

**Risk adjusted asset valuation using a probabilistic approach with optimized asking rents and resale timing options**

by

**Sarwesh Paradkar**

**BTech & MTech Mechanical Engineering, 2009**

**Indian Institute of Technology Bombay**

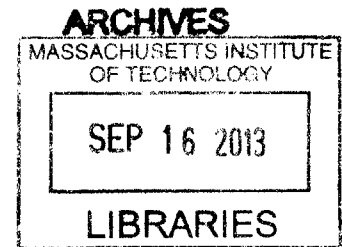
**Submitted to the Program in Real Estate Development in Conjunction with the Center for Real Estate in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Real Estate Development**

at the

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

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Interdepartmental Degree Program in Real Estate Development**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The model developed here provides an enhancement of the traditional DCF asset acquisition valuation template, in Excel. It provides a relatively transparent and user-friendly yet flexible risk-adjusted valuation of a subject individual acquisition, structured to consider the asset either as a core asset or a value-add asset.

This study applies a basic stock flow model of space market dynamics to address the question of covariance among input variables. The model is designed with optional probabilistic inputs and historical data for the local space market (employment, rents, net rentable area, occupied space, new completions, vacancy and absorption) and the asset market (cap rates history) to produce a 15-year forecast for the relevant space and asset market for the subject property. An optional optimal rent module in the model uses the forecasted cap rates and consequent opportunity cost of capital to arrive at optimal asking rents for the subject property. The existing rent roll is combined with the future rents and vacancies along with asset level projections of operating costs and capital expenditures to arrive at the cash flow projections. Renewal probability and probability to lease up are major differentiating factors between the core and value add asset.

The model also enables the user to optionally consider how flexibility in resale timing can improve the overall return performance from a probabilistic perspective. The output of the model includes an apprehension of the entire going-in risk return relationship, depicted relative to a relevant security market line generated by the input risk free interest rate and the opportunity cost of capital in the relevant asset market.

**Key words:** Probabilistic, risk adjusted valuation, forecast, optimal rent, flexibility, renewal probability, probability to lease up

**Thesis Supervisor: David Geltner**  
**Title: Professor of Real Estate Finance**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to thank Jacques Gordon, Global Head of Research & Strategy at MIT/CRE Industry Partner firm LaSalle Investment Management for providing me with the opportunity to work with LaSalle on this thesis, and helping me with his valuable guidance. I also would like to thank Nathan Kane, Vice President at LaSalle Investment Management and his team for providing the data required to calibrate the model.

I would like to thank Professor David Geltner from the MIT Center for Real Estate for advising me on the thesis and for providing his invaluable insight on the topic. Throughout this thesis experience and all the previous courses I have taken with him, he has been a source of knowledge and inspiration for me. His book, Commercial Real Estate Analysis and Investment has been a great source of reference for developing the financial model used in this thesis.

I would like to thank Lisa Thoma, Associate Director at the MIT Center for Real Estate and my classmate Ryan Butler for helping me network with LaSalle Investment Management and set up the first meeting with Jacques Gordon, where the idea of this thesis was generated.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank my mother, Sujata Paradkar for encouraging me to go for my second post graduation and attend the Real Estate Program at MIT.

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A snapshot of the excel template is attached after the introduction.

The substance and content of this thesis consists of an Excel model template. In this narrative written component we only present a brief introduction to the model.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The discounted cash flow (DCF) pro-forma has been the classical work horse for estimating property value and analyzing individual asset investment acquisition decisions for over a generation now in the professional real estate world. But with the recent experiences in the Financial Crisis of 2008, many prudent investment managers are seeking to upgrade this trusty work horse a bit. As commercial property market data has become richer and more available, there is a desire to incorporate local market data into the cash flow projections for the subject asset. And there is growing interest in explicitly recognizing and somehow accounting for risk and uncertainty in the forecasted future values, within the DCF valuation framework, effectively to examine the investment's likely IRR outcome probability distribution. This initiative in acquisition DCF modeling complements growing academic interest in places like the MIT Center for Real Estate in using basic economic and engineering systems models to improve real estate and infrastructure investment decision making. Analytical tools such as optimal search and risk simulation models can help decision makers understand and quantify the value of flexibility in real estate investment. For acquisitions of existing properties such flexibility prominently includes the ability of the investor (landlord) to choose optimal asking rents and vacancy management for the asset, and/or to choose the timing of asset resale (reversion). The present thesis consists of an original Excel model (DCF 2.0), which aims to reflect and incorporate all of these considerations and enhancements in a tool that is user-friendly and relatively transparent, a "new generation" valuation model.

The model developed here provides a risk-adjusted valuation of a subject individual acquisition, structured to consider the asset either as a "core" asset (stabilized leased-up) or a "value-add" asset (substantial vacancy initially). Acquisition managers have been interested in understanding if they are sufficiently compensated for the lease up risk involved in making a relatively high return, high vacancy value add asset acquisition against a lower return, lower vacancy core asset acquisition, and this model should help in such understanding.

Users of risk simulation in DCF valuation have also been concerned to adequately reflect not only the individual uncertainty surrounding individual variables of interest (such as rents and vacancy), but also the correlation or covariance between the individual variables. This study applies a basic stock flow model of space market dynamics (of the type first introduced into the real estate literature by Wheaton) to address the covariance question. The model is designed with optional probabilistic inputs, so that the user does not have to employ uncertainty where s/he does not wish to. But the model is set up to facilitate calibration of the uncertainty inputs based on historical data for the local space market (employment, rents, net rentable area, occupied space, new completions, vacancy and absorption) and the asset market (cap rates history). The model uses the historical data to produce a 15-year forecast for the relevant space and asset market for the subject property. If the user invokes the optional "optimal rent" module in the model, then the forecasted cap rates and consequent opportunity cost of capital are used to arrive at optimal asking rents for the subject property. The existing rent roll is combined with the future rents and vacancies along with asset level projections of operating costs and capital expenditures to arrive at the cash flow projections. Renewal probability and probability to lease up are major differentiating factors between the core and value add asset.

The model also enables the user to optionally consider how flexibility in resale timing can improve the overall return performance from a probabilistic perspective. The output of the model

includes not just a single valuation number, but an apprehension of the entire going-in risk return relationship, depicted relative to a relevant security market line generated by the input risk free interest rate and the opportunity cost of capital in the relevant asset market.

Some of the specific features of the model include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Use of a stock-flow model of the local real estate market to reflect the relationships between the various space market variables.
- Linkage of the space market replacement rent (long-run equilibrium rent) to the asset market via the cap rate, and explicit forecasting of cap rates based on user input (such as bond yields or empirical cap rate histories allowing explicit incorporation of cyclicity in the asset market).
- Optional explicit modeling of optimal asking rent and lease-up timing.
- Optional consideration of a valuation mean reversion based decision rule for strategic resale timing to improve reversion value and lifetime IRR result.
- Explicit comparison of ex ante core asset investment risk/return performance with that of corresponding or otherwise similar value-add asset.
- Optional valuation based on direct capitalization and DCF analysis.

