## Market Study

## Woodside Village Apartments <br> 2000 West 47th Place <br> Westwood, Johnson County, Kansas 66205



Effective Date of the Report
June 14, 2011
Date of the Report
August 15, 2011

Prepared for
Mr. Blair Tanner
Tanner \& White Properties, Inc.
Prepared by

August 15, 2011

Mr. Blair Tanner<br>Tanner \& White Properties, Inc.<br>1545 Stone Canyon Road<br>Los Angeles, California 90077

## Re: Market Study

Woodside Village Apartments
2000 West 47th Place
Westwood, Kansas 66205
Shaner File No. 11323
Dear Mr. Tanner:
In accordance with your authorization, we have conducted a detailed study of the apartment market located in northeast Johnson County, Kansas. Our study has focused on market supply and demand for both existing and proposed apartments.

The report that follows sets forth a brief identification of the property, the assumptions and limiting conditions, pertinent facts and demographics for the area, comparable market data and statistics, the results of the investigation, and the reasoning leading to the conclusions set forth. We encourage the reader to pay particular attention to the Special Assumptions and Limiting Conditions regarding the feasibility of the project.

The market study was prepared in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics and Standards of Professional Practice of the Appraisal Institute and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The report was prepared by Daniel Kann under the supervision of Bernie Shaner, MAI SRA.

The subject will be a 330 -unit apartment complex with the primary tenants being young professionals, singles, divorcees, and empty nesters. Our analysis has concluded that there is sufficient demand in the market for the subject property without negatively impacting the existing rental market. Demand from rental household growth is present in the PMA, although minimal due to the area being fully built-out. Household growth in the PMA is projected to be $0.25 \%$ per year with rental household growth projected to comprise $100 \%$ of the new household growth. Market area absorption is concluded to be at least 20 -units per month with stabilized occupancy of $95 \%$ forecasted in month-16. According to our estimate of market rents, approximately $71 \%$ of the PMA and $75 \%$ of the SMA households will be able to afford renting a unit in the subject. We project that approximately $20 \%$ of the residents will be empty nesters with the remaining $80 \%$ being young professionals consisting of singles and couples.

Our recommendations for the subject property are summarized in the following Executive Summary and detailed in the attached report. This letter is invalid if detached from the report, which contains the text, exhibits and addenda.

Sincerely,
Shaner Appraisals, Inc.


Bernie Shaner, MAI SRA
State Certified General Appraiser, Kansas G-431


Daniel Kann
State Certified General Appraiser, Kansas G-2762

## Certification

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- The statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct.
- The reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions, and are my personal, impartial and unbiased professional analyses, opinions and conclusions.
- I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report, and no personal interest with respect to the parties involved.
- I have no bias with respect to the property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved with this assignment.
- My engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results. Furthermore, my engagement was not conditioned upon the appraisal producing a specific value, a value within a given range, or the approval of a loan.
- My compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the development or reporting of a predetermined value or direction in value that favors the cause of the client, the amount of the value opinion, the attainment of a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event directly related to the intended use of this appraisal.
- The reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics and Standards of Professional Practice of the Appraisal Institute, which include the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
- The use of this report is subject to the requirements of the Appraisal Institute relating to review by its duly authorized representatives.
- No one provided significant professional assistance to the persons) signing this report.
- Daniel Gan made a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this report. Bernie Shiner, MAI SRA also made a personal inspection of the subject property.
- As of the date of this report, Bernie Shaner, MAI SRA has completed the continuing education program of the Appraisal Institute. Daniel Gan has completed the Standard and Ethics Education Requirement of the Appraisal Institute for Associate Members.
- Shaner Appraisals, Incorporated performed services regarding the subject property on May, 13, 2010, which is within the three-year period immediately preceding acceptance of the assignment.


Bernie Shane, MAI SRA
State Certified General Appraiser, Kansas G-4310


Daniel Man
State Certified General Appraiser, Kansas G-2762

## ExECUTIVE Summary



| NAME | Woodside Village Apartments |
| :--- | :--- |
| LOCATION | 2000 West 47th Place, Westwood, Kansas 66205 |
| TyPE OF PROPERTY | Mixed-Use Development |
| EFFECTIVE DATE OF VALUE | June 14, 2011 |
| INTEREST APPRAISED | Fee simple estate |
| LAND AREA | 571,686 (per plans) |
| SQUARE FEET | 13.12 (per plans) |
| ACRES |  |
| BUILDING AREA | 344,358 (per plans) |
| Gross BuILDING AREA | 316,755 (per plans) |
| NET RENTABLE AREA (Apartments) | 36,854 (per plans) |
| NET RENTABLE AREA (Commercial) | 330 (per plans) |
| Units | Proposed |
| YEAR CONSTRUCTED | CP-1 - Planned Commercial |
| ZONING | City of Westwood |
| OWNER OF RECORD | Proposed |
| CURRENT OCCUPANCY |  |

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## Project Recommendations

## General Conclusions - Market Area

- The subject is located in Westwood, Kansas, which is located in northeast Johnson County, Kansas, near The Country Club Plaza. Westwood, Kansas is a mature city that is fully built-out and has been for some time. The built-out nature is a barrier to entry due to there being very few, if any, parcels of vacant land available for future development.
- The service and government sectors are the two main employment industries in the PMA and SMA. Service employment accounts for $50.5 \%$ of all employment in the PMA with government employment accounting for $13.2 \%$. Service employment is an excellent source of tenants for apartment dwellers.
- The PMA is mainly comprised of The Country Club Plaza, Roeland Park, Westwood, Westwood Hills, north Overland Park, Mission Hills, Mission Woods, Mission, north Leawood, and Prairie Village, Kansas. The PMA has a 2010 population of 108,438 people in 51,254 households, and a median household income of $\$ 67,489$.


## General Conclusions - Apartment Market

- The most recently stabilized development, Briarcliff City Apartments, located north of downtown Kansas City, started pre-leasing units in June 2010 with the first building available for occupancy on September 29, 2010. The property was $95 \%$ occupied by early June 2011 for an absorption rate of 33 -units per month, excluding pre-leasing. We project the subject will absorb at least 20 -units per month due to its design and location.

| Name | Location | \# Units | Began Leasing | Absorption Rate |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Briarcliff City Apartments | Kansas City, MO | 263 | Jun-10 | 33 |
| West Edge at City Center | Lenexa | 309 | Apr-09 | 16 |
| Market Station | River Market - KCMO | 323 | Sep-09 | 17 |
| Villas at Carrington Square | Overland Park | 278 | Nov-08 | 18 |
| Average |  | $\mathbf{2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ |  |

- Based on our analysis, we have determined that renter households currently represent $28.5 \%$ of the households in the PMA and $33.0 \%$ of the households in the SMA, compared to the national average at $34.2 \%$ and the metro average of $32.1 \%$. The lower percentage of renter households is a result of the high concentration of single family homes, resulting in pent-up demand for multifamily housing.
- According to our survey of competing properties that are stabilized, vacancy rates are between $1 \%$ and $5 \%$ with an average of $3 \%$. Our survey concluded that vacancy and collection loss for market-rate apartments is approximately $5 \%$ in the PMA.

| Survey | Comp \#1 | Comp \#2 | Comp \#3 | Comp \#4 | Comp \#5 | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \%$ | $10 \%^{*}$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ |

*In lease-up

- The PMA has seen very little multifamily development in the last several years due to the area being mature and fully built-out. The lack of new multifamily construction is a positive for a future multifamily development. Our demand analysis has concluded there to be pent-up demand in the PMA, resulting in the additional demand for 1,310-income qualified renter households.


## General Conclusions - Subject

Based on the supply and demand projections, we have arrived at the following conclusions.

- The subject is located in Westwood, Kansas, which is an attractive residential area. The subject is within close proximity to local area amenities including The Country Club Plaza, which is located 0.75 -miles east of the property.
- The subject is located within close proximity to Interstate 35 and downtown Kansas City. The County Club Plaza is located east of the subject, which is major draw and attraction for potential tenants due to it offering several shopping and entertainment destinations.
- The subject will be a 330 -unit, Class A apartment complex with two, four-story apartment buildings. The project will also have 36,854 square feet of street level commercial space as well as thirteen live/work units. The project will be designed based on the following themes: sustainability, art, town center, luxury, and health \& wellness.
- The subject will be most heavily weighted with two-bedroom units comprising $48.18 \%$ of the units, with one-bedroom units comprising $44.24 \%$ of the units. Three-bedroom units comprise the fewest number of units totaling $7.58 \%$, or 25 -units.
- Complex amenities include one free membership per unit to Woodside Health and Tennis Club, which features a fitness facility, spa, tennis courts (8), wellness center, yoga rooms, indoor lap pool, outdoor pools (4), steam room, whirlpool, juice and smoothie bar, and an on-site café and bar. Additional memberships will be available to other residents at a reduced price of $\$ 50$ per person.
- As part of Phase II, The Woodside Health and Tennis Club will be expanded with an additional 40,000 square feet of health and wellness space consisting of two stories. The addition will include a yoga room, several multipurpose rooms, a spinning studio, a stretching area, a group exercise class, offices, a gymnasium, and an indoor pool and pool lounge. No other properties in the metro have access to comparable facilities and are LEED certified.


## Unit Mix

The following table is a breakdown of the various units that are proposed for the subject.

| UNIT SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Model | Type | \% of Units | Size (SF) | NRA (SF) |  |
| 38 | 1 | 1BR 1BA | $11.52 \%$ | 615 | 23,370 |  |
| 83 | 1 | 1BR 1BA | $25.15 \%$ | 730 | 60,590 |  |
| 12 | 1 | 1BR 1BA | $3.64 \%$ | 830 | 9,960 |  |
| 13 | 1 | $1 B R 1.5 B A$ | $3.94 \%$ | 1,100 | 14,300 |  |
| 25 | 2 | 2BR 2BA | $7.58 \%$ | 950 | 23,750 |  |
| 22 | 2 | 2BR 2BA | $6.67 \%$ | 1,050 | 23,100 |  |
| 90 | 2 | 2BR 2BA | $27.27 \%$ | 1,100 | 99,000 |  |
| 22 | 2 | 2BR 2BA | $6.67 \%$ | 1,230 | 27,060 |  |
| 25 | 3 | 3BR 2BA | $7.58 \%$ | 1,425 | 35,625 |  |
| 330 | - | Total/Avg | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 6 , 7 5 5}$ |  |

## Estimated Market Rent

The table below shows our projected market rents for the subject, based on rents from similar properties in the market area adjusted to the appropriate subject unit. Market rental rates do not include ancillary or additional parking income and do take into consideration concessions currently being offered by competing properties.

| MARKET RENTAL RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| No. | Type | Size (SF) | Rent/ Mo. | Rent/ SF | Monthly Rent | Yearly Rent |
| 38 | 1BR 1BA | 615 | $\$ 995$ | $\$ 1.62$ | $\$ 37,810$ | $\$ 453,720$ |
| 83 | 1BR 1BA | 730 | $\$ 1,115$ | $\$ 1.53$ | $\$ 92,545$ | $\$ 1,110,540$ |
| 12 | 1BR 1BA | 830 | $\$ 1,185$ | $\$ 1.43$ | $\$ 14,220$ | $\$ 170,640$ |
| 13 | 1BR 1.5BA | 1,100 | $\$ 1,400$ | $\$ 1.27$ | $\$ 18,200$ | $\$ 218,400$ |
| 25 | 2BR 2BA | 950 | $\$ 1,300$ | $\$ 1.37$ | $\$ 32,500$ | $\$ 390,000$ |
| 22 | 2BR 2BA | 1,050 | $\$ 1,355$ | $\$ 1.29$ | $\$ 29,810$ | $\$ 357,720$ |
| 90 | 2BR 2BA | 1,100 | $\$ 1,415$ | $\$ 1.29$ | $\$ 127,350$ | $\$ 1,528,200$ |
| 22 | 2BR 2BA | 1,230 | $\$ 1,575$ | $\$ 1.28$ | $\$ 34,650$ | $\$ 415,800$ |
| 25 | 3BR 2BA | 1,425 | $\$ 1,950$ | $\$ 1.37$ | $\$ 48,750$ | $\$ 585,000$ |
| 330 | Total/Average | $\mathbf{9 6 0}$ | $\$ 1,321$ | $\$ 1.38$ | $\$ 435,835$ | $\$ 5,230,020$ |

## Amenity Package

The subject's amenity package is contained in the following table with the amenities split between unit and common area. All of the units will have superior quality and amenities than other competing properties in the local market. The subject will have several high-end complex and unit amenities with specific items such as granite counters, and access to a luxury fitness and wellness center being unique to the Kansas City apartment market. Furthermore, the subject will be the only project in the Kansas City metro with a design emphasis on health \& wellness and sustainability.

|  | Amenity Package |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit Amenities | Complex Amenities |
| Fire sprinklers in each unit | Access to Woodside Health \& Tennis Club: |
| Walk-in closets | Fitness facility |
| 9' ceilings | Spa |
| Ceiling fan in bedroom and living room | Tennis courts (8) |
| Balcony/patio | Wellness center |
| Individual, split system HVAC unit | Yoga rooms |
| Refrigerator with ice maker | Indoor pool (1) |
| Microwave with hood | Juice and smoothie "Earth Bar" |
| Dishwasher | Indoor lap pool |
| Washer/dryer in each unit | Outdoor pools (4) |
| Intrusion alarm | Steam room \& whirlpool |
| Hardwood flooring | On-site café and bar |
| Granite counters | LEED certified |
|  | Walking paths |
|  | Outdoor common areas for residents |
|  | Individual storage units (4x6) |

## Extraordinary Assumptions \& Hypothetical Conditions

Extraordinary Assumption: An assumption, directly related to a specific assignment, which, if found to be false, could alter the appraiser's opinions or conclusions. Extraordinary assumptions presume as fact otherwise uncertain information about physical, legal, or economic characteristics of the subject property; or about conditions external to the property such as market conditions or trends; or about the integrity of data used in an analysis.

This market study is subject to the following special assumptions and limiting conditions:

- We have placed limited reliance upon demographic data from ESRI as their projections are based on 2000 Census data. Due to the rapidly changing climate, some of the demographic data provided is outdated and does not accurately reflect the changing market. Due to the changing market in downtown Kansas City, the best available information was used from various sources.

Hypothetical Condition: That which is contrary to what exists but is supposed for the purpose of analysis. Hypothetical conditions assume conditions contrary to known facts about physical, legal, or economic characteristics of the subject property; or about conditions external to the property, such as market conditions or trends; or about the integrity of data used in an analysis.

- This market study is based on the hypothetical condition that the improvements are completed in a competent, workmanlike manner that is substantially consistent with the plans, specifications and descriptions provided by the developer. This descriptive information is summarized in the Property Section of the attached report. If the improvements are not completed in accordance with the information provided, or the quality of construction is substandard, our conclusions could require revision.


## Other Assignment Conditions:

1. None

## Subject Рноtos



Monument to the Woodside Health \& Tennis Club


View of fitness area


View of tennis court


View of outdoor pool area


View of the indoor pool area


View of the club lobby area

## Introduction

## Description

The subject property will be a four-story, mixed-use development in two phases, consisting of 330apartment units in two-buildings. The development will be commonly known as the Woodside Village Apartments and located at 2000 West 47th Place, Westwood, Johnson County, Kansas. The improvements will contain approximately 344,358 square feet of gross building area and 316,755 square feet of net rentable area. The subject will be located on four-contiguous parcels with a total site area of 13.12 acres, or 571,686 square feet. The development will also have 36,854 square feet of street level commercial space available for lease, thirteen live/work units, and a multi-level parking structure containing a total of 678-spaces.

## Purpose of Study

The purpose of the market study is to evaluate the property and the general market to determine the market demand for apartment units. Among other things, this study is to determine market rents, occupancy, and absorption for the subject property. The study will also be used to determine the appropriate unit mix and unit sizes, as well as the level of unit and complex amenities for the proposed project.

## Effective Date

The effective date of this study is June 14, 2011. Daniel Kann inspected the site on June 14, 2011. Bernie Shaner, MAI also made a personal inspection.

## Date of Report

The date of this report is August 15, 2011. A comparison of the date of the report to the effective date of the study indicates that our conclusions are reflective of current market conditions.

## User(s) and Function

This study was prepared for the sole and exclusive use of Tanner \& White Properties, Inc. to assist in a proposed real estate development. It is not to be relied upon by any third parties for any purposes, whatsoever.

## Definitions

Pertinent definitions, including the definition of market value, are included in the Glossary, included as an addendum to this report.

## Competency

No steps were necessary to meet the competency provisions established under USPAP. We have analyzed many apartment properties in the past several years. We certify that we have adequate experience and qualifications to prepare this market study. Please refer to the qualifications at the end of our report.

## Scope of the Investigation

As part of this market study, we completed a thorough investigation and analysis of the data considered pertinent to evaluating the Westwood, Kansas and north Johnson County apartment market area. The primary market area (PMA) mainly consists of The Country Club Plaza, Roeland Park, Westwood, Westwood Hills, north Overland Park, Mission Hills, Mission Woods, Mission, north Leawood, and Prairie Village, Kansas, which are all located in the state of Kansas, with the exception of The Country Club Plaza. This report was prepared to conform to the requirements of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP).

There are six basic steps to performing a market study:

- Define the property
- Define the user of the property (market delineation)
- Forecast demand factors
- Inventory and forecast competitive supply
- Analysis of supply and demand
- Forecast subject capture

The investigation included, but was not limited to, the following:

- Inspection of the site
- Review of the plans and specifications
- Gathering of information on local market conditions and trends including population, income, employment levels, growth rates, and market rents
- Confirmation and analysis of the data


## Sources of Information

Market, rental, and reporting data was obtained from a number of sources, including but not limited to the following:

- The Site-To-Do Business, a service for demographic and analytic data
- Marcus Millichap 2011 National Apartment Report
- National Apartment Association 2011 Report
- 2011 Cassidy Turley Market Report
- Johnson County Appraiser's Office
- Johnson County online databases
- The City of Westwood, Kansas
- Loopnet, CoStar, Multiple Listing Service (MLS) and in-house database


## Project Description

The subject property is a proposed mixed-use project consisting of 330 -units in two four-story buildings. The buildings will contain one, two, and three-bedroom units.

## General Characteristics

| Location | 2000 West 47th Place, Westwood, Johnson County, Kansas 66205 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Site | The site area totals approximately 13.12 acres, or 571,686 square feet |

## Improvement Description

Our description of the subject property is based on a review of the preliminary architectural plans and conversations with the developer. We have also relied upon additional market data to determine several of the design characteristics such as the unit mix, unit sizes, and unit and complex amenities. Due to the market study being used to determine several design components of the development, we have assumed that several of the improvements will be completed in a manner similar to other recently developed competing properties in the general area. The subject improvements are described in the following outline format.

## General

| Name of Property | Woodside Village Apartments |
| :--- | :--- |
| Use | Mixed-use development |
| Design | Apartments with interior access to each unit |
| Year Built | Proposed |
| Building Size | NRA (apartments) $\quad$316,755 square feet (per plans) <br> NRA (commercial) <br> Units: <br> 33054 (pquare flans) feet (per plans) |
| Number of Buildings | Two |
| Building Height | Four-stories |
| Est. Effective Age | Proposed |
| Est. Economic Life | 60 years (per Marshall Valuation Service) |
| Construction Type | Class C apartments (per Marshall Valuation Service) |
| Quality | Good - The proposed quality will be superior to all of the properties <br> in north Johnson County, including the properties that are located |
| east of the subject near The Country Club Plaza in Kansas City, |  |
| Missouri. The subject will be most similar to a proposed project |  |
| called The Village at Mission Farms, which is currently under |  |
| construction at Mission Road and Interstate 435 in south Johnson |  |
| County. Upon completion, the subject and The Village at Mission |  |
| Farms will be the nicest properties in the Kansas City metro with |  |
| similar target markets. |  |

## Exterior/Structural

| Framing | Concrete |
| :--- | :--- |
| Foundation | Concrete |
| Basement | None |
| Exterior Walls | Wood, stucco, stone, and pre-finished panels |
| Windows | Single, hung, double pane glass in vinyl frame |
| Roof | The subject will feature a flat, rubber membrane roof |

## Interior Descriptions

| Floor Plans | Unit floor plans feature an entry into the living area, a kitchen with <br> an island, a separate mechanical room, a master bedroom with <br> walk-in closet, and an open living area layout. Please the individual <br> floor plans starting on Page 15. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Bedrooms will be carpeted with the living areas having hardwood <br> flooring, walls will be painted, and ceilings will be lightly textured. <br> Quality of finish will be good. |
| Bathrooms | Ceramic tile flooring, under counter storage, fiberglass tub with <br> shower, wood cabinets and granite counter tops. Bathroom <br> fixtures appear to be of good quality. |
| Kitchens | All units will have kitchens with wood cabinets, hardwood <br> flooring, and granite counter tops. Appliances include stainless <br> steel refrigerator with ice maker, electric oven/range combination, <br> double sink with disposal, dishwasher, and a microwave with a <br> hood. Quality of appliances will be good. |
| Unit Amenities | Microwave, dishwasher, washer/dryer, balcony or patio, 9'ceilings, <br> walk-in closets, ceiling fans, granite counter tops, hardwood <br> flooring, double sinks, kitchen islands, and upgraded fixtures. |

## Mechanical

| HVAC \& Plumbing | Individual, split system, electric HVAC in each unit. Each unit will <br> have an individual, 40-gallon, electric hot water heater. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fire Protection | Each unit will be wet sprinklered with a hard wired fire alarm |
| Elevators | It is assumed that the subject will have elevators in each building |
| Condition | New |

## Parking and Site Improvements

| Parking |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Surface Spaces | 293 surface spaces |
| Covered Parking | 678 structured spaces with 499 spaces allocated for residents |
| Total Parking | 971 -total spaces |
| Parking Ratio | 2.94 spaces per unit |
| Adequacy | The proposed parking ratio will meet zoning requirements and <br> appears to be adequate. According to the Multifamily Housing <br> Development Handbook published by the Urban Land Institute, a <br> parking ratio of 1.75 to 2.00-spaces per unit is recommended. |
| Surface Type | Asphalt with the parking structure being concrete |
| Condition | New |
| Landscaping | Landscaping will includes several trees, shrubs, flowers, planter <br> boxes, and a lawn with above average design. The subject will <br> feature several outdoor common areas such as a landscaped <br> walking trail for the residents to use. |
| Drainage and Retention | Adequate at the time of inspection |

Improvement Analysis

| Condition/Deferred <br> Maintenance | The condition of the improvements will be new |
| :--- | :--- |
| Functional Utility | Our inspection of the preliminary architectural plans did not reveal <br> any functional problems due to the subject being proposed <br> construction. |

## Green Building Techniques

The subject was built with green design and materials. Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), LEED provides building owners and operators a concise framework for identifying and implementing practical and measurable green building design, construction, operations and maintenance solutions. LEED is an internationally recognized green building certification system, providing third-party verification that a building or community was designed and built using strategies aimed at improving performance across all the metrics that matter most: energy savings, water efficiency, CO2 emissions reduction, improved indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and sensitivity to their impacts. LEED applies to all building types and works throughout the building lifecycle - design and construction, operations and maintenance, tenant build-out, and significant retrofit. LEED has seven categories that it rates to determine the level of certification (Certified-40+ points, Silver-50+ points, Gold $60+$ points, and Platinum-80+ points). The areas of ranking are listed below:

- Sustainable Sites - Choosing a building's site and managing that site during construction are important considerations for a project's sustainability. The Sustainable Sites category discourages development on previously undeveloped land; minimizes a building's impact on ecosystems and waterways; encourages regionally appropriate landscaping; rewards smart transportation choices; controls stormwater runoff; and reduces erosion, light pollution, heat island effect and construction-related pollution.
- Water Efficiency - Buildings are major users of our potable water supply. The goal of the Water Efficiency credit category is to encourage smarter use of water, inside and out. Water reduction is typically achieved through more efficient appliances, fixtures and fittings inside and water-wise landscaping outside.
- Energy \& Atmosphere - According to the U.S. Department of Energy, buildings use 39\% of the energy and $74 \%$ of the electricity produced each year in the United States. The Energy \& Atmosphere category encourages a wide variety of energy strategies: commissioning; energy use monitoring; efficient design and construction; efficient appliances, systems and lighting; the use of renewable and clean sources of energy, generated on-site or off-site; and other innovative strategies.
- Materials \& Resources - During both the construction and operations phases, buildings generate a lot of waste and use a lot of materials and resources. This credit category encourages the selection of sustainably grown, harvested, produced and transported products and materials. It promotes the reduction of waste as well as reuse and recycling, and it takes into account the reduction of waste at a product's source.
- Indoor Environmental Quality - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that Americans spend about $90 \%$ of their day indoors, where the air quality can be significantly worse than outside. The Indoor Environmental Quality credit category promotes strategies that can improve indoor air as well as providing access to natural daylight and views and improving acoustics.
- Innovation in Design - The Innovation in Design credit category provides bonus points for projects that use new and innovative technologies and strategies to improve a building's performance well beyond what is required by other LEED credits or in green building considerations that are not specifically addressed elsewhere in LEED. This credit category
also rewards projects for including a LEED Accredited Professional on the team to ensure a holistic, integrated approach to the design and construction phase.
- Regional Priority - USGBC's regional councils, chapters and affiliates have identified the environmental concerns that are locally most important for every region of the country, and six LEED credits that address those local priorities were selected for each region. A project that earns a regional priority credit will earn one bonus point in addition to any points awarded for that credit. Up to four extra points can be earned in this way.

The main areas of "Sustainable Strategies" the subject will follow are:

- Avoiding flood plains, wetlands, and prime agricultural land
- Pedestrian oriented development
- Compact development
- Reduce parking footprint
- Certified green buildings (at least one building will be certified)
- Energy efficiency
- Water efficient
- Mass transit
- Bicycle network \& storage
- Mixed-use provides goods and service
- Street level activity
- Live-work spaces
- Recycling
- Access to civic public spaces
- Access to recreating facilities
- Universal design for accessibility and livability
- Community involvement
- Local food production (farmer's market)
- Tree-lined and shaded streets
- Vehicle charging
- Salvage buildings
- Heat island reduction (white roofs and shaded parking)
- Solar orientation

Parcel Plan


## Landscaping Plan



Site Plan


## Building Elevations



Exterior Rendering


Exterior Rendering


Updated Pool and Outdoor Amenities


Updated Pool and Outdoor Amenities


## Individual Storage Units

The subject will have 300 individual storage units that are four feet by six feet in size. Market Station Apartments currently charges $\$ 15$ to $\$ 50$ per month for storage lockers with there being a total of 50 units and eight currently vacant.

Woodside Village South

- 242 Residences
- 300 Storage Units


Basement Level 1 - Elevation 940


Basement Level 2 - Elevation 950


One Bedroom, One Bath Floor Plan - 615 Square Feet (A1)


One Bedroom, One Bath Floor Plan - 730 Square Feet (A2)


One Bedroom, One Bath Floor Plan - 830 Square Feet (A3)


One Bedroom, One and a Half Bath Floor Plan - 1,100 Square Feet (Live/Work Unit)


Two Bedroom, Two Bath Floor Plan - 950 Square Feet (B1)


Two Bedroom, Two Bath Floor Plan - 1,050 Square Feet (B2)


Two Bedroom, Two Bath Floor Plan - 1,100 Square Feet (B3)


Two Bedroom, Two Bath Floor Plan - 1,230 Square Feet (B4)


Three Bedroom, Two Bath Floor Plan - 1,425 Square Feet (C1)


## Unit Mix and Unit Size Analysis

The following paragraphs address what an appropriate unit mix for a low-rise, mixed-use project typically consists of as well as the appropriate unit size for each unit type.

## Unit Mix

## Garden Apartments

A typical unit mix for a garden apartment project consists of one, two, and three-bedroom units with more weight being given to the one and two-bedroom units. Studio units are not typically found in garden properties. Three-bedroom units are the least popular floor plan due to the large size of the unit, which tends to attract families. Furthermore, the higher per month rent that threebedroom units command is generally similar to a mortgage payment for a first time homebuyer, thus enticing families to purchase a home instead of rent an apartment. A minimal amount of threebedroom units are typical within a project to capture divorcees, families transitioning into homeownership, and temporary corporate and professional workers.

## Urban Apartments (low-rise, high-rise \& mixed-use)

A typical unit mix for an urban project consists of an increased number of one and two-bedroom units as well as the addition of a studio unit. Urban projects tend to attract tenants such as young professionals, couples without children, and empty nesters.

- Young Professionals

The term young professional generally refers to a young person not in school who is employed in a profession or a white-collar occupation. Young professionals tend to be career oriented thus delaying marriage, educated, technology savvy, and have a higher median income. Furthermore, Generation Y, the largest cohort in history with approximately 80 million people and recently surpassing the baby boomer generation in terms of population, are people who were born between 1980 and 2000, with many of them being in their twenties. According to The Wall Street Journal, $88 \%$ of this demographic group wants to be in an urban setting with shopping, dining, and transit being in close proximity. It was also noted that outdoor space is a priority with places to congregate being more important than having a larger apartment unit. Young professionals are typically in the 20 to 34 years of age cohort.

## - Empty Nesters

Empty nesters no longer have children that demand a single family house with top notch schools and ample living space. Residents are typically willing to make a trade-off of living space in favor of increased convenience and proximity to entertainment and restaurant options. According to Kyle Ezell, author of Retire Downtown as well as being a city planner for the City of Columbus, Ohio, "Ruppies - Retired Urban People - are cropping up all over the country. The populations of city downtowns are exploding nationwide. Also known as "active retirees," Ruppies are quickly becoming a big part of that population. Downtown living can help them stay active both physically and mentally while keeping them entertained in the process." Empty nesters want turn-key lifestyles allowing them to travel, spend time with their grandchildren without worrying about security and leaving. Empty nesters who give-up square footage still desire an open floor plan, one level living, gourmet kitchen, large master suite, and ample outdoor space such as a patio/balcony and courtyard. Empty nesters are typically in the 55 to 74 years of age cohort.

