

Contents

1. Site Location	2
2. Economy of Durham County and Market Outlook	7
a. Economy of Durham County as a Driver of the MSA's and State's Economy	7
b. Area Employment	9
c. Economic Base	10
d. Economic Outlook	12
3. Neighborhood DNA (Demographic Neighborhood Attributes)	17
4. Demand Analysis	19
a. Cost of Living Comparison for MSAs that Have a Similar Economic Base	19
b. Housing Tenure (Percent of Renters) in the Durham-Raleigh MSA	20
c. Drivers of Apartment Demand in Immediate and Surrounding Area	21
5. Supply Analysis	24
a. Existing and Proposed Supply	24
b. Unit Mix	26
c. Market Share	28
d. Validating the Developer's Cash Flow Assumptions	28
e. Additions to Supply	30
f. Alternative to Apartments: Single Family Houses	31
6. Final Recommendation for the Site	32
Appendix	35-44
References	45

5. Supply Analysis

5a. Existing and Proposed Supply

There is a substantial amount of new supply planned for both the general Durham area and the Downtown Durham area (Figure 20). **There are 3,957 new Class A apartment units planned for construction (2013 onward) in Durham.** As of 2012-2013, Durham has 3,373 existing Class A apartment units. The new amount of Class A supply for the general Durham area is 1.17x greater than the already existing Class A supply for the general Durham area.

There are 2,114 new Class A apartment units planned for construction in Downtown Durham (subject property's submarket and location). As of 2012-2013, Downtown Durham has 1,782 existing Class A apartment units. The new amount of Class A supply for Downtown Durham is 1.19x greater than the already existing Class A supply for Downtown Durham.

This substantial amount of new supply may be a cause of worry. The Durham area and specifically the Downtown Durham area may be overbuilt by the time the subject property is completed. Also, most of the new housing supply is coming from the Downtown Durham submarket. Downtown Durham's submarket will make up 53.42% of Durham's planned supply. The amount of new supply will be significantly greater than the existing supply in this subject property's neighborhood. It's possible that new supply will be greater than new demand, which will put downward pressure on rents. This may hurt the project's financial assumptions and feasibility.

***Calculations

Multiples for Durham Area

(3957 New Class A units/ 3373 Existing Class A units) = 1.17

Multiples for Downtown Durham

(2114 New Class A units/ 1782 Existing Class A units) = 1.19

Downtown Durham's Share of New Durham Supply

(2114 New Downtown Durham Class A Units/ 3957 New Class A units) = 53.42%

Figure 20 (Existing and Proposed Supply for Research Triangle Cities)