For further instructions on using the model, the user should refer to the "Index" worksheet of the accompanying Microsoft Excel File "DCF 2.0". In the same package is a "NO SIM" version labeled "DCF NO SIM" which can be used for calibrating the parameters so that long run times are avoided at calibration stage. The full model including the simulations (activated by "recalculation" – such as F9 on a PC) can take up to 3-4 minutes to run on a laptop. The "NO SIM" version runs instantaneously but produces only one future forecast or scenario. (The simulation runs 2000 randomly generated "trials.") The NO SIM file can therefore be used to "play around" with input parameters, particularly for the uncertainty inputs (such as volatilities), to see what the future space and asset market (cap rate) forecasts look like (based on graphical output). When the user is satisfied with the input parameters, then the full simulation model can be invoked to generate the implied ex post performance probability outcome distributions for the subject investment. The passwords for opening the files in read only format and editable format are "sujata" and "psujata" respectively.

*This model was invited for a presentation and received wide appreciation at the Global Planning Session of LaSalle Investment Management, Chicago, July 22-23, 2013, attended by the Global CEO, and heads of Europe, Asia and North America.*

Index	Sheet Name	Information
1	Executive Summary	This sheet summarizes the goal of this financial model and the interpretation of the results obtained. It also presents the major sources of data used to calibrate this model. The overall architecture of the model is also presented in this sheet.
2	Historical Data	Enter the historic data for gross rent, cap rates, net rentable area, occupied stock, absorption, completions, vacancy and employment for the period under consideration in this sheet. The data has to be recorded on a quarterly basis for 94 quarters. This data is used in the different modules of the model for future projection.
3	Control Panel	Enter the different parameter values to be used as input to the different modules of this model. The user can change the specified inputs based on the market under consideration. Note that, it is possible to enter uncertainty into the parameters and exogenous variables, but that such uncertainty input is optional. Further instructions are provided on the sheet.
4	Forecast	This is the forecasting module of this financial model. It uses the stock flow approach to connect and co-vary the rent, vacancy, occupied stock, net rentable area and new completions using the sensitivity and trigger parameters entered by the user in the control panel. A forecast for 60 quarters in the future is generated by this model. The forecast generated is used by the down stream modules for risk assessment.
5	Forecast Sim	This is the simulation for the forecasting model. Depending on choice, the user can view how the different components of the forecast vary over time. If the uncertainty is activated in the control panel, the relationships between the variables would be dynamic and would change with every run of the simulation. The user can choose a particular quarter in the future to see how the different components vary across trials in the same cross section in time.
6	Optimal Rent	This is an add on module to the forecasting module. It uses the forecasted cap rates, rent, vacancy and gross absorption data from the market to calculate an optimal rent which the land lord would settle for depending on the market conditions. The optimal search algorithm embedded in this module reflects the amount of uncertainty or volatility in the forecasted rents. The optimal decision is based on maximizing the present value of the property. The higher the volatility, higher is the optimal asking rent, optimal long term vacancy and the maximum building value.
7	Core Asset	This module creates an asset level occupancy and rent for the core asset under consideration. The module considers four possibilities namely, already occupied, renewed, new lease and vacant. Depending on this, the rents, occupancy levels, costs and final net operating income and 5 year hold IRR is estimated.
8	VA Asset	This module creates an asset level occupancy and rent for the value add asset under consideration. The value add asset has a considerable larger vacancy than the core asset. The amount of vacancy can be adjusted using the level switches in the control panel. The module considers four possibilities namely, already occupied, renewed, new lease and vacant. Depending on this, the rents, occupancy levels, costs and final net operating income and 5 year hold IRR is estimated.
9	Flexibility	This module presents an option for the user to have the asset holding period flexible between 5 and 15 years. The HOLD/SELL decision is taken based on the ex post knowledge of the investor. The reversion price is compared with the current expected value based on a long term growth trajectory plus a premium to trigger the resale under the prediction of a future mean reversion.
10	IRR Sim	This is the simulation of the 5 year hold IRRs for both the core and value add asset. Simulations for both, the fixed holding period and the flexible holding period. The higher the uncertainty activated in the control panel, the more valuable is the flexibility in holding periods. This module allows the user to look at the statistical parameters of the distribution of the IRRs over 2000 trials.
11	Results	This sheet summarizes the risk return relationship for the core and value add assets for both the fixed 5 year hold and for the flexible holding period between 5 and 10 years. The ex ante risk is measured in terms of the Treynor ratios. The user input risk free rate of interest and the opportunity cost of capital (with a unit risk) are used to generate the security market line.



**Intent**

The intent of this model is to develop a risk adjusted asset valuation model for a single core and value add asset using a probabilistic approach combined with optimized asking rents and selling options.

**Strategy**

The strategy adopted is to use the historical data for the local space market (employment, rent, occupied space, net rentable area, new completions, vacancy, and absorption) and asset market (cap rates history) in order to produce a 15 year forecast of the relevant space and asset market for the subject property. We then use the rent roll data for the asset under consideration to project cash flows for the specific subject asset. We assume the asset to be almost 100% occupied for the core investment and the same asset 50% occupied for the value add investment. Renewal probability and expected time to lease up are major inputs differentiating the two types of assets.