## Existing Properties

Information pertaining to an appropriate unit mix was obtained from seven comparables located in the Kansas City metro. Due to there being very few mixed-use projects in the metro, we have also included a project that is currently in the initial construction stage. Please see the following table.

| Property | Built | Total Units | Studio | One Bedroom | Two Bedroom | Three Bedroom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | 2010 | 263 | NA | 151 | 64 | 48 |
| The Village at Mission Farms | 2012 | 212 | 20 | 112 | 80 | NA |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | 1999 | 396 | NA | 208 | 164 | 24 |
| Market Station Apartments | 2009 | 323 | NA | 175 | 148 | NA |
| 45 Madison | 2006 | 132 | NA | 58 | 66 | 8 |
| Montreux on the Plaza | 1985 | 103 | NA | 92 | 6 | 5 |
| City Place at Westport | 2002 | 288 | NA | 157 | 131 | NA |
| Total / Average | 2003 | 1,717 | 20 | 953 | 659 | 85 |
| Percentage of Total | - | - | 1.16\% | 55.50\% | 38.38\% | 4.95\% |

As shown below, one-bedroom units comprise the majority of the units accounting for $55.50 \%$ of the 1,717 -units sampled, with two-bedroom units comprising $38.38 \%$ of all of the units. Threebedroom units were the least popular unit type accounting for $4.95 \%$ or 85 -units out of the 1,717 units that were surveyed.

## Unit Size

For garden apartments, one-bedroom units typically range from 700 to 900 square feet, twobedroom units typical range from 900 to 1,100 square feet, and three-bedroom units typically range from 1,100 to 1,300 square feet. As previously mentioned, urban projects tend to feature slightly smaller unit sizes due to space issues as well as higher living costs resulting in tenants make a tradeoff between living space and convenience. Furthermore, due to the current economic downturn, a trend favoring smaller living spaces has emerged. According to the US Census Bureau, the average size of an apartment unit in the Midwest has declined from 1,279-square feet in 2009 to 1,123square feet in 2010 , representing a $12 \%$ decrease. This trend is also apparent in newly constructed single family homes, where the average house size in the Midwest has declined from 2,331-square feet in 2009 to 2,216 -square feet in 2010 . Please see the following chart reporting the average apartment size over the last 10-years, according to the US Census Bureau.


According to Humphreys and Partners Architects, L.P, a nationwide multifamily architectural firm, smaller apartments are appealing to younger professionals. Humphrey's has two current multifamily products it markets for urban development, the e-Urban and the e-Max. The e-Urban has a typical
unit size ranging from 776 to 1,086 square feet depending on the design. The e-Max has a typical unit size of 630 square feet with one-bedroom units ranging from 340 to 610 square feet and twobedroom units ranging from 781 to 1,080 square feet.

The following table shows the range of unit sizes for comparable properties in the subject market.

| Property | Built | Total Units | Studio SF | One Bedroom (SF) | Two Bedroom (SF) | Three Bedroom (SF) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | 2010 | 263 | NA | $749-858$ | $1,004-1,135$ | $1,279-1,330$ |
| The Village at Mission Farms | 2012 | 212 | 553 | $595-1,048$ | $1,072-1,197$ | $1,411-1482$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | 1999 | 396 | NA | $608-806$ | $906-1,228$ | 1,327 |
| Market Station Apartments | 2009 | 323 | NA | $553-956$ | $1,085-1,264$ | NA |
| 45 Madison | 2006 | 178 | NA | $660-1,008$ | $974-1,187$ | 1,294 |
| Montreux on the Plaza | 1985 | 103 | NA | $530-640$ | 950 | 1,890 |
| City Place at Westport | 2002 | 288 | NA | $644-863$ | $1,111-1,261$ | NA |
| Minimum | $\mathbf{1 9 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 7 9}$ |
| Maximum | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 9 0}$ |
| Average (not weighted) | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 2 8}$ |

As shown above, one-bedroom units range from 530 square feet to 1,048 square feet with an average unit size of 795 square feet. Two-bedroom units range from 906 square feet to 1,264 square feet with an average unit size of 1,141 square feet. Three-bedroom units range from 1,279 square feet to 1,890 square feet (townhome) with an average unit size of 1,428 square feet.

## Number of Floor Plans

Furthermore, newer projects typically have multiple floor plans of each unit type in order to appeal to a wide range of tenants. Typically, newer projects will have a minimum of five different floor plans with some projects having as many as ten to twelve floor plans. For example, The Village at Mission Farms, the newest project current under construction, has seventeen floor plans consisting of one, studio floor plan, nine, one-bedroom floor plans, seven, two-bedroom floor plans, and three, three-bedroom floor plans that are marketed as two-bedroom units with a den that could be used as a third bedroom. Furthermore, The Briarcliff City Apartments, the most recently built project, offers nine floor plans consisting of four, one-bedroom units, three, two-bedroom units, and two, three-bedroom units that are marketed as a two-bedroom unit with a den that could be used as a third bedroom.

## Summary

After a review of the unit mix and unit sizes for the competing properties in the local area, we have concluded that the subject should contain one, two, and three-bedroom units with more weight being given to the one, and two-bedroom units. A minimal amount of three bedroom units are suggested due to the close proximity of several affluent neighborhoods allowing for empty nesters to house their possessions when they downsize. We propose a unit mix of $50 \%-60 \%$ one-bedroom units, $40 \%-50 \%$ two-bedroom units, and $5 \%-10 \%$ three-bedroom units.

As reported above, there is a very wide range of unit sizes among the properties that were surveyed. Since the subject will have a higher density (25-units per acre), and a target market of empty nesters and young professionals, smaller sized units with an emphasis on higher quality construction is suggested. Our conclusion is for the majority of one-bedroom units to be between 700 and 800 square feet, the majority of two-bedroom units to be between 1,050 and 1,150 square feet, and the three-bedroom units to be between 1,350 and 1,550 square feet. We believe the range of unit sizes will be adequate for the market that it will serve.

## Primary \& Secondary Market Areas

## Description of the Primary Market Area (PMA)

Based on our analysis of population, demographics, housing, employment and commuting patterns, the primary market area (PMA) for the subject property is primarily north Johnson County, Kansas including the Cities of Westwood, Prairie Village, Roeland Park, Overland Park, Leawood, Mission Hills, and Mission, Kansas. The PMA contains an area that extends west to Metcalf Avenue, south to Interstate 435, east to Wornall Road, and north to West 43rd Avenue. The PMA extends into east Kansas City, Missouri due to the proximity and similar demographics that The Country Club Plaza exhibits. The diameter of the PMA is approximately three-miles east and west and approximately seven-miles north and south.

The PMA boundaries characterize an area that will directly affect the subject given the relatively small size of the PMA, the attractive demographics, the short drive-time to the subject, and the lack of similar competitive properties. The PMA is a very desirable area that includes some of the most prestigious residential neighborhoods in the metropolitan area. There are few good quality apartments in the area except for The Country Club Plaza and Westport areas, and even there, there are few developments less than 20 -years old. The primary tenant for the subject will be young professionals and empty nesters who are looking for a high quality living option with less maintenance responsibility. We project that approximately $20 \%$ of the residents will be empty nesters with the remaining $80 \%$ being young professionals consisting of singles and couples.

The PMA has a 2010 population of 108,438 people in 51,254 households. The population growth rate from 2000 to 2010 was $1.20 \%$. Approximately $28.5 \%$ of the occupied housing units in PMA are renter occupied with a 2010 median household income of $\$ 67,489$ and an average household income of $\$ 90,763$ (due to the close proximity of Mission Hills).

## Description of the Secondary Market Area (SMA)

The secondary market area (SMA) is primarily defined as north and south Johnson County, Kansas and a small part of western Kansas City, Missouri to include The Country Club Plaza. The SMA is bound to the north by West $43^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue, to the south by West $135^{\text {th }}$ Street, to the east by Wornall Road, and to the west by Interstate 35. The diameter of the SMA is approximately seven-miles east and west and approximately 11 -miles north and south.

The SMA includes the PMA and a portion of south Johnson County, including the eastern portion of City of Olathe, Kansas. The SMA extends primarily south and west from the PMA. We have not extended the SMA north from the subject due to the rapidly changing, inferior demographics of Wyandotte County, Kansas. South Johnson County is rapidly growing with several areas of new development, including multiple single family subdivisions and large retail centers. Due to the easy access from south Johnson County to the subject, and the lack of a similar facility in the area for the existing residents, we believe that current residents would be willing to relocate north to the subject.

The SMA has a 2011 population of 279,866 people in 122,219 households. The population growth rate from 2000 to 2010 was $6.09 \%$. Approximately $33.0 \%$ of the occupied housing units in the SMA are renter occupied with a 2010 median household income of $\$ 73,845$.

The maps on the following page delineate both the PMA and SMA.


Map of Secondary Market Area (SMA)


## AnAlysis of the Market

## Location

The subject is located in Westwood, Johnson County, Kansas. Westwood, Kansas is located in the urban core of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area. Downtown Kansas City is located approximately 4.5-miles northeast, the Kansas City International Airport is located approximately 20-miles northwest, and Missouri/Kansas state line is located approximately one-block east. As of the 2010, there were 1,551 people and 744 households residing in the City of Westwood, Kansas, with a 2010 median household income of $\$ 68,505$. Please see the following area map with the subject being highlighted in blue.


## Land Use

Land use in the PMA consists of a typical urban area with a large percentage of residential uses and appropriate commercial support uses. The PMA is fully built-out with very few vacant parcels of land available. In the immediate area of the subject, single family homes are scattered throughout the area with commercial development being located throughout the area on most arterial streets. There is a significant concentration of commercial development located east of the subject at The Country Club Plaza. Significant land use characteristics are summarized in the following table.

Significant Land Use Characteristics (PMA)

| Predominant Age of Improvements | $30+$ years with several homes being <br> renovated and sites redeveloped with new <br> properties |
| :--- | :--- |
| Predominant Quality and Condition | Average to very good, with properties being <br> located in the immediate vicinity of the <br> subject being good to very good |


| Approximate Percent Developed (estimate) | $98 \%$ with some in-fill sits available <br> throughout the area |
| :--- | :--- |
| Percentage of Renters | $28.50 \%$ (per ESRI) |
| Prevailing Single Family Price Range (per MLS) | $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 500,000$ with several <br> neighborhoods featuring homes that are <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ plus |
| Median Year Structure Built | 1957 (per ESRI) |
| Median Home Value | $\$ 181,389$ |
| Median Household Income | $\$ 67,489$ |
| Median Age | 43.0 -years |
| Population 25+ by Educational Attainment | $35.3 \%$ - bachelor degree (per ESRI) |
| Life Cycle Stage | Second - Period of Stability |
| Infrastructure/Planning | Average |
| Prevailing Direction of Growth | South |
| Predominant Location of Undeveloped Land | Fully built-out |
| Immediate Surrounding Land Use |  |
| North | Commercial |
| South | Single family homes |
| East | Commercial / Single family homes |
| West | Commercial |

Land Use Aerial Map


## Access

Access to and from the local market area is average with Interstate 35 being located approximately two-miles north and accessed via Rainbow Boulevard. Interstate 435 is the southern boundary of the PMA and is a beltway that encircles the Kansas City metropolitan area and provides access to
several other interstates and highways. Primary east-west streets include Shawnee Mission Parkway, West 75th Street, West 83rd Street, West 95th Street, and West 103rd Street. Primary north-south streets include Metcalf Avenue, Nall Avenue, Roe Avenue, Mission Road, State Line Road, and Ward Parkway. The area is also well served by an ample network of secondary streets.


## Traffic Counts

The following map shows daily traffic counts according to the Site-To-Do-Business, a demographic source. Rainbow Boulevard, the subject's western boundary, experiences approximately 11,000vehicles per day. West $47^{\text {th }}$ Street, just north of the subject, experiences approximately $9,000-$ vehicles per day. Traffic counts were not available for West 47 th Place due to it being a collector street for Rainbow Boulevard.


## Housing Mix

According to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, $74.2 \%$ of the housing units in the PMA and $64.8 \%$ of the housing units in the SMA are single-family detached. The second most prevalent housing option in the PMA is multifamily housing with 20 plus units, similar to the subject due to the more urban area. Both the PMA and SMA are very fragmented markets with several different housing types. Please see the following table per ESRI and the 2000 Census data.

|  | PMA - Total Housing Units |  | SMA - Total Housing Units |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Number |  | Percent | Number |
| Total | 51,243 | $100.0 \%$ | 118,003 | $100.0 \%$ |
| 1, Detached | 38,022 | $74.2 \%$ | 76,466 | $64.8 \%$ |
| 1, Attached | 1,384 | $2.7 \%$ | 7,788 | $6.6 \%$ |
| 2 | 717 | $1.4 \%$ | 1,888 | $1.6 \%$ |
| to 4 | 1,332 | $2.6 \%$ | 4,956 | $4.2 \%$ |
| 5 to 9 | 2,767 | $5.4 \%$ | 9,204 | $7.8 \%$ |
| 10 to 19 | 2,767 | $5.4 \%$ | 7,788 | $6.6 \%$ |
| $20+$ | 4,151 | $8.1 \%$ | 9,794 | $8.3 \%$ |
| Mobile Home / Other | 102 | $0.2 \%$ | 118 | $0.1 \%$ |

## Education

The subject is located in the Shawnee Mission School District (Kansas Unified School District \#512). The Shawnee Mission School District is one of the major school districts in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area with a 2010/2011 enrollment of 27,876 students. The school district has fivehigh schools, seven-middle schools, and 35 -elementary schools. Please see the following map showing the location of the nearest schools to the subject.


Student enrollment has been slowly declining over the last ten-years due to the school district being located in an area that is almost fully developed and land-locked with no room for expansion. Enrollment in 1992/1993 was 31,599 representing an 11.78\% decline.

## University of Missouri-Kansas City

The University of Missouri-Kansas City (often referred to as UMKC) is an institution of higher learning located in Kansas City, Missouri. Its main campus is in Kansas City's Rockhill neighborhood east of the County Club Plaza. The university serves more than 14,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. Today, the academic divisions of UMKC are the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education, the School of Nursing, the Henry W. Bloch School of Business and Public Administration, the School of Medicine, the School of Law, the School of Computing and Engineering, the School of Biological Sciences, the Conservatory of Music and Dance, the School of Dentistry, the School of Graduate Studies, and the School of Pharmacy. Most of UMKC's main campus is located inside a square formed by Volker Boulevard (north), Oak Street (west), $53^{\text {rd }}$ Street (south), and Troost Avenue (east).

## Rockhurst University

Rockhurst University is a private, co-educational Jesuit university located in Kansas City, Missouri. The university serves more than 3,000 students. Rockhurst University adheres to a traditional Ignatian philosophy of educating students not only in academics, but in leadership and service as well. The university stresses values and ethics based education with an emphasis on lifelong learning. Graduates from Rockhurst University receive two transcripts: one for academics and another for community service. Of the undergraduate students, $96 \%$ participate in community service. Rockhurst sits on a 55 -acre campus located in Kansas City's cultural district, a short distance from the popular Country Club Plaza.

## Commercial Developments

Development activity in the subject neighborhood has been limited due to its built-up nature. The majority of recent development has taken place north of the subject in downtown Kansas City. There have been several older buildings in and around The Country Club Plaza that have been renovated into condominiums during the housing boom of 2001 through 2007.

One notable development located at the southern boundary of the PMA is Mission Farms. Mission Farms is located at $106^{\text {th }}$ Street and Mission Road in Leawood, Kansas. Phase one of the lifestyle center development, east side of Mission Road, consists of upscale retail, luxury condominiums, and office space. Phase Two, which is currently under construction, will include 212 luxury apartment units.


## Residential Development - Johnson County, Kansas

The following table highlights residential and multifamily development in terms of permits issued from 2001 through 2010 in Johnson County, Kansas.

Building Permits - Johnson County

| Type | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Singe Family | 3,576 | 3,450 | 3,612 | 3,554 | 3,098 | 2,489 | 1,860 | 937 | 657 | 877 |
| Multifamily (total) | 2,565 | 586 | 1,607 | 760 | 1,210 | 1,416 | 710 | 698 | 820 | 168 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 , 1 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 2 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 5}$ |

As shown above, single family and multifamily building started to decline in 2007 as the housing crisis began. In 2008, total permits issued were down $36.38 \%$ from 2007 and $73.37 \%$ from their high in 2001. The number of multifamily and single family permits issued has been relatively stable from 2008 through 2010 with the majority of the development occurring in south Johnson County.

## Employment by Industry

According to ESRI, 2010 employment is estimated to be 51,380-people in the PMA and 136,790people in the SMA. Please see the following table highlighting employment by industry according to ESRI.

|  | EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | PMA | SMA |
| Agriculture/Mining | $0.2 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Construction | $4.1 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Manufacturing | $6.4 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ |
| Wholesale Trade | $3.7 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Retail Trade | $10.0 \%$ | $10.5 \%$ |
| Transportation/Utilities | $2.8 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | $5.0 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Government | $13.2 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ |
| Services | $50.5 \%$ | $48.1 \%$ |
| Other | $4.0 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ |

The service sector (50.5\%) is the largest employment category in the PMA followed by government $(13.2 \%)$ and retail trade $(10.0 \%)$. The SMA mirrors the PMA in terms of the largest employment categories.

## Major Employers in Kansas City

The following table reports the largest employers in the Kansas City metro. As shown below, the Federal Government is the largest employer, with data processing, telecommunications, and health services all contributing significantly to the workforce.

| Employer | Industry | Number of Employees |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Government | Government | $5,000+$ |
| DST Systems | Data Processing | $5,000+$ |
| AT\&T Corporation | Telecommunications | $5,000+$ |
| HCA, Midwest Division | Health Services | $5,000+$ |
| Cerner Corporation | Healthcare Information | $3,000+$ |
| H\&R Block | Tax Services | $3,000+$ |

Source: Economic Development Corporation of Kansas City

## Unemployment - Bureau of Labor Statistics

As of May 2011, national unemployment was $9.1 \%$ with unemployment in Kansas being 6.7\%, unemployment in Missouri being $8.9 \%$, and unemployment in Kansas City being $8.9 \%$. According to the Kansas Labor Information Center, unemployment in Johnson County is $5.7 \%$. Unemployment in Johnson County is much lower than the metro, state, and nation as a whole due to favorable demographic and several large businesses having local presence. The lower unemployment rate supports a healthy and stable economy, which is attractive for a multifamily development as housing demand follows employment growth.


## Labor Force (2010)

The labor force is the sum of all employed and unemployed adults in a given area. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates the approximate size of the labor force including each individual age 16 or above as being employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. The most common reasons for a non-child to be classified not in the labor forces are to be retired, a student, or institutionalized. As shown below, employment in Johnson County is second only to Jackson County, and accounts for $28.9 \%$ of all employment in the metropolitan area.

| Area | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | \% of Total Labor Force |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kansas City MSA | $1,047,722$ | 957,789 | 89,933 | $8.6 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Johnson County | 302,922 | 283,891 | 19,031 | $6.3 \%$ | $28.9 \%$ |
| Wyandotte County | 71,940 | 64,543 | 7,397 | $10.3 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ |
| Jackson County | 336,424 | 301,975 | 34,449 | $10.2 \%$ | $32.1 \%$ |
| Clay County | 117,697 | 107,728 | 9,969 | $8.5 \%$ | $11.2 \%$ |
| Cass County | 50,732 | 45,946 | 4,786 | $9.4 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ |

Source: City of Overland Park

## Support Services

The following map highlights local area support services that would be used by a tenant living at the subject property. As shown below, there are several support services including restaurants, health
care, entertainment destinations, community services, financial institutions, and health care providers. The majority of the service amenities are located east of the subject in and around The County Club Plaza. Please see the following map with the subject being highlighted as a red star.


The Country Club Plaza ( 0.75 -miles east of the subject)
The most prestigious shopping district in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area is The County Club Plaza, which lies just east of the subject. It was the first shopping center in the world designed to accommodate shoppers arriving by automobile. The 55 -acre site is about four-miles south of downtown Kansas City between 45th and $51^{\text {st }}$ street to the north and south and between JC Nichols Parkway and Madison Street to the east and west. Established in 1923 and designed architecturally after Seville, Spain, the Plaza comprises high-end retail establishments, restaurants, and entertainment venues, as well as offices. The neighborhoods surrounding the Plaza consist of apartment buildings and upscale homes. Due to its desirability of location, many of the apartment buildings have been converted to condominiums. As the price of housing escalates in the Plaza area, a significant portion of the apartment dwellers are being driven northward into the Downtown and Midtown areas.

## Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art (1.6-miles east of the subject)

The museum was designed by prominent Kansas City architects Wight and Wight. The museum opened December 11, 1933. The building cost approximately $\$ 2.75$ million in 1933. The museum was originally two museums until 1983 when it was formally named the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art. In 2005, the museum opened the Ford Learning Center, home to classes and workshops. In 2007, the museum completed a $\$ 95,000,000$ expansion and was named by Time Magazine as one of "The 10 Best New and Upcoming Architectural Marvels."

## Health Care Facility

The subject is located approximately 1.2 -miles from the University of Kansas Hospital, which is part of the University of Kansas Medical Center. The medical center should be a significant source of tenants for the subject. The hospital treats over 19,000 patients per year. Kansas University Medical Center consists of three basic schools: The School of Medicine, The School of Nursing, and The School of Allied Health. Furthermore, each of the three schools has its own programs of graduate study. As of fall 2009, enrollment was 3,178 -students, with a faculty of 879 -educators, and a staff of 3,008-employees. The campus is composed of academic units operating alongside the University of Kansas Hospital, which provides opportunities for clinical experience and residency positions. The hospital is currently under construction on a $\$ 50$ million heart center expansion which will add 123,000 square feet and approximately 100 new jobs upon completion in 2012.


## Crime

The subject is located in a relatively crime free area of the metro. Westwood and Johnson County, Kansas both exhibit very little violent crime with the majority of the crime being minor infractions such as petty theft, etc. As you travel north from the subject towards downtown Kansas City and Wyandotte County, Kansas, the level of crime increases as the area becomes less attractive with inferior demographics.

## Transportation

The metro area is served by typical transportation options. Please see the following paragraphs.

- Car - Three interstates (I-70, I-35, I-29), four interstate linkages (I-435, I-635, I-470, I-670), and ten federal highways service the area.
- Air - The metropolitan area is served by 11-major commercial airlines and their connection partners. These carriers offer approximately 200-daily departures, with nonstop service to over 50-destinations. In 2004, Kansas City International Airport completed one of the biggest capital projects in the airport's history. A $\$ 258$ million "Terminal Improvement Project" renovated all three terminals and added new shops, updated flight information displays. Kansas City International Airport is located approximately 25-miles northwest of the subject.
- Rail - Kansas City is generally regarded to be the second largest rail center in the U.S. and ranked first by freight volume. Four of eight Class I rail carriers, three regional lines, and a local switching carrier (Kansas City Terminal) serve the area. Amtrak passenger trains serve the city four times per day.
- Public Transit - The metro area is served by three transit organizations, the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority-The Metro, the Johnson County Transit-The Jo, and the Unified Government Transit-The Bus. The three transit organizations maintain integrated routes and services across the bi-state metro and participate with the Mid-America Regional Council in the region's SmartMoves transit planning effort.


## Target Market

The target market for the subject will be predominately young professionals and empty nesters that are looking for a high quality living option with less maintenance responsibility. Primary areas of employment will be downtown Kansas City, The Country Club Plaza, north/south Johnson County, The University of Kansas Medical Center, and or retired persons. The subject will be a unique concept featuring a full-service health club and spa, on-site parking garages, LEED certificated construction, and superior quality and amenities than other competing properties in the area.

## Outlook and Conclusions

In light of the social and economic attributes, we are optimistic about both the short and long-term outlooks of the PMA. The subject is located in a fully built-out, attractive area with minimal land available for future development. The local area is void of newer, large scale multifamily developments with the exception of 45 Madison and City Place at Westport. 45 Madison was built in 2006 and is located east of the subject near The County Club Plaza. Overall, we believe an in-fill multifamily development would be a favorable use of the site and compete very well with the existing, older stock apartments.

## Demographic Analysis

## Population

## Total Population

The demographic information below shows population within both the PMA and SMA.

| Total Population | PMA | SMA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 Total Population | 111,088 | 234,445 |
| 2000 Total Population | 107,155 | 263,801 |
| 2010 Total Population | 108,438 | 279,866 |
| 2015 Total Population | 109,236 | 287,067 |

As shown above, the SMA is 2.58 -times the size of the PMA, but it is also much larger in geography. Both the PMA and SMA become more sparsely populated as you travel south from the subject and more densely populated as you travel north towards downtown Kansas City. The southwest portion of the PMA includes the NEC of Overland Park, Kansas, which is the second largest city in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area behind Kansas City, Missouri.

## Percentage of Population Growth

The table below reports the population growth on a percent basis. Growth in the PMA was negative $3.54 \%$ from 1990 to 2000 according to US Census Data with SMA population growth over the same period of $12.52 \%$. ESRI projects growth from 2000 to 2010 at $1.20 \%$ in the PMA and at $6.09 \%$ in the SMA. ESRI's 2010 to 2015 growth forecast is $0.74 \%$ in the PMA and $2.57 \%$ in the SMA, both of which are lower than metro growth rate of $4.53 \%$. Population growth in the PMA is less than the SMA due to the PMA having been fully built-out for some time, and in our opinion, no growth in the PMA is likely in the foreseeable future. The SMA includes portions of south Johnson County, which is a rapidly growing area and accounts for the faster population growth in the SMA.

| Population Growth | PMA | SMA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | - | - |
| 2000 | $-3.54 \%$ | $12.52 \%$ |
| 2010 | $1.20 \%$ | $6.09 \%$ |
| 2015 | $0.74 \%$ | $2.57 \%$ |

## Annual Population Growth

Growth rates of annual persons are shown in the table below. Growth was estimated at 128-people per year from 2000 to 2010 in the PMA and 1,607-people per year in the SMA, with the total forecasted to increase slightly in the PMA and decrease slightly in the SMA between 2010 and 2015. The declining or stagnant projected annual population growth in the PMA and SMA is a trend that is common for built-out and older neighborhoods.

| Annual Population Growth | PMA | SMA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | - | - |
| 2000 | -393 | 2,936 |
| 2010 | 128 | 1,607 |
| 2015 | 160 | 1,440 |

## Population by Age

The table below reports population by age group in the PMA for 2000, 2010, and 2015 according to ESRI projections. In the PMA, most age groups are relatively stable with minor fluctuations, with populations increasing through age $85+$. The greatest positive change in population is between 55 to 64 years of age, empty nesters, with this age group increasing from $9.2 \%$ in 2000 to $14.2 \%$ in 2015, representing a $54 \%$ increase. Persons in the 35 to 44 age group reported the largest decrease, representing a $30 \%$ decrease from 2000 to 2015 as more baby boomers age. The 20 to 34 age group in the PMA represents $17.5 \%$ of the population, or 18,977 people, which includes young professionals. Furthermore, empty nesters aged 55 to 75 years of age total 23,206 people in the PMA. Both age groups are prime tenants for the subject.

| AGE STRATA: PMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Year-2000 | Percent | Year-2010 | Percent | Year-2015 | Percent |
| 0-4 | 6,001 | 5.6\% | 5,639 | 5.2\% | 5,462 | 5.0\% |
| 5-9 | 5,894 | 5.5\% | 5,747 | 5.3\% | 5,680 | 5.2\% |
| 10-14 | 6,215 | 5.8\% | 6,398 | 5.9\% | 6,226 | 5.7\% |
| 15-19 | 5,465 | 5.1\% | 5,856 | 5.4\% | 6,117 | 5.6\% |
| 20-24 | 5,358 | 5.0\% | 6,723 | 6.2\% | 6,554 | 6.0\% |
| 25-34 | 16,395 | 15.3\% | 12,253 | 11.3\% | 13,873 | 12.7\% |
| 35-44 | 16,823 | 15.7\% | 14,856 | 13.7\% | 12,016 | 11.0\% |
| 45-54 | 15,752 | 14.7\% | 16,916 | 15.6\% | 16,276 | 14.9\% |
| 55-64 | 9,858 | 9.2\% | 14,639 | 13.5\% | 15,512 | 14.2\% |
| 65-74 | 8,680 | 8.1\% | 8,567 | 7.9\% | 11,142 | 10.2\% |
| 75-84 | 7,715 | 7.2\% | 6,832 | 6.3\% | 6,336 | 5.8\% |
| 85+ | 2,893 | 2.7\% | 4,121 | 3.8\% | 4,042 | 3.7\% |
| 18+ | 85,403 | 79.7\% | 86,967 | 80.2\% | 88,044 | 80.6\% |

The SMA table shows a decrease in population of 35 to 44 years of age with this age group decreasing from $16.6 \%$ in 2000 to $13.0 \%$ in 2015, representing a $21 \%$ decrease. The 55 to 64 age group, empty nesters, is projected to increase from $8.5 \%$ in 2000 to $13.0 \%$ in 2015, representing a $53 \%$ increase. As with the PMA, populations are projected to increase slightly with 18+ age groups through 2015. The 20 to 34 age group represent $19.0 \%$ of the population or 53,175 people with the 55 to 75 age group representing 54,014 people.

| AGE STRATA: SMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Year-2000 | Percent | Year-2010 | Percent | Year-2015 |  |  |
| $0-4$ | 16,883 | $6.4 \%$ | 17,072 | $6.1 \%$ | 17,224 | $6.0 \%$ |  |
| $5-9$ | 17,147 | $6.5 \%$ | 17,072 | $6.1 \%$ | 17,511 |  |  |
| $10-14$ | 17,675 | $6.7 \%$ | 17,911 | $6.4 \%$ | 18,085 | $6.1 \%$ |  |
| $15-19$ | 15,300 | $5.8 \%$ | 16,512 | $5.9 \%$ | 16,650 | $5.8 \%$ |  |
| $20-24$ | 14,509 | $5.5 \%$ | 17,352 | $6.2 \%$ | 16,937 | $5.9 \%$ |  |
| $25-34$ | 40,098 | $15.2 \%$ | 35,823 | $12.8 \%$ | 39,615 | $13.8 \%$ |  |
| $35-44$ | 43,791 | $16.6 \%$ | 39,741 | $14.2 \%$ | 37,319 | $13.0 \%$ |  |
| $45-54$ | 39,570 | $15.0 \%$ | 43,659 | $15.6 \%$ | 41,051 | $14.3 \%$ |  |
| $55-64$ | 22,423 | $8.5 \%$ | 35,263 | $12.6 \%$ | 37,319 | $13.0 \%$ |  |
| $65-74$ | 17,411 | $6.6 \%$ | 18,751 | $6.7 \%$ | 24,975 | $8.7 \%$ |  |
| $75-84$ | 13,718 | $5.2 \%$ | 13,434 | $4.8 \%$ | 12,918 | $4.5 \%$ |  |
| $85+$ | 5,276 | $2.0 \%$ | 7,556 | $2.7 \%$ | 7,751 |  |  |
| $18+$ | 201,808 | $76.5 \%$ | 217,456 | $77.7 \%$ | 223,912 | $2.7 \%$ |  |

## Median Age of Population

The median age in the PMA is 43.0 -years, which is older than the SMA at 39.7 -years and the metro at 36.8 -years. The PMA and SMA are projected to age slightly through 2015. The older median age in the PMA is attributed to the area being fully built-out, the large concentration of single family homes $(74.2 \%)$, and the higher than average median home price $(\$ 181,389)$. A higher median age is attractive for a project with empty nesters being a key target demographic. The increasing median
age is typical of population trends as there is significant growth among the aging population of the 55 to 64 age group. Furthermore, according to the Department of Health and Human Services, the number of births per 1,000 people in the 1950 's was approximately 25 , with the birth rate in 2008 being 14 births per 1,000 people. Also, the average life expectancy in 1950 was 68.5 -years compared to 77.0 -years in 2000 , representing a $12.04 \%$ increase.

| Median Age |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Year | PMA | SMA |
| 2000 | 39.9 | 37.4 |
| 2010 | 43.0 | 39.7 |
| 2015 | 44.1 | 40.1 |

## Households

## Household Composition

The primary source of demand for new multifamily housing in most areas is the formation of new households from population and employment growth. In the subject area we anticipate that little demand will come from household growth, due to the area being fully-built out. The turnover of existing multifamily properties and empty nesters selling their single family homes will provide most of the demand and growth of households. The following table reports household composition in the PMA.

|  | HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: PMA |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ |
| No. Households | 49,273 | 49,342 | 51,254 |
| Annual Household Growth | - | $0.01 \%$ | $0.39 \%$ |
| Average Household Size | 2.24 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |  |
| Percentage Renters | $28.2 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | 2.09 |
| Number of Renter Households | 13,890 | 13,816 | 2.07 |
| Annual Renter Household Growth | - | $-0.05 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 5 \%}$ |

According to Census data, households in the PMA grew at a rate of $0.39 \%$ per year between 2000 and 2010. ESRI projects slightly slower growth in the PMA between 2010 and 2015 at $0.30 \%$ per year. Given that the PMA is fully built-out, continued growth is expected, but at a conservative rate.