		3 Bedroo ms		1,361	1,583	1,411	1,301	1,386	1,354	1,427	1,268	1,329	1,341			1,489	1,400	1,430	1,403	1417	1354	1076	NMF	1338	1338	+
	Median Square Feet of	2 Bedroo B		1,182	1,235	1,176	1,116	1,179	1,063	1,027	1,092	1,059	1,061			1,154	NMF	1,102	1,145	1145	1137	985	1267	1112	1124	+
	an Squa	1 Bedroo B		838	928	823	008	831	. 682	. 292	. 092	801	, 877			. 692	NMF	821	803	803	962	536	769.5	962	783	
	Medi	Studio Be		NMF	292	639	675	639	909	420	451	504	478			929	NMF	621	929	621	4	NMF	553 7	NMF	553	
		4 Sdrme		0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0			0	NMF	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	
	of	3 Bdrms Bd	-	33	28	11	32	30	. 22	37	32	37	37			19	NMF	24	18	19	48	64 (0	20	34	+
	Median Number of	2 Bdrms Br	_	132	92	136	148	134	127	132	124	119	125			18	NMF	121	108	108	126	48	25	144	95	
	Median	1 Bdrms Br		120	86	192	124	122	103		124	. 26	86			112	NMF	129	150	129	124	18	96.5	. 22	84	
complexes		Studio		0	0	2	0	0	. 2	0	38	30	18			27	NMF	54	33	33	0	0	67.5	335	34	+
apartment o		3 Bedroo S		\$1,379	\$2,030	\$1,789	\$1,363	\$1,584	\$1,309	\$1,346	\$1,100	\$1,211	\$1,260			\$1,679	\$2,325	\$1,546	\$1,733	\$1,706	1442	1009	NMF	1360	\$1,360	_
for some a	ng Rent	2 Bedroo Be		\$1,187 \$1	\$1,495 \$2	\$1,352 \$1	\$1,153 \$1	\$1,270 \$1	\$1,080 \$1	084	\$944 \$1	\$967 \$1	\$1,023 \$1			\$1,321 \$1	NMF \$2	\$1,397 \$1	\$1,549 \$1	\$1,397 \$1	1218 1	884 10	2212 N	1209 1	\$1,213 \$1	+
preakdown	Median Asking Rent			\$958 \$1	\$1,152 \$1,	\$978 \$1	\$1,030 \$1,		\$925 \$1	\$858 \$1,	\$802 \$8	\$837 \$8	\$847 \$1				NMF	\$1,119 \$1	\$1,106 \$1,		4	829 8	1336.5 22	946 12	\$961 \$1	+
n the unit k	Me	1 Studio Bedroo		NMF \$	\$1,100 \$1	\$1,200 \$	\$1,031 \$1	\$1,100 \$1,004	\$917 \$	\$615 \$1	\$670 \$	\$718 \$	\$694 \$			\$910 \$1,052	NMF	\$1,082 \$1	\$1,065 \$1	\$1,065 \$1,106	4	NMF 8	980 13	NMF 9	\$ 086\$	+
ormation o				2	1 \$	1 \$	1 \$	1 \$	2 8	-	1	+	-			0	-	1	1	1		NMF	NMF	2	2	+
Note: Studios + 1bdrms + 2bdrms + 4bdrms doesn't necessarily equal total units since there is no information on the unit breakdown for some apartment complexes		Total Parking Parking Spaces		009	275.5	682	699	635	391	460	488	462	461			197	463	425	288	356	\dashv	NMF N	NMF	413	342	+
		Asking 7 Rent/Pa		1073	1408 2	1124	1133	1129	1072	286	904	922	954			1196	2325	1301	1262	1,282	_	829	1433.5	1159	1,133	+
al total uni	an	Floor Size		87288	65408	93098	82938	86463	114649	114174	109832	82506	112003			51453	33333	95421	48421	49,937	111931	59440	35447 1	125000	989'58	_
ssarily equ	Median	Vacancy Rate%		3.3	7.25	2.7	3.25 8	3 8	4 1	4 1	2 1	3 6	3 1			4,	.,	0,		4	_	4,	•	-	8	+
oesn't nece		Land Area Varies		22.39	16.851	22.076	22.44	22	18	13	26	17	18			14	3	18	13	13	59	9.13	NMF	18	18	
4bdrms d		Stories (4	3 1	3 2	3 2	3	3	3	3	3	3			4	9	4	4	4	3	9	9	3	5	_
+ 3bdrms +		Year		2007	2000	2006	2005	2006	1993	1989	1996	1996	1995													
+ 2bdrms		Rentable Building Area		3,385,026	992,922	4,020,486	8,142,828	16,541,262	10,410,352	5,241,656	20,902,577	44,059,059	80,613,644	154,906		2,033,218	2,541,600	4,467,774	11,156,215	20,198,807	1,114,837	405,270	452,002	1,478,315	3,450,424	
s + 1bdrms		4 Re Bedro Bu		0 3,3	0 99	4 4,0	177 8,1	181 16,	26 10,4	78 5,2	0 20,9	779 44,(883 80,6	1,064 97,154,906		0 2,0	0 2,5	0 4,4	100 11,	100 20,7	0 1,1	64 40	0 45	0 1,4	64 3,4	
te: Studios		3 Bedro Be		369	128	193	626 1	1,316 1	993	525	1,982	3,925 7		$\overline{}$		190	154	160	325 1	829 1	96	64 (0	92	252 (-
8	Total	2 Sedroo B		1,244	380	1,376	3,149	6,149 1	4,795	2,444	10,038 1	18,930 3	36,207 7	12,356		418	0	1,187	2,159	3,764	252	48	25	388	745	
		1 2 Bedroo Bedroo		1,179	378	1,773	2,942	6,272		1,521	7,657	16,055 1	28,616 36,207 7,425	89,019 1,413 34,888 42,356 8,741		875	0	1,394	3,737	900'9	248	18	193	243	702	0010
		Studios		0	22	27	103	152	10	5	173	1,073	1,261	1,413	r 2013+)	109	0	968	1,576	2,581	0	0	135	726	861	
		Total		2,792	806	3,373	266'9	14,070	9,207	5,130	19,850	40,762	74,949	89,019	sed (Year	1,592	1,441	3,957	9,717	16,707	1,099	194	385	1,449	3,127	
		j.	artments	Cary	Chapel Hill	Durham	Raleigh	Subtotal	Cary	Chapel Hill	Durham	Raleigh	Subtotal	TOTAL	Coming on Line/Proposed (Year 2013+)	Cary	Chapel Hill	Durham	Raleigh	Subtotal	Cary	Chapel Hill	Durham	Raleigh	Subtotal	
		000	Existing Apartments	V	A		V	A	B&C	B&C C	B&C [B&C F	B&C S	All	ming on	V	A			A	B&C	B&C C	B&C [B&C F	B&C S	-