**Source**

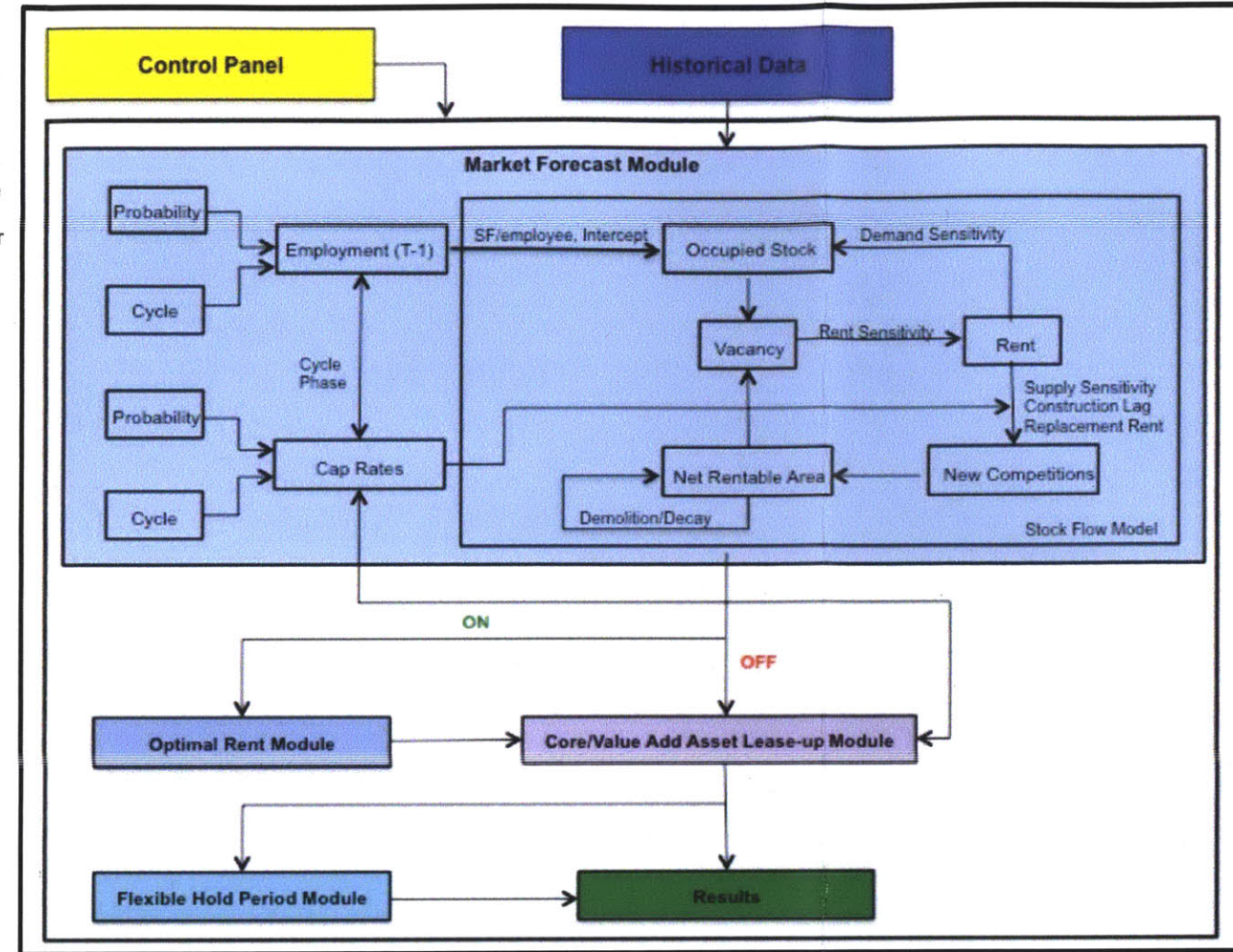
In the present example, the rent, occupied space, net rentable area, new completions, vacancy and absorption is obtained from CBRE. Employment data is obtained from the New York Labor Department. The cap rate data is obtained by assuming Moody's BAA bond ratings as an unbiased estimator.

**Developer**

Sarwesh Paradkar under the guidance of Professor David Geltner.

**Academic Reference**

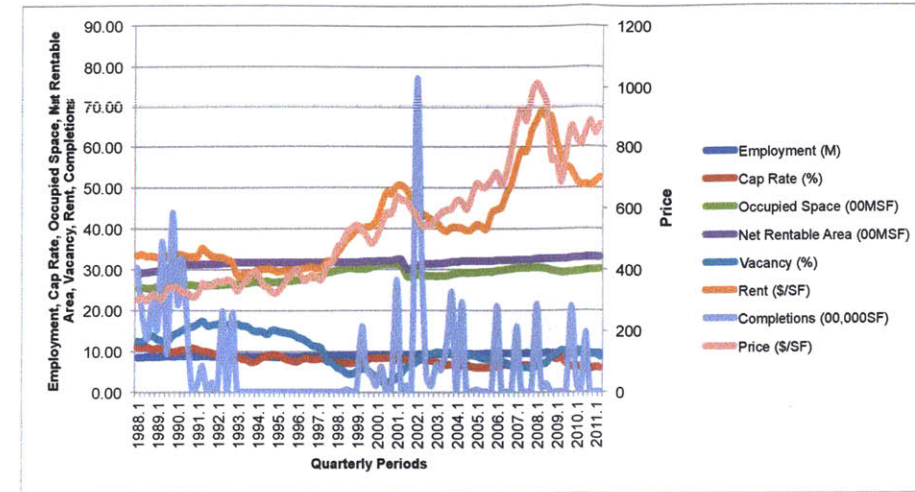
Commercial Real Estate Analysis and Investments (Third Edition) - David Geltner





This model is designed for 94 quarters of historical data. However, if the user has better parameter estimates, s/he can override the parameters in the control panel.