ESRI reports $0.57 \%$ annual growth in renter households from 2000 to 2010, which is slightly faster than the total household growth rate of $0.39 \%$. The faster renter household growth rate is reasonable due to the PMA having a slightly lower percentage of renter households ( $28.5 \%$ ) than the metropolitan area ( $32.1 \%$ ). We project that renter households will continue to grow at a faster pace than total households as exhibited later in the report.

The following table reports household composition in the SMA.

|  | HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: SMA |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| No. Households | 98,273 | 113,029 | 122,219 |
| Annual Household Growth | - | 126,051 |  |
| Average Household Size | 2.37 | $2.50 \%$ | $0.81 \%$ |
| Percentage Renters | $32.8 \%$ | $32.3 \%$ | 2.26 |
| Number of Renter Households | 32,234 | 36,452 | 3.25 |
| Annual Renter Household Growth | - | $1.31 \%$ | 40,308 |

Household growth in the SMA from 2000 to 2010 was slightly faster than the PMA at $0.81 \%$ due to the SMA including more suburban areas, most notably south Johnson County. As with the PMA, household growth in the SMA from 2010 to 2015 is projected to be slightly slower than from 2000 to 2010 at $0.63 \%$ per year.

## Household Growth Conclusions

We project renter households will continue to grow at a faster pace than total households due to foreclosures continuing to rise, unemployment continues to hover around $10 \%$, and people continue to be more frugal with their money, a shift from homeownership to renting is starting to take place. Owner occupied household growth cannot occur in the PMA due to the lack of available land to build houses. Without available land to construct single family homes, a redevelopment of existing sites with a multifamily project is the only method for household growth. We project that households in the PMA will grow at a rate of $0.25 \%$ per year. Of the household growth, we project that $100 \%$ will be renter households due to the shift away from homeownership and the lack of available sites for single family construction. Household growth in the SMA is projected to be $0.50 \%$ per year, of which $50 \%$ is projected to be renter households due to the SMA being more suburban, which leads to higher homeownership rates and greater availability of vacant land.

## Housing Units

ESRI projects that the number of housing units in the PMA grew $6.42 \%$ from 2000 to 2010 with growth in the SMA totaling $10.15 \%$. According to ESRI, housing units are forecasted to grow $2.31 \%$ through 2015 in the PMA and $3.86 \%$ in the SMA. The PMA has experienced slower growth than the metro $(16.28 \%)$ due to its more urban location and built-out nature, which is supported by the Concentric Zone Theory. The Concentric Zone Theory states that an urban area usually expands outwards from a principal node or nucleus, such as downtown Kansas City. Please see the following table highlighting the number of housing units in both the PMA and SMA according to ESRI.

| Housing Units | PMA | \% Change | SMA | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 Housing Units | 52,008 | - | 104,704 | - |
| 2000 Housing Units | 51,261 | $-1.44 \%$ | 118,030 | $12.73 \%$ |
| 2010 Housing Units | 54,554 | $6.42 \%$ | 130,011 | $10.15 \%$ |
| 2015 Housing Units | 55,812 | $2.31 \%$ | 135,027 | $3.86 \%$ |

## Household Size

The following table shows and projects the average household size in the PMA and SMA from 1990 to 2015. The average household size in the PMA has been slowly declining from 1990 to 2010 and is projected to continue to decline through 2015. The slow decline in the average household size results in more demand for rental housing as less people are living together. In 2010 the average household size in the PMA was 2.09 people and in the SMA it was 2.26 people. The average household size in the State of Missouri is 2.46 people, the State of Kansas is 2.49 people, and the United States has an average household size of 2.59 people. The PMA and SMA both have a slightly smaller household size than the state and nation due to its more urban location, which tends to consist of more singles and less families.

|  | Average Household Size |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Year | PMA | SMA |
| 1990 | 2.24 | 2.37 |
| 2000 | 2.14 | 2.31 |
| 2010 | 2.09 | 2.26 |
| 2015 | 2.07 | 2.25 |

The following graph shows the decline in the average household size in the United State from 1940 through 2010. As shown below, the household size in 1940 was 3.68 people with it being 2.59 in 2010, representing a $29.6 \%$ decline.


The following table shows the household composition in terms of number of persons per household.

|  | Household Composition | SMA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | PMA | $31.6 \%$ |
| 1 Person | $35.6 \%$ | $35.2 \%$ |
| 2 Persons | $36.9 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ |
| 4 Persons | $12.3 \%$ | $12.3 \%$ |
| 5 Persons | $9.6 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ |
| 6 Persons | $4.0 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| $7+$ Persons | $1.2 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ |

In the PMA, the predominate household size is one and two-persons comprising $35.6 \%$ and $36.9 \%$, respectively, with $72.5 \%$ of the households having one or two-people. In the SMA, one-person households account for $31.6 \%$ of all households with two-person households accounting for $35.2 \%$ of all households. Only $12.3 \%$ of the households in the PMA are three-person households with the SMA being $13.8 \%$. The larger percentage of one and two-person households in the PMA and SMA support a multifamily project having more one and two-bedroom units and fewer three-bedroom units, as previously projected.

## Renter Households

## Percentage of Renters

The table below shows that there are a higher percentage of renters in the SMA than in the PMA due to the PMA being an older area that is fully built-out with a large concentration of single family homes.

|  | Percentage of Renters |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | PMA | SMA |
| 1990 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.2 \%$ | $32.8 \%$ |
| 2000 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.0 \%$ | $32.3 \%$ |
| 2010 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.5 \%$ | $33.0 \%$ |
| 2015 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.4 \%$ | $32.9 \%$ |

According to ESRI, the percentage of renters living in the PMA is expected to remain stable through 2015. However, all other indicators suggest that the percentage of renters as a whole in the US is going to increase as more people continue to rent due to the current housing crisis, as well as firsttime home buyers being priced out of the market due to increased lending requirements. Furthermore, Generation Y, or people in the 20's such as young professionals, are making a lifestyle choice to rent instead of own due to the instability of the housing market, as well as focusing on their career, thus delaying marriage and the need to own a home.

The PMA is comprised of $28.5 \%$ renters, which is below the metro average of $32.1 \%$, suggesting pent-up demand for rental units. There has not been a significant apartment complex ( $100+$ units) built in the immediate area for some time, with the exception of 45 Madison, which was built in 2006 and City Place at Westport, which was built in 2002. As foreclosures continue to rise, unemployment continues to hover around $10 \%$, and people continue to be more frugal with their money, a shift from homeownership to renting is starting to take place. According to Marcus and Millichap, homeownership is projected to decrease to $56 \%$ between 2010 and 2015, and renting is projected to increase to $44 \%$, an increase resulting in an additional 11.8 -million renters, which is very attractive for multifamily developments, thus strengthening market fundamentals. The following chart reports the historical percentage of homeowners in the United States. As shown below, the homeownership rate peaked in 2004 at $69.2 \%$ and has been declining since.


The statistics in both the PMA and SMA were provided based on models from ESRI, and use dated information. Since then, the housing market nationwide has fallen into disarray because of the subprime lending market meltdown. Housing starts have slowed dramatically and there is a smaller inventory of available new housing than what was previously available. Former homeowners have lost homes to foreclosure and are unable to buy homes because of their damaged credit which has helped multifamily occupancy rates. Tightening credit standards and changing loan requirements have also put home ownership out of reach of many that would have been considered under the previous system. Therefore, the percentage of actual renters in the PMA and SMA may be slightly higher than the forecasted number as reported by ESRI.

## Renter Households Based on Age

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the percentage of renters peaks at age 35 and is lowest at ages 65 plus due to increasing personal wealth as a person ages. Based on this data, the percentage of renters that are young professionals, 20 to 35 years old, comprises approximately $40 \%$ of the households in the market area, with empty nesters, 55 to 75 years old, comprising approximately $20 \%$ of the households in the PMA and SMA.

Annual Homeownership Rates for the United States by Age Group: 1982-2010


## Renter Households Based on Median Household Income

The following chart reports that the percentage of renters decreases as household income increases and increases as household income declines. Households with a median income greater than $\$ 150,000$ per year are comprised of approximately $10 \%$ renter households and $90 \%$ owner occupied households. Households making less than $\$ 10,000$ per year are comprised of approximately $72 \%$ renter households and $28 \%$ owner occupied households.


## Income Qualified Renters in the Market

## Income Levels

The following table shows the income levels for the PMA and the SMA.

| HOUSEHOLD INCOME: PMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income | Year-2000 | Percent | Year-2010 | Percent | Year-2015 | Percent |
| < \$15,000 | 3,750 | 7.6\% | 2,716 | 5.3\% | 2,081 | 4.0\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 4,687 | 9.5\% | 3,024 | 5.9\% | 2,289 | 4.4\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 5,773 | 11.7\% | 3,126 | 6.1\% | 2,289 | 4.4\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 8,586 | 17.4\% | 8,713 | 17.0\% | 5,826 | 11.2\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 10,707 | 21.7\% | 10,763 | 21.0\% | 12,589 | 24.2\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 6,168 | 12.5\% | 8,201 | 16.0\% | 8,063 | 15.5\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 5,033 | 10.2\% | 8,713 | 17.0\% | 11,496 | 22.1\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,000 | 1,727 | 3.5\% | 2,614 | 5.1\% | 3,329 | 6.4\% |
| \$200,000+ | 2,862 | 5.8\% | 3,383 | 6.6\% | 4,006 | 7.7\% |
| Median Household Income | \$53,456 | - | \$67,489 | - | \$77,089 | - |

The largest annual income bracket for the PMA is the $\$ 50,000-\$ 74,999$ bracket accounting for $21.0 \%$ of the households. Approximately $44.7 \%$ of the households in the PMA earn over $\$ 75,000$ per year with approximately $5 \%$ of the households being below the poverty line. In the SMA the largest annual income bracket is $\$ 50,000-\$ 74,999$, accounting for $20.1 \%$ of the households, which is slightly less than the PMA.

| HOUSEHOLD INCOME: SMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income | Year-2000 | Percent | Year-2010 | Percent | Year-2015 | Percent |
| < \$15,000 | 7,686 | 6.8\% | 5,744 | 4.7\% | 4,412 | 3.5\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 9,381 | 8.3\% | 6,478 | 5.3\% | 4,790 | 3.8\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 12,546 | 11.1\% | 6,844 | 5.6\% | 5,042 | 4.0\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 18,311 | 16.2\% | 18,333 | 15.0\% | 11,849 | 9.4\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 24,640 | 21.8\% | 24,566 | 20.1\% | 28,614 | 22.7\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 15,146 | 13.4\% | 19,922 | 16.3\% | 19,538 | 15.5\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 14,242 | 12.6\% | 24,444 | 20.0\% | 32,395 | 25.7\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,000 | 4,634 | 4.1\% | 7,455 | 6.1\% | 9,328 | 7.4\% |
| \$200,000+ | 6,330 | 5.6\% | 8,433 | 6.9\% | 10,084 | 8.0\% |
| Median Household Income | \$57,728 | - | \$73,845 | - | \$83,766 | - |

According to the chart above, households with a median income up to $\$ 49,999$ comprise the highest percentage of renters. In the PMA, there are 17,580 household making less than $\$ 49,999$ per year with the SMA totaling 37,399 households.

## Median Household Income

Median household incomes in 2010 were $\$ 67,489$ in the PMA and $\$ 73,845$ in the SMA. The 2010 median household income in the metropolitan area is $\$ 60,442$ with State of Kansas being $\$ 52,386$. Both the PMA and SMA have a higher median household income than the metro and state, which is attractive for a high-end mixed-use development. The higher median household income allows for potential residents to spend more on housing than a typical household, thus increasing demand for higher quality rental housing. The median household income is higher in the SMA than the PMA due to the PMA being more urban and the SMA being more suburban and including several high growth areas.

| Median Household Income | PMA | SMA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1990 Median Household Income | $\$ 39,863$ | $\$ 41,861$ |
| 2000 Median Household Income | $\$ 53,456$ | $\$ 57,728$ |
| 2010 Median Household Income | $\$ 67,489$ | $\$ 73,845$ |
| 2015 Median Household Income | $\$ 77,089$ | $\$ 83,766$ |

Based on the above table, median income in the PMA grew at a $3.41 \%$ annual rate between 1990 and 2000 , at a slower $2.63 \%$ annual rate between 2000 and 2010 , and is forecasted to grow at a $2.84 \%$ annual rate from 2010 to 2015. Median income in the SMA grew at a $3.79 \%$ annual rate between 1990 and 2000, at a $2.79 \%$ annual rate between 2000 and 2010 , and is forecasted to grow at a $2.69 \%$ annual rate from 2010 to 2015.

|  | Median Household Income Yearly Growth Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | PMA | SMA |
| 1990 | - | - |
| 2000 | $3.41 \%$ | $3.79 \%$ |
| 2010 | $2.63 \%$ | $2.79 \%$ |
| 2015 | $2.84 \%$ | $2.69 \%$ |

## Map of Median Household Income

As shown in the following thematic map separated by block group, 2010 median household income is greatest as your travel south from the subject in Johnson County (highlighted in red) and is lowest near the urban core and north of the subject in Jackson County (highlighted in green). Just south of the subject is Mission Hills, Mission Woods, and Fairway, which are some of the wealthiest areas of the metro.


## Cost of Living Index

A cost-of-living index is a theoretical price index that measures relative cost of living over time. It is an index that measures differences in the price of goods and services, and allows for substitutions to other items as prices change. An index of 100 is the national average with an index of more than 100 representing an area that is more expense to live. Kansas City has a cost of living index of 95.7, which is below the national average. In comparison, Dallas, Texas has an index of 92.1, Denver, Colorado has an index of 103.4, and San Diego, California has an index of 133.5, representing that it is $39.49 \%$ more expensive to live in San Diego than Kansa City. Cost of living is important when determining where to live, with cities that have a lower cost of living having an advantage over cities with a higher cost of living.

## Housing Affordability

Median income levels are important for determining housing affordability. Housing is considered affordable when the base rent does not exceed $30 \%$ of a household's total income. For projection purposes, the median income levels in an area are used as the basis of the calculation with the $30 \%$ affordability factor applied. The table below contains calculations used to determine if median income levels in the PMA and SMA exceed the minimums necessary to afford a unit within the subject.

Based on the calculations on the previous page, approximately $71 \%$ of the PMA and $75 \%$ of the SMA households will be able to afford renting a unit in the subject.

| Unit Type | Unit Size (SF) | Market Rent | Affordability Rate | Income Required Monthly | Income Required Annually |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1BR 1BA | 615 | $\$ 995$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 3,317$ | $\$ 39,800$ |
| 1BR 1BA | 730 | $\$ 1,115$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 3,717$ | $\$ 44,600$ |
| 1BR 1BA | 830 | $\$ 1,185$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 3,950$ | $\$ 47,400$ |
| 1BR 1.5BA | 1,100 | $\$ 1,400$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 4,667$ | $\$ 56,000$ |
| 2BR 2BA | 950 | $\$ 1,300$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 4,333$ | $\$ 52,000$ |
| 2BR 2BA | 1,050 | $\$ 1,355$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 4,517$ | $\$ 54,200$ |
| 2BR 2BA | 1,100 | $\$ 1,415$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 4,717$ | $\$ 56,600$ |
| 2BR 2BA | 1,230 | $\$ 1,575$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 63,000$ |  |
| 3BR 2BA | 1,425 | $\$ 1,950$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 6,500$ | $\$ 78,000$ |

## Conclusions

The PMA is an attractive market due to the nearby presence of The Country Club Plaza, the convenient access to downtown Kansas City, and the attractive Shawnee Mission School District. The PMA has a lower percentage of renter household than the metro, which typically results in pentup demand for multifamily housing, which is attractive for a future multifamily development. The PMA has an absence of vacant land available for development, which further limits future multifamily development and competition. The PMA has a higher median household income and median home value than the metro as a whole. The subject will be a unique concept that will incorporate green living with an emphasis on health, coupled with a free membership to the adjacent Woodside Health \& Tennis Club. The PMA has not seen a large scale multifamily development occur in the last several years due to the area being fully built-out. Overall we believe that the subject will be an attractive development in a favorable location with strong demographics.

## National Apartment Market Overview

## 2011 National Apartment Report

The following information was taken from the 2011 National Apartment Report prepared by Marcus $\leftrightarrow$ Millichap, Real Estate Investment Services.

## National Economy

The U.S. economic recovery has unfolded in anything but a linear fashion, as tenuous, and occasionally erratic, economic growth has tested the durability of the recovery and sparked concerns of a double-dip recession. This scenario remains improbable, however, as today's low interest rate and minimal inflation environment differs from conditions 30 years ago, when the U.S. experienced its last double-dip recession. Furthermore, recent government actions, such as the extension of Bush-era tax cuts and the resumption of quantitative easing by the Fed, signal a willingness to take strong, albeit controversial, measures to reinforce economic recovery. Several trends suggest the recovery will gain more traction, including moderate private-sector job growth, improving consumption, lower initial unemployment claims, robust temporary hiring, strong and sustained corporate profitability, and easing bond spreads.

While overall employment growth disappointed through the latter half of 2010, job creation among the prime renter age cohort of 20- to 34 -year-olds significantly outpaced the broader market. This trend helped jump-start a recovery in the apartment market, boosting absorption to levels unseen since 2000, when job growth and household formations boomed, a sharp contrast to current conditions. Both employment and household growth will accelerate in 2011, but the rate of gains depends on improving corporate confidence, which is essential to increasing investment and hiring. The Fed's ability to keep inflation at bay by recalibrating monetary policy in response to economic expansion may not be fully tested in 2011 but remains paramount to the recovery staying on course. The housing market, saddled with foreclosures, will not be a contributor to the expansion until 2012.

- Employment Growth to Accelerate - The U.S. economy is projected to add 2 million jobs in 2011, double the amount created in 2010 . The extension of Bush-era tax cuts and the addition of new incentives for businesses should stimulate hiring driven by export-related industries, a cyclical rebound in technology goods and services, and the business and professional services sector. Tax-cut extensions will add 50 to 75 basis points to GDP.
- U.S. Economy Transitioning to Private Sector - GDP is projected to rise by between 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent this year as growth shifts from government initiatives and inventory restocking to the still-wary private sector. Corporations will likely utilize a share of their cash stockpiles on new equipment and software, lending a boost to the headline rate of growth.
- Elevated Unemployment, Weak Housing Create Drag - While foreclosures are projected to slow as irregularities in the process are examined, distress sales will remain an enduring theme, holding down prices in harder-hit markets. At the same time, unemployment will stay elevated, hovering in the high- 9 percent range through at least the first half of the year.
- Commercial Mortgage Maturities (Pose Risk) - Five-year loans made at the peak of the commercial real estate market in 2006 will mature in 2011, creating risk for lenders holding high-leverage notes on underperforming assets. Banks hold approximately $\$ 1.5$ trillion in commercial real estate loans, or roughly 45 percent of the total, while CMBS accounts for 20 percent.


## National Apartment Overview

Apartments staged a strong recovery in 2010 well ahead of expectations, despite modest job creation and stubbornly high unemployment. Net absorption surged, with occupied stock rising by nearly 200,000 units, double the number of apartments constructed and the highest level on record since 2000. Several factors contributed to high levels of absorption, including the release of pent-up renter demand as households de-bundled in the wake of the recession. In addition, apartments benefited from private-sector job growth in the critical 20- to 34 -year-old cohort, expiration of the homebuyer tax credit, displaced foreclosed homeowners entering the renter pool, immigration and lower unit turnover. Renting also became a lifestyle and economic choice for many households as the effects of the housing collapse and recession persisted. Continued recovery in 2011 depends more heavily on improvements in the job market, which should gain momentum as the year progresses.

All 44 markets in the Marcus \& Millichap National Apartment Index will post employment growth, vacancy declines and effective rent gains in 2011, confirming a sweeping recovery and expansion in the U.S. apartment sector above expectations. This year will mark the first across-the-board reduction in vacancy recorded since at least 1990; the strongest previous performance played out in 2005, when all but three apartment markets registered declining vacancy rates. The last time all markets exhibited positive employment trends occurred in 1999, and not since 2006 have all markets posted effective rent growth. Further, new apartment supply will decline in all but six markets in 2011, the first time such broad-based reductions have emerged in 20 years. At the national level, new supply dropped to sub-trend levels last year and completions will slip further in 2011, as tight credit conditions stalled construction projects and delayed new starts through much of the past few years.

- Demand Outstrips New Supply - Apartment completions are projected to total 53,000 units this year, 46 percent fewer than delivered in 2010 . New supply will again fall critically short of demand, which is expected to reach 158,000 units.
- Surging Demand Drives Vacancies Lower - U.S. apartment vacancy are projected to decrease 110 basis points in 2011 to 5.8 percent, matching the decline recorded in 2010. Strong demand drivers and expectations for increased availability of debt this year, however, elevate the likelihood of a construction cycle ramping up in 2012.
- Rents Rise, Concession Ease - With vacancy in 2011 expected to align closely with prerecession levels, owners will regain pricing power, particularly in tight core markets. At the national level, asking rents will rise 3.5 percent to $\$ 1,067$ per month, while effective rates will increase 4.5 percent to $\$ 1,002$ per month. Last year, asking and effective rents gained 1.5 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively.
- Demographic Trends Support Positive Outlook - Stronger job growth is projected to spur new household formation over the next few years, as will the progression of echo boomers into their prime renter years. Over the next five years, the 20 - to 34 -year-old cohort will expand by 3.2 million individuals. Rising interest rates, large down-payment requirements and tight lending standards will bias young households toward renting.


## Capital Markets

Debt availability has increased dramatically from the trough two years ago, but the overall supply remains limited and selective. Institutional debt sources share a preference for low-risk, higherquality assets in top-tier markets with strong sponsors. This mandate leaves the majority of the transaction bell-curve, which includes sales of $\$ 5$ million to $\$ 20$ million in the B-minus to C-quality range, with fewer financing options. Transactions of this type can get funding, but the process and qualifications are more challenging, with a significant focus on sponsorship. A large number of properties remain in limbo with respect to refinancing without recapitalization or lender writedowns. An estimated $\$ 77$ billion of maturing multifamily mortgages will weigh on the market in 2011 as reduced market values in the B - to C - categories and higher loan-to-values (LTVs) create shortfalls for owners in need of refinancing. This may result in more acquisition opportunities as many owners opt for a quick sale over additional equity contributions.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac provide apartments a financing advantage relative to other property types, though more commercial banks and life insurance companies are stepping up with competitive terms. Lending by life insurance companies increased nearly 150 percent last year, while GSE volume declined 55 percent. In perspective, the GSEs currently hold 37 percent of the $\$ 843$ billion in total multifamily mortgage debt outstanding, while life companies account for 6 percent. Multifamily delinquencies held in the GSEs' portfolios remain below 1 percent, supporting expectations for the agencies to remain active, despite talk of reform in Washington, D.C. CMBS apartment loans continue to post high levels of distress, with delinquency in this sector hovering around 8.5 percent. Economic growth and increases in apartment property values, particularly for high-quality assets, will relieve some pressure and lead to more sales and refinancing. Some level of distress at the local and regional-bank level with high exposure to lower-quality assets and construction loans will persist into 2013

- 10-Year Treasury Yields Remain Low - The extension of quantitative easing by the Fed is projected to help restrain interest rates in the near term, holding the 10-year Treasury yield in the 3.4 percent to 4.0 percent range through most of 2011.
- All-in Rates Attractive; Lender Requirement Hurdles Remain - All-in rates for smaller apartment loans range from 3.75 percent to 4.5 percent for five-year terms, with 10-year notes pricing 100 basis points higher. For larger, high-quality deals, the GSEs quote all-in rates of 3.75 percent to 4.6 percent, 100 basis points to 200 basis points lower than portfolio lenders. While rates are relatively low, stringent credit qualifications and higher LTVs will remain challenges for many potential borrowers.
- Seller Financing, Assumable Loans Prevalent - Seller financing and loan assumptions accounted for nearly 30 percent of all commercial real estate transactions last year and will remain common in 2011. For more broad-based easing in traditional lending sources to occur, the economy will need to post several consecutive quarters of solid employment growth and overall expansion.
- Life Companies Ramp up; CMBS Re-Emerges - Motivated life insurance companies will offer low all-in rates on top-tier assets with good credit characteristics this year, regardless of asset size. CMBS issuance will continue to rise, but its next iteration will include new regulation, oversight of ratings' agencies and more conservative underwriting than at the peak of CMBS dominance.


## Investment Outlook

Pricing for quality apartment assets in primary markets turned aggressive in 2010, leapfrogging property fundamentals. As REIT and institutional activity fueled momentum in the $\$ 20$ million-plus category, the average price per unit increased and cap rates fell, though both measures are still down from levels achieved at the market's peak. A prevailing flight to quality and attractive returns over other investment alternatives prompted buyers to compete more intensely for top-quality deals. Last year, the spread between the average cap rate in the apartment sector and the 10 -year Treasury yield widened to the largest gap on record in at least 20 years before edging back to 400 basis points. For comparison, the difference between the long-term average cap rate and 10 -year Treasury yield is 290 basis points.


Improving occupancies and rising rents, along with stabilized cash flows and strong demand for quality income-producing properties, will continue to lend support to market pricing this year, helping assuage lingering trepidation about values. Yield compression and limited inventory in the upper end of the market will lead to more sales of Class B and C properties in 2011, spurring greater activity among private and opportunity investors. As the year progresses, more buyers will move down the quality chain in search of stronger yields, encouraging price discovery in the lower tiers and in secondary/tertiary markets. At the end of 2010, cap rates for mid-tier assets in tertiary markets exceeded those in primary markets by approximately 200 basis points, with secondary markets falling in the middle. This arbitrage offers attractive return spreads when viewed with properly assessed risks and a longer, five-plus-year investment horizon.

- Sales Volume Rising, Still Well Below Peak Levels - Dollar volume is projected to rise further this year as the economy gains momentum, apartment fundamentals improve and debt markets loosen. During 2010, apartment sales volume totaled an estimated $\$ 40$ billion, up nearly 65 percent from the cyclical low in 2009 but less than one-third of the 2006 peak.
- Apartment Buyer Composition Shifting - REITs and institutions are projected to increase acquisitions in 2011. Last year, approximately 80 percent of all transactions fell below $\$ 10$ million, reflecting a highly active private buyer segment; however, public and institutional investors nearly quadrupled their share of transactions, while equity funds tripled their share.
- Cap Rates Recompress - The average cap rate is projected to decline in 2011 after slipping 20 basis points in 2010 to 7.2 percent, led by recompression of the most sought-after deals. Since peaking in 2009, cap rates for top-quality properties have fallen by as much as 100 basis points. Additional support for prices derives from historically light construction and emerging demographic shifts that favor rental housing.
- Distress Creating Opportunities (In Moderation) - Distressed-property sales increased dramatically in recent quarters, led by gains in deals over $\$ 20$ million, but distressed activity still accounts for just 12 percent of all apartment sales. While demand for high-quality distress deals will continue to outpace supply, a shortage of apartment construction, combined with a positive demand-side outlook and firming values, may turn more investor attention to unfinished multifamily developments.