5b. Unit Mix

The subject property's unit mix is more consistent with the new supply than it is with existing supply. This subject property's unit mix should be compared with the new and old supply's unit mix (Figure 21). This subject property will be directly competing with the new properties that will also come on-line in the future. Since the subject property has a unit mix that's relatively more similar to the new properties', then this subject property will have to work harder in differentiating itself (ie. Marketing itself). If the market demands the new supply's unit mix, then buyers will consider this new property since it is comparable to the other desirable apartments and fits their needs. If this property has different unit mixes from the other new properties, then this subject property may be more differentiated. But if it's too far off from what the market wants (and what the other new apartments are offering), then this could hurt the demand for this subject property.

Research Triangle Existing & New Supply Subject Property Class A Number Number Number Number Number Number Number of Units Studios 45 197 152 1,413 2% 39% 6 272 45% 1 Bedrooms 63% 34 888 2 Bedrooms 22% 44% 48% 10% Existing Suppy New Supply 3 Bedrooms 1.316 9% 8.741 4 Bedrooms 0% 181 1% 1,064 Class A 315 100% 14.070 100% 88,462 100% 2.3% Total Units Supply Classes ABC Existing & New Supply Subject Property Class A Class A Classes ABC Class A Classes ABC Number Number Number Number Number Number of Units Percent of Units of Units 45 197 14% 63% Studios 1 Bedrooms 2 Bedrooms 22% 1,244 160 New Supply 3 Bedrooms 160 Existing Suppy 4 Bedrooms 0 n% 0% 0% 0% 315 Total Units 100% 3,373 100% 23,223 100% 3,637 100% 4,022 7,010 100% 27,245 100% n Durh Existing & New Supply Subject Property Classes ABC Number Class A Class A Class A Classes ABC Number Number Number Number of Units Percen Percent of Units of Units Percent of Units of Units of Units 14% 63% 45 197 1 Bedrooms 22% 2% 0% 2 Bedrooms 68 5 3 Bedrooms New Supply **Existing Suppy** 4 Bedrooms 0% 0% Class A Total Units 315 100% 1.782 100% 13.740 100% 1,794 100% 2,179 100% 3,576 100% 15,919 100% 14.9%

Figure 21 (Unit Mix for Research Triangle, Durham and Downtown Durham)

You also want to compare both new supply (including subject property) and old supply to see where the market is headed. It's useful to see if existing building patterns are maintained into the future (ie. unit mixes). Currently, there isn't a large amount of Class A studios in the Triangle, Durham or Downtown Durham markets. This subject property and new properties will add a substantial amount of new Class A studios to these markets. This shows that new supply is starting to emphasize studios. New supply has reduced its mix of Class A 1 and 2 bedroom apartments (although still sizeable) to make room for more Class A studio apartments. Compared to the new Class A studio mix in the Research Triangle and Durham, new Downtown Durham supply is adopting this tilt the most with a studio unit mix of 27%. By

adding substantial amounts of new Class A studios, this subject property and new supply run the risking of overbuilding the inventory of studios on the Class A market.