Period	Nominal Gross Rent (\$/SF)	Cap rates (%)	Net Rentable Area (000SF)	Occupied space (000SF)	Absorption (000SF)	Completions (000SF)	Price (\$/SF)	Vacancy (%)	Employment
1988.1	33.29	11.07%	289,714	253,789	1,128	3,036	301	12.40%	8,463,900
1988.2	33.71	10.90%	291,529	255,379	1,395	1,815	309	12.40%	8,489,967
1988.3	33.17	11.11%	292,866	253,915	-1,386	1,337	299	13.30%	8,670,533
1988.4	33.31	10.41%	295,101	254,377	550	2,235	320	13.80%	8,601,433
1989.1	32.99	10.65%	296,657	258,388	3,966	1,556	310	12.90%	8,620,433
1989.2	32.78	10.61%	300,336	262,494	4,097	3,679	309	12.60%	8,691,900
1989.3	33.31	9.87%	301,284	264,527	2,045	948	337	12.20%	8,790,033
1989.4	33.71	9.81%	305,666	263,484	-1,167	4,382	344	13.80%	8,739,167
1990.1	33.64	9.94%	307,826	263,191	-365	2,160	338	14.50%	8,767,433
1990.2	33.64	10.30%	311,087	263,802	802	3,261	327	15.20%	8,808,900
1990.3	33.18	10.20%	312,529	263,149	-647	1,442	325	15.80%	8,896,033
1990.4	33.27	10.74%	312,529	262,524	-718	0	310	16.00%	8,763,033
1991.1	33.18	10.45%	312,707	260,485	-1,936	178	318	16.70%	8,740,967
1991.2	33.29	9.94%	313,345	258,833	-1,649	838	355	17.40%	8,791,033
1991.3	34.16	9.89%	313,345	262,583	3,673	0	345	16.20%	8,819,467
1991.4	33.29	9.49%	313,575	261,835	-785	230	351	16.50%	8,667,233
1992.1	33.02	9.13%	313,575	261,522	-253	0	362	16.60%	8,672,467
1992.2	33.00	9.21%	315,551	262,854	1,133	1,976	358	16.70%	8,732,733
1992.3	32.42	8.84%	315,551	263,485	705	0	367	16.50%	8,844,967
1992.4	31.71	8.84%	317,496	264,792	1,490	1,945	359	16.60%	8,689,567
1993.1	28.61	8.67%	317,496	264,474	-365	0	330	16.70%	8,664,200
1993.2	28.72	8.14%	317,496	266,062	1,611	0	353	16.20%	8,691,133
1993.3	29.07	7.93%	317,496	266,379	162	0	367	16.10%	8,774,933
1993.4	28.57	7.31%	317,496	269,554	3,336	0	391	15.10%	8,665,500
1994.1	29.93	7.65%	317,496	270,189	545	0	391	14.90%	8,664,767
1994.2	30.06	8.52%	317,496	270,189	-103	0	353	14.90%	8,659,867
1994.3	30.23	8.80%	317,496	272,412	2,189	0	344	14.20%	8,753,067
1994.4	30.03	9.20%	317,496	268,919	-3,461	0	326	15.30%	8,650,267
1995.1	29.52	9.08%	317,496	269,872	1,212	0	325	15.00%	8,642,467
1995.2	29.87	8.60%	317,496	270,824	661	0	345	14.70%	8,666,267
1995.3	29.95	8.04%	317,496	271,459	644	0	373	14.50%	8,763,700
1995.4	29.92	7.75%	317,496	272,094	919	0	386	14.30%	8,634,933
1996.1	30.00	7.47%	317,496	274,634	2,289	0	402	13.50%	8,655,167
1996.2	30.28	8.19%	317,496	275,804	1,341	0	370	13.10%	8,745,200
1996.3	30.51	8.35%	317,496	278,126	2,118	0	365	12.40%	8,886,600
1996.4	30.73	8.07%	317,496	280,984	2,967	0	381	11.50%	8,835,200
1997.1	30.29	8.09%	317,496	281,936	823	0	374	11.20%	8,898,333
1997.2	30.65	8.34%	317,496	283,524	1,750	0	368	10.70%	8,983,500
1997.3	32.07	7.75%	317,496	293,049	9,382	0	414	7.70%	9,107,333
1997.4	32.08	7.57%	317,496	294,001	1,134	0	424	7.40%	9,000,833
1998.1	33.85	7.19%	317,496	298,129	3,954	0	471	6.10%	9,026,867
1998.2	35.42	7.33%	317,496	299,716	1,753	0	483	5.60%	9,025,467
1998.3	37.17	7.15%	317,561	302,953	3,117	65	520	4.60%	9,122,500
1998.4	38.27	7.18%	317,561	303,271	331	0	533	4.50%	9,060,367
1999.1	39.69	7.29%	317,561	301,365	-1,854	0	544	5.10%	9,082,167
1999.2	39.79	7.48%	319,161	300,969	-514	1,600	532	5.70%	9,106,567
1999.3	40.34	7.95%	319,742	301,517	628	581	507	5.70%	9,214,333
1999.4	40.54	8.38%	320,160	305,433	4,130	418	484	4.60%	9,133,300
2000.1	41.96	8.33%	320,330	308,478	2,886	170	504	3.70%	9,162,233
2000.2	45.64	8.40%	320,947	312,602	4,209	617	543	2.60%	9,157,767
2000.3	48.77	8.35%	320,947	312,602	-57	0	584	2.60%	9,205,200
2000.4	46.41	8.34%	320,947	312,602	-14	0	580	2.60%	9,142,600
2001.1	50.32	7.93%	323,684	312,355	-366	2,737	635	3.50%	9,145,467
2001.2	50.50	8.07%	323,684	308,795	-3,541	0	626	4.60%	9,140,133
2001.3	49.51	7.97%	302,255	283,515	-25,121	157	621	6.20%	9,250,033
2001.4	47.18	7.91%	302,255	282,608	-872	0	566	6.50%	9,237,400
2002.1	45.19	7.87%	309,927	286,992	4,436	7,672	574	7.40%	9,259,233
2002.2	43.65	8.03%	313,126	286,823	-240	3,189	544	8.40%	9,282,467
2002.3	43.02	7.90%	313,541	284,695	-2,086	415	545	9.20%	9,359,600
2002.4	42.05	7.73%	313,697	284,523	-162	156	544	9.30%	9,294,833
2003.1	41.63	7.35%	314,347	283,541	-1,081	650	566	9.80%	9,303,100
2003.2	40.04	6.85%	314,917	284,685	1,166	570	585	9.60%	9,293,633
2003.3	39.28	6.62%	316,038	284,750	62	1,121	593	9.90%	9,326,067
2003.4	40.26	6.73%	318,468	287,895	3,171	2,430	586	9.60%	9,273,233
2004.1	40.23	6.44%	318,498	290,470	2,384	30	625	8.80%	9,321,033
2004.2	40.14	6.45%	320,693	291,631	1,366	2,195	621	9.00%	9,326,300
2004.3	39.49	6.52%	320,693	292,151	528	0	597	8.90%	9,427,667
2004.4	39.69	6.21%	320,693	291,510	-770	0	639	9.10%	9,365,400
2005.1	40.98	6.02%	320,749	292,523	1,207	56	681	8.80%	9,315,067
2005.2	40.51	6.05%	320,749	294,127	1,583	0	670	8.30%	9,388,967
2005.3	39.88	5.95%	320,749	294,768	569	0	670	8.10%	9,513,733
2005.4	43.75	6.30%	320,749	294,127	-799	0	694	8.30%	9,469,700
2006.1	44.70	6.24%	322,852	297,347	3,186	2,103	716	7.90%	9,442,567
2006.2	45.28	6.68%	322,852	298,315	1,032	0	678	7.60%	9,486,300
2006.3	48.66	6.76%	322,852	299,930	1,615	0	720	7.10%	9,567,300
2006.4	50.95	6.42%	322,852	301,867	2,179	0	794	6.50%	9,503,333
2007.1	55.71	6.34%	324,452	303,887	1,574	1,600	879	6.40%	9,478,933
2007.2	59.13	6.39%	324,452	304,660	1,180	0	925	6.10%	9,486,233
2007.3	58.93	6.65%	324,452	304,660	-79	0	886	6.10%	9,601,800
2007.4	63.83	6.49%	324,452	304,985	240	0	885	6.00%	9,551,233
2008.1	66.30	6.54%	326,600	305,698	609	2,148	1,014	6.40%	9,552,167
2008.2	68.71	6.97%	326,739	304,194	-1,267	139	886	6.90%	9,612,633
2008.3	67.46	7.16%	326,936	303,070	-1,139	167	942	7.30%	9,713,100
2008.4	67.47	8.88%	326,936	298,493	-4,634	0	760	8.70%	9,639,067
2009.1	61.95	8.14%	326,936	296,531	-1,895	0	761	9.30%	9,621,667
2009.2	57.48	8.39%	326,936	293,262	-3,456	0	685	10.30%	9,658,600
2009.3	55.35	7.09%	326,936	293,915	696	0	781	10.10%	9,710,667
2009.4	54.56	6.29%	329,036	295,145	1,182	2,100	867	10.30%	9,559,300
2010.1	52.16	6.25%	329,367	295,442	275	331	835	10.30%	9,572,867
2010.2	50.68	6.25%	329,367	295,772	491	0	811	10.20%	9,619,633
2010.3	50.91	6.01%	330,826	298,736	2,764	1,459	847	9.70%	9,648,267
2010.4	50.60	5.72%	330,826	300,059	1,518	0	885	9.30%	9,613,400
2011.1	51.41	6.09%	330,826	300,059	96	0	844	9.30%	9,486,467
2011.2	52.58	6.02%	330,826	302,044	1,739	0	873	6.70%	9,506,267





Change inputs in blue only. All ranges are set to 20% of mean.