## Apartment Industry Economic Review

The following information was taken from the Landmarks 2010 yearly report prepared by the National Apartment Association.

Over the 2010 calendar year, the apartment industry has observed, experienced and responded to a shift from recession to recovery, from reacting to accommodating economic realities and from fear of the unknown to a concern of the known.

The impact of the economic recession, which began December 2007 and officially ended June 2009, lingered throughout most of 2010. Continued high unemployment, lack of net job creation, continued business and consumer de-leveraging, unprecedented federal government deficit spending, restricted credit, the likelihood of higher taxes and a lower standard of living contributed to lower consumer confidence and significant political shifts.

One of the few beneficiaries of an economic and consumer downsizing has been the apartment industry. Declining homeownership (down to a range of 62 percent to 64 percent from its peak of 69.2 percent), lower household incomes, loss of net worth and a recovery that is likely to be geographically-based mandates a more mobile, flexible and accessible workforce.

Some startling statistics emerged in 2010, yet for the apartment industry, they are promising. According to a May 2010 Harris survey, 76 percent of U.S. adults deemed renting to be a more favorable option to owning a home. Nearly one-third of Americans, according to a recent survey by Zillow, could not qualify for a home mortgage due to poor credit scores. Only 12 percent of renters now have plans to buy a home. The home equity loss of approximately $\$ 6.1$ trillion has made "Mommy and Daddy" money scarce for Gen X or Gen Y to use in the purchase of a home. There are now 20.3 million adults aged 18 to 34 living with their parents. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age for first-time marriages is increasing, the growth of nonfamily households is increasing, and the age of women giving birth for the first time is also increasing. The number of homeowners/borrowers underwater is likely to increase over the next six to 12 months. Within the past 24 months, the United States has shifted to a growing renter market.

## Vacancy Rates

Overall vacancy levels continued their decline in 2010. From a peak of 13.1 percent in Q3 2009, the national vacancy rate for all $5+$ apartment buildings dropped to just over 12 percent. Vacancy levels for institutional grade apartments in 2010 declined to approximately 6.5 percent. Concessions continued to hover around 5 percent to 7 percent of asking rent. Traffic counts were up slightly over 2009 as the renter market adjusted to the new economic realities.

## Rent Growth

Overall rents, down in 2009, reversed their steady decline in 2010 and will likely end the year up around 2.6 percent. Effective rents are expected to increase approximately 1.2 percent over the second half of the year. While 2010 was a "bottoming-out" year in the apartment industry, concerns over jobs, income/wages, credit and uncertainty about market recovery kept rental rates down. The foreclosure pace of over-leveraged homeowners seesawed due to shifting political pressure. However, the Q3 and Q4 trending data in 2010 shows a continuing increase in rental rates through 2011. The lack of new supply coming online combined with an improving economy indicates rents are likely to continue to rise in 2011.

## Operating Expenses

In a very challenging time for the apartment industry, the 2010 NAA Survey of Operating Income \& Expenses revealed that apartment operators were able to hold their own amidst continued declining revenues and rising fixed and variable costs. Nationally, total operating expenses decreased by 0.2 percentage points, while NOI declined by 0.6 percentage points to 53.3 percent of EGI.

## Renter Households

Renters are now approximately 33 percent of non-owner occupied housing units in the United States. There are approximately 17.5 million apartment units ( $5+$ units). Homeownership in the U.S. has declined to 66.9 percent as of mid-year 2010 and in what is projected to be a very long jobless recovery, the number of renters is expected to increase throughout 2011-a trend likely to continue for nearly a decade. It is estimated that 11 million homeowners/borrowers are underwater and another 2.4 million homeowners/borrowers have less than 5 percent equity. With further declines in home values likely in 2011, the apartment industry will benefit from this decline.

## Labor Markets

More than 8.3 million jobs have been lost at the peak since the recession started. Unemployment is hovering just below 10 percent, and with part-time or discouraged workers included, underemployment is closer to 17 percent. With a seven- to 10 -year supply of available workers and a forecast for continued high unemployment through 2011, the net impact long-term will be a rise in apartment renters.

## New Construction

Permits (for 5+ units), as of September 2010, are currently at a seasonally-adjusted basis of 111,000 units. Apartment starts will likely be at 100,000 units at year-end. Completions have fluctuated over the year, but are expected to close at approximately 175,000 units, with approximately 60 percent of these as investment grade properties.

## Number of Housing Starts $5^{+}$



## Conclusions

- The percentage of homeowners is declining and the percentage of renters is increasing and is forecasted to continue to be this way for the next several years
- Vacancy levels are likely to improve due to the shift away from homeownership and back to renting
- Rental rates are expected to continue to grow in 2011 as vacancy rates tighten up and concessions are reduced
- Consumer confidence is low which is making renting more favorable than owning a home
- Lending standards have been increased, which has resulted in many fist-time homebuyers from entering the housing market and having to continue to rent


## Kansas City Apartment Market Overview

## Property and Investment Classification

For the purpose of analysis, we separate apartment complexes into three categories: Classes A, B and C. These categories are defined as follows:

- Class A - Generally regarded as the highest quality space available in the marketplace, Class A buildings are typically of recent construction and are situated in prime locations. They are characterized by high quality construction and finishes, sophisticated amenities and top rental rates. A+ properties would suggest "trophy" properties with the above noted characteristics.
- Class B - Regarded as modern (although not necessarily new) buildings, or old (i.e. Class C) structures recently renovated to modern standards. These buildings are characterized by good locations, reasonably high occupancy levels and competitive rental rates.
- Class C - Lowest quality space available in the marketplace that is used for apartment activity. These buildings are generally old, but in fair condition. Rental rates are the lowest within the market and amenities are minimal.

The subject is a proposed apartment complex that will feature an attractive level of amenities and finish. Given the quality of finish and complex amenities, the market would generally consider the subject to be a Class A rental property. Each class is indirectly affected by the other classes. Although we considered all apartments in the subject's sub-market, our focus was on the subject's similar class of competition.

During the late 1990s through 2001, the Kansas City apartment market experienced a period of significant new construction, the majority of which occurred in Johnson County, Kansas. In fact, nearly $50 \%$ of all multifamily permits issued between 1994 and 1999 were in Johnson County. During the peak of the construction period, strong occupancy rates were maintained. However, by 1999 the market began to experience declining occupancy as overbuilding ensued and concessions became prevalent. It was in 1999 that absorption began to lag multifamily permits, although a significant level of new construction continued for two more years. Occupancy and absorption rates continued to decline through 2004, dipping to a low of $90 \%$ at year-end. As new construction slowed in recent years, the apartment market has continued to show signs of recovery. At year-end 2010, occupancy for the MSA was reported to be $92 \%$, up from $91 \%$ at mid-year 2009 and $89 \%$ at year-end 2009 .

The basis of our multifamily analysis is survey data provided by Cassidy Turley, formerly CTMT, which tracks and reports on apartment rents and vacancies in the Kansas City metropolitan market since year-end 2000. The survey data is segregated into five major sub-markets (please see map on the following page) and is updated bi-annually. Information from the Cassidy Turley Report is supplemented with data provided by Reis, Inc. as well as Marcus \& Millichap.

As of year-end 2010, the survey includes a total of 80,855 apartment units in 389 properties. Please see the map below delineating each sub-market.


## Vacancy Rates

One of the primary measures of the supply and demand relationship is the number of vacant apartment units available in the market. Like most other metropolitan areas, the Kansas City apartment market was impacted by overbuilding in the late 1990's and early 2000's that resulted in downward pressure on rental rates and occupancy levels. Occupancy levels were stable throughout the late 1990's near $95 \%$. Occupancy rates declined through 2004 enjoyed a slight up-tick through mid-year 2008, or until the housing crisis began and then declined through year-end 2009. Occupancy rebounded in 2010 finishing the year at $92 \%$ due to a renewed interest in renting from
stricter lending standards, high unemployment and under-employment, and eroding personal wealth making first time home ownership more difficult to obtain.

The strongest sub-market is consistently the Plaza, followed closely by Johnson County, both of which are considered the primary institutional investment markets in the metropolitan area. Wyandotte County typically has the lowest occupancy rates of all of the sub-markets that are tracked.

| Sectors | Bldg Class | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2006 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson | A | 91\% | 89\% | 93\% | 95\% | 89\% | 89\% | 93\% | 86\% | 89\% | 94\% | 95\% | 94\% | 93\% | 93\% | 92\% | 92\% | 94\% | 94\% | 91\% |
|  | B | 96\% | 94\% | 92\% | 95\% | 94\% | 93\% | 91\% | 92\% | 91\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 91\% | 91\% | 93\% | 92\% |
|  | C | 96\% | 93\% | 92\% | 91\% | 87\% | 90\% | 87\% | 88\% | 89\% | 88\% | 89\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 90\% | 85\% | 88\% | 87\% |
| Jackson Total |  | 96\% | 93\% | 92\% | 93\% | 89\% | 91\% | 89\% | 89\% | 90\% | 90\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 93\% | 90\% | 91\% | 88\% | 91\% | 90\% |
| North | A | 93\% | 99\% | 91\% | 93\% | 92\% | 93\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 91\% | 92\% | 93\% | 90\% | 93\% | 90\% | 91\% | 90\% | 93\% | 93\% |
|  | B | 93\% | 95\% | 90\% | 91\% | 91\% | 91\% | 90\% | 93\% | 92\% | 94\% | 94\% | 94\% | 93\% | 93\% | 91\% | 91\% | 90\% | 92\% | 94\% |
|  | C | 96\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 89\% | 89\% | 90\% | 90\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 91\% | 87\% | 90\% | 90\% |
| North Total |  | 95\% | 94\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 90\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 93\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 91\% | 89\% | 91\% | 92\% |
| Wyandotte | B | 97\% | 89\% | 95\% | 95\% | 90\% | 88\% | 88\% | 86\% | 88\% | 91\% | 91\% | 91\% | 91\% | 90\% | 91\% | 91\% | 91\% | 88\% | 89\% |
|  | C | 97\% | 93\% | 93\% | 92\% | 91\% | 89\% | 89\% | 90\% | 88\% | 93\% | 93\% | 91\% | 90\% | 90\% | 86\% | 86\% | 77\% | 89\% | 89\% |
| Wyandotte Total |  | 97\% | 92\% | 94\% | 93\% | 91\% | 89\% | 89\% | 89\% | 88\% | 92\% | 92\% | 91\% | 90\% | 90\% | 88\% | 88\% | 81\% | 89\% | 89\% |
| Johnson | A | 91\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 90\% | 92\% | 91\% | 93\% | 94\% | 96\% | 96\% | 95\% | 94\% | 94\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 95\% | 95\% |
|  | B | 95\% | 96\% | 91\% | 92\% | 91\% | 93\% | 91\% | 92\% | 94\% | 96\% | 96\% | 95\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 93\% | 90\% | 92\% | 94\% |
|  | C | 96\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 93\% | 94\% | 92\% | 93\% | 92\% | 91\% | 91\% | 93\% | 92\% |
| Johnson Total |  | 95\% | 94\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 93\% | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 94\% | 93\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 94\% |
| Plaza | A | 93\% | 92\% | 91\% | 98\% | 94\% | 94\% | 93\% | 98\% | 95\% | 91\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 96\% | 88\% | 94\% | 93\% | 97\% | 97\% |
|  | B | 97\% | 97\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 97\% | 100\% | 99\% | 99\% | 97\% | 97\% | 99\% | 98\% | - | 97\% | 97\% | 94\% | 89\% | 93\% |
|  | C | 98\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 96\% | 94\% | 96\% | 97\% | 95\% | 95\% | 96\% | 96\% | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% | 93\% | 91\% | 92\% |
| Plaza Total |  | 97\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 96\% | 94\% | 97\% | 97\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 94\% | 96\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 93\% | 94\% |
| Overall | A | 92\% | 96\% | 91\% | 93\% | 90\% | 92\% | 91\% | 93\% | 94\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 93\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 94\% | 94\% |
|  | B | 95\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 92\% | 92\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 93\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 92\% | 93\% |
|  | C | 96\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 91\% | 89\% | 90\% | 90\% | 91\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 90\% | 87\% | 90\% | 90\% |
| Overall Total |  | 95\% | 94\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 92\% | 90\% | 91\% | 92\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 91\% | 91\% | 89\% | 92\% | 92\% |

The following table shows the occupancy history for Class A, B, and C properties throughout the entire Metro area. While not graphed, the trend has been for Class A and B properties to have higher occupancy rates than Class C properties. At year-end 2010, Class A occupancy was $94 \%$, Class B occupancy was $93 \%$, and Class C occupancy was $90 \%$, all relatively unchanged from midyear 2010 and higher than year-end 2009.

| Bldg Class | $\begin{gathered} Y E \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2002 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2004 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2007 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2008 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2009 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2010 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 92\% | 96\% | 91\% | 93\% | 90\% | 92\% | 91\% | 93\% | 94\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 93\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 94\% | 94\% |
| B | 95\% | 93\% | 91\% | 93\% | 92\% | 92\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 93\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 92\% | 93\% |
| C | 96\% | 94\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 91\% | 89\% | 90\% | 90\% | 91\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 92\% | 90\% | 90\% | 87\% | 90\% | 90\% |
| Overall | 95\% | 94\% | 92\% | 93\% | 91\% | 92\% | 90\% | 91\% | 92\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 93\% | 91\% | 91\% | 89\% | 92\% | 92\% |

The following table shows how rental rates and vacancies have interacted since 2000. Rents have steadily increasing since 2000 with the exception of 2003 . Per square foot rental rates at year-end 2010 are down slightly from year-end 2009, even though occupancy rates have increased slightly. Rents per square foot at year-end 2010 were unchanged from mid-year 2010 with an overall metro rental rate of $\$ 0.80$ per square foot.


-     - Class $\mathrm{A}=$ Class $\mathrm{B}=$ Class C


## Economic Factors

The drop in apartment occupancy from mid-2008 through year-end 2009 was not expected. Many first time home buyers cannot obtain a mortgage in the current lending climate forcing them to continue to rent. Also, it is generally considered that home foreclosures would increase the population of renters as former homeowners re-enter the rental market. However, home foreclosures have been less common in the Kansas City metropolitan area than in many parts of the country. In addition, those who have lost an owned home may prefer to rent a house rather than an apartment. With a large volume of homes already for sale, some foreclosed homes have been offered on the rental market and dubbed "shadow rentals."

Meanwhile, uncertainty about the economy may have affected household formation. It has been difficult for recent graduates to find employment. This may be keeping some would be renters in their parents' homes. Others have been seeking roommates, thus reducing the number of occupied units. On top of this, ongoing and much-repeated bad news about the crisis in banking, layoffs, unemployment, the value of 401 k 's, the auto industry, and other economic woes has created a fear factor. Even young persons with jobs may prefer the security of the family home. With these factors in play the population of renters in the Kansas City metro did not grow as anticipated.

## Concessions

Concessions have become an important part of the Kansas City's apartment market. Since 2000, concessions have fluctuated from a low of $40 \%$, year-end 2000, to a high of $81 \%$, year-end 2009 . The following table shows that concessions are being offered by $75 \%$ of the Metro properties at year-end 2010, a 417 basis point increase from year-end 2009 when $72 \%$ of all properties were offering concessions. The overall level of concessions increased dramatically as economic fundamentals started to deteriorate during 2008 and landlords became more competitive to allure new tenants.

| Sectors | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bldg } \\ \text { Class } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2004 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2004 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2007 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2007 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2008 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson | A | 0\% | 100\% | 50\% | 20\% | 60\% | 50\% | 63\% | 88\% | 75\% | 88\% | 50\% | 35\% | 51\% | 46\% | 71\% | 60\% | 54\% | 59\% | 55\% |
|  | B | 27\% | 39\% | 36\% | 94\% | 49\% | 64\% | 75\% | 65\% | 73\% | 73\% | 68\% | 74\% | 59\% | 67\% | 59\% | 76\% | 87\% | 67\% | 81\% |
|  | C | 37\% | 41\% | 73\% | 91\% | 62\% | 69\% | 78\% | 77\% | 75\% | 64\% | 64\% | 37\% | 53\% | 51\% | 61\% | 79\% | 81\% | 70\% | 91\% |
| Jackson Total |  | 33\% | 41\% | 63\% | 88\% | 59\% | 66\% | 76\% | 75\% | 74\% | 68\% | 64\% | 47\% | 54\% | 55\% | 62\% | 76\% | 80\% | 68\% | 83\% |
| North | A | 100\% | 33\% | 100\% | 100\% | 75\% | 100\% | 75\% | 75\% | 85\% | 56\% | 80\% | 50\% | 70\% | 58\% | 64\% | 85\% | 79\% | 75\% | 83\% |
|  | B | 61\% | 56\% | 100\% | 100\% | 78\% | 100\% | 71\% | 91\% | 91\% | 77\% | 69\% | 81\% | 79\% | 81\% | 65\% | 93\% | 76\% | 92\% | 84\% |
|  | C | 22\% | 49\% | 63\% | 68\% | 66\% | 88\% | 79\% | 77\% | 82\% | 68\% | 60\% | 18\% | 39\% | 52\% | 43\% | 67\% | 73\% | 65\% | 66\% |
| North Total |  | 32\% | 49\% | 72\% | 76\% | 69\% | 91\% | 77\% | 79\% | 84\% | 68\% | 64\% | 34\% | 51\% | 58\% | 50\% | 75\% | 75\% | 72\% | 72\% |
| Wyandotte | B | 20\% | 40\% | 20\% | 70\% | 100\% | 70\% | 100\% | 50\% | 80\% | 60\% | 40\% | 50\% | 70\% | 78\% | 33\% | 56\% | 70\% | 70\% | 70\% |
|  | C | 25\% | 17\% | 39\% | 42\% | 36\% | 65\% | 69\% | 60\% | 73\% | 72\% | 58\% | 37\% | 51\% | 64\% | 64\% | 68\% | 88\% | 80\% | 70\% |
| Wyandotte Total |  | 24\% | 22\% | 35\% | 48\% | 51\% | 66\% | 75\% | 58\% | 74\% | 69\% | 55\% | 39\% | 54\% | 67\% | 57\% | 65\% | 84\% | 78\% | 70\% |
| Johnson | A | 90\% | 83\% | 100\% | 61\% | 46\% | 51\% | 34\% | 41\% | 42\% | 64\% | 57\% | 55\% | 59\% | 82\% | 76\% | 66\% | 74\% | 67\% | 59\% |
|  | B | 75\% | 46\% | 70\% | 81\% | 54\% | 97\% | 82\% | 61\% | 73\% | 63\% | 77\% | 27\% | 69\% | 65\% | 51\% | 77\% | 90\% | 97\% | 83\% |
|  | C | 23\% | 48\% | 77\% | 74\% | 64\% | 80\% | 84\% | 74\% | 76\% | 58\% | 54\% | 55\% | 73\% | 54\% | 42\% | 77\% | 92\% | 74\% | 78\% |
| Johnson Total |  | 58\% | 55\% | 79\% | 73\% | 55\% | 78\% | 70\% | 60\% | 65\% | 62\% | 63\% | 45\% | 67\% | 67\% | 56\% | 73\% | 86\% | 80\% | 74\% |
| Plaza | A | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 50\% | 0\% | 50\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 33\% | 33\% | 67\% | 25\% |
|  | B | 0\% | 0\% | 25\% | 50\% | 0\% | 33\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 50\% | 50\% | 0\% | 50\% |
|  | C | 0\% | 35\% | 35\% | 18\% | 72\% | 43\% | 80\% | 45\% | 36\% | 25\% | 10\% | 11\% | 23\% | 21\% | 11\% | 36\% | 74\% | 13\% | 66\% |
| Plaza Total |  | 5\% | 31\% | 36\% | 30\% | 58\% | 45\% | 66\% | 32\% | 33\% | 18\% | 14\% | 22\% | 31\% | 34\% | 22\% | 37\% | 63\% | 22\% | 54\% |
| Overall |  | 40\% | 46\% | 67\% | 75\% | 59\% | 75\% | 73\% | 67\% | 71\% | 64\% | 61\% | 42\% | 58\% | 60\% | 56\% | 73\% | 81\% | 72\% | 75\% |

## Rental Rates

As shown in the chart below, rental rates (per square foot) increased from $\$ 0.71$ in 2000 to $\$ 0.75$ in mid-year 2004, a $5.6 \%$ increase. Rental rates dipped slightly in 2005 and 2006 and have since ticked upward each successive year. Due to the economic woes rental rates declined slightly from their tenyear high of $\$ 0.81$ in 2009 to $\$ 0.80$ per square foot at year-end 2010. Class A and B rental rates far outpace those of Class C properties, which is typical within most rental market nationwide.

$\multimap$ Class A Class B Class C Overall Rate

Each sub-market has experienced varying degrees of rental-rate growth per class type over time. Overall, the strongest growth in rents has been in the Wyandotte County sub-market, which has realized an increase of $17.7 \%$ since 2000 , but this is the result of a weak homeowners market, an abundance of low paying retail jobs recently added around the Speedway and the Legends Shopping District, and a lack of new home construction historically tied to excessive real estate taxes. Although this sub-market has experienced the largest rent increases, the average rental rate in Wyandotte County is still one of the lowest of all the sub-markets. The following table shows average rental rates by property class and sub-market.

| Sectors | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bldg } \\ \text { Class } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline Y E \\ 2001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} Y E \\ 2002 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2004 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2004 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2007 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2007 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2008 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2008 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson | A | \$ 1.03 | \$ 1.04 | \$ 0.93 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.83 | \$ 0.92 | \$ 0.88 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.84 | \$0.80 | \$0.85 | \$0.83 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.85 | \$ | 0.86 | \$0.94 |
|  | B | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.72 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.72 | \$ 0.72 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.74 | \$0.78 | \$0.75 | \$0.78 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.80 | \$ | 0.80 | \$0.76 |
|  | C | \$ 0.59 | \$ 0.63 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.69 | \$0.68 | \$0.70 | \$0.69 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.67 |  | 0.66 | \$0.67 |
| Jackson Total |  | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.72 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.73 | \$0.75 | \$0.74 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.75 | \$ | 0.74 | \$0.76 |
| North | A | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.83 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.85 | \$ 0.88 | \$ 0.85 | \$ 0.85 | \$0.88 | \$0.87 | \$0.85 | \$ 0.86 | \$ 0.89 | \$ | 0.88 | \$0.88 |
|  | B | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.79 | \$0.81 | \$0.78 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.80 |  | 0.82 | \$0.79 |
|  | C | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.61 | \$ 0.62 | \$ 0.61 | \$ 0.59 | \$ 0.62 | \$ 0.60 | \$ 0.61 | \$ 0.62 | \$ 0.63 | \$ 0.63 | \$ 0.62 | \$0.65 | \$0.66 | \$0.64 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.66 | \$ | 0.64 | \$0.63 |
| North Total |  | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.72 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.71 | \$0.74 | \$0.75 | \$0.73 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.76 | \$ | 0.75 | \$0.74 |
| Wyandotte | B | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.76 | \$0.78 | \$0.77 | \$0.80 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.79 | \$ | 0.80 | \$0.80 |
|  | C | \$ 0.59 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.62 | \$ 0.63 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.69 | \$0.68 | \$0.69 | \$0.70 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.74 | \$ | 0.73 | \$0.71 |
| Wyandotte Total |  | \$ 0.62 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.71 | \$0.71 | \$0.71 | \$0.73 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.76 | \$ | 0.75 | \$0.73 |
| Johnson | A | \$ 0.86 | \$ 0.85 | \$ 0.90 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.83 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.85 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.87 | \$0.88 | \$0.87 | \$0.86 | \$ 0.88 | \$ 0.90 | \$ | 0.89 | \$0.89 |
|  | B | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.84 | \$0.80 | \$0.85 | \$0.87 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.88 |  | 0.86 | \$0.86 |
|  | C | \$ 0.66 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.71 | \$0.74 | \$0.72 | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.74 | \$ | 0.74 | \$0.74 |
| Johnson Total |  | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.81 | \$0.80 | \$0.83 | \$0.83 | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.85 | \$ | 0.84 | \$0.85 |
| Plaza | A | \$ 1.26 | \$ 1.25 | \$ 1.09 | \$ 1.13 | \$ 1.14 | \$ 1.15 | \$ 1.21 | \$ 1.18 | \$ 1.21 | \$ 1.17 | \$ 1.23 | \$ 1.22 | \$1.20 | \$1.26 | \$1.24 | \$ 1.19 | \$ 1.25 | \$ | 1.26 | \$1.22 |
|  | B | \$ 1.10 | \$ 1.03 | \$ 1.12 | \$ 1.03 | \$ 1.12 | \$ 1.11 | \$ 1.23 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 1.29 | \$ 1.23 | \$ 1.31 | \$ 1.34 | \$ 1.30 | - | \$1.29 | \$ 1.33 | \$ 1.24 | \$ | 1.30 | \$1.17 |
|  | C | \$ 0.82 | \$ 0.86 | \$ 0.87 | \$ 0.87 | \$ 0.85 | \$ 0.88 | \$ 0.92 | \$ 0.94 | \$ 0.96 | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.97 | \$1.08 | \$1.02 | \$1.01 | \$ 1.04 | \$ 1.00 | \$ | 0.78 | \$1.00 |
| Plaza Total |  | \$ 0.99 | \$ 0.98 | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.98 | \$ 1.03 | \$ 1.07 | \$ 1.09 | \$ 1.10 | \$ 1.11 | \$ 1.11 | \$1.15 | \$1.13 | \$1.11 | \$ 1.14 | \$ 1.13 | \$ | 1.05 | \$1.12 |
| Overall | - | \$ 0.71 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.72 | \$ 0.75 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.78 | \$0.79 | \$0.79 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.81 | \$ | 0.80 | \$0.80 |

The Plaza sub-market which historically achieves the highest rental rates in the metropolitan area, represents a very limited sub-market in its scope and multifamily inventory encompassing only $3 \%$ of the market inventory. The Johnson County sub-market consistently ranks second only to the Plaza and represents the largest sector of the market with $62 \%$ of the Class A apartment inventory. As stated previously, the Plaza and Johnson County markets are considered the most desirable submarkets for institutional investors. Please see the following table highlighting the various submarkets in terms of Class A inventory.


## Construction

Multifamily development surged in the late 1990's. The level of new multifamily permits rose to 5,215 in 1999, and eventually peaked in 2001 with 5,287 permits. Permits fell to about 3,500 per year between 2002 and 2006, falling dramatically in 2007 to approximately 1,524 permits. The last time the annual volume of permits fell below 2,000 was in 1994 , when 1,571 permits were issued. Multifamily permits rebounded slightly in 2008 with 1,830 permits, but are still well below the level in 2006. Multifamily permits for 2010 totaled 253, its lowest level in more than ten-years.


## Conclusions

In 2010 the Kansas City apartment market saw slightly increasing occupancy and slightly decreasing rental rents. Concessions decreased from $81 \%$ in 2009 to $75 \%$ as of year-end 2010, representing a 740 basis point decrease as occupancy stabilized. Multifamily construction in 2010 was severely down from 2008 and 2009 as the market absorbed formally vacant units due to renters doubling-up and moving back home. Job growth was flat in 2010 and is projected to increase in 2011 further helping market fundamentals. Investment sales were slow in 2010 with only one Class A property trading. However, it appears that there will be renewed interest for quality multifamily properties from lenders, life insurance companies, and investments groups in 2011. Overall, we are optimistic about the Kansas City apartment market for the year 2011.

## Country Club Plaza Apartment Market Overview

The subject is located near The Country Club Plaza sub-market and is expected to compete in this sub-market. The Plaza sub-market has consistently been the strongest performing market in the metro over the last several years.

