interest rate (rf) =	6.00%	rf/period=		6.00%		
Underl Asset Total Return (rV) =	10.25%	rV/period =		10.25%		
Underl Asset Cash yield (yV) =	9.25%	yV/period=		9.25%	yV (for η calc.)	9.45%
K growth rate $(gK) =$	2.00%	K gro/per=		2.00%		
Time to build (periods)	0.78	V gro/per=		0.92%		
Volatility (σ) =	15.00%	σ /period=		15.00%		
V(initial) =	20,563	yK/period=		3.92%		
K(initial) =	15,436	"p" real prob=		0.8306		
Land Carrying Costs	25		"u" =	1.1500		
Resisual Land Ratio (beginning)	24%		"d" =	0.8696		
*Note: All input rates nominal annual rates	S.	Option Val=		3,969		

Exhibit V -2 V Value Tree (Phase V)

																																								(\$1,0	000)
										2004															_					_	_				2029		2031				2035
Period ("t"):		1		3			-			9					14		16	17		19	20	21					26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Expected Va	lues of V:	20,752	20,942	21,133	21,327	21,522	21,719	21,918	22,118	22,321	22,525	22,731	22,939	23,149	23,361	23,575	23,791	24,009	24,228	24,450	24,674	24,900	25,128	25,358	25,590	25,824	26,060	26,299	26,540	26,783	27,028	27,275	27,525	27,777	28,031	28,288	28,546	28,808	29,071	29,338	29,606
(" i "): 0	20.5/2	21.646	22.705	22.004	25.24/	2/ 575	27.074	20.447	20.007	22 / 27	24.245	2/ 152	20.055	40.050	10.1//	44.205	47 700	40 101	F1 7/0	F4 404	F7.2/2	(0.201	(2.550	// 004	70.405	74 100	70.022	02.140	0/ 4/4	01 014	05.005	100.047	10/ 155	111 740	117 / 22	100.014	120.220	107 100	144 410	152.044	1/0.011
1	20,563									24,671																															
2										18,655																															
3			13,021							14,106																															
4										10,666																															
5										8,065																															
6							5,229	5,504	5,793	6,098	6,419	6,757	7,113	7,487	7,881	8,296	8,733	9,192	9,676	10,185	10,721	11,286	11,880	12,505	13,163	13,856	14,585	15,353	16,161	17,011	17,907	18,849	19,841	20,885	21,985	23,142	24,360	25,642	26,991	28,412	29,907
7								4,162	4,381	4,611	4,854	5,109	5,378	5,661	5,959	6,273	6,603	6,951	7,316	7,702	8,107	8,534	8,983	9,455	9,953	10,477	11,028	11,609	12,220	12,863	13,540	14,253	15,003	15,792	16,623	17,498	18,419	19,389	20,409	21,483	22,614
8									3,312	3,487	3,670	3,863	4,067	4,281	4,506	4,743	4,993	5,256	5,532	5,823	6,130	6,453	6,792	7,150	7,526	7,922	8,339	8,778	9,240	9,726	10,238	10,777	11,344	11,941	12,570	13,231	13,928	14,661	15,432	16,245	17,100
9										2,636	2,775	2,921	3,075	3,237	3,407	3,587	3,775	3,974	4,183	4,403	4,635	4,879	5,136	5,406	5,691	5,990	6,306	6,637	6,987	7,354	7,742	8,149	8,578	9,029	9,505	10,005	10,531	11,086	11,669	12,283	12,930
10											2,098	2,209	2,325	2,448	2,576	2,712	2,855	3,005	3,163	3,330	3,505	3,689	3,883	4,088	4,303	4,529	4,768	5,019	5,283	5,561	5,854	6,162	6,486	6,827	7,187	7,565	7,963	8,382	8,823	9,288	9,777
11												1,670	1,758	1,851	1,948	2,051	2,159	2,272	2,392	2,518	2,650	2,790	2,936	3,091	3,254	3,425	3,605	3,795	3,995	4,205	4,426	4,659	4,904	5,163	5,434	5,720	6,021	6,338	6,672	7,023	7,393
12													1,329	1,399	1,473	1,551	1,632	1,718	1,809	1,904	2,004	2,109	2,220	2,337	2,460	2,590	2,726	2,870	3,021	3,180	3,347	3,523	3,708	3,904	4,109	4,325	4,553	4,793	5,045	5,310	5,590
13														1,058						1,439	1,515	1,595											2,804								4,227
14															842	887	933	982	1,034	1,088	1,146	1,206											2,120								3,196
15																670	706	743	782	823	866	912	960	1,010	1,064	1,120	1,179			1,375			1,603								2,417
16 17																	534	562 425	591 447	622 471	655	690	726	764	804	847	891	938	987				1,212								1,827
17																		425	338	356	495 375	521 394	549 415	578 437	608 460	640 484	674 510	709 536	747 565	786 594	827 626	871 658	917 693	965 730	1,016 768	1,069	1,125 851	1,185	943	993	1,382
10																			338	269	283	394 298	314	330	348	366	385	406	427	594 449	473	498	524	730 552	768 581	611	643	677	713	751	790
20																				207	214		237	250	263	277	291	307	323	340	358	376	396	417	439	462	487	512	539	567	597
21																					214	170	179	189	199	209	220	232	244	257	270	285	300	315	332	350	368	387	408	429	452
22																							136	143	150	158	167	175	185	194	204	215	227	239	251	264	278	293	308	324	342
23																								108	114	120	126	133	140	147	155	163	171	180	190	200	210	221	233	245	258
24																									86	90	95	100	106	111	117	123	130	136	144	151	159	167	176	186	195
25																										68	72	76	80	84	88	93	98	103	109	114	120	127	133	140	148
26																											54	57	60	64	67	70	74	78	82	86	91	96	101	106	112
27																												43	46	48	51	53	56	59	62	65	69	72	76	80	84
28																													34	36	38	40	42	45	47	49	52	55	58	61	64
29																														27	29	30	32	34	35	37	39	41	44	46	48
30																															22	23	24	25	27	28	30	31	33	35	36
31																																17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	28
32																																	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
33																																		11	12	12	13	14	14	15	16
34																																			9	9	10	10	11	11	12
35 36																																				7	7	8	8	9	9
30 37																																					6	6	6	6	- /
3/ 38																																						4	5	5	5
38																																							4	4	4
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Exhibit V -4 Option Value Tree (Phase V)

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Year:	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032			<u>2035</u>
Period (" t "):	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
(" i "):																																									_
0	3,969															20,637																									
1		8/2		1,362		2,128	2,659	3,319 547	4,050							10,730 3,259																									
2			1/9	37		58	438 72		113	141	1,068	220	275	343	429			4,940 838																							
4				31	8	9	12	15	19	23	29	36	45	62	86	112	139		197			337		526				7 1,284													
5						2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12		18		28	51	76	102											645		1.007					3.072	
6							0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11									214	249		327	369	414		511		632
7								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		3	ı	5 6	7	9	11	25	51	78	107	138	170	205	241	280	321
8									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		1 1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	6	7	11	37	65	94
9										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0 ()	0 (0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
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Exhibit V -5 Phase Optimal Exercise (Phase V)

The part The part	Year:	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
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	2			wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer																					
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1	4					wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	wait	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer	exer							
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