FORECAST MODULE									
<b>Employment</b>									
	P Switch	C Switch	Mean	Max	Min	Stdev/Range	AR1	AR2	
Percentage change	0	0	0.13%	2.13%	-1.76%	0.81%	-0.30	-0.34	
Cycle Amplitude	0	0	6.25%			1.25%			
Cycle Period in quarters	0	0	60			12			
Cycle Phase in quarters	0	0	0			12			
<b>Cap Rate</b>									
	P Switch	C Switch	Mean	Range					
Long run cap rate	0	0	6.95%						
Cycle Amplitude	0	0	2.00%	0.40%					
Cycle Period in quarters	0	0	60	12					
Cycle Phase in quarters	0	0	-30	-6					
<b>Stock Flow Model Parameters</b>									
	P Switch	Mean	Range						
Demand Sensitivity	0	-123.31	-24.662						
Demand intercept	0	-81820	-16364						
Supply Sensitivity	0	29.35	5.87						
Rent Sensitivity	0	0.026	0.005						
Construction Lag (quarters)	0	12							
Area per employee (000SF)	0	0.041	0.008						
Long term vacancy (%)	0	10.26%	2.05%						
Total development cost (\$/SF)	0	2400.00	480						
Decay/Demolition (quarter)	0	0.25%	0.05%						
Long run inflation per quarter	0	0.25%	0.05%						
<b>Simulation quarter</b> 2018.1									

OPTIMAL RENT MODULE				
	P switch	Mean	Range	
Average lease term in quarters	0	20	4	
Quarterly risk premium for inter over intra lease rate	0	1%	0.20%	
Long term rent growth per quarter	0	0.55%	0.11%	
Renewal Probability	0	70%	14%	
Average area requirement of each tenant		25000		

CORE/VA ASSET MODULE			
	P Switch	Mean	Range
Total asset area	0	1,092,000	
Quarterly Fixed Operating expense (\$/SF)	0	3.3	0.66
Quarterly Variable Operating expense (\$/SF)	0	4.8	0.96
quarterly Reimbursables (\$/SF)	0	6.1	1.22
Quarterly Capex (\$/SF)	0	0.4	0.08
Leasing cost (\$/SF)	0	4.50%	0.90%
Annual Risk premium for VA asset	0	1.00%	0.20%
Annual Growth in Costs	0	1.00%	0.20%
Selling expenses	0	5.00%	

FLEXIBILITY MODULE	
Annual Risk free rate of interest	1.50%
Annual Risk premium	6.00%
Annual Discount factor (capital market)	7.00%
Annual Discount factor (asset market)	7.72%
Acquisition Price/Value	0
Reversion Price/Value	0
Premium for resale trigger	30%

CORE/VA ASSET MODULE (RENT ROLL)							
Space	Area (SF)	Lease Start	Lease End	Duration (Q)	Start Rent(\$/SF)	Growth	VA Switch
Space 1	147010	1993.2	2018.1	99	23.00	0.00%	0
Space 2	87960	2010.1	2018.2	33	22.00	0.00%	0
Space 3	87960	2010.2	2018.2	32	24.00	0.00%	0
Space 4	75000	2009.3	2018.2	35	3.00	0.00%	0
Space 5	57286	2008.4	2013.2	18	22.00	0.00%	0
Space 6	50000	2011.1	2020.2	37	29.00	0.00%	0
Space 7	50000	2011.2	2018.2	28	15.00	1.00%	0
Space 8	43480	2010.3	2018.2	31	1.00	0.00%	0
Space 9	32000	2009.4	2018.2	34	1.00	0.00%	0
Space 10	29402	2011.1	2018.2	29	24.00	1.70%	0
Space 11	29320	2011.2	2018.2	28	25.00	0.00%	0
Space 12	27900	2011.3	2018.2	27	17.00	1.00%	0
Space 13	27431	2010.4	2020.4	40	12.00	1.10%	0
Space 14	27060	2012.1	2018.2	25	11.00	2.00%	0
Space 15	26266	2011.2	2018.2	28	20.00	1.00%	0
Space 16	25500	2011.3	2018.2	27	18.00	1.00%	0
Space 17	25000	2011.4	2018.3	27	13.00	1.00%	0
Space 18	25000	2010.1	2018.3	34	4.00	1.00%	0
Space 19	25500	2010.2	2018.3	33	3.00	0.00%	0
Space 20	25000	2010.3	2018.3	32	4.00	0.00%	0
Space 21	25000	2008.1	2018.3	42	3.00	0.00%	0
Space 22	25000	2010.2	2018.3	33	3.00	0.00%	0
Space 23	25000	2011.1	2018.3	30	5.00	0.00%	0
Space 24	23890	2010.3	2025.3	60	19.00	0.50%	0
Space 25	15300	2011.2	2019.1	31	17.00	1.50%	0
Space 26	10489	2012.1	2014.1	8	13.00	0.00%	0
Space 27	8250	2011.1	2015.1	16	15.00	0.50%	0
Space 28	8092	2010.3	2021.3	44	14.00	1.00%	0
Space 29	7560	2011.1	2013.2	9	27.00	0.00%	0
Space 30	5459	2010.4	2019.2	34	10.00	2.00%	0
Total area	1092000						
Trigger Vacancy					35.0%		