## Vacancy

Vacancy in the Plaza sub-market remains lower than any sub-market in the metro with the exception of Johnson County as of year-end 2010. The Plaza has consistently been one of the top performing sub-markets in the metro, due to its desirable location, and numerous shopping and entertainment options. Year-end 2010 vacancy was $6 \%$, down from $7 \%$ at year-end 2009 and mid-year 2010, and still well below the metro year-end vacancy rate of $8 \%$. The lack of recent development in the submarket has helped to keep vacancy low with the most recently built project occurring in 2006.

| Sectors | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bldg } \\ & \text { Class } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2002 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2006 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mid } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plaza | A | 93\% | 92\% | 91\% | 98\% | 94\% | 94\% | 93\% | 98\% | 95\% | 91\% | 91\% | 92\% | 92\% | 96\% | 88\% | 94\% | 93\% | 97\% | 97\% |
|  | B | 97\% | 97\% | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 97\% | 100\% | 99\% | 99\% | 97\% | 97\% | 99\% | 98\% | - | 97\% | 97\% | 94\% | 89\% | 93\% |
|  | C | 98\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 96\% | 94\% | 96\% | 97\% | 95\% | 95\% | 96\% | 96\% | 95\% | 95\% | 95\% | 93\% | 91\% | 92\% |
| Plaza Total |  | 97\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 96\% | 94\% | 97\% | 97\% | 94\% | 94\% | 95\% | 94\% | 96\% | 94\% | 95\% | 93\% | 93\% | 94\% |

## Rental Rates

Overall rental rates at year-end 2010 were $\$ 1.12$ per square foot, the highest in the metro. Class A rental rates have declined significantly since year-end 2009 as renters are becoming more frugal due to the uncertain economy. Class B properties have seen the largest decline in rental rates from midend 2010 when they were $\$ 1.30$ per square foot representing a 1,000-basis point drop. Overall rental rates for Class B properties at year-end 2010 were $\$ 1.17$ per square foot, the lowest since year-end 2004. Rental rates for Class C properties tend to drop off significantly from Class A and B properties, but are still higher than any Class A rental rate in any of the other metro sub-markets. Class C rental rates at year-end 2010 were $\$ 1.12$ per square foot, up from $\$ 1.05$ per square foot as residents are opting for slightly cheaper housing alternatives.

| Sectors | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bldg } \\ & \text { Class } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{YE} \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YE } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline Y E \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2004 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{YE} \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline Y E \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2007 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mid } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { YE } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mid } \\ 2010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline Y E \\ 2010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plaza | A | \$1.26 | \$1.25 | \$1.09 | \$1.13 | \$1.14 | \$1.15 | \$1.21 | \$1.18 | \$1.21 | \$1.17 | \$1.23 | \$1.22 | \$1.20 | \$1.26 | \$1.24 | \$1.19 | \$1.25 | \$1.26 | \$1.22 |
|  | B | \$1.10 | \$1.03 | \$1.12 | \$1.03 | \$1.12 | \$1.11 | \$1.23 | \$1.27 | \$1.29 | \$1.23 | \$1.31 | \$1.34 | \$1.30 | - | \$1.29 | \$1.33 | \$1.24 | \$1.30 | \$1.17 |
|  | C | \$0.82 | \$0.86 | \$0.87 | \$0.87 | \$0.85 | \$0.88 | \$0.92 | \$0.94 | \$0.96 | \$1.00 | \$0.97 | \$0.97 | \$1.08 | \$1.02 | \$1.01 | \$1.04 | \$1.00 | \$0.78 | \$1.00 |
| Plaza Total |  | \$0.99 | \$0.98 | \$0.97 | \$0.97 | \$0.97 | \$0.98 | \$1.03 | \$1.07 | \$1.09 | \$1.10 | \$1.11 | \$1.11 | \$1.15 | \$1.13 | \$1.11 | \$1.14 | \$1.13 | \$1.05 | \$1.12 |

## Multifamily Development

The Plaza sub-market has not experienced any significant multifamily development since 2006 when 45 Madison was constructed. Two proposals are working there way through planning and zoning, Woodside Village Apartments located in Westwood, Kansas that will contain 328-units upon completion and 46 Penn, located at $46^{\text {th }}$ Street and Pennsylvania. 46 Penn is being developed by Price Brothers, who owns several thousand apartment units' metro wide. The following table reports the most recent large scale developments in The Plaza sub-market.

| Property | Built | Total Units |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Montreux on the Plaza | 1985 | 103 |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | 1999 | 396 |
| City Place at Westport | 2002 | 288 |
| 45 Madison | 2006 | 132 |
| Woodside Village Apartments* | 2011 | 330 |
| 46 Penn* | 2012 | 188 |
| Total / Average | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 3 7}$ |

*Proposed projects

## Absorption

Due to the lack of recent construction in The Plaza sub-market, absorption data is unavailable. The most recently stabilized development, Briarcliff City Apartments, located north of downtown Kansas City, started pre-leasing units in June 2010 with the first building available for occupancy on September 29, 2010. The property was $95 \%$ occupied by early June 2011 for an absorption rate of 33 -units per month, excluding pre-leasing. The Villas at Carrington Square located in south Overland Park, Kansas opened in November 2008 and was $95 \%$ occupied by January 15, 2010, resulting in an absorption rate of 18 -units per month. As shown in the following table, absorption for recently built projects metro wide ranges from 16 to 33 -units per month with an overall average of 21 -units per month.

| Name | Location | \# Units | Began Leasing | Absorption Rate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| The Briarcliff City Apartments | Kansas City, MO | 263 | Jun-10 | 33 |
| West Edge at City Center | Lenexa | 309 | Apr-09 | 16 |
| Market Station | River Market - KCMO | 323 | Sep-09 | 17 |
| Villas at Carrington Square | Overland Park | 278 | Nov-08 | 18 |
| Average |  | $\mathbf{2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ |  |

## Plaza Sub-Market Conclusions

- The Plaza sub-market is the smallest sub-market in the metro with approximately 1,900units. However, the area is one of the most sought after due to proximity to The Country Club Plaza, which contains multiple eating and shopping destinations.
- Occupancy rates for apartments have increased from 2009 and 2010. The overall occupancy rate for The Plaza sub-market at year-end 2010 was reported to be $94 \%$, up from $93 \%$ as of mid-year 2010 and year-end 2009. The Plaza sub-market has the highest occupancy rate in the Kansas City metro along with the Johnson County sub-market.
- Rental rates in The Plaza sub-market are the highest in the Kansas City metro with Class A properties reporting an average rate of $\$ 1.22$ per square foot and an overall rate of $\$ 1.12$ per square foot. The second highest sub-market in terms of rental rates is Johnson County with an overall rate of $\$ 0.85$ per square foot.
- No new multifamily construction has occurred since 2006 with 45 Madison was built. However, two proposed projects are in the planning process which would add an additional 518 -units or $27 \%$ of the existing apartment stock.


## Estimate of Market Rents

## Competing Multifamily Projects - Rent Comparables

We have included a brief description of the properties considered most competitive to the subject in terms of size, age, and location. We have also included two properties, Market Station Apartments and Briarcliff City Apartments, which are considered to be comparable, but not competitive due to there varying locations. A detailed write-up of each property is included in the Addenda section of this report. Not all of the comparables are applicable in each unit-type comparison because of differences in their unit mix when compared to the subject.

## A. Market Station Apartments - 240 West $2^{\text {nd }}$ Street, Kansas City, Missouri

Market Station Apartments is a 323 -unit apartment complex that was built in 2009. The property consists of one and two-bedroom units ranging in size from 553 to 1,264 square feet. Surveyed rents range from $\$ 830$ to $\$ 1,655$ per month, or $\$ 1.26$ to $\$ 1.52$ per square foot. Complex amenities include an outdoor pool and spa, fitness center, and an internet café. Unit amenities include a dishwasher, microwave, washer/dryer, walk-in closets, laminate wood flooring, a kitchen island, and a patio/balcony (select). One garage parking space is included in the rent.


## B. 45 Madison - 4445 Madison Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri

45 Madison is a 132 -unit apartment complex that was built in 2006. The property consists of one, two, and three-bedroom units ranging in size from 660 to 1,294 square feet. Surveyed rents range from $\$ 999$ to $\$ 1,819$ per month, or $\$ 1.24$ to $\$ 1.54$ per square foot. Complex amenities include a fitness center, business center, and an outdoor pool. Unit amenities include a washer/dryer, a dishwasher, ceiling fans, a balcony/patio, a microwave, stainless steel appliances, slate flooring (select), ceramic tile flooring, controlled access, a computer desk, a wardrobe system, and 9' ceilings. Covered parking is available for $\$ 75$ per month.


## C. City Place at Westport - 701 Westport Road, Kansas City, Missouri

City Place at Westport is a 288 -unit apartment complex that was built in 2002. The property consists of one and two-bedroom units ranging in size from 644 to 1,261 square feet. Surveyed rents range from $\$ 895$ to $\$ 1,255$ per month, or $\$ 1.04$ to $\$ 1.39$ per square foot. Complex amenities include a clubhouse, a business center, an outdoor pool, and a fitness center. Unit amenities include a washer/dryer, a dishwasher, ceiling fans, a microwave, 9’ ceilings, a refrigerator with an ice maker, a fireplace (select), oversized closets, cherry cabinets, a garden tub, vaulted ceilings (select), and a balcony/patio. Garages are available for lease for $\$ 100$ per month with ramp parking being $\$ 75$ per month.


## D. Briarcliff City Apartments - $\mathbf{3 8 8 0}$ North Mulberry Drive, Kansas City, Missouri

Briarcliff City Apartments is a 263-unit apartment complex that was built in 2010. The property consists of one, two, and three-bedroom units. Units range in size from 749 to 1,330 square feet. Surveyed rents range from $\$ 950$ to $\$ 1,500$ per month, or $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.27$ per square foot. Complex amenities include an outdoor saltwater pool, a fitness area, secured entry, an elevator, a fire pit and grilling area, a concierge service, a movie theater, a game room, a business center, and a clubhouse. Unit amenities include washer/dryer, dishwasher, microwave, granite counter tops, stainless steel appliances, ceramic top stove, composite wood flooring, cherry cabinets, wood blinds, patio/balcony, extra storage, and a garden tub. Detached garage parking is $\$ 85$ per month, carports are $\$ 35$ per month, and attached garage parking is $\$ 125$ per month.


## E. Fountain View on the Plaza - 4800 Oak Street, Kansas City, Missouri

Fountain View on the Plaza is a 396 -unit apartment complex that was built in 1999. The property consists of one, two, and three-bedroom units ranging in size from 608 to 1,327 square feet. Surveyed rents range from $\$ 917$ to $\$ 1,890$ per month, or $\$ 1.18$ to $\$ 1.51$ per square foot. Complex amenities include a clubhouse, a sauna, a heated pool and spa, a fitness center, a steam room, and a business center. Unit amenities include a washer/dryer, a dishwasher, ceiling fans, a microwave, 9’ ceilings, a refrigerator with an ice maker, a kitchen island, walk-in closets, bookshelves, a fireplace (select), crown molding, a garden tub, a computer desk, and a balcony/patio. One garage space is included in the asking rent with additional spaces available for lease at $\$ 95$ per month with top-floor (uncovered) ramp parking being $\$ 65$ per month.


Map of Market Rent Comparables


## Explanation of Adjustments for 1BR 1BA - 615 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable $A$ is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | $\$ 830$ | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 38, one-bedroom units that are 615 -square feet in size, which comprises $11.52 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 911$ to $\$ 1,083$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 945$ to $\$ 1,049$ per month. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}$, and E were adjusted the least, have an average adjusted rental rate of $\$ 989$ per month, and were given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 995$ per month, or $\$ 1.62$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.

Estimates of Market Rent by Comparison
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Developmen

Office of Housing
OMB Approval No. 2502-0507
Federal Housing Commissioner



| 1. Unit Type 1BR-1BA | 2. Subject Property (Address) <br> Woodside Village Apartments 2000 West 47th Place Westwood, Kansas 66205 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Charateristics | Data |
| 3. Effective Date of Rental | 06/2011 |
| 4. Type of Project/Stories | Low rise/4 |
| 5. Floor of Unit in Building | Any |
| 6. Project Occupancy \% | Proposed |
| 7. Concessions | None |
| 8. Year Built | Proposed |
| 9. Sq. Ft. Area | 615 |
| 10. Number of Bedrooms | 1 |
| 11. Number of Baths | 1.0 |
| 12. Number of Rooms | 3 |
| 13. Balc./Terrace/Patio | Yes |
| 14. Garage or Carport | Included in rent |
| 15. Equipment a. A/C | Yes |
| b. Range/Oven | Yes |
| c. Refrigerator | Yes |
| d. Disposal | Yes |
| e. Microwave | Yes |
| f. Dishwasher | Yes |
| g. Washer/Dryer | Yes |
| h. Carpet/Blinds | Yes |
| i. Pool/Rec. Area | Yes/Yes |
| 16. Services a. Heat/Type | No / Electric |
| b. Cook/Type | No / Electric |
| c. Electricity | No |
| d. Services | No |
| 17. Storage | Good |
| 18. Project Location | Good |
| 19. Condition/Curb Appeal | Good |
| 19.a. Quality | Good |
| 20. Unit Rent Per Month |  |
| 21. Total Adjustment |  |
| 22. Indicated Rent |  |


| A. Comparable Property No. 1 (address) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments 240 West 2nd Street Kansas City, Missouri 64105 |  |  |
| Data | Adjustments |  |
| 06/2011 |  |  |
| Low rise/4 |  |  |
| Any |  |  |
| 90\% |  |  |
| One month free | \$69 |  |
| 2009 |  |  |
| 553 |  | \$70 |
| 1 |  |  |
| 1.0 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| Select |  | \$20 |
| Included in rent |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  |
| Yes/Yes |  | \$25 |
| No / Electric |  |  |
| No / Electric |  |  |
| No |  |  |
| No |  |  |
| Good |  |  |
| Average |  | \$25 |
| Good |  |  |
| Above average |  | \$10 |
|  |  |  |
| \$830 |  |  |
|  | \$81 |  |
| \$911 |  |  |



Kansas City, Missouri 64111

|  | D. Comparable Property No. 4 (address) <br> Briarcliff City Apartments 3880 North Mulberry Drive Kansas City, Missouri |  |  | E. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + | Data | ${ }_{\text {Adjustments }}$ |  |  |
|  | 06/2011 |  |  |  |
|  | Low rise/4 |  |  |  |
|  | Any |  |  |  |
|  | 95\% |  |  |  |
|  | None |  |  |  |
| \$15 | 2010 |  |  |  |
|  | 749 | \$128 |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 1.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
| \$100 | Extra |  | \$100 |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
| \$25 | Yes/Yes |  | \$25 |  |
|  | No / Electric |  |  |  |
|  | No / Electric |  |  |  |
|  | No |  |  |  |
|  | No |  |  |  |
|  | Good |  |  |  |
| \$10 | Average |  | \$25 |  |
|  | Good |  |  |  |
| \$10 | Above average |  | \$10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$950 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$32 |  |  |
|  | \$982 |  |  |  |

\$995
high rent

Note: In the adjustments column, enter dollar amounts by which subject property varies from comparable
Appraiser's Signature
roperties. If subject is better, enter a "Plus" amount and if subject is inferior to the comparable, enter a
Previous editions are obsolete
Reviewer's Signature

## Explanation of Adjustments for 1BR 1BA - 730 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | $\$ 830$ | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 83, one-bedroom units that are 730 -square feet in size, which comprises $25.15 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,021$ to $\$ 1,255$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,068$ to $\$ 1,208$ per month. Comparable E has the fewest total adjustments, has an average adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,107$ per month, and was given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,115$ per month, or $\$ 1.53$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.

 considered nonsensitive and does not require special protection. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.



## Explanation of Adjustments for 1BR 1BA - 830 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

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Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 12, one-bedroom units that are 830 -square feet in size, which comprises $3.64 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,041$ to $\$ 1,370$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,107$ to $\$ 1,304$ per month. Comparable E has the fewest total adjustments, has an average adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,186$ per month, and was given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,185$ per month, or $\$ 1.43$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.

## by Comparison


 nonsensitive and does not require special protection. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number


Previous editions are obsolete

## Explanation of Adjustments for 1BR 1.5BA - 1,100 Square Feet (live/work)

Line 4 (Type of Project/Stores) - The subject will have 13 live/work units in separate two-story building. The units will be designed with the first floor being open for a gallery or small shop and the second floor being a one-bedroom apartment. All of the comparables are two-bedroom apartment units and were not adjusted. The second bedroom is considered to be offsetting to the subject's lower level commercial space.

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | \$830 | \$1.50 |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | \$1,270 | \$1.33 |
| Difference | - | 403 | \$440 | \$1.09 |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | \$999 | \$1.51 |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | \$1,335 | \$1.32 |
| Difference | - | 348 | \$336 | \$0.97 |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | \$895 | \$1.39 |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | \$907 | \$1.05 |
| Difference | - | 219 | \$12 | \$0.05 |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | \$950 | \$1.27 |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | \$1,025 | \$1.19 |
| Difference | - | 109 | \$75 | \$0.69 |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | \$917 | \$1.51 |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | \$1,106 | \$1.37 |
| Difference | - | 198 | \$189 | \$0.95 |

Line 11 (Bathroom) - The subject will have one and half baths. All of the comparables have two bathrooms and were adjusted downwards $\$ 15$ for being superior. Our adjustment is based on a full bath being an extra $\$ 30$ per month with a half bath being an extra $\$ 15$ per month.

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 13, one-bedroom live/work units that are 1,100 -square feet in size, which comprises $3.94 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,339$ to $\$ 1,465$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,364$ to $\$ 1,440$ per month. Comparable E was adjusted the least, has an adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,386$ per month, and was given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,400$ per month, or $\$ 1.27$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.



| 1. Unit Type <br> 1BR-1.5BA | 2. Subject Property (Address) <br> Woodside Village Apartments 2000 West 47th Place Westwood, Kansas 66205 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Charateristics | Data |
| 3. Effective Date of Rental | 06/2011 |
| 4. Type of Project/Stories | Low rise/4 |
| 5. Floor of Unit in Building | Any |
| 6. Project Occupancy \% | Proposed |
| 7. Concessions | None |
| 8. Year Built | Proposed |
| 9. Sq. Ft. Area | 1,100 |
| 10. Number of Bedrooms | 1 |
| 11. Number of Baths | 1.5 |
| 12. Number of Rooms | 4 |
| 13. Balc./Terrace/Patio | Yes |
| 14. Garage or Carport | Included in rent |
| 15. Equipment a. A/C | Yes |
| b. Range/Oven | Yes |
| c. Refrigerator | Yes |
| d. Disposal | Yes |
| e. Microwave | Yes |
| f. Dishwasher | Yes |
| g. Washer/Dryer | Yes |
| h. Carpet/Blinds | Yes |
| i. Pool/Rec. Area | Yes/Yes |
| 16. Services a. Heat/Type | No / Electric |
| b. Cook/Type | No / Electric |
| c. Electricity | No |
| d. Services | No |
| 17. Storage | Good |
| 18. Project Location | Good |
| 19. Condition/Curb Appeal | Good |
| 19.a. Quality | Good |
| 20. Unit Rent Per Month |  |
| 21. Total Adjustment |  |
| 22. Indicated Rent |  |


| 23. Correlated Subject Rent | $\$ 1,400$ |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | high rent |



| B. Comparable Property No. 2 (address) <br> 45 Madison <br> 4445 Madison Avenue Kansas City, Missouri 64111 |  |  | C. Comparable Property No. 3 (address) <br> City Place at Westport <br> 701 Westport Road <br> Kansas City, Missouri 64111 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data | Adjust |  | Data | ${ }_{\text {Adjust }}$ |
| 06/2011 |  |  | 06/2011 |  |
| Low rise/4 |  |  | Low rise/3 |  |
| Any |  |  | Any |  |
| 99\% |  |  | 99\% |  |
| None |  |  | Included in rent |  |
| 2006 |  |  | 2002 |  |
| 1,051 |  | \$46 | 1,111 | \$9 |
| 2 |  |  | 2 |  |
| 2.0 | \$15 |  | 2.0 | \$15 |
| 5 |  |  | 5 |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Extra |  | \$100 | Extra |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |
| Yes/Yes |  | \$25 | Yes/Yes |  |
| No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |
| No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |
| No |  |  | No |  |
| No |  |  | No |  |
| Good |  |  | Good |  |
| Good |  |  | Above average |  |
| Good |  |  | Good |  |
| Above average |  | \$10 | Above average |  |
| \$1,299 |  |  | \$1,255 |  |
|  | \$166 |  |  | \$136 |
| \$1,465 |  |  | \$1,391 |  |


| sss) | D. Comparable Property No. 4 (address) <br> Briarcliff City Apartments 3880 North Mulberry Drive Kansas City, Missouri |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ments | Data | Adjust |  |  |
|  | 06/2011 |  |  |  |
|  | Low rise/4 |  |  |  |
|  | Any |  |  |  |
|  | 95\% |  |  |  |
|  | None |  |  |  |
| \$15 | 2010 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,086 |  | \$12 |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | 2.0 | \$15 |  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
| \$100 | Extra |  | \$100 |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  |  |
| \$25 | Yes/Yes |  | \$25 |  |
|  | No / Electric |  |  |  |
|  | No / Electric |  |  |  |
|  | No |  |  |  |
|  | No |  |  |  |
|  | Good |  |  |  |
| \$10 | Average |  | \$25 |  |
|  | Good |  |  |  |
| \$10 | Above average |  | \$10 |  |
|  | \$1,200 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$157 |  |  |
|  | \$1,357 |  |  |  |



Note: In the adjustments column, enter doliar amounts by which subject property varies from comparable
properties. If subject is better, enter a "Plus" amount and if subject is inferior to the comparable, enter a "Minus" amount. Use back of page to explain adjustments as needed
$\square$ If there are any Remarks, check here and add the remarks to the back of page.
\$1,339

## Explanation of Adjustments for 2BR 2BA - 950 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable $A$ is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | $\$ 830$ | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 25 , two-bedroom units that are 950 -square feet in size, which comprises $7.58 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,220$ to $\$ 1,372$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,250$ to $\$ 1,342$ per month. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{D}$, and E were adjusted the least, have an average adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,295$ per month, and were given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,300$ per month, or $\$ 1.37$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.




## Explanation of Adjustments for 2BR 2BA - 1,050 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable $A$ is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 22, two-bedroom units that are 1,050-square feet in size, which comprises $6.67 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,316$ to $\$ 1,434$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,340$ to $\$ 1,410$ per month. Comparable E was adjusted the least, has an adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,353$ per month, and was given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,355$ per month, or $\$ 1.29$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.

 nonsensitive and does not require special protection. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number


| Note: In the adjustments column, enter dollar amounts by which subject property varies from comparable properties. If subject is better, enter a "Plus" amount and if subject is inferior to the comparable, enter a "Minus" amount. Use back of page to explain adjustments as needed. | Appraiser's Signature | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Date (mm/dd/yy) } \\ 06 / 14 / 11 \end{array}$ | Reviewer's Signature | Date (mm/dd/yyy) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Explanation of Adjustments for 2BR 2BA - 1,100 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | $\$ 830$ | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | 348 | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 90 , two-bedroom units that are 1,100 -square feet in size, which comprises $27.27 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,364$ to $\$ 1,511$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,393$ to $\$ 1,482$ per month. Comparable E was adjusted the least, has an adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,399$ per month, and was given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,415$ per month, or $\$ 1.29$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables and slightly higher than Comparable E due to Comparable E being at the low-end of the $60 \%$ range.




## Explanation of Adjustments for 2BR 2BA - 1,230 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable $A$ is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | $\$ 830$ | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate
and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 22, two-bedroom units that are 1,230-square feet in size, which comprises $6.67 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,418$ to $\$ 1,859$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,506$ to $\$ 1,771$ per month. Given the wide range in adjusted rental rates weight was given to all of the comparables, with the adjusted comparables having an average adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,574$ per month. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,575$ per month, or $\$ 1.28$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.



| 1. Unit Type | 2. Subject Property (Address) <br> Woodside Village Apartments <br> 2000 West 47th Place <br> Westwood, Kansas 66205 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2BR-2BA | Data |


| 3. Effective Date of Rental | 06/2011 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4. Type of Project/Stories | Low rise/4 |
| 5. Floor of Unit in Building | Any |
| 6. Project Occupancy \% | Proposed |
| 7. Concessions | None |
| 8. Year Built | Proposed |
| 9. Sq. Ft. Area | 1,230 |
| 10. Number of Bedrooms | 2 |
| 11. Number of Baths | 2.0 |
| 12. Number of Rooms | 5 |
| 13. Balc./Terrace/Patio | Yes |
| 14. Garage or Carport | Included in rent |
| 15. Equipment a. A/C | Yes |
| b. Range/Oven | Yes |
| c. Refrigerator | Yes |
| d. Disposal | Yes |
| e. Microwave | Yes |
| f. Dishwasher | Yes |
| g. Washer/Dryer | Yes |
| h. Carpet/Blinds | Yes |
| i. Pool/Rec. Area | Yes/Yes |
| 16. Services a. Heat/Type | No / Electric |
| b. Cook/Type | No/Electric |
| c. Electricity | No |
| d. Services | No |
| 17. Storage | Good |
| 18. Project Location | Good |
| 19. Condition/Curb Appeal | Good |
| 19.a. Quality | Good |
| 20. Unit Rent Per Month |  |
| 21. Total Adjustment |  |
| 22. Indicated Rent |  |
| 23. Correlated Subject Rent | \$1,575 |


| A. Comparable Property No. 1 (address) <br> Market Station Apartments 240 West 2nd Street Kansas City, Missouri 64105 |  |  | B. Comparable Property No. 2 (address) <br> 45 Madison <br> 4445 Madison Avenue <br> Kansas City, Missouri 64111 |  |  | C. Comparable Property No. 3 (address) <br> City Place at Westport <br> 701 Westport Road <br> Kansas City, Missouri 64111 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data | ${ }^{\text {Adjustm }}$ |  | Data | ${ }^{\text {Adjust }}$ | + | Data | ${ }^{\text {Adjus }}$ |  |
| 06/2011 |  |  | 06/2011 |  |  | 06/2011 |  |  |
| Low rise/4 |  |  | Low rise/4 |  |  | Low rise/3 |  |  |
| Any |  |  | Any |  |  | Any |  |  |
| 90\% |  |  | 99\% |  |  | 99\% |  |  |
| One month free | \$125 |  | None |  |  | Included in rent |  |  |
| 2009 |  |  | 2006 |  |  | 2002 |  | \$15 |
| 1,189 |  | \$39 | 1,187 |  | \$45 | 1,148 |  | \$64 |
| 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| 2.0 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |
| 5 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Select |  | \$20 | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Included in rent |  |  | Extra |  | \$100 | Extra |  | \$100 |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| Yes/Yes |  | \$25 | Yes/Yes |  | \$25 | Yes/Yes |  | \$25 |
| No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |  |
| No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |  |
| No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  |
| No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  |
| Good |  |  | Good |  |  | Good |  |  |
| Average |  | \$25 | Good |  |  | Above average |  | \$10 |
| Good |  |  | Good |  |  | Good |  |  |
| Above average |  | \$10 | Above average |  | \$10 | Above average |  | \$10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,500 |  |  | \$1,679 |  |  | \$1,194 |  |  |
|  | (\$6) |  |  | \$180 |  |  | \$224 |  |
| \$1,494 |  |  | \$1,859 |  |  | \$1,418 |  |  |
| $\square$ If there are any Remarks, check here and add the remarks to the back of page. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | D. Comparable Property No. 4 (address) <br> Briarcliff City Apartments 3880 North Mulberry Drive Kansas City, Missouri |  |  | E. Comparable Property No. 5 (address) <br> Fountain View on the Plaza 4800 Oak Street Kansas City, Missouri 64112 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Data | Adjust |  | Data | Adjust |  |
|  | 06/2011 |  |  | 06/2011 |  |  |
|  | Low rise/4 |  |  | Low rise/3 |  |  |
|  | Any |  |  | Any |  |  |
|  | 95\% |  |  | 97\% |  |  |
|  | None |  |  | Included in rent |  |  |
| \$15 | 2010 |  |  | 1999 |  | \$25 |
| \$64 | 1,135 |  | \$85 | 1,228 | \$2 |  |
|  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | 2.0 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| \$100 | Extra |  | \$100 | Included in rent |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
|  | Yes |  |  | Yes |  |  |
| \$25 | Yes/Yes |  | \$25 | Yes/Yes |  | \$25 |
|  | No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |  |
|  | No / Electric |  |  | No / Electric |  |  |
|  | No |  |  | No |  |  |
|  | No |  |  | W, S, T | \$30 |  |
|  | Good |  |  | Good |  |  |
| \$10 | Average |  | \$25 | Good |  |  |
|  | Good |  |  | Above average |  | \$10 |
| \$10 | Above average |  | \$10 | Average |  | \$25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$1,350 |  |  | \$1,450 |  |  |
|  |  | \$245 |  |  | \$53 |  |
|  | \$1,595 |  |  | \$1,503 |  |  |

Note: In the adjustments column, enter dollar amounts by which subject property varies from comparable "Minus" amount. Use back of page to explain adjustments as needed.
Previous editions are obsolete

## Explanation of Adjustments for 3BR 2BA - 1,425 Square Feet

Line 7 (Concessions) - Rental rates and concessions change on an ongoing basis as units become available or leased. Floor plans that have more vacant units typically have a larger concession than floor plans that have fewer vacant units. Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease. Comparables B and D are not offering any concessions. Comparables C and E do not offer concessions due to YieldStar, which changes rental rates daily based on occupancy, existing leases, etc. Specific adjustments were made for actual concessions being offered for each specific floor plan. For example, Comparable A is offering one-month of free rent with a 12 -month lease and was adjusted downwards $\$ 69$ for being superior ( $\$ 830 / 12$-months).

Line 8 (Year Built) - The subject is a proposed property with construction estimated to commence in 2011 or early 2012. All of the comparables are of older vintage than the subject except for Briarcliff City Apartments, which was built in late 2010 and Market Station Apartments, which were built in 2009. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 15$ to Comparable C for being built in 2002 and an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to Comparable E for being built in 1999. Comparables A, B and D were not adjusted due to the recent construction.

Line 9 (Sq. Ft. Area) - Comparables were adjusted for unit sizes. Our examination of market rents show that differences in size do not equate to a difference in rent on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the rental rate reflects many physical characteristics (e.g. unit amenities, number of bedrooms, floor, view, appliances). Additional size only accounts for living space, but not additional features. We have adjusted the total rent per square foot by $75 \%$ of the rent per square foot. For example, a comparable that rents for $\$ 1.00$ per square foot would be adjusted $75 \%$ of that amount, or $\$ 0.75$ per square foot. Please see the following table for support of our size adjustment.

| Comparable | Unit Type | Size (SF) | Rent / Month | Rent / SF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 553 | $\$ 830$ | $\$ 1.50$ |
| Market Station Apartments | One-Bedroom | 956 | $\$ 1,270$ | $\$ 1.33$ |
| Difference | - | 403 | $\$ 440$ | $\$ 1.09$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 660 | $\$ 999$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| 45 Madison | One-Bedroom | 1008 | $\$ 1,335$ | $\$ 1.32$ |
| Difference | - | $\mathbf{3 4 8}$ | $\$ 336$ | $\$ 0.97$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 644 | $\$ 895$ | $\$ 1.39$ |
| City Place at Westport | One-Bedroom | 863 | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1.05$ |
| Difference | - | 219 | $\$ 12$ | $\$ 0.05$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 749 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 1.27$ |
| Briarcliff City Apartments | One-Bedroom | 858 | $\$ 1,025$ | $\$ 1.19$ |
| Difference | - | 109 | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 0.69$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 608 | $\$ 917$ | $\$ 1.51$ |
| Fountain View on the Plaza | One-Bedroom | 806 | $\$ 1,106$ | $\$ 1.37$ |
| Difference | - | 198 | $\$ 189$ | $\$ 0.95$ |

Line 10 (Number of Bedrooms) - The subject will have a small amount of three-bedroom units. Comparables B, D, and E all have three-bedroom units and were not adjusted. Comparables A and C do not have any three bedroom units and were adjusted upwards $\$ 50$ for being inferior.