This property should be primarily compared to other Class A supply, but it should also be compared to Class B & C supply depending on the state of the economy. The higher paid professionals in this subject property's target market would prefer apartment buildings that are high quality and offer lifestyle amenities. During economic good times, the target market would spend more of its disposable income and would primarily consider Class A apartments. During economic bad times (layoffs and salary freezes), the target market may try to save on money. As a result, this target market would consider more affordable Class B and C apartments in addition to Class A apartments.

It makes a difference whether our spatial unit is the Research Triangle, Durham or Downtown Durham. Just because a broader market is doing well doesn't mean that its submarkets are doing well (and vice versa). The addition of certain unit mixes can also vary by how broadly or narrowly you define the market. For example, certain markets can be more overbuilt than others. Specifically, the addition of Class A studio apartments will vary by the scale of the market. Out of the three markets, new Class A studio apartments will have their largest appearance in Downtown Durham's new supply (27%), second largest in Durham's (25%) and third largest in the Research Triangle's (19%). This shows that Downtown Durham's new supply is adopting this trend of adding more studios more intensively than Durham and the Triangle Area. This could mean that Downtown Durham's supply of studios could be overbuilt relative to Durham's and the Triangle's supply of studios.

To see if this proposed building is consistent with the market depends on how you define the market. With regards to studio apartments, this building is the most consistent with Downtown Durham's existing and new Class A supply market. This proposed building has a studio mix of 14% while Downtown Durham also has a 14% studio mix. Durham's existing and new Class A supply market comes in a close second where it has a 13% studio mix.

With regards to 1 bedroom units, our subject property is inconsistent with every Class A market (both existing and new supply markets). Our subject property has the largest mix of 1 Bedrooms at 63%. Our subject property and these markets disagree because our property says that 1 bedrooms will be more popular than what these markets say. Our subject property is very inconsistent with the Research Triangle's existing supply Class A market. Our subject property's studio mix (14%) is significantly greater than the Triangle's existing studio mix (1%). Our subject property's 1 Bedroom mix (63%) is also larger than Triangle's (45%) (Durham's 1 Bedroom Mix Existing Supply Class A-53%, Downtown Durham's 1 Bedroom Mix Existing Supply Class A-57%). Finally, our subject property's 2 bedroom mix (22%) is significantly smaller than the Triangle's respective 2 bedroom mix (44%). (Durham's 2 Bedroom Mix Existing Supply Class A-41%, Downtown Durham's 2 Bedroom Mix Existing Supply Class A-41%).

The developer is tilting towards one bedroom apartments. One bedroom apartments make up the largest mix (63%) out of his property. Based on this subject property's target market of

young medical professionals and urban professionals, this strategy seems appropriate. The young medical professionals who work at Duke Medical Center would appreciate this building. It's close to work and it offers a lot of 1-bedroom apartments that fit their individual space needs. The urban professionals who work in the Research Triangle Park would appreciate this building's access to bus lines. They are most likely starting out in their careers, and they need a small but sizeable space to start out with.

5c. Market Share

Our project's market share depends on how you define the market. Our project has its largest market share in Downtown Durham's New Supply Class A Market at 14.9% (Figure 21; page 26). Our property also has an 8% market share in Durham's New Supply Class A Market and 2.3% in the Research Triangle's New Supply Class A Market. Since this subject property is adding new space (while other new space is also coming online) to each of the Research Triangle's, Durham's and Downtown Durham's Existing Supply Class A Markets, it should increase these markets' respective vacancy rates.

In comparison to the other Durham submarkets, Downtown Durham has the highest vacancy at 5.7% (Figure 22). If the developer pursues this project now when a large amount of new Class A supply is coming online, he will only increase this vacancy rate even more in the future. This large amount of future supply may overshadow future demand. This will put downward pressure on future market rents. The developer should pursue this project on a later date when there is less competition.