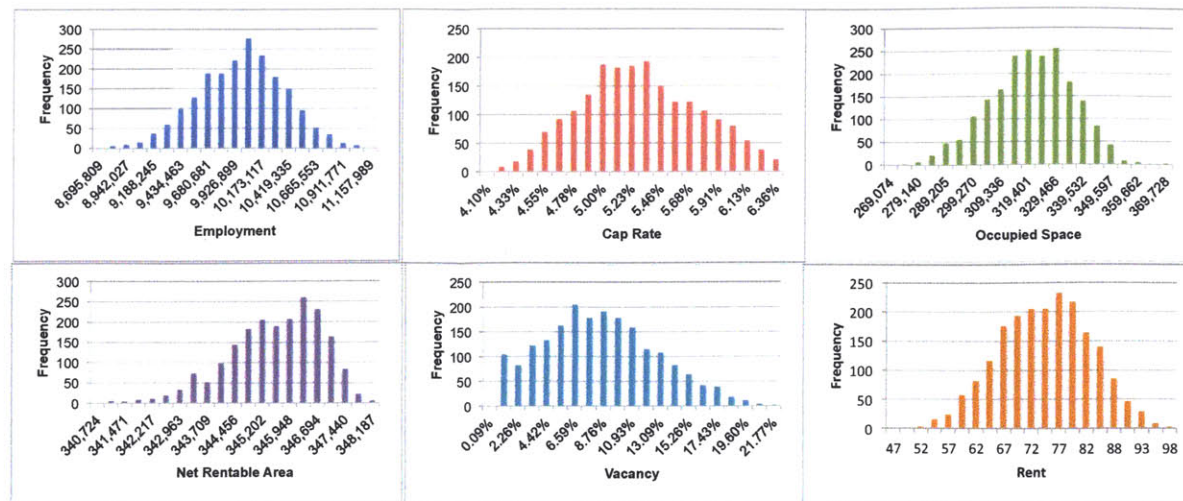
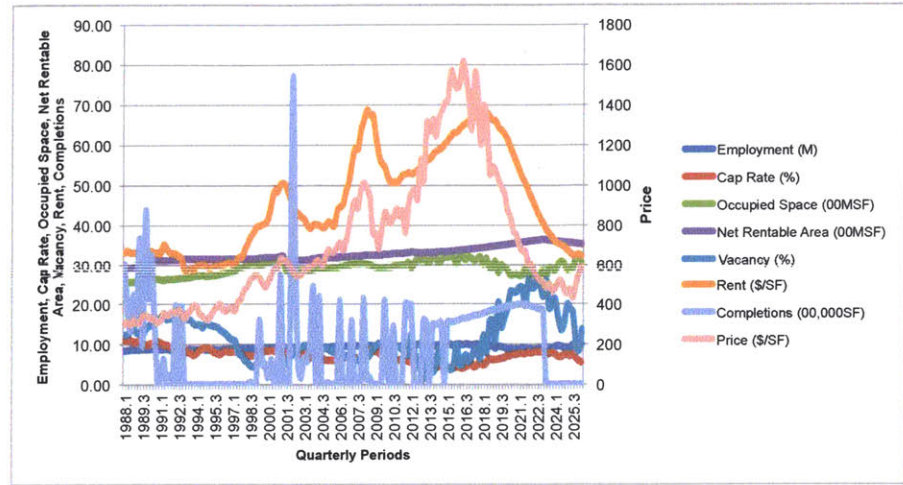


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Period	Employment		Cap Rate		Occupied space		Net Rentable Area		Vacancy		Completions		Property value		Net Absorption		Gross Absorption		Fluctuation
	Initial	Innovations Val.	Completions Val.	Val. Effect	Cycle	Cycle/Off. Effect	Initial	Cycle	Cycle/Off. Effect	Initial	Cycle	Completions	Property value	Net Absorption	Gross Absorption	Net Absorption	Gross Absorption		
1988.1	8,883,000				11.07%		253,739	209,714	12.40%	33.29	2,036	301	1,128	1,128	1,128				
1988.2	8,488,000				10.90%		256,379	291,529	12.40%	33.71	1,819	309	1,395	1,395	1,395	5,202			86%
1988.3	8,619,333				11.11%		252,616	292,868	13.50%	33.17	1,537	309	1,366	1,366	1,366	2,445			84%
1988.4	8,651,433				10.41%		254,277	295,101	13.90%	33.31	2,235	310	1,350	1,350	1,350	4,399			80%
1989.1	8,670,433				10.65%		258,388	296,837	12.90%	32.89	1,556	310	1,366	1,366	1,366	7,782			79%
1989.2	8,691,900				10.81%		262,384	299,238	12.90%	32.99	2,879	309	1,407	1,407	1,407	4,097			84%
1989.3	8,790,033				9.87%		264,527	301,284	12.20%	33.31	948	317	1,443	1,443	1,443	5,862			93%
1989.4	8,790,033				9.87%		264,527	301,284	12.20%	33.31	948	317	1,443	1,443	1,443	5,862			93%
1990.1	8,790,033				9.87%		264,527	301,284	12.20%	33.31	948	317	1,443	1,443	1,443	5,862			93%
1990.2	8,890,900				10.36%		263,802	311,067	15.20%	33.84	1,261	317	1,443	1,443	1,443	4,750			92%
1990.3	8,890,900				10.36%		263,802	311,067	15.20%	33.84	1,261	317	1,443	1,443	1,443	4,750			92%
1990.4	8,890,900				10.36%		263,802	311,067	15.20%	33.84	1,261	317	1,443	1,443	1,443	4,750			92%
1991.1	8,740,987				10.45%		260,488	312,707	16.70%	33.18	178	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	2,002			96%
1991.2	8,740,987				10.45%		260,488	312,707	16.70%	33.18	178	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	2,002			96%
1991.3	8,740,987				10.45%		260,488	312,707	16.70%	33.18	178	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	2,002			96%
1991.4	8,740,987				10.45%		260,488	312,707	16.70%	33.18	178	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	2,002			96%
1992.1	8,790,033				9.87%		262,554	315,951	16.70%	33.00	1,916	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1992.2	8,790,033				9.87%		262,554	315,951	16.70%	33.00	1,916	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1992.3	8,790,033				9.87%		262,554	315,951	16.70%	33.00	1,916	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1992.4	8,790,033				9.87%		262,554	315,951	16.70%	33.00	1,916	318	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1993.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1993.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1993.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1993.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1994.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
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1994.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
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1995.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1995.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1996.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1996.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1996.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1996.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
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1997.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1997.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1997.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1998.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1998.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1998.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
1998.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
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1999.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
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2001.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
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2001.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2002.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2002.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2002.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2002.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2003.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2003.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2003.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2003.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2004.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2004.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2004.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2004.4	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2005.1	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2005.2	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2005.3	8,890,900				9.87%		264,474	317,490	16.70%	32.81	0	330	1,443	1,443	1,443	3,875			90%
2005.4	8,890,900				9.87%														

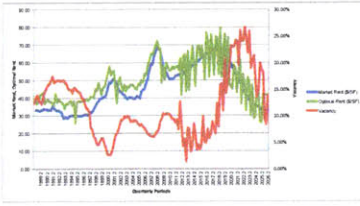




	Employment	Cap Rate	Occupied Space	Net Rentable Area	Vacancy	Rent	Completions	Price
Max	11,034,880	6.36%	369,728	348,187	21.77%	98	2,070	2,100
95%ile	10,565,363	6.04%	341,681	347,089	15.73%	87	1,952	1,769
Mean	9,925,133	5.24%	317,970	345,366	7.97%	74	1,807	1,418
5%ile	9,264,543	4.51%	291,010	343,063	1.08%	60	1,656	1,109
Min	8,695,809	4.10%	269,074	340,724	0.09%	47	1,536	865
Stdev	392,490	0.46%	15,287	1,252	4.32%	8	89	201
Skewness	-0.13	0.14	-0.19	-0.63	0.30	-0.06	-0.13	0.28
Kurtosis	-0.13	-0.60	-0.18	0.13	-0.38	-0.40	-0.25	-0.11