Line 13 (Patio/Balcony) - The subject will have a patio/balcony for each unit. All of the comparables offer a patio/balcony except Comparable A. Select units in Comparable A have a patio/balcony with this property being adjusted upwards $\$ 20$ for being inferior.

Line 14 (Garage/Carport) - The subject will include one parking space per unit in the rental rate and charge for additional parking spaces. Comparables A and E include free parking in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparables $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D do not include free parking in the rental rate and were adjusted upwards $\$ 100$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on the comparables offering covered parking ranging from $\$ 75$ to $\$ 125$ per month.

Line 15i (Pool/Recreation Area) - The subject will provide one free pass to the adjacent Woodside Health and Tennis Club valued at $\$ 75$ per month. All of the comparables have on-site fitness centers with an outdoor pool that are inferior in quality and offerings when compared to the subject. We have made an upward adjustment of $\$ 25$ to each of the comparables due to the subject offering a superior level of amenities.

Line 16d (Services) - The subject will not offer any utilities in the rental rate. Comparables A, B, C , and D do not include any utilities in the rental rate and were not adjusted. Comparable E provides water, sewer, and trash in the rental rate and was adjusted downwards $\$ 30$ for being inferior. Our adjustment is based on sewer and water costing on average $\$ 20$ per month with trash being an additional $\$ 10$ per month.

Line 18 (Project Location) - The subject is located in an attractive area within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza. Comparable A is located just north of downtown Kansas City in the River Market area, is inferior in terms of demographics and was adjusted upwards for being inferior. Comparables B and E are located within close proximity to The Country Club Plaza and were not adjusted. Comparable C is located north of The Plaza near Westport, is inferior in terms of demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being slightly inferior. Comparable D is located north of downtown Kansas City within the Briarcliff Development, is located in a more suburban area, has similar demographics, and was adjusted upwards for being inferior.

Line 19 (Condition/Curb Appeal) - The subject is proposed construction, with an attractive design, and will be in excellent condition upon completion. All of the comparables except Comparable E are of newer construction with an attractive design and were not adjusted. Comparable E is a slightly older property, is in above average condition, features an above average level of curb appeal, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being inferior.

Line 19a (Quality) - Upon completion the subject will be one of the nicest properties in the metro with an emphasis on sustainability, will be LEED certified, and will feature several upgraded amenities. Comparables $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D are all of above average quality, feature several design upgrades, and were adjusted upwards $\$ 10$ for being slightly inferior. Comparable E is of average quality construction, features a basic level of amenities, and was adjusted upwards $\$ 25$ for being inferior.

## Market Rent Conclusion

The subject will contain 25, three-bedroom units that are 1,425-square feet in size, which comprises $7.58 \%$ of all the units. After adjustments the comparables show a rental rate ranging from $\$ 1,620$ to $\$ 2,093$ per month with a $60 \%$ range of $\$ 1,715$ to $\$ 1,998$ per month. Comparables A and E were adjusted the least, have an average adjusted rental rate of $\$ 1,927$ per month, and were given the most weight in our analysis. We have projected market rent for the subject to be $\$ 1,950$ per month, or $\$ 1.37$ per square foot, which is within the range of the comparables.

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Previous editions are obsolete

## Estimated Market Rent Conclusions

Following are the concluded market rents for the subject property:

| MARKET RENTAL RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| No. | Type | Size (SF) | Rent/ Mo. | Rent/ SF | Monthly Rent | Yearly Rent |
| 38 | 1BR 1BA | 615 | $\$ 995$ | $\$ 1.62$ | $\$ 37,810$ | $\$ 453,720$ |
| 83 | 1BR 1BA | 730 | $\$ 1,115$ | $\$ 1.53$ | $\$ 92,545$ | $\$ 1,110,540$ |
| 12 | 1BR 1BA | 830 | $\$ 1,185$ | $\$ 1.43$ | $\$ 14,220$ | $\$ 170,640$ |
| 13 | 1BR 1.5BA | 1,100 | $\$ 1,400$ | $\$ 1.27$ | $\$ 18,200$ | $\$ 218,400$ |
| 25 | 2BR 2BA | 950 | $\$ 1,300$ | $\$ 1.37$ | $\$ 32,500$ | $\$ 390,000$ |
| 22 | 2BR 2BA | 1,050 | $\$ 1,355$ | $\$ 1.29$ | $\$ 29,810$ | $\$ 357,720$ |
| 90 | 2BR 2BA | 1,100 | $\$ 1,415$ | $\$ 1.29$ | $\$ 127,350$ | $\$ 1,528,200$ |
| 22 | 2BR 2BA | 1,230 | $\$ 1,575$ | $\$ 1.28$ | $\$ 34,650$ | $\$ 415,800$ |
| 25 | 3BR 2BA | 1,425 | $\$ 1,950$ | $\$ 1.37$ | $\$ 48,750$ | $\$ 585,000$ |
| 330 | Total/Average | $\mathbf{9 6 0}$ | $\$ 1,321$ | $\$ 1.38$ | $\$ 435,835$ | $\$ 5,230,020$ |

## The Village at Mission Farms

The following table reports the proposed asking rents at The Village at Mission Farms. Upon completion, this project will be the nicest apartment complex in the metro. As shown below, our estimate of market rents on a per square foot basis are slightly higher than the proposed asking rents at Mission Farms due to the inclusion of parking, with both projects being similar in quality/design.

| MARKET RENTAL RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| No. | Type | Size (SF) | Rent/ Mo. | Rent/ SF | Monthly Rent | Yearly Rent |
| 20 | OBR 1BA | 553 | $\$ 774$ | $\$ 1.40$ | $\$ 15,480$ | $\$ 185,760$ |
| 19 | 1BR 1BA | 595 | $\$ 833$ | $\$ 1.40$ | $\$ 15,827$ | $\$ 189,924$ |
| 4 | 1BR 1BA | 699 | $\$ 909$ | $\$ 1.30$ | $\$ 3,636$ | $\$ 43,632$ |
| 4 | 1BR 1BA | 655 | $\$ 852$ | $\$ 1.30$ | $\$ 3,408$ | $\$ 40,896$ |
| 29 | 1BR 1BA | 709 | $\$ 922$ | $\$ 1.30$ | $\$ 26,738$ | $\$ 320,856$ |
| 4 | 1BR 1BA | 725 | $\$ 943$ | $\$ 1.30$ | $\$ 3,772$ | $\$ 45,264$ |
| 29 | 1BR 1BA | 893 | $\$ 1,160$ | $\$ 1.30$ | $\$ 33,640$ | $\$ 403,680$ |
| 15 | 1BR 1BA (Den) | 983 | $\$ 1,258$ | $\$ 1.28$ | $\$ 18,870$ | $\$ 226,440$ |
| 4 | 1BR 1BA (Den) | 1,048 | $\$ 1,341$ | $\$ 1.28$ | $\$ 5,364$ | $\$ 64,368$ |
| 4 | 1BR 1BA (Den) | 1,003 | $\$ 1,283$ | $\$ 1.28$ | $\$ 5,132$ | $\$ 61,584$ |
| 20 | 2BR 2BA | 1,072 | $\$ 1,329$ | $\$ 1.24$ | $\$ 26,580$ | $\$ 318,960$ |
| 4 | 2BR 2BA | 1,193 | $\$ 1,479$ | $\$ 1.24$ | $\$ 5,916$ | $\$ 70,992$ |
| 4 | 2BR 2BA | 1,197 | $\$ 1,484$ | $\$ 1.24$ | $\$ 5,936$ | $\$ 71,232$ |
| 28 | 2BR 2BA | 1,197 | $\$ 1,484$ | $\$ 1.24$ | $\$ 41,552$ | $\$ 498,624$ |
| 12 | 2BR 2BA (Den) | 1,411 | $\$ 1,665$ | $\$ 1.18$ | $\$ 19,980$ | $\$ 239,760$ |
| 4 | 2BR 2BA (Den) | 1,413 | $\$ 1,667$ | $\$ 1.18$ | $\$ 6,668$ | $\$ 80,016$ |
| 8 | 2BR 2BA (Den) | 1,482 | $\$ 1,749$ | $\$ 1.18$ | $\$ 13,992$ | $\$ 167,904$ |
| 212 | Total/Average | $\mathbf{9 3 9}$ | $\$ 1,191$ | $\$ 1.27$ | $\$ 252,491$ | $\$ 3,029,892$ |

## Vacancy

Occupancy rates in the subject area range from $90 \%$ (still in lease-up) to $99 \%$ with an average of $97 \%$. Due to the lack of new multifamily housing in the immediate area, we have estimated stabilized vacancy to $4 \%$, which is similar to the comparables.

| Survey | Comp \#1 | Comp \#2 | Comp \#3 | Comp \#4 | Comp \#5 | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \%$ | $10 \% 0^{*}$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ |

## Collection Loss

Collection loss typically ranges from $1 \%$ to $5 \%$ of potential gross income depending on the quality of tenants. Due to subject being located in an attractive part of the metro with a higher than typical median household income, along with the target market being young professionals and empty nesters, we have estimated collection loss to be at the low-end of the range, or $1 \%$ per year. Our total estimate of vacancy and collection loss for the subject is $5.0 \%$ of potential gross income.



## Multi-Family Related

Clubhouse? Yes<br>Indoor Tennis Courts? No<br>Outdoor Tennis Courts? No<br>No. of Outdoor Pools 1<br>Exercise/Fitness Facilities? Yes

# Whirlpool/Sauna? Yes <br> Washer/Dryer Hookups? Yes <br> Other Unit Amenities See above <br> Subsidized or Restricted Project? No <br> Subsidy / Restriction Description Market rate 

## Lease Transaction

Survey Date 06-21-2011 Lease Confirmed By Daniel Kann

Lease Occupancy 90.0\%
Lease Confirmed With Management (Shelby) - 816.421.2232
Lease ID 14824
Expense Structure Tenants pay for electricty in the all electric units. Landlord bills the tenant $\$ 5$ per month for trash and $\$ 2$ per month for pest control.

Lease Remarks Units with an * have a patio/baclony. Asking rent per unit ranges with an approximate $\$ 60$ per month spread depending on the floor and view, with each successive floor increaing the rent $\$ 15$ per month. Rent shown above is the average of the range. Pre-leasing begain in September 2009 with the first move-in occuring on October 31, 2009. The property was $26 \%$ occupied by April 15,2010 indicating an absorption rate of 11.2 -units per month ( 84 -units / 7.5-months). Absorption through August 2010 was is 15.24 units per month, which is reflective of summer being a stronger leasing period. Management reported that stabilization was scheduled to occur in June 2011. Absorption based on the current survey is 17 -units per month (excluding pre-leasing). Units with a patio/balcony are preferred by tenants and tend to lease first.

## Expense Reimbursement

Expense Reimb. Comments www.marketstationapts.com
Remarks
Property Remarks Current concession is one month of free rent with a new lease. Additionally, concessions are reflected in the current asking rent, which changes often based on unit availablity. One parking space is included in the rent with additional garage parking (roof-top only) being $\$ 25$ per month. There is a $\$ 60$ application fee and a $\$ 125$ administrative fee upon signing a lease. Property has 57 storage units ranging in price from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 50$ per month with the largest unit being four by seven. Management reported there to be eight vacant storage units.



Lease Confirmed With
Lease ID
Expense Structure
Lease Remarks

Management (Ashley) - 816.561.5445
14679
Tenants pay for all utilities in the all electric units.
Current occupancy is $99.2 \%$, which according to management is high with typical operations at $94 \%$ to $96 \%$. Concessions are not currently being offered. The rental rate shown above is the average of the range. The asking rents have a spread of approximately $\$ 50$ depending on the floor and view.

## Expense Reimbursement

Expense Reimb. Comments
www.madison45.com

## Remarks

Property Remarks

Occupancy reported at $95 \%$ in November 2008, 90\% in January 2010, and at 93\% in March 2010. Overall rental rates have remained steady over the last several months with some units reporting an increase and other units reporting a decrease depending on the occupancy of the unit type. Underground garage parking is available for $\$ 75$ per month with there being 178 spaces. According to management, approximtely $75 \%$ to $80 \%$ of the residents rent a garage space due to the inconvenience of street parking and the lack of surface parking (approxitmely 30 total spaces). Property has a $\$ 100$ administrative fee and a $\$ 40$ application fee. Pet deposit is $\$ 300$ with $\$ 150$ being non-refundable. Monthly pet fee is $\$ 15$ for one pet and $\$ 25$ for two pets. Additional storage is available for $\$ 20$ per month. Management stated that the F1 floor plan was the most popular.



Expense Reimbursement
Expense Reimb. Comments www.cityplaceatwestport.com

## Remarks

Property Remarks Occupancy reported at $91 \%$ in October 2008, at $86 \%$ in December 2008, at $86 \%$ in January 2010, and at $87 \%$ in March 2010. Concessions are not longer offered due to the property using YieldStar, which is a revenue management system that changes the asking rates daily based on supply and demand. Garages are available for lease at $\$ 100$ per month with parking in the parking ramp available for $\$ 75$ per month. The property is managed by Lincoln Property Company.


| Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Property Name | The Briarcliff City Apartments |  | Zip Code |  | 64116 |  |
| Address | 3880 North Mulberry Drive |  | Property Use |  | Garden/Low-Rise |  |
| City/Municipality | Kansas City |  | MSA |  | Kansas City, MO-KS |  |
| County | Clay |  | Plat Book/Map No. |  | 0 |  |
| State | Missouri |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additional Location Info | Property is located in the SWC of 169 Highway and Briarcliff Parkway. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rentable Area | 257,081 |  | Roof and HVAC Comments |  | No |  |
| Rentable Area Source | Offering Package |  | Investment Class |  | A |  |
| Rentable Estimated? | No |  | Building Condition |  | Excellent |  |
| Ceiling Height | 9 |  | Current Use |  | Multifamily |  |
| Construction Quality | Average |  | Construction Class |  | D |  |
| Exterior Walls | Brick and stucco |  | Construction Description |  | Wood frame |  |
| Foundation Type | Concrete |  | Year Built |  | 2010 |  |
| Basement Type | None |  | Property Renovations? |  | No |  |
| Fire Sprinkler Type | Wet |  | Effective Age |  | 1 |  |
| Roof Type | Arched |  | No. of Stories |  | 3 |  |
| Heating Type | Electricity |  | No. of Units |  | 263 |  |
| Air-Conditioning Type | Package Units |  | Parking Description |  | Surface and garages |  |
| Additional Building Info | Unit amenities include granite counter tops, breakfast bar, cherry cabinets, stainless steel appliances, ice maker, ceramic top stove, dishwasher, washer/dryer, computer desk, composite wood flooring, wood window blinds, patio/balcony, extra storage space, and a garden tub. Complex amenities include a clubhouse, elevators, secured entry corridors, attached and detached parking, fitness center, salt water outdoor pool, fire pit and grilling area, movie theater, concierge service, game room, coffee bar, business center, and on-site management. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multi-Family Unit Mix |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF Unit Description | No. of BR | No. of BA | No. of Units | Avg Unit SF Avg R | Avg Rent/Mo (\$/SF) | \% of Total MF Units |
| One Bedroom (A4) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 749 | \$1.27 | 1\% |
| One Bedroom (A1) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 112.0 | 784 | \$1.24 | 43\% |
| One Bedroom (A3) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 840 | \$1.19 | 7\% |
| One Bedroom (A2) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 858 | \$1.19 | 7\% |
| Two Bedroom (B2) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1,004 | \$1.25 | 1\% |
| Two Bedroom (B3) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 1,086 | \$1.10 | 3\% |
| Two Bedroom (B1) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 52.0 | 1,135 | \$1.19 | 20\% |
| Three Bedroom (C1) | 3.0 | 2.0 | 20.0 | 1,279 | \$1.13 | 8\% |
| Three Bedroom (C2) | 3.0 | 2.0 | 28.0 | 1,330 | \$1.13 | 11\% |
| * Totals * | 16.0 | 14.0 | 263.0 | 971 | \$1.19 | 100\% |

## Multi-Family Related

| Clubhouse? | Yes | Washer/Dryer Hookups? | Yes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indoor Tennis Courts? | No | Other Unit Amenities | See above |
| Outdoor Tennis Courts? | No | Subsidized or Restricted Project? | No |
| No. of Outdoor Pools | 1 | Subsidy / Restriction Description | Market rate |
| Fireplace In Units? | No | Project Avg Unit SF | 971 |
| Exercise/Fitness Facilities? | Yes | Project Avg Rent/Mo (\$/Unit) | \$1,157 |
| Whirlpool/Sauna? | Yes | Project Avg Rent/Mo (\$/SF) | \$1.19 |
| Lease Transaction |  |  |  |
| Survey Date | 06-20-2011 | Lease Confirmed By | Daniel Kann |
| Lease Occupancy | 95.0\% |  |  |
| Lease Confirmed With | Management (Elizabeth) - 816.442.8833 |  |  |
| Lease ID | 15746 |  |  |
| Expense Structure | Tenants pay for all utilities in the all electric units. |  |  |
| Lease Remarks | No concessions are currently being offered due to the property operating at stabilization. Previous concessions during lease-up were a 48 -hour look and lease and one month of free rent. Storage units rent for $\$ 20$ per month, carports lease for $\$ 35$ per month, detached garages lease for $\$ 85$ per month, and attached garage parking leases for $\$ 125$ per month. Premium view is an additional $\$ 75$ per month with 12 ' ceilings being an additional $\$ 50$ per month. Pet rent is $\$ 10$ per month with a $\$ 200$ non-refundable deposit. |  |  |
| Expense Reimbursement |  |  |  |
| Expense Reimb. Comments | www.thebriarcliffapartments.com |  |  |
| Remarks |  |  |  |
| Property Remarks | Property started pre-leasing June 1, 2010 with the first building coming online September 29, 2010. According to managment the property reached $95 \%$ occupany in early June 2011 for an absorption rate of 33 -units per month, excluding pre-leasing. Management reported that most residents are moving from downtown with its major competition being other properties on 152 Highway such as Riverstone, Cordillera Ranch, etc. Management reported that very little interest was coming from residents in Johnson County, Kansas. |  |  |





## Demand Estimate and Analysis

## Demand from Household Growth

Households grow from several ways: positive migration, increasing family sizes, and the process of children moving out of family housing into the housing market for their own dwellings. The primary source of demand for new multifamily housing is the formation of new households from employment and population growth due to all of these factors. In the subject area we anticipate that little demand will come from household growth, due to the area being fully-built out. The turnover of existing multifamily properties and empty nesters selling their single family homes will provide most of the demand and growth of households.

## Total Population

The first of the growth factors is population growth. The table below shows historical and projected population within both the PMA and SMA.

| Total Population | PMA | SMA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 Total Population | 111,088 | 234,445 |
| 2000 Total Population | 107,155 | 263,801 |
| 2010 Total Population | 108,438 | 279,866 |
| 2015 Total Population | 109,236 | 287,067 |

## Percentage of Population Growth

The table below reports the population growth on a percent basis. Growth in the PMA was negative $3.54 \%$ from 1990 to 2000 according to US Census Data with SMA population growth over the same period of $12.52 \%$. ESRI projects growth from 2000 to 2010 at $1.20 \%$ in the PMA and at $6.09 \%$ in the SMA. ESRI's 2010 to 2015 growth forecast is $0.74 \%$ in the PMA and $2.57 \%$ in the SMA, both of which are lower than metro growth rate of $4.53 \%$. Population growth in the PMA is less than the SMA due to the PMA having been fully built-out for some time, and in our opinion, no growth in the PMA is likely in the foreseeable future. The SMA includes portions of south Johnson County, which is a rapidly growing area and accounts for the faster population growth in the SMA.

| Population Growth | PMA | SMA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | - | - |
| 2000 | $-3.54 \%$ | $12.52 \%$ |
| 2010 | $1.20 \%$ | $6.09 \%$ |
| 2015 | $0.74 \%$ | $2.57 \%$ |

## Number of Households and Household Growth

Since not every person lives alone, the next step in the demand analysis involves filtering population growth by households. The following table shows the total number of households in the PMA and SMA as projected by ESRI.

| Households | PMA | SMA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 Households | 49,273 | 98,273 |
| 2000 Households | 49,342 | 113,029 |
| 2010 Households | 51,254 | 122,219 |
| 2015 Households | 52,020 | 126,051 |

According to Census data, households in the PMA grew at a rate of $0.39 \%$ per year between 2000 and 2010. ESRI projects slightly slower growth in the PMA between 2010 and 2015 at $0.30 \%$ per year. Given that the PMA is fully built-out, continued growth is expected, but at a conservative rate. Household growth in the SMA from 2000 to 2010 was slightly faster than the PMA at $0.81 \%$ due to the SMA including more suburban areas, most notably south Johnson County. As with the PMA, household growth in the SMA from 2010 to 2015 is projected to be slightly slower than from 2000 to 2010 at $0.63 \%$ per year.

| Annual Household Growth | PMA | SMA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | - | - |
| 2000 | $0.01 \%$ | $1.50 \%$ |
| 2010 | $0.39 \%$ | $0.81 \%$ |
| 2015 | $0.30 \%$ | $0.63 \%$ |

## Renter Housing vs. Owner Housing

The table below shows that there is a higher percentage of renters in the PMA than in the SMA due to the SMA including more suburban areas south of the PMA. Please see the following table.

| Percentage of Renters |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | PMA | SMA |
| 1990 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.2 \%$ | $32.8 \%$ |
| 2000 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.0 \%$ | $32.3 \%$ |
| 2010 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.5 \%$ | $33.0 \%$ |
| 2015 Percent of Renter Housing | $28.4 \%$ | $32.9 \%$ |

According to ESRI, the percentage of renters living in the PMA is expected to remain stable through 2015. However, all other indicators suggest that the percentage of renters as a whole in the US is going to increase as more people continue to rent due to the current housing crisis, as well as firsttime home buyers being priced out of the market due to increased lending requirements. Furthermore, Generation Y, or people in the 20's such as young professionals, are making a lifestyle choice to rent instead of own due to the instability of the housing market, as well as focusing on their career, thus delaying marriage and the need to own a home.

The PMA is comprised of $28.5 \%$ renters, which is below the metro average of $32.1 \%$, suggesting pent-up demand for rental units. There has not been a significant apartment complex ( $100+$ units) built in the immediate are for some time, with the exception of 45 Madison, which was built in 2006 and City Place at Westport, which was built in 2002. As foreclosures continue to rise, unemployment continues to hover around $10 \%$, and people continue to be more frugal with their money, a shift from homeownership to renting is starting to take place. According to Marcus and Millichap, homeownership is projected to decrease to $56 \%$ between 2010 and 2015, and renting is projected to increase to $44 \%$, an increase resulting in an additional 11.8 -million renters, which is very attractive for multifamily developments, thus strengthening market fundamentals.

## Household Growth Conclusions

We project renter households will continue to grow at a faster pace than total households due to foreclosures continuing to rise, unemployment continues to hover around $10 \%$, and people continue to be more frugal with their money, a shift from homeownership to renting is starting to take place. Owner occupied household growth cannot occur in the PMA due to the lack of available land to build houses. Without available land to construct single family homes, a redevelopment of existing sites with a multifamily project is the only method for household growth. We project that
households in the PMA will grow at a rate of $0.25 \%$ per year. Of the household growth, we project that $100 \%$ will be renter households due to the shift away from homeownership and the lack of available sites for single family construction. Household growth in the SMA is projected to be $0.50 \%$ per year, of which $50 \%$ is projected to be renter households due to the SMA being more suburban, which leads to higher homeownership rates and greater availability of vacant land.

## Market Information

Renter household growth in the PMA over the next two-years (typical time allotted to complete construction and stabilization of a project) is estimated to be 256 -units based on a $0.25 \%$ household growth rate and $100 \%$ of the household growth being renters. Renter household growth in the SMA over the next two-years is estimated to be 356-units (excluding the household growth from the PMA) based on a $0.50 \%$ household growth rate and $50 \%$ of the household growth being renters. Total renter household growth is estimated to be 524 -units.

| MARKET INFORMATION - TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROWTH |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of Households in PMA as of 2010 | 51,254 units |
| Household Growth Rate | $0.25 \%$ |
| Number of Households After Growth (2 years) | 51,510 units |
| Minus Existing Households | 51,254 units |
| Equals New Household Growth | 256 units |
| Percentage of New Households as Renters | $100.0 \%$ |
| Equals Renter Household Growth | $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ units |
| Number of Households in SMA as of 2010 | 122,219 units |
| Minus Number of Households in the PMA | 51,254 units |
| Equals Number of Households in the SMA not in the PMA | 70,965 units |
| Household Growth Rate (2 years) | $0.50 \%$ |
| Number of Households After Growth | 71,676 units |
| Minus Existing Households | 70,965 units |
| Equals New Household Growth | 711 units |
| Percentage of New Households as Renters | $50.0 \%$ |
| Equals Renter Household Growth | $\mathbf{3 5 6}$ units |

## Affordability

Approximately $71 \%$ of the residents in the PMA and $75 \%$ of the residents in the SMA are shown to have sufficient incomes to afford a unit within the subject, meaning that demand from household growth in the PMA is reduced from 256 -units to 182 -units and in the SMA from 356-units to 267units. Total income qualified renter household demand is estimated to be 448 -units from renter household growth.

| AFFORDABILITY |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Renter Household Growth in PMA | $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ units |
| Income Qualified Renter Households in the PMA (71\%) | $\mathbf{1 8 2}$ units |
| Renter Household Growth in SMA | $\mathbf{3 5 6}$ units |
| Income Qualified Renter Households in the SMA (75\%) | $\mathbf{2 6 7}$ units |
| Total Income Qualified Renter Households in the PMA \& SMA | $\mathbf{4 4 8}$ units |

## Concluded Demand from Household Growth

Based on the absence of multifamily housing in the immediate area (the majority of the existing properties are located north and east of the subject), we conclude that the subject will capture $25 \%$ of the income qualified renters in the PMA due to its size, location, design, amenities, and lack of
competition. Due to the larger geographic area of the SMA, we estimate that the subject will capture approximately $5 \%$ of the new income-qualified renter households in the SMA. At a $25 \%$ capture rate of the 212 -income-qualified renters in the PMA and a $5 \%$ capture rate of the 299 -incomequalified renter households in the SMA, the subject is estimated to fill approximately 59-units from household growth. Please see the table below summarizing demand from household growth.

| DEMAND FROM HOUSEHOLD GROWTH |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Multifamily Demand from PMA Growth | 256 units |
| Proportion of Income Qualified Households in PMA | $71.0 \%$ |
| Estimated Income Qualified New Renter Households in PMA | 182 units |
| Capture Rate for New Households in PMA | $25 \%$ |
| Subject's Capture of New Households in PMA | $\mathbf{4 5}$ units |
| Multifamily Demand from SMA | 356 units |
| Proportion of Income Qualified Households in SMA | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 \%}$ |
| Estimated Income Qualified New Renter Households in SMA | $\mathbf{2 6 7}$ units |
| Capture Rate for New Households in SMA | $5 \%$ |
| Subject's Capture of New Households in SMA | $\mathbf{1 3}$ units |
| Equals Total Demand from Household Growth | $\mathbf{5 9}$ units |

## Pent-Up Demand

Pent-up demand for multifamily housing exists due to the shortage of new, good quality rental housing in the PMA. Presently, 14,607 renter households in the PMA and 40,308 renter households in the SMA exist, which account for $28.5 \%$ and $33.0 \%$ of the housing market, respectively. While the secondary market is slightly above the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) average of $32.1 \%$, the primary market area is well below. If the proportion of renters in the PMA were consistent with the MSA average, 16,453 renter households would exist, an increase of 1,845-renter households.