Figure 22 (Durham Submarket Vacancies from "CoStar (Supply Calc) Worksheet")

			Vacancy
Class	City	Submarket Cluster	Rate%
Α	Durham	Downtown Durham	5.7
Α	Durham	East Durham	2.7
Α	Durham	South Durham	2.3

5d. Validating the Developer's Cash Flow Assumptions

The developer's rent per unit is larger than both the existing and proposed Class A apartments for Durham. It is outside of the ballpark for both existing and proposed Class A apartments (Figure 23). The subject property's rent per unit is closest to the market with regards to studios. Each of the subject property's studios have a rent of \$1,250 per unit. This is slightly outside the ballpark because it is a little bit larger than the existing apartments' rent of \$1,200 per studio unit. **The project will have difficulty being rented up** because this subject property has relatively more expensive rents (above market). Thus, it will face tough competition from cheaper comparable Class A apartments. Also, there is an influx of new supply into the Durham market, and this possible excess supply will put downward pressure on future rents.

Depending on the apartment unit, this subject property's units are both comparable and not comparable to existing and proposed Class A Durham apartments. The subject property's studios and 2 bedroom apartments are comparable to the existing and proposed apartments'. The square footage of the subject property's studios (630 SF) is within the proposed

apartment's (621 SF) and existing apartment's (639 SF) respective square footage. Also, the square footage of the subject property's 2 bedroom apartments (1,121 SF) is within the proposed apartment's (1,102 SF) and existing apartment's (1,176 SF) square footage. The subject property's 3 bedroom apartments (1,528 SF) are not comparable and are instead

Figure 23 (Developer's Cash Flow Assumptions)

Validating the Dev	eloper's	Assumptions	1				
Proposed Rent							
			Class A	(Durham)			
	Subje	ect Property	Existing Apts	Proposed Apts			
	Number	Proposed	Asking Rent	Asking Rent			
	of Units	Rent per Unit	per Unit	per Unit			
Studios	45	\$1,250	\$1,200	\$1,082			
1 Bedrooms	197	\$1,485	\$978	\$1,119			
2 Bedrooms	68	\$2,145	\$1,352	\$1,397			
3 Bedrooms	5	\$2,725	\$1,789	\$1,546			
Total Units	315						
Proposed Size Per Unit	t						
			Class A	(Durham)			
	Subje	ect Property	Existing Apts	Proposed Apts			
	Number	Square Feet	Square Feet	Square Feet			
	of Units	per Unit	per Unit	per Unit			
Studios	45	630	639	621			
1 Bedrooms	197	753	823	821			
2 Bedrooms	68	1,121	1,176	1,102			
3 Bedrooms	5	1,528	1,411	1,430			
Growth Rate in Rent							
			Class A (Durham)				
	Subje	ect Property	Existing Apts	Proposed Apts			
Rent Growth Rate		2.00%	2.45%				
Estimated Vacancy Up	on Stabiliza	tion					
			Class A (Durham)				
	Subje	ect Property	Existing Apts	Proposed Apts			
Vacancy		5.36%	2.70%				

larger than the existing (1411 SF) and proposed (1430 SF) 3 bedroom Class A apartments in Durham. It's a cause for concern that the subject property's one bedroom apartments (753 SF) are smaller than the existing (823 SF) and the other proposed (821 SF) one bedroom apartments. This subject property is tilting towards 1 bedroom apartments (197 out of 315 units), but it is offering them at an above market rate (\$1,485/ month) with less square footage than other 1 bedroom apartments in the market. Ultimately, this will hurt in renting up the subject property. Potential renters can find comparable existing and prospective Class A 1 bedroom apartments with more space for a cheaper rate. The size of this subject property's studios and 2 bedrooms make this property comparable to other properties. This property's larger 3 bedroom apartments may be an extra selling point in renting up the building. However, these three other apartment units won't have much power in renting up the subject property. The property's studios, 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom apartments are vastly outnumbered by the property's undersized and overpriced one bedroom apartments—which renters would find unappealing.

The developer's assumed growth rate (2%) is lower than the historical yearly growth rate for Class A apartments in the north Durham area (2.45%). The developer's assumed growth rate should be lower because he is charging more expensive rents (above market) than the existing apartments are charging. This makes the subject property less price competitive, and as a

result, its rental rates will grow slower than the other apartment's will. The significant addition of new supply in north Durham may be greater than new demand. This will put downward pressure on future apartment rents. As a result, this will cause the subject property's future rental growth rates to slow down.