	Employment Bins			Cap Rate Bins			Occupied Space Bins			Net Rentable Area Bins			Vacancy Bins			Rent Bins			Completions Bins			Price Bins		
	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency
0	8,695,809	1	1	4.10%	1	1	269,074	1	1	340,724	1	1	0.09%	1	1	47	1	1	1,536	1	1	865	1	1
1	8,818,918	7	6	4.22%	8	8	274,107	3	2	341,098	6	5	1.17%	105	104	50	2	1	1,562	5	4	927	3	2
2	8,942,027	16	9	4.33%	27	18	279,140	10	7	341,471	10	4	2.26%	187	82	52	5	3	1,589	19	14	988	15	12
3	9,065,136	31	15	4.44%	66	39	284,172	31	21	341,844	18	8	3.34%	309	122	55	20	15	1,616	40	21	1050	42	27
4	9,188,245	66	37	4.55%	136	70	289,205	79	48	342,217	29	11	4.42%	442	133	57	43	23	1,643	77	37	1112	103	61
5	9,311,354	127	59	4.67%	228	92	294,238	135	56	342,590	48	19	5.51%	604	162	60	100	57	1,669	129	52	1174	230	127
6	9,434,463	226	99	4.78%	334	106	299,270	242	107	342,963	80	32	6.59%	808	204	62	182	82	1,696	223	94	1235	362	132
7	9,557,572	354	128	4.89%	469	135	304,303	385	143	343,336	153	73	7.67%	986	178	65	298	116	1,723	343	120	1297	572	210
8	9,680,681	543	189	5.00%	657	188	309,336	550	165	343,709	204	51	8.76%	1177	191	67	474	176	1,749	528	185	1359	816	244
9	9,803,790	732	189	5.12%	839	182	314,368	789	239	344,082	302	98	9.84%	1355	178	70	667	193	1,776	724	196	1421	1054	238
10	9,926,899	954	222	5.23%	1024	185	319,401	1041	252	344,456	447	145	10.83%	1514	159	72	872	205	1,803	941	217	1482	1268	214
11	10,050,008	1231	277	5.34%	1217	193	324,434	1279	238	344,829	630	183	12.01%	1629	115	75	1077	205	1,830	1177	236	1544	1478	210
12	10,173,117	1466	235	5.46%	1366	149	329,466	1534	255	345,202	836	206	13.09%	1737	108	77	1309	232	1,856	1390	213	1606	1658	180
13	10,296,226	1647	181	5.57%	1488	122	334,499	1716	182	345,575	1026	190	14.18%	1820	83	80	1526	217	1,883	1590	200	1668	1771	113
14	10,419,335	1797	150	5.68%	1610	122	339,532	1855	139	345,948	1234	208	15.26%	1884	64	82	1690	164	1,910	1739	149	1730	1852	81
15	10,542,444	1893	96	5.79%	1716	106	344,564	1940	85	346,321	1495	261	16.35%	1926	42	85	1830	140	1,937	1846	107	1791	1920	68
16	10,665,553	1945	52	5.91%	1807	91	349,597	1983	43	346,694	1726	231	17.43%	1965	39	88	1915	85	1,963	1936	90	1853	1952	32
17	10,788,662	1980	35	6.02%	1837	80	354,630	1991	8	347,067	1890	164	18.51%	1983	18	90	1961	46	1,990	1974	38	1915	1977	25
18	10,911,771	1993	13	6.13%	1841	54	359,662	1996	5	347,440	1973	83	19.60%	1994	11	93	1989	28	2,017	1993	19	1977	1991	14
19	11,034,880	2000	7	6.25%	1979	38	364,695	1997	1	347,814	1995	22	20.68%	1998	4	95	1997	8	2,044	1995	2	2038	1998	7
20	11,157,989	2000	0	6.36%	2000	21	369,728	2000	3	348,187	2000	5	21.77%	2000	2	98	2000	3	2,070	2000	5	2100	2000	2





Date	Time	Energy (kWh)										Power (kW)										Voltage (V)										Current (A)										Frequency (Hz)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2023-01-01	00:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50	