The PMA has a significant number of mid-wage workers; the majority ( $54 \%$ ) of the population has incomes between $\$ 35,000$ and $\$ 99,000$ with a median household income of $\$ 67,948$ per year. Typically, these factors result in a significant proportion of renter households suggesting pent-up demand exists from a shortage of good quality rental housing. Due to the lack of new construction, much of the existing rental housing is also of older vintage, tenants of which would likely opt for newer construction. Of the 1,845 -units of pent-up demand in the PMA, $71 \%$ would be able to afford renting a unit within the subject, thereby reducing the number of units to 1,310. Much of the pent-up demand has already been accommodated by other means such as affordable single-family homes, older vintage apartments, or residents opting to travel farther. We have estimated a capture rate of $25 \%$, resulting in 328 -units from pent-up demand.

| PENT-UP DEMAND - PERCENTAGE OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Percentage of Renter Households in MSA as of 2010 | $32.1 \%$ |
| Percentage of Renter Households in PMA as of 2010 | $28.5 \%$ |
| Renter Households in PMA at MSA Rate | 16,453 units |
| Renter Households in PMA at PMA Rate | 14,607 units |
| Shortfall of Renter Households in PMA | 1,845 units |
| Income Qualified Households in PMA from Shortfall | 1,310 units |
| Capture Rate of Shortfall of Households in PMA | $25 \%$ |
| Pent-Up Demand in PMA | $\mathbf{3 2 8}$ units |

## Demand from Turnover

ESRI reports that there are approximately 14,607-rental households in the PMA and 40,308-rental households in the SMA that are not included in the PMA. According to the 2008 National Apartment Association report, the apartment renter market in general, represents a very transient population typically realizing a turnover rate of approximately $50 \%$ per year, as shown below.

| Market | \# Properties | \# Units | Avg SF per Unit | Turnover Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kansas City, MO/KS | 8 | 2,628 | 945 | $58 \%$ |
| St. Louis, MO/IL | 15 | 4,220 | 875 | $47 \%$ |
| Region V (total/avg) | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 8 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 \%}$ |

Source: 2008 National Apartment Association
We previously showed that there is pent-up demand for 328 -units in the PMA. Given the subject's advantageous location, high quality design, and lack of new multifamily construction in the immediate area, a capture rate of $10 \%$ in the PMA and $1.0 \%$ in the SMA is forecasted. Based on the subject capture rates, demand from turnover is estimated to be 259 -units in the PMA and 88 -units in the SMA, totaling 347-units.

| DEMAND FROM TURNOVER |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of Rental Households in the PMA | 14,607 units |
| Turnover in the PMA @ 50\% per Year | 7,304 units |
| Proportion of Income Qualified Households in PMA | $71.0 \%$ |
| Estimated Income Qualified Households from Turnover | 5,186 units |
| Capture Rate for Turnover in PMA | $5.0 \%$ |
| Subject's Capture of Turnover in PMA | $\mathbf{2 5 9}$ units |
| Number of Rental Households in the SMA not in the PMA | 23,404 units |
| Turnover in the SMA @ 50\% per Year | 11,702 units |
| Proportion of Income Qualified Households in SMA | $75.0 \%$ |
| Estimated Income Qualified households from turnover | 8,777 units |
| Capture Rate for Turnover in SMA | $1.0 \%$ |
| Subject's Capture of Turnover in SMA | $\mathbf{8 8}$ units |
| Total Demand from Turnover | $\mathbf{3 4 7}$ units |

## Required Penetration

The subject is a proposed 330 -unit apartment complex. According to ESRI, the subject property at stabilization will comprise $3.03 \%$ of the income qualified rental households in the PMA. Given the lack of multifamily units that are currently on the market, the demand for multifamily housing, the penetration rate is not projected to negatively impact the current occupancy of competing properties.

| SUBJ ECTS REQUIRED PENEIRATION |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Income Qualified Renter Households in the PMA | 10,371 units |
| Number of Subject Units @ 95\% Occupancy | 314 units |
| Required Penetration Rate of the Subject in the PMA | $3.03 \%$ |

## Competitive Supply

This section of the report examines the supply of new construction in the market that is competitive to the subject, either approved or in advanced planning stages. As previously mentioned there has been no new multifamily construction of significant size in the immediate area since 2006. Two projects are currently being planned for development, one at $46^{\text {th }}$ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (46 Penn) and another at 39th Street and State Line Road (District 39). Both projects are being
proposed by Price Development Group, a local development and management company. If approved, 46 Penn will add an additional 188-units to the market. However, the developer is requesting a zoning variance in regards to building height to make the project financially feasible. District 39 is proposed to include 3,900 square feet of retail space and 70 luxury apartment units with an estimated start date of early 2012. Please refer to the Addenda for an article pertaining to each project. Based on the zoning request, the probability of the project being completed is speculative.

According to the Planning and Zoning department of the City of Overland Park, Kansas, there is one project that is currently under construction in the PMA, The Village at Mission Farms. The project will total 212 -units consisting of one and two-bedroom floor plans. Please see the Addenda of this report for a recent article.

## Summary of Housing Demand

As shown in the table below, it is estimated that there is demand for an additional 997-units in the once the subject is stabilized. Please note that the demand estimate shown below does not take into consideration capture rates due to the subjective nature of estimating a capture rate. Instead, it projects total estimated market demand for all types of multifamily housing with specific projects having different capture rates and varying degrees of income qualified tenants. Please see the following table.

| SUMMARY OF DEMAND IN SUBJ ECT MARKET |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Income Qualified Demand from Household Growth (PMA and SMA) | 448 units |
| Pent-Up Demand (Income Qualified in the PMA) | 1,310 units |
| Equals Total Estimated Demand (before capture) | $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 8}$ units |
| Minus Subject Units @ 95\% Occupancy | 314 units |
| Minus Planned or Units Under Construction in PMA \& SMA @ 95\% Occupancy | 447 units |
| Equals Number of Units Needed or Oversupplied in PMA \& SMA | $\mathbf{9 9 7}$ units |

## Demand Conclusions

The PMA is a mature area that has not seen a great deal of multifamily construction in the last 20years. There have only been three multifamily projects developed in the last 20-years, all of which are located east of the subject near The Country Club Plaza. These developments include 45 Madison (2006), City Place at Westport (2002), and Fountain View on the Plaza (1999). There is currently one project in the PMA that has been approved for development, The Village at Mission Farms, which is currently under construction and will contain 212 -units upon completion. This project is located at the very southern border of the PMA. The subject's close proximity to The Country Club Plaza is a major draw for potential tenants, as well as is the subject's unique concept and numerous complex amenities. It is our opinion that the overall apartment market in the PMA is in need of a new multifamily project due to the lack of recent construction (the more recent being in 2006), and the high occupancy rates (mid-90s). Therefore, we conclude that there is sufficient and excess demand for the subject's multifamily development of 330-units.

## Addenda

- Appraiser Qualifications
- Area Demographics
- Glossary
- Articles


## ApPRAISER QUALIFICATIONS

# COMPANY PROFILE SHANER APPRAISALS, INC. <br> 10990 Quivira, Suite 100 <br> Overland Park, Kansas 66210 <br> Phone (913) 451-1451 / Fax (913) 529-4121 <br> www.shanerappraisals.com 

Shaner Appraisals, Inc. is a full-service real estate valuation and consulting firm located in Overland Park, Kansas. Founded by Bernie Shaner in 1978, Shaner Appraisals has established a solid reputation for professional real estate services. The firm employs twelve full-time appraisers, including two MAI and one SRA designated member of the Appraisal Institute. Our professionals represent over 100 years of valuation and related experience, and two of our members are past presidents of the Kansas City Chapter of the Appraisal Institute.

The firm's primary market is Kansas and Missouri, but Shaner Appraisals has also completed assignments throughout the United States. The firm provides Market Studies, Feasibility Analyses, Litigation Support and Valuation Services for all types of property from multi-family residences to shopping centers, office buildings and industrial complexes. Shaner Appraisals also has extensive experience in eminent domain matters and in valuing special purpose properties such as nursing homes, underground storage facilities, microwave towers, and rock quarries. All assignments are completed or reviewed by an MAI designated appraiser.

| LIST OF SERVICES | VALUATION / COUNSELING PURPOSES |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Commercial property appraisals | Financing |
| Residential property appraisals | Ad valorem tax disputes |
| Eminent domain appraisals | Trusts and estates |
| Expert witness testimony | Condemnation |
| Property tax appeals | Investment analysis |
| Market studies | Arbitration |
| Feasibility studies | Portfolio valuation |
| Litigation support | Collateral assessment |
| Due diligence research | Right of way acquisition |
| Appraisal review | Financial structuring |
| Partial interest valuation |  |
| Conservation easement valuation |  |
| Rent studies |  |
| General real estate counseling |  |
| Blight studies |  |

## PROPERTY TYPES APPRAISED

Office buildings - single/multi-tenant, standard office, medical office, surgery centers
Retail centers - single/multi-tenant, neighborhood, community, regional shopping centers
Industrial buildings - flex, R\&D, distribution, manufacturing, underground, self-storage
Land - All types
Multi-family apartment complexes, LIHTC, HUD
Nursing homes
Hotels, motels, extended stay facilities
Single family homes, condominiums, duplexes
Churches
Easement corridors

## PARTIAL CLIENT LIST

## Government Agencies/Municipalities

City of Kansas City
City of Gardner
City of Overland Park
City of Leawood
City of Lee's Summit
City of Lenexa
City of Merriam
City of Olathe
City of Shawnee
City of Wichita
Dept. of Housing \& Urban Development (HUD)
Olathe School District
Blue Valley School District

DeSoto School District
Gardner School District
Shawnee Mission School District
Johnson County Airport Commission
Johnson County Appraiser's Office
Johnson County Board of County Commissioners
Johnson County Parks and Recreation Dept.
Johnson County Wastewater District
Kansas Department of Transportation
Kansas Highway Patrol
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Postal Service

GSA

## Lending Institutions

Bank One
Bank Midwest, N.A.
Bank of America
Bank of Blue Valley
Blue Ridge Bank \& Trust
Berkshire Mortgage Financial
Bridger Commercial Funding
Capitol Federal Savings
Central Bank of Kansas
Collateral Mortgage
Great Southern Bank
Heartland Bank
Hillcrest Bank
Intrust Bank
Key Bank Commercial Mortgage
LaSalle Bank
Metcalf Bank
Midland Loan Services
Missouri Bank \& Trust
MuniMae Midland, LLC
Newman Financial Services
North American Savings Bank
Northmarq Capital, Inc.
Peoples Bank

Commerce Bank
Country Club Bank
Credit Suisse First Boston
EF\&A Funding
First Federal Bank
First Kansas Bank
First Mortgage Investment Corporation
First National Bank of Olathe
GMAC Commercial Mortgage
Gold Bank
Quantum First Capital
Red Mortgage Capital, Inc.
Security Bank of Kansas
Southern Pacific Bank
Southwest Bank
Triad Mortgage \& Realty
UMB Bank
Union Bank
United Missouri Bank
US Bank
Valley View State Bank
Washington Mortgage
Wells Fargo

## Corporations, Developers and Institutional Clients

Allianz Life Insurance Company
Allstate Insurance
Associates Relocation
Boy Scouts of America
Burlington Northern
CALPERS
Cessna Aircraft Company
Colliers Turley Martin Tucker
Copaken, White \& Blitt
Excel Corporation

American States Insurance
Property Tax Research Company
Protective Life Insurance Company
Salvation Army
Savage \& Browning
Sentinel Real Estate Company
Shawnee Mission Medical Center
Shelter Insurance
Jeffrey Smith Company
State Farm Fire and Casualty Insurance

FMC Corporation
GE Capital
General Services Administrations
Grubb \& Ellis
Hallmark Cards
Hunt Midwest
J.A. Peterson Company

Price Brothers Realty
Principal Life Insurance Company
Principal Mutual Life

Stern Brothers
Stephens \& Company, Inc.
Terra Venture, Inc.
TRI Capital
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
Washington Capital
Weingart Foundation
Yarco Companies
YWCA
Zimmer Real Estate Services

## Accounting and Law Firms

Armstrong Teasdale Schlafly \& Davis
Blackwell, Sanders, Peper, Martin
Craft, Fridkin \& Rhyne
Deloitte \& Touche
Ferree, Bunn, O'Grady \& Runberg
Husch \& Epenberger
Lathrop \& Gage
McAnany VanCleave \& Phillips, P.A.
MHM Property Tax Consultants
Mitchell, Kristl \& Lieber
Ernst \& Young

Norton, Hubbard, Ruzicka \& Kaeamer
Payne \& Jones
Parkinson, Foth, Orrick \& Brown
Polsinelli Shalton \& Welte
Pricewaterhouse Coopers
Shook Hardy \& Bacon
Shugart Thompson \& Kilroy
Spencer Fayne Britt \& Browne
Stinson Morrison Hecker
Wallace, Saunders, Austin, Brown \& Enochs
Williams Law Office

## APPRAISER'S QUALIFICATIONS <br> BERNIE C. SHANER, SRA, MAI

## EDUCATION

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

EXPERIENCE

Graduate 1970 - B.S. in Business Administration
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Completed and passed all required courses to obtain SRA and MAI designations.

## Courses and Seminars Attended:

Eminent Domain and Condemnation
Case Studies in Commercial Highest and Best Use
U.S. Dept. of Housing, Multifamily Accelerated Processing

Multifamily Trends Conference
Section 8/HUD: Rent Comparability Studies
Appraisal Consulting; A Solutions Approach for Professionals Instructor Certification Course, Appraisal Foundation
Condemnation Appraising: Advanced Topics and Applications
AQB Awareness Training for Appraisal Institute Instructors
Eminent Domain and Condemnation
USPAP Instructor Recertification Course
Litigation Appraising: Specialized Topics and Applications
Appraisal Courses Taught in the Past Five Years:
Real Estate Appraisal Principles, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice - 15 hour course; 2002, 2003, 2008
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice - 7 Hour Update; 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009

Founder and Director, Shaner Appraisals. Inc.
Overland Park, Kansas
January 2009 - Present, Director
February 1978 - December 2008, Owner and Chairman
April 1972 - February 1978
Associate Appraiser, Bliss Associates, Inc.
Kansas City, Missouri
Reviewer for Kansas Real Estate Appraisal Board and Missouri Real Estate Appraisers Commission

Has completed appraisals involving the valuation of land, residential property and all types of commercial and industrial property.

Qualified in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska,
Colorado and Washington D.C. courts as an expert witness.

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

## OFFICES HELD

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

Member of Appraisal Institute, MAI \# 7268
Designation awarded 1985, currently certified through December 31, 2012.
SRA designation awarded 1978, currently certified through December 31, 2012.

Certified General Real Estate Appraiser
State of Missouri, \# RA 001153
State of Kansas, \# G-431
State of Nebraska, CG 280104 R

President, Kansas City Chapter of the Appraisal Institute, 1992
President, Kansas City Chapter of the
Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 1987-1988
American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers:
Chairman, Candidate Guidance Committee 1986
Chairman, Admissions Committee 1987
Chairman, Program Committee 1990-1991
Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President
Society of Real Estate Appraisers:
Chairman, Education Committee 1986
Chairman, Program Committee 1987
Secretary, Second Vice-President, First Vice-President

Approved instructor for Appraisal Institute 1987 - Present Approved instructor for Appraisal Foundation 2002 - Present Overland Park Chamber of Commerce Board 1997-2004
Chairman, Overland Park Chamber of Commerce 2003
Swope Parkway Health Center Foundation Board 1990-2000
Chairman of Board 1992, 1993, 1995
Midtown Community Development Corporation Board 1992-2000
Vice President 1998 - 2000
Blue Valley Educational Foundation Board 1992-1998
Alliance of Community Educators 2002-2006

## APPRAISER'S QUALIFICATIONS <br> DANIELJ. KANN

## EDUCATION

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

PROFESSIONALAFHDATIONS

EXPERIENCE

PROPERIY TYPES APPRAISED

APPRAISAL PURPOSES AND USES

Graduate 2005 - BA in Marketing \& Real Estate Finance University of Northem lowa, Cedar Falls, IA

Basic Appraisal Principals(AI)
Basic Appraisal Procedures (AI)
Uniform Standards of Appraisal Practice (AI)
General Appraiser Income Approach Part 1 and II (AI)
General Market Analysis and Highest \& Best Use (AI)
General Appra iser Sales Compa nison Approach (AI)
General Appraiser Site Valuation \& Cost Approach (AI)
Real Estate Finance, Statistics and Valuation Modeling (AI)
Report Writing and Valuation Analysis (AI)
Advanced Sales Comparison \& Cost Approaches (AI)
Advanced Income Capitalization (AI)
Advanced Applications (AI)
Advanced SalesComparison \& Cost Approaches(AI)
Business Practices and Ethics (AI)
Residential Market Analysis and Highest a nd Best Use (AI)
Apartment Appraisal, Concepts \& Applic ation (AI)
General Appra iser Report Writing and Case Studies (AI)
GIS: The Executive Overview (AI)
Analyzing Operating Expenses (AI)
Real Estate Listing and Buying Practices (lowa Ass. of Realtors)
CCIM Introduction (CCIM)
Real Estate Principals (University of Northem lowa)
Real Estate Law (University of Northem lowa)
Real Estate Finance (University of Northem lowa)
Real Estate Investments \& Appraisal (University of Northem lowa)
CS 101: Ovenview of Cost Segregation

Associate Member and MAI Candidate - Appraisal Institute (AI)
CCIM Candidate - CCIM Institute
Licensed Real Estate Agent (lowa)
Certified General Real Property Appraiser No. G-2762 (Kansas)

March 2007 - Present
Shaner Appraisals, Incorporateed
Real Estate Analyst

J une 2005- December 2006
lowa Realty Commercial
Commercial Real Estate Agent
Apartment complexes Special use properties
UHTC \& Section 8 properties
Vacant land \& land development
Shopping centers

Mortgage financing
Equity a na lysis
Blight studies
Leased fee analysis
Taxappeal

Office buildings
Mixed use developments Ind ustrial build ings

Condemnation
Feasibility a na lysis
FHA financing (221(d)4 / 223(f)
Market studies
Rent comparability studies (RCS)

## AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

## PMA

## Custom Polygon


2000 Total Population ..... 107,155
2000 Group Quarters ..... 1,360
2010 Total Population ..... 108,438
2015 Total Population ..... 109,236
2010-2015 Annual Rate ..... 0.15\%
2000 Households ..... 49,343
2000 Average Household Size ..... 2.14
2010 Households ..... 51,254
2010 Average Household Size ..... 2.09
2015 Households ..... 52,020
2015 Average Household Size ..... 2.07
2010-2015 Annual Rate ..... 0.3\%
2000 Families ..... 28,155
2000 Average Family Size ..... 2.83
2010 Families ..... 27,868
2010 Average Family Size ..... 2.79
2015 Families ..... 27,815
2015 Average Family Size ..... 2.78
2010-2015 Annual Rate ..... -0.04\%
2000 Housing Units ..... 51,261
Owner Occupied Housing Units ..... 69.3\%
Renter Occupied Housing Units ..... 26.9\%
Vacant Housing Units ..... 3.8\%
2010 Housing Units ..... 54,554
Owner Occupied Housing Units ..... 67.1\%
Renter Occupied Housing Units ..... 26.8\%
Vacant Housing Units ..... 6.0\%
2015 Housing Units ..... 55,812
Owner Occupied Housing Units ..... 66.7\%
Renter Occupied Housing Units ..... 26.5\%
Vacant Housing Units ..... 6.8\%
Median Household Income
2000 ..... \$53,456
2010 ..... \$67,489
2015 ..... \$77,089
Median Home Value
2000 ..... \$141,665
2010 ..... \$181,389
2015 ..... \$207,964Per Capita Income
2000 ..... \$35,999
2010 ..... \$43,042
2015 ..... \$48,214
Median Age
2000 ..... 39.9
2010 ..... 43.0
2015 44.1


[^0] paying no cash rent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.
 2000 Population by Age
Age 0-4 ..... 5.6\%
Age 5-9 ..... 5.5\%
Age 10-14 ..... 5.8\%
Age 15-19 ..... 5.1\%
Age 20-24 ..... 5.0\%
Age 25-34 ..... 15.3\%
Age 35-44 ..... 15.7\%
Age 45-54 ..... 14.7\%
Age 55-64 ..... 9.2\%
Age 65-74 ..... 8.1\%
Age 75-84 ..... 7.2\%
Age 85+ ..... 2.7\%
Age 18+ ..... 79.7\%
2010 Population by Age
Age 0-4 ..... 5.2\%
Age 5-9 ..... 5.3\%
Age 10-14 ..... 5.9\%
Age 15-19 ..... 5.4\%
Age 20-24 ..... 6.2\%
Age 25-34 ..... 11.3\%
Age 35-44 ..... 13.7\%
Age 45-54 ..... 15.6\%
Age 55-64 ..... 13.5\%
Age 65-74 ..... 7.9\%
Age 75-84 ..... 6.3\%
Age 85+ ..... 3.8\%
Age 18+ ..... 80.2\%
2015 Population by Age
Age 0-4 ..... 09,237 ..... 09,237 ..... 5.0\%
Age 5-9 ..... 5.2\%
Age 10-14 ..... 5.7\%
Age 15-19
Age 20-24 ..... 6.0\%
Age 25-34 ..... 12.7\%
Age 35-44 ..... 11.0\%
Age 45-54 ..... 14.9\%
Age 55-64 ..... 14.2\%
Age 65-74 ..... 10.2\%
Age 75-84 ..... 5.8\%
Age 85+ ..... 3.7\%
Age 18+ ..... 80.6\%
2000 Population by Sex
Males ..... 47.4\%
Females ..... 52.6\%
2010 Population by Sex Males ..... 47.7\%
Females ..... 52.3\%
2015 Population by SexMales48.0\%
Females ..... 52.0\%

[^1]
## PMA

## Custom Polygon


2000 Population by Race/Ethnicity
Total ..... 107,153
White Alone ..... 92.9\%
Black Alone ..... 2.2\%
American Indian Alone ..... 0.3\%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone ..... 1.8\%
Some Other Race Alone ..... 1.5\%
Two or More Races ..... 1.4\%
Hispanic Origin ..... 4.2\%
Diversity Index ..... 20.6
2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity
Total ..... 108,439
White Alone ..... 89.3\%
Black Alone ..... 3.1\%
American Indian Alone ..... 0.4\%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone ..... 2.5\%
Some Other Race Alone ..... 2.6\%
Two or More Races ..... 2.1\%
Hispanic Origin ..... 7.5\%
Diversity Index ..... 31.2
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity
Total ..... 109,238
White Alone ..... 87.9\%
Black Alone ..... 3.4\%
American Indian Alone ..... 0.4\%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone ..... 2.9\%
Some Other Race Alone ..... 3.0\%
Two or More Races ..... 2.3\%
Hispanic Origin ..... 9.2\%
Diversity Index ..... 35.4
2000 Population 3+ by School EnrollmentTotal103,349
Enrolled in Nursery/Preschool ..... 2.0\%
Enrolled in Kindergarten ..... 1.1\%
Enrolled in Grade 1-8 ..... 9.6\%
Enrolled in Grade 9-12 ..... 4.7\%
Enrolled in College ..... 4.3\%
Enrolled in Grad/Prof School ..... 2.4\%
Not Enrolled in School ..... 75.9\%
2010 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment
Total ..... 78,170
Less than 9th Grade ..... 0.9\%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma ..... 2.4\%
High School Graduate ..... 14.2\%
Some College, No Degree ..... 20.2\%
Associate Degree ..... 5.3\%
Bachelor's Degree ..... 35.3\%
Graduate/Professional Degree ..... 21.7\%

[^2] ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

## PMA

Custom Polygon


2010 Population 15+ by Marital Status
Total 90,695
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Never Married } & 28.1 \%\end{array}$
Married 52.1\%

Widowed 7.3\%
Divorced $\quad 12.5 \%$


## 2000 Population 16+ by Employment Status

## Total

In Labor Force ..... 67.7\%
Civilian Employed ..... 66.1\%
Civilian Unemployed ..... 1.5\%
In Armed Forces ..... 0.0\%
Not in Labor Force ..... 32.3\%
2010 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force
Civilian Employed ..... 93.7\%
Civilian Unemployed ..... 6.3\%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force
Civilian Employed ..... 94.8\%
Civilian Unemployed ..... 5.2\%
2000 Females 16+ by Employment Status and Age of Children
Total ..... 47,169
Own Children < 6 Only ..... 6.5\%
Employed/in Armed Forces ..... 4.1\%
Unemployed ..... 0.1\%
Not in Labor Force ..... 2.3\%
Own Children < 6 and 6-17 Only ..... 4.5\%
Employed/in Armed Forces ..... 2.7\%
Unemployed ..... 0.1\%
Not in Labor Force ..... 1.7\%
Own Children 6-17 Only ..... 13.6\%
Employed/in Armed Forces ..... 10.5\%
Unemployed ..... 0.1\%
Not in Labor Force ..... 3.0\%
No Own Children < 18 ..... 75.4\%
Employed/in Armed Forces ..... 41.9\%
Unemployed ..... 1.0\%
Not in Labor Force ..... 32.5\%2010 Employed Population 16+ by IndustryTotal51,380
Agriculture/Mining ..... 0.2\%
Construction ..... 4.1\%
Manufacturing ..... 6.4\%
Wholesale Trade ..... 3.7\%
Retail Trade ..... 10.0\%
Transportation/Utilities ..... 2.8\%
Information ..... 5.0\%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate ..... 13.2\%
Services ..... 50.5\%
Public Administration ..... 4.0\%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.
2010 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation
Total ..... 51,382
White Collar ..... 80.2\%
Management/Business/Financial ..... 21.0\%
Professional ..... 30.9\%
Sales ..... 15.4\%
Administrative Support ..... 12.9\%
Services ..... 11.3\%
Blue Collar ..... 8.5\%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing ..... 0.1\%
Construction/Extraction ..... 2.7\%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair ..... 1.4\%
Production ..... 2.5\%
Transportation/Material Moving ..... 1.9\%2000 Workers 16+ by Means of Transportation to WorkTotal57,397
Drove Alone - Car, Truck, or Van ..... 86.2\%
Carpooled - Car, Truck, or Van ..... 5.5\%
Public Transportation ..... 1.0\%
Walked ..... 1.4\%
Other Means ..... 0.6\%
Worked at Home ..... 5.3\%
2000 Workers 16+ by Travel Time to Work
Total ..... 57,395
Did Not Work at Home ..... 94.7\%
Less than 5 minutes ..... 2.5\%
5 to 9 minutes ..... 11.3\%
10 to 19 minutes ..... 38.8\%
20 to 24 minutes ..... 20.1\%
25 to 34 minutes ..... 16.2\%
35 to 44 minutes ..... 2.1\%
45 to 59 minutes ..... 1.7\%
60 to 89 minutes ..... 0.9\%
90 or more minutes ..... 1.1\%
Worked at Home ..... 5.3\%
Average Travel Time to Work (in min) ..... 19.2
2000 Households by Vehicles Available Total ..... 49,263
None ..... 4.7\%
1 ..... 38.5\%
244.0\%
3 ..... 9.6\%
4 ..... 2.4\%
5+ ..... 0.7\%
Average Number of Vehicles Available ..... 1.7

[^3]
## PMA

4in 2000 Households by Type
Total ..... 49,345
Family Households ..... 57.1\%
Married-couple Family ..... 47.6\%
With Related Children ..... 18.9\%
Other Family (No Spouse) ..... 9.4\%
With Related Children ..... 5.3\%
Nonfamily Households ..... 42.9\%
Householder Living Alone ..... 35.6\%
Householder Not Living Alone ..... 7.3\%
Households with Related Children ..... 24.2\%
Households with Persons 65+ ..... 26.7\%
2000 Households by Size
Total ..... 49,343
1 Person Household ..... 35.6\%
2 Person Household ..... 36.9\%
3 Person Household ..... 12.3\%
4 Person Household ..... 9.6\%
5 Person Household ..... 4.0\%
6 Person Household ..... 1.2\%
7+ Person Household ..... 0.4\%
2000 Households by Year Householder Moved In Total ..... 49,265
Moved in 1999 to March 2000 ..... 19.0\%
Moved in 1995 to 1998 ..... 27.3\%
Moved in 1990 to 1994 ..... 14.9\%
Moved in 1980 to 1989 ..... 15.2\%
Moved in 1970 to 1979 ..... 10.6\%
Moved in 1969 or Earlier ..... 13.0\%
Median Year Householder Moved In ..... 1994
回胃
2000 Housing Units by Units in Structure
Total ..... 51,243
1, Detached ..... 74.2\%
1, Attached ..... 2.7\%
2 ..... 1.4\%
3 or 4 ..... 2.6\%
5 to 9 ..... 5.4\%
10 to 19 ..... 5.4\%
20+ ..... 8.1\%
Mobile Home ..... 0.1\%
Other ..... 0.1\%
2000 Housing Units by Year Structure Built
Total ..... 51,207
1999 to March 2000 ..... 0.3\%
1995 to 1998 ..... 1.1\%
1990 to 1994 ..... 1.6\%
1980 to 1989 ..... 7.1\%
1970 to 1979 ..... 10.4\%
1969 or Earlier ..... 79.6\%
Median Year Structure Built ..... 1957

[^4]
## PMA

## Custom Polygon

## Top 3 Tapestry Segments

| 1. | Prosperous Empty Nesters |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2. | Metropolitans |
| 3. | Connoisseurs |

2010 Consumer Spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the market area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue.
Apparel \& Services: Total \$ \$112,876,688
Average Spent \$2,202.30
Spending Potential Index 92
Computers \& Accessories: Total \$ \$14,718,609
Average Spent
\$287.17
Spending Potential Index 130
Education: Total \$ \$85,745,772
Average Spent \$1,672.96
Spending Potential Index 137
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$ \$218,694,998
Average Spent \$4,266.89
Spending Potential Index 132
Food at Home: Total \$ \$293,063,968
Average Spent
\$5,717.88
Spending Potential Index 128
Food Away from Home:Total \$ \$215,527,403
Average Spent \$4,205.08
Spending Potential Index 131
Health Care:Total \$ \$247,382,355
Average \$4,826.60
Spending Potential Index 130
HH Furnishings \& Equipment: Total \$ \$121,320,970
Average Spent
\$2,367.05
Spending Potential Index 115
Investments: Total \$ \$119,770,477
Average Spent
\$2,336.80
Spending Potential Index 134
Retail Goods: Total \$ \$1,573,818,025
Average Spent \$30,706.25
Spending Potential Index 124
Shelter:Total \$ \$1,077,232,998
Average Spent
\$21,017.54
Spending Potential Index $\quad 133$
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$ \$82,107,110
Average Spent \$1,601.96
Spending Potential Index 129
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Travel: Total \$ } & \$ 131,078,014 \\ \text { Average Spent } & \$ 2,557.42\end{array}$
$\$ 2,557.42$
135
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Spending Potential Index } & 135 \\ \text { Vehicle Maintenance \& Repairs: Total \$ }\end{array}$
Average Spent \$1,225.94
Spending Potential Index 130