The developer's projected vacancy (5.36%) is within reason. Since the subject property's rents for each of its apartment units (studios, 1 BR, 2BR and 3BR) are relatively higher and above market (existing and proposed), the developer should have a harder time renting up his building. It's known that higher (lower) rents will lead to higher (lower) vacancies. As a result, the developer's higher rents (above market and existing apartment rents) will give his building a vacancy that is above the existing apartment's vacancy (2.70%).

5e. Additions to Supply

From 1980 to 2001, single family and multi-family permits co-moved together (Figure 24). From 2002 to 2012, single family and multi-family permits for Durham are inversely related. From 2002 to 2005, multi-family building permits decreased and then went bust in 2005. During this same time period, single family permits showed continued growth from the 90s and peaked in 2005. From 2005 to 2010, multi-family permits fluctuated around 500 annual building permits. During this same time period, single family housing went from its 2005 peak and went bust around 2009/2010. From 2010 to 2012, there was a dramatic boom in multi-family permits. Single family permits have leveled off and there is only stabilized single-family building activity.

The most recent trend in multi-family permits hurts this proposed project. A dramatic increase in the number of multi-family permits shows that there is a large future addition to multi-family supply in Durham. This may mean that the Durham apartment market may be overbuilt by the time this subject property is completed. This will create more competition for this subject property, and the excess supply will create downward pressure on future rents. This subject property will have trouble competing since it has above market rents.

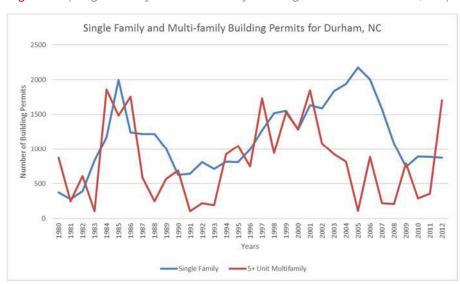


Figure 24 (Single Family and Multi-family Building Permits for Durham, NC)

5f. Alternative to Apartments: Single Family Houses

We are interested in looking at single-family detached home trends even though we're developing multi-family properties because these two property types are substitutes (Figure 25) (Appendix 5F). For example, if single family housing prices are increasing and become unaffordable, then there will be increased demand for apartments since they're cheaper. From 2008 to 2011, single-family detached home prices for Durham-Chapel Hill and Raleigh decreased dramatically going from the upper confidence limit to the lower confidence limit of housing prices (bottoming out). With this dramatic decrease in price, potential home buyers who could afford upfront housing costs treated single-family homes and apartments as substitutes. If the upfront housing cost was now the same as a month's worth of apartment rent, then the homebuyer would choose to buy the house because he could get some equity appreciation eventually. If the monthly apartment rent was still cheaper than the upfront housing costs, the homebuyer would choose the apartment because it was cheaper.

The most recent trend (ending in 2012/ beginning of 2013) shows that single-family housing's standardized unexpected price is increasing for both Durham-Chapel Hill and Raleigh. This shows that single-family home property values for both Durham-Chapel Hill and Raleigh are increasing quickly at a similar rate. For these potential buyers that can afford the upfront housing costs, they may strongly consider purchasing single family detached homes at this time. They should make this purchase decision sooner rather than later (while they can still afford the upfront housing costs). These homes are now relatively affordable and their property values will increase. If this trend continues into the future (past 2013), then single-family housing may become unaffordable and people can't afford the upfront housing costs. As a result, they would rather opt to rent apartments in the future because they would be cheaper.

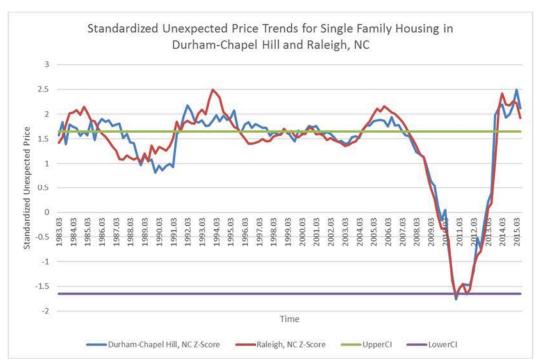


Figure 25 (Single Family and Multi-family Building Permits for Durham, NC)