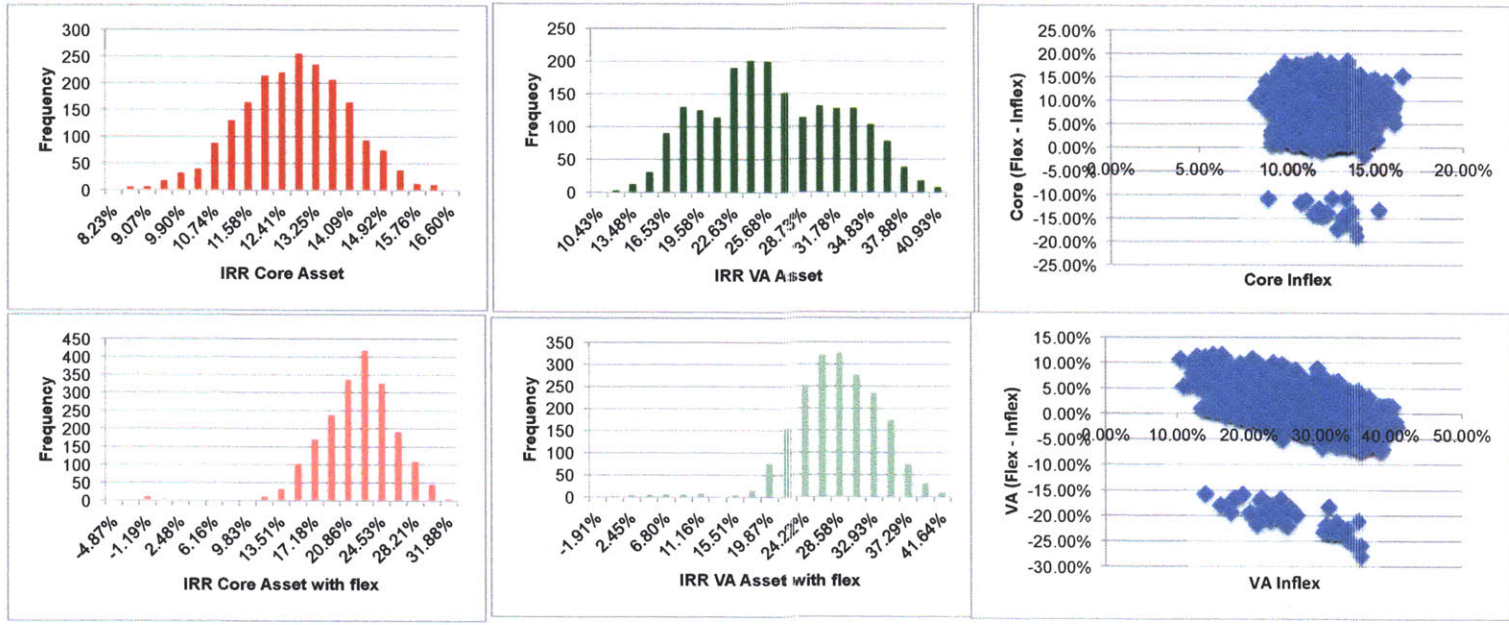








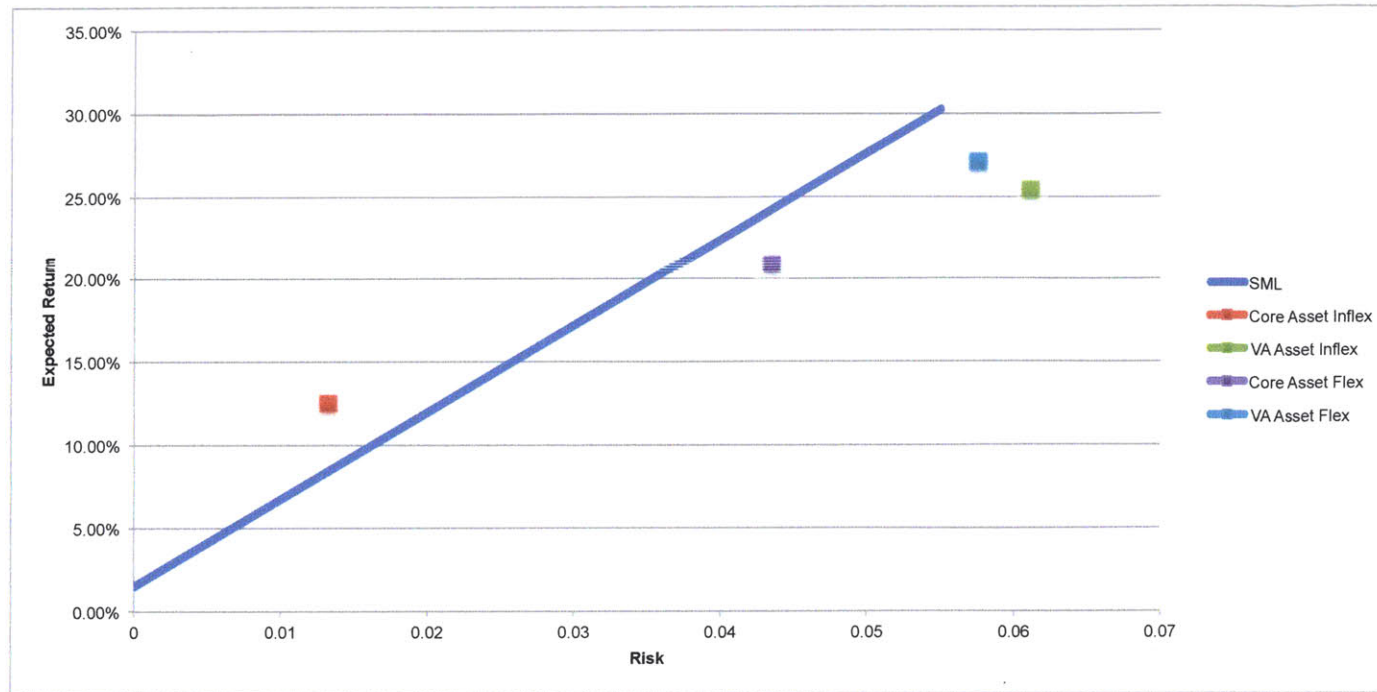




	IRR Core	IRR VA	RR Core fle	IRR VA flex	Core (F-I)	VA (F-I)
Max	16.60%	40.93%	31.88%	41.64%	18.63%	11.61%
95%ile	14.65%	35.57%	27.12%	35.66%	14.25%	7.26%
Mean	12.51%	25.43%	20.91%	27.09%	8.40%	1.66%
5%ile	10.32%	16.05%	14.29%	19.16%	1.83%	-4.10%
Min	8.23%	10.43%	-4.87%	-1.91%	-18.81%	-27.92%
Stdev	1.33%	6.11%	4.35%	5.75%	4.19%	4.55%
Skewness	-0.12	0.14	-1.36	-0.99	-1.51	-2.46
Kurtosis	-0.09	-0.78	5.74	3.33	6.97	11.08

	IRR Core			IRR VA			IRR Core flex			IRR VA flex		
	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency	Bound	Count	Frequency
0	8.23%	1	1	10.43%	1	1	-4.87%	1	1	-1.91%	1	1
1	8.65%	6	5	11.95%	4	3	-3.03%	3	2	0.27%	4	3
2	9.07%	12	6	13.48%	17	13	-1.19%	13	10	2.45%	10	6
3	9.49%	29	17	15.00%	48	31	0.65%	17	4	4.63%	16	6
4	9.90%	60	31	16.53%	138	90	2.48%	20	3	6.80%	24	8
5	10.32%	99	39	18.05%	268	130	4.32%	20	0	8.98%	32	8
6	10.74%	186	87	19.58%	393	125	6.16%	20	0	11.16%	41	9
7	11.16%	316	130	21.10%	507	114	8.00%	20	0	13.34%	42	1
8	11.58%	480	164	22.63%	697	190	9.83%	20	0	15.51%	48	6
9	12.00%	694	214	24.15%	898	201	11.67%	31	11	17.69%	64	16
10	12.41%	914	220	25.68%	1098	200	13.51%	63	32	19.87%	141	77
11	12.83%	1169	255	27.20%	1250	152	15.35%	165	102	22.05%	295	154
12	13.25%	1403	234	28.73%	1364	114	17.18%	334	169	24.22%	548	253
13	13.67%	1609	206	30.25%	1496	132	19.02%	571	237	26.40%	870	322
14	14.09%	1773	164	31.78%	1624	128	20.86%	907	336	28.58%	1197	327
15	14.51%	1866	93	33.30%	1753	129	22.70%	1324	417	30.75%	1474	277
16	14.92%	1940	74	34.83%	1857	104	24.53%	1650	326	32.93%	1709	235
17	15.34%	1977	37	36.35%	1935	78	26.37%	1841	191	35.11%	1883	174
18	15.76%	1989	12	37.88%	1974	39	28.21%	1950	109	37.29%	1958	75
19	16.18%	1999	10	39.40%	1992	18	30.05%	1995	45	39.46%	1989	31
20	16.60%	2000	1	40.93%	2000	8	31.88%	2000	5	41.64%	2000	11





The security market line (SML) in the adjoining graph is generated using the risk free rate of interest and the ex ante opportunity cost of capital having a risk of 1 unit. The SML is used to price the assets under the assumption that the risk premium per unit of risk equals the market price of risk.

	Risk-free Asset	OCC	Inflexible		Flexible	
			Core Asset	VA Asset	Core Asset	VA Asset
Return	1.50%	7.00%	12.51%	25.43%	20.91%	27.09%
Risk	0.00%	1.00%	1.33%	6.11%	4.35%	5.75%
Treynor ratio			8.28	3.91	4.46	4.45