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.
Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2005 and 2006 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Total Population | 111,088 | - | 107,155 | - | -0.36\% |
| Total Households | 49,273 | 100.0\% | 49,343 | 100.0\% | 0.01\% |
| Average Household Size | 2.24 | - | 2.14 | - | -0.46\% |
| Total Families | 31,263 | 63.4\% | 28,155 | 57.1\% | -1.04\% |
| Average Family Size | 2.83 | - | 2.83 | - | 0.00\% |
| Per Capita Income | \$25,422 | - | \$35,999 |  | 3.54\% |
| Total Housing Units | 52,008 | - | 51,261 | - | -0.14\% |
| Population by Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 52,087 | 46.9\% | 50,804 | 47.4\% | -0.25\% |
| Female | 58,999 | 53.1\% | 56,351 | 52.6\% | -0.46\% |
| Population by Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 111,088 | 100.0\% | 107,155 | 100.0\% | -0.36\% |
| Age 0-4 | 7,250 | 6.5\% | 6,028 | 5.6\% | -1.83\% |
| Age 5-9 | 6,393 | 5.8\% | 5,901 | 5.5\% | -0.80\% |
| Age 10-14 | 5,582 | 5.0\% | 6,224 | 5.8\% | 1.09\% |
| Age 15-19 | 5,324 | 4.8\% | 5,430 | 5.1\% | 0.20\% |
| Age 20-24 | 5,827 | 5.2\% | 5,399 | 5.0\% | -0.76\% |
| Age 25-29 | 9,871 | 8.9\% | 8,516 | 7.9\% | -1.47\% |
| Age 30-34 | 10,103 | 9.1\% | 7,901 | 7.4\% | -2.43\% |
| Age 35-39 | 9,226 | 8.3\% | 8,330 | 7.8\% | -1.02\% |
| Age 40-44 | 8,331 | 7.5\% | 8,498 | 7.9\% | 0.20\% |
| Age 45-49 | 6,288 | 5.7\% | 8,296 | 7.7\% | 2.81\% |
| Age 50-54 | 5,375 | 4.8\% | 7,429 | 6.9\% | 3.29\% |
| Age 55-59 | 5,444 | 4.9\% | 5,484 | 5.1\% | 0.07\% |
| Age 60-64 | 6,109 | 5.5\% | 4,348 | 4.1\% | -3.34\% |
| Age 65-69 | 6,408 | 5.8\% | 4,130 | 3.9\% | -4.30\% |
| Age 70-74 | 5,131 | 4.6\% | 4,559 | 4.3\% | -1.18\% |
| Age 75-79 | 3,824 | 3.4\% | 4,552 | 4.2\% | 1.76\% |
| Age 80-84 | 2,552 | 2.3\% | 3,211 | 3.0\% | 2.32\% |
| Age 85+ | 2,050 | 1.8\% | 2,919 | 2.7\% | 3.60\% |
| Median Age | 37.8 |  | 39.9 |  | 0.54\% |
| Age 18+ | 88,453 | 79.6\% | 85,387 | 79.7\% | -0.35\% |
| Age 65+ | 19,965 | 18.0\% | 19,371 | 18.1\% | -0.30\% |
| Households by Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household Income Base | 49,489 | 100.0\% | 49,298 | 100.0\% | -0.04\% |
| <\$15,000 | 6,348 | 12.8\% | 3,765 | 7.6\% | -5.09\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 7,151 | 14.4\% | 4,699 | 9.5\% | -4.11\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 7,705 | 15.6\% | 5,778 | 11.7\% | -2.84\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 9,319 | 18.8\% | 8,555 | 17.4\% | -0.85\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 9,605 | 19.4\% | 10,703 | 21.7\% | 1.09\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 3,783 | 7.6\% | 6,171 | 12.5\% | 5.02\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 2,820 | 5.7\% | 5,052 | 10.2\% | 6.00\% |
| \$150,000+ | 2,758 | 5.6\% | 4,575 | 9.3\% | 5.19\% |
| Median Household Income | \$39,863 |  | \$53,456 |  | 2.98\% |
| Average Household Income | \$56,857 |  | \$77,440 |  | 3.14\% |

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Census 2000 medians are computed from reported data distributions. The "1990-2000 Annual Rate" is an annual compound rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Families by Family Income |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family Income Base | 31,906 | 100.0\% | 28,230 | 100.0\% | -1.22\% |
| <\$15,000 | 1,676 | 5.3\% | 670 | 2.4\% | -8.76\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 3,151 | 9.9\% | 1,387 | 4.9\% | -7.88\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 4,461 | 14.0\% | 2,253 | 8.0\% | -6.60\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 6,599 | 20.7\% | 4,044 | 14.3\% | -4.78\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 7,817 | 24.5\% | 6,853 | 24.3\% | -1.31\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 3,248 | 10.2\% | 4,827 | 17.1\% | 4.04\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 2,404 | 7.5\% | 4,082 | 14.5\% | 5.44\% |
| \$150,000+ | 2,550 | 8.0\% | 4,114 | 14.6\% | 4.90\% |
| Median Family Income | \$50,136 |  | \$70,077 |  | 3.41\% |
| Average Family Income | \$69,629 |  | \$100,220 |  | 3.71\% |
| Households by Poverty Status and Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 49,488 | 100.0\% | 49,298 | 100.0\% | -0.04\% |
| Below Poverty Level | 2,245 | 4.5\% | 2,106 | 4.3\% | -0.64\% |
| Married-couple Family | 401 | 0.8\% | 286 | 0.6\% | -3.32\% |
| Other Family - Male Householder, No Wife | 67 | 0.1\% | 36 | 0.1\% | -6.02\% |
| Other Family - Female Householder, No Husband | 218 | 0.4\% | 187 | 0.4\% | -1.52\% |
| Nonfamily Households | 1,559 | 3.2\% | 1,597 | 3.2\% | 0.24\% |
| At or Above Poverty Level | 47,243 | 95.5\% | 47,192 | 95.7\% | -0.01\% |
| Married-couple Family | 26,695 | 53.9\% | 23,374 | 47.4\% | -1.32\% |
| Other Family - Male Householder, No Wife | 895 | 1.8\% | 967 | 2.0\% | 0.78\% |
| Other Family - Female Householder, No Husband | 3,148 | 6.4\% | 3,380 | 6.9\% | 0.71\% |
| Nonfamily Households | 16,505 | 33.4\% | 19,471 | 39.5\% | 1.67\% |
| Households by Type |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 49,273 | 100.0\% | 49,345 | 100.0\% | 0.01\% |
| Family Households | 31,263 | 63.4\% | 28,156 | 57.1\% | -1.04\% |
| Married-couple Families | 26,680 | 54.1\% | 23,508 | 47.6\% | -1.26\% |
| With Related Children | 10,187 | 20.7\% | 9,343 | 18.9\% | -0.86\% |
| Other Family (No Spouse Present) | 4,583 | 9.3\% | 4,648 | 9.4\% | 0.14\% |
| With Related Children | 2,357 | 4.8\% | 2,594 | 5.3\% | 0.96\% |
| Nonfamily Households | 18,010 | 36.6\% | 21,189 | 42.9\% | 1.64\% |
| Householder Living Alone | 15,217 | 30.9\% | 17,571 | 35.6\% | 1.45\% |
| Householder not Living Alone | 2,793 | 5.7\% | 3,618 | 7.3\% | 2.62\% |
| Households with Related Children | 12,544 | 25.5\% | 11,937 | 24.2\% | -0.49\% |
| Households by Vehicles Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 49,327 | 100.0\% | 49,263 | 100.0\% | -0.01\% |
| None | 2,551 | 5.2\% | 2,336 | 4.7\% | -0.88\% |
| 1 | 17,474 | 35.4\% | 18,988 | 38.5\% | 0.83\% |
| 2 | 21,948 | 44.5\% | 21,676 | 44.0\% | -0.12\% |
| 3 | 5,705 | 11.6\% | 4,719 | 9.6\% | -1.88\% |
| 4 | 1,342 | 2.7\% | 1,204 | 2.4\% | -1.08\% |
| 5+ | 307 | 0.6\% | 340 | 0.7\% | 1.03\% |
| Average Number of Vehicles Available | 1.7 |  | 1.7 |  | 0.00\% |

[^5]|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Housing Units by Occupancy |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 52,046 | 100.0\% | 51,302 | 100.0\% | -0.14\% |
| Occupied Housing Units | 49,273 | 94.7\% | 49,342 | 96.2\% | 0.01\% |
| Owner Occupied Housing Units | 35,397 | 68.0\% | 35,561 | 69.3\% | 0.05\% |
| Renter Occupied Housing Units | 13,876 | 26.7\% | 13,781 | 26.9\% | -0.07\% |
| Vacant Housing Units | 2,773 | 5.3\% | 1,960 | 3.8\% | -3.41\% |
| For Rent | 1,413 | 2.7\% | 861 | 1.7\% | -4.83\% |
| For Sale Only | 733 | 1.4\% | 344 | 0.7\% | -7.29\% |
| Rented or Sold, not Occupied | 216 | 0.4\% | 198 | 0.4\% | -0.87\% |
| For Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use | 109 | 0.2\% | 190 | 0.4\% | 5.71\% |
| For Migrant Workers | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | -100.00\% |
| Other Vacant | 301 | 0.6\% | 367 | 0.7\% | 2.00\% |
| Housing Units by Units in Structure |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 52,009 | 100.0\% | 51,243 | 100.0\% | -0.15\% |
| 1, Detached | 38,496 | 74.0\% | 37,999 | 74.2\% | -0.13\% |
| 1, Attached | 1,376 | 2.6\% | 1,382 | 2.7\% | 0.04\% |
| 2 | 658 | 1.3\% | 707 | 1.4\% | 0.72\% |
| 3 or 4 | 1,390 | 2.7\% | 1,356 | 2.6\% | -0.25\% |
| 5 to 9 | 2,810 | 5.4\% | 2,792 | 5.4\% | -0.06\% |
| 10 to 19 | 3,216 | 6.2\% | 2,773 | 5.4\% | -1.47\% |
| 20+ | 3,825 | 7.4\% | 4,149 | 8.1\% | 0.82\% |
| Mobile Home | 14 | 0.0\% | 50 | 0.1\% | 13.58\% |
| Other | 224 | 0.4\% | 35 | 0.1\% | -16.94\% |

## Specified Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value

| Total | 32,777 | 100.0\% | 33,557 | 100.0\% | 0.24\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| <\$50,000 | 2,369 | 7.2\% | 655 | 2.0\% | -12.06\% |
| \$50,000-\$99,999 | 17,281 | 52.7\% | 6,593 | 19.6\% | -9.19\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 7,046 | 21.5\% | 11,313 | 33.7\% | 4.85\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 2,371 | 7.2\% | 6,175 | 18.4\% | 10.05\% |
| \$200,000-\$299,999 | 1,906 | 5.8\% | 4,314 | 12.9\% | 8.51\% |
| \$300,000-\$499,999 | 1,259 | 3.8\% | 2,958 | 8.8\% | 8.92\% |
| \$500,000+ | 545 | 1.7\% | 1,549 | 4.6\% | 11.01\% |
| Median Home Value | \$89,922 |  | \$141,801 |  | 4.66\% |
| Average Home Value | \$119,508 |  | \$191,263 |  | 4.81\% |
| Specified Renter Occupied Housing Units by Rent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 13,767 | 100.0\% | 13,638 | 100.0\% | -0.09\% |
| With Cash Rent | 13,442 | 97.6\% | 13,201 | 96.8\% | -0.18\% |
| <\$200 | 261 | 1.9\% | 143 | 1.0\% | -5.84\% |
| \$200-\$499 | 8,775 | 63.7\% | 3,578 | 26.2\% | -8.58\% |
| \$500-\$749 | 3,463 | 25.2\% | 6,081 | 44.6\% | 5.79\% |
| \$750-\$999 | 551 | 4.0\% | 2,129 | 15.6\% | 14.47\% |
| \$1,000+ | 392 | 2.8\% | 1,270 | 9.3\% | 12.47\% |
| No Cash Rent | 325 | 2.4\% | 437 | 3.2\% | 3.01\% |
| Median Rent | \$426 |  | \$600 |  | 3.48\% |
| Average Rent | \$473 |  | \$684 |  | 3.76\% |

Data Note: Specified owner occupied Housing Units include only single family units on less than 10 acres, with no business or medical office on site. Specified renter occupied HUs exclude single family units on 10+ acres. Average Rent excludes units paying no cash rent. Rent, Home Value, and Units in Structure data are complete counts in 1990 and sample counts in 2000, so changes in enumeration can affect comparability.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Population 16+ by Employment Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 91,154 | 100.0\% | 87,749 | 100.0\% | -0.38\% |
| In Labor Force | 61,890 | 67.9\% | 59,382 | 67.7\% | -0.41\% |
| Civilian Employed | 59,786 | 65.6\% | 58,042 | 66.1\% | -0.30\% |
| Civilian Unemployed | 1,984 | 2.2\% | 1,335 | 1.5\% | -3.88\% |
| In Armed Forces | 120 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.0\% | -27.23\% |
| Not in Labor Force | 29,264 | 32.1\% | 28,367 | 32.3\% | -0.31\% |
| Workers 16+ by Place of Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 59,065 | 100.0\% | 57,397 | 100.0\% | -0.29\% |
| Worked in State of Residence | 37,294 | 63.1\% | 38,533 | 67.1\% | 0.33\% |
| Worked in County of Residence | 31,976 | 54.1\% | 33,573 | 58.5\% | 0.49\% |
| Worked outside County of Residence | 5,318 | 9.0\% | 4,960 | 8.6\% | -0.69\% |
| Worked outside State of Residence | 21,771 | 36.9\% | 18,864 | 32.9\% | -1.42\% |
| Workers 16+ by Transportation to Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 59,065 | 100.0\% | 57,397 | 100.0\% | -0.29\% |
| Drove Alone - Car, Truck, or Van | 50,095 | 84.8\% | 49,479 | 86.2\% | -0.12\% |
| Carpooled - Car, Truck, or Van | 4,627 | 7.8\% | 3,161 | 5.5\% | -3.74\% |
| Public Transportation | 725 | 1.2\% | 573 | 1.0\% | -2.33\% |
| Walked | 1,011 | 1.7\% | 808 | 1.4\% | -2.22\% |
| Other Means | 393 | 0.7\% | 359 | 0.6\% | -0.90\% |
| Worked at Home | 2,214 | 3.7\% | 3,017 | 5.3\% | 3.14\% |
| Workers 16+ by Travel Time to Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 59,066 | 100.0\% | 57,395 | 100.0\% | -0.29\% |
| Did not Work at Home | 56,852 | 96.3\% | 54,378 | 94.7\% | -0.44\% |
| Less than 5 minutes | 1,465 | 2.5\% | 1,420 | 2.5\% | -0.31\% |
| 5 to 9 minutes | 6,738 | 11.4\% | 6,500 | 11.3\% | -0.36\% |
| 10 to 19 minutes | 22,906 | 38.8\% | 22,264 | 38.8\% | -0.28\% |
| 20 to 24 minutes | 12,372 | 20.9\% | 11,549 | 20.1\% | -0.69\% |
| 25 to 34 minutes | 10,206 | 17.3\% | 9,315 | 16.2\% | -0.91\% |
| 35 to 44 minutes | 1,182 | 2.0\% | 1,195 | 2.1\% | 0.11\% |
| 45 to 59 minutes | 1,099 | 1.9\% | 960 | 1.7\% | -1.34\% |
| 60 to 89 minutes | 524 | 0.9\% | 523 | 0.9\% | -0.02\% |
| 90 or more minutes | 360 | 0.6\% | 652 | 1.1\% | 6.12\% |
| Worked at Home | 2,214 | 3.7\% | 3,017 | 5.3\% | 3.14\% |
| Average Travel Time to Work (in minutes) | 18.2 |  | 19.2 |  | 0.54\% |
| Population 15+ by Sex and Marital Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 91,862 | 100.0\% | 88,840 | 100.0\% | -0.33\% |
| Females | 49,521 | 53.9\% | 47,732 | 53.7\% | -0.37\% |
| Never Married | 10,505 | 11.4\% | 11,051 | 12.4\% | 0.51\% |
| Married, not Separated | 27,100 | 29.5\% | 24,841 | 28.0\% | -0.87\% |
| Married, Separated | 462 | 0.5\% | 452 | 0.5\% | -0.22\% |
| Widowed | 6,141 | 6.7\% | 5,440 | 6.1\% | -1.20\% |
| Divorced | 5,313 | 5.8\% | 5,948 | 6.7\% | 1.14\% |
| Males | 42,341 | 46.1\% | 41,108 | 46.3\% | -0.30\% |
| Never Married | 10,899 | 11.9\% | 11,621 | 13.1\% | 0.64\% |
| Married, not Separated | 27,098 | 29.5\% | 24,565 | 27.7\% | -0.98\% |
| Married, Separated | 313 | 0.3\% | 324 | 0.4\% | 0.35\% |
| Widowed | 1,074 | 1.2\% | 1,162 | 1.3\% | 0.79\% |
| Divorced | 2,957 | 3.2\% | 3,436 | 3.9\% | 1.51\% |

Data Note: Marital status data are complete counts in 1990 and sample counts in Census 2000, so changes in enumeration can affect comparability.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.


Data Note: The 1990 Census reported population by single races only. Esri estimates the multiracial population from 1990 Census data for the total population. In the 1990 Census, "Asian" and "Pacific Islander" were not reported separately for the Hispanic Origin population. To compare the data, "Asian" and "Pacific Islander" are combined in 2000. The Diversity Index summarizes racial and ethnic diversity. The index shows the likelihood that two persons, chosen at random from the same area, belong to different race or ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.
SMA
2000 Total Population
2000 Group Quarters3,036
2010 Total Population ..... 279,866
2015 Total Population ..... 287,067
2010-2015 Annual Rate ..... 0.51\%2000 Households113,029
2000 Average Household Size ..... 2.31
2010 Households ..... 122,219
2010 Average Household Size ..... 2.26
2015 Households ..... 126,051
2015 Average Household Size ..... 2.25
2010-2015 Annual Rate ..... 0.62\%
2000 Families ..... 69,537
2000 Average Family Size ..... 2.96
2010 Families ..... 72,145
2010 Average Family Size ..... 2.94
2015 Families ..... 73,391
2015 Average Family Size ..... 2.93
2010-2015 Annual Rate ..... 0.34\%
面2000 Housing Units118,030
Owner Occupied Housing Units ..... 64.9\%
Renter Occupied Housing Units ..... 30.9\%
Vacant Housing Units ..... 4.2\%
2010 Housing Units ..... 130,011
Owner Occupied Housing Units ..... 63.0\%
Renter Occupied Housing Units ..... 31.0\%
Vacant Housing Units ..... 6.0\%
2015 Housing Units ..... 135,027
Owner Occupied Housing Units ..... 62.6\%
Renter Occupied Housing Units ..... 30.7\%
Vacant Housing Units ..... 6.6\%
Median Household Income
2000 ..... \$57,728
2010 ..... \$73,845
2015 ..... \$83,766
Median Home Value
2000\$152,122
2010 ..... \$195,347
2015 ..... \$230,484
Per Capita Income
2000 ..... \$34,233
2010 ..... \$41,811
2015 ..... \$46,566
Median Age
2000 ..... 37.4
2010 ..... 39.7
$2015 \quad 40.1$

 by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by total population. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

| 2000 Households by Income |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Household Income Base | 112,990 |
| < \$15,000 | 6.8\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 8.3\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 11.1\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 16.2\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 21.8\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 13.4\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 12.6\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 4.1\% |
| \$200,000+ | 5.6\% |
| Average Household Income | \$79,212 |
| 2010 Households by Income |  |
| Household Income Base | 122,220 |
| < \$15,000 | 4.7\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 5.3\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 5.6\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 15.0\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 20.1\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 16.3\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 20.0\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 6.1\% |
| \$200,000+ | 6.9\% |
| Average Household Income | \$95,459 |
| 2015 Households by Income |  |
| Household Income Base | 126,052 |
| < \$15,000 | 3.5\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 3.8\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 4.0\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 9.4\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 22.7\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 15.5\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 25.7\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 7.4\% |
| \$200,000+ | 8.0\% |
| Average Household Income | \$105,733 |
| 2000 Owner Occupied HUs by Value |  |
| Total | 76,575 |
| <\$50,000 | 1.4\% |
| \$50,000-99,999 | 16.4\% |
| \$100,000-149,999 | 31.2\% |
| \$150,000-199,999 | 21.2\% |
| \$200,000-\$299,999 | 18.0\% |
| \$300,000-499,999 | 8.4\% |
| \$500,000-999,999 | 2.9\% |
| \$1,000,000+ | 0.5\% |
| Average Home Value | \$191,743 |
| 2000 Specified Renter Occupied HUs by Contract Rent |  |
| Total | 36,309 |
| With Cash Rent | 97.8\% |
| No Cash Rent | 2.2\% |
| Median Rent | \$639 |
| Average Rent | \$711 |

[^6] paying no cash rent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

| 2000 Population by Age |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1- $\square^{\circ}$ Total | 263,800 |
| -1. Age 0-4 | 6.4\% |
| Age 5-9 | 6.5\% |
| Age 10-14 | 6.7\% |
| Age 15-19 | 5.8\% |
| Age 20-24 | 5.5\% |
| Age 25-34 | 15.2\% |
| Age 35-44 | 16.6\% |
| Age 45-54 | 15.0\% |
| Age 55-64 | 8.5\% |
| Age 65-74 | 6.6\% |
| Age 75-84 | 5.2\% |
| Age 85+ | 2.0\% |
| Age 18+ | 76.5\% |
| 2010 Population by Age |  |
| Total | 279,866 |
| Age 0-4 | 6.1\% |
| Age 5-9 | 6.1\% |
| Age 10-14 | 6.4\% |
| Age 15-19 | 5.9\% |
| Age 20-24 | 6.2\% |
| Age 25-34 | 12.8\% |
| Age 35-44 | 14.2\% |
| Age 45-54 | 15.6\% |
| Age 55-64 | 12.6\% |
| Age 65-74 | 6.7\% |
| Age 75-84 | 4.8\% |
| Age 85+ | 2.7\% |
| Age 18+ | 77.7\% |
| 2015 Population by Age |  |
| Total | 287,066 |
| Age 0-4 | 6.0\% |
| Age 5-9 | 6.1\% |
| Age 10-14 | 6.3\% |
| Age 15-19 | 5.8\% |
| Age 20-24 | 5.9\% |
| Age 25-34 | 13.8\% |
| Age 35-44 | 13.0\% |
| Age 45-54 | 14.3\% |
| Age 55-64 | 13.0\% |
| Age 65-74 | 8.7\% |
| Age 75-84 | 4.5\% |
| Age 85+ | 2.7\% |
| Age 18+ | 78.0\% |
| 2000 Population by Sex |  |
| Males | 48.1\% |
| Females | 51.9\% |
| 2010 Population by Sex |  |
| Males | 48.3\% |
| Females | 51.7\% |
| 2015 Population by Sex |  |
| Males | 48.5\% |
| Females | 51.5\% |

[^7]2000 Population by Race/Ethnicity
Total ..... 263,801
White Alone ..... 91.0\%
Black Alone ..... 2.7\%
American Indian Alone ..... 0.3\%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone ..... 3.1\%
Some Other Race Alone ..... 1.5\%
Two or More Races ..... 1.4\%
Hispanic Origin ..... 4.1\%
Diversity Index ..... 23.5
2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity
Total ..... 279,867
White Alone ..... 86.1\%
Black Alone ..... 4.5\%
American Indian Alone ..... 0.4\%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone ..... 4.5\%
Some Other Race Alone ..... 2.5\%
Two or More Races ..... 2.0\%
Hispanic Origin ..... 7.2\%
Diversity Index ..... 35.4
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity
Total ..... 287,065
White Alone ..... 84.2\%
Black Alone ..... 5.0\%
American Indian Alone ..... 0.4\%
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone ..... 5.2\%
Some Other Race Alone ..... 2.9\%
Two or More Races ..... 2.3\%
Hispanic Origin ..... 8.7\%
Diversity Index ..... 39.9
2000 Population 3+ by School EnrollmentTotal253,849
Enrolled in Nursery/Preschool ..... 2.3\%
Enrolled in Kindergarten ..... 1.5\%
Enrolled in Grade 1-8 ..... 11.1\%
Enrolled in Grade 9-12 ..... 5.3\%
Enrolled in College ..... 4.2\%
Enrolled in Grad/Prof School ..... 1.9\%
Not Enrolled in School ..... 73.8\%
2010 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment
Total ..... 194,232
Less than 9th Grade ..... 1.1\%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma ..... 2.3\%
High School Graduate ..... 14.1\%
Some College, No Degree ..... 20.3\%
Associate Degree ..... 6.2\%
Bachelor's Degree ..... 35.5\%
Graduate/Professional Degree ..... 20.5\%

[^8] ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.


2010 Population 15+ by Marital Status
Total
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Never Married } & 27.8 \%\end{array}$
Married 54.7\%

Widowed
5.9\%

Divorced11.5\%


## 2000 Population 16+ by Employment Status

## Total

In Labor Force $\quad 70.9 \%$
Civilian Employed 69.3\%

Civilian Unemployed $\quad 1.6 \%$
In Armed Forces 0.0\%
Not in Labor Force 29.1\%
$\begin{array}{lr}2010 \text { Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force } & 93.9 \% \\ \text { Civilian Employed } & 6.1 \% \\ \text { Civilian Unemployed } & \end{array}$

2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force
Civilian Employed
Civilian Unemployed $\quad 5.2 \%$
2000 Females 16+ by Employment Status and Age of Children

Total

Own Children < 6 Only
7.6\%

Employed/in Armed Forces
4.7\%

Unemployed
0.1\%

Not in Labor Force 2.8\%
Own Children <6 and 6-17 Only 5.6\%
Employed/in Armed Forces 3.2\%
Unemployed 0.1\%
Not in Labor Force 2.3\%
Own Children 6-17 Only $\quad 16.4 \%$
Employed/in Armed Forces 12.5\%
Unemployed $\quad 0.2 \%$
Not in Labor Force 3.7\%
No Own Children < 18 70.4\%
Employed/in Armed Forces 41.1\%
Unemployed 1.0\%
Not in Labor Force 28.4\%

2010 Employed Population 16+ by Industry
Total
136,790
Agriculture/Mining 0.2\%
Construction 4.3\%
Manufacturing 6.8\%
Wholesale Trade $\quad 4.3 \%$
Retail Trade 10.5\%
Transportation/Utilities 3.4\%
Information 5.7\%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate 13.0\%
Services $\quad 48.1 \%$
Public Administration $\quad 3.7 \%$
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

## SMA <br> Custom Polygon

2010 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation Total ..... 136,789
White Collar ..... 80.2\%
Management/Business/Financial ..... 21.2\%
Professional ..... 30.0\%
Sales ..... 16.1\%
Administrative Support ..... 13.0\%
Services ..... 10.8\%
Blue Collar ..... 9.0\%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing ..... 0.1\%
Construction/Extraction ..... 2.6\%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair ..... 1.5\%
Production ..... 2.5\%
Transportation/Material Moving ..... 2.3\%2000 Workers 16+ by Means of Transportation to WorkTotal142,873
Drove Alone - Car, Truck, or Van ..... 86.6\%
Carpooled - Car, Truck, or Van ..... 6.1\%
Public Transportation ..... 0.7\%
Walked ..... 1.0\%
Other Means ..... 0.5\%
Worked at Home ..... 5.0\%
2000 Workers 16+ by Travel Time to Work Total ..... 142,873
Did Not Work at Home ..... 95.0\%
Less than 5 minutes ..... 2.3\%
5 to 9 minutes ..... 11.3\%
10 to 19 minutes ..... 39.5\%
20 to 24 minutes ..... 17.4\%
25 to 34 minutes ..... 17.4\%
35 to 44 minutes ..... 3.1\%
45 to 59 minutes ..... 2.1\%
60 to 89 minutes ..... 1.1\%
90 or more minutes ..... 0.8\%
Worked at Home ..... 5.0\%
Average Travel Time to Work (in min) ..... 19.2
2000 Households by Vehicles Available Total ..... 112,963
None ..... 4.4\%
1 ..... 35.0\%
2 ..... 46.0\%
3 ..... 11.2\%
4 ..... 2.8\%
5+ ..... 0.7\%
Average Number of Vehicles Available ..... 1.8

[^9]| 8 | 2000 Households by Type | 113,030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4lis | Family Households | 61.5\% |
|  | Married-couple Family | 51.8\% |
|  | With Related Children | 23.6\% |
|  | Other Family (No Spouse) | 9.7\% |
|  | With Related Children | 5.9\% |
|  | Nonfamily Households | 38.5\% |
|  | Householder Living Alone | 31.6\% |
|  | Householder Not Living Alone | 6.9\% |
|  | Households with Related Children | 29.5\% |
|  | Households with Persons 65+ | 21.6\% |
|  | 2000 Households by Size |  |
|  | Total | 113,029 |
|  | 1 Person Household | 31.6\% |
|  | 2 Person Household | 35.2\% |
|  | 3 Person Household | 13.8\% |
|  | 4 Person Household | 12.3\% |
|  | 5 Person Household | 5.1\% |
|  | 6 Person Household | 1.5\% |
|  | 7+ Person Household | 0.6\% |
|  | 2000 Households by Year Householder Moved In |  |
|  | Total | 112,965 |
|  | Moved in 1999 to March 2000 | 22.6\% |
|  | Moved in 1995 to 1998 | 29.7\% |
|  | Moved in 1990 to 1994 | 16.6\% |
|  | Moved in 1980 to 1989 | 15.3\% |
|  | Moved in 1970 to 1979 | 7.9\% |
|  | Moved in 1969 or Earlier | 7.8\% |
|  | Median Year Householder Moved In | 1995 |
|  | 2000 Housing Units by Units in Structure |  |
| Grat | Total | 118,003 |
|  | 1, Detached | 64.8\% |
|  | 1, Attached | 6.6\% |
|  | 2 | 1.6\% |
|  | 3 or 4 | 4.2\% |
|  | 5 to 9 | 7.8\% |
|  | 10 to 19 | 6.6\% |
|  | 20+ | 8.3\% |
|  | Mobile Home | 0.1\% |
|  | Other | 0.0\% |
|  | 2000 Housing Units by Year Structure Built |  |
|  | Total | 117,995 |
|  | 1999 to March 2000 | 1.2\% |
|  | 1995 to 1998 | 7.2\% |
|  | 1990 to 1994 | 7.3\% |
|  | 1980 to 1989 | 20.2\% |
|  | 1970 to 1979 | 15.1\% |
|  | 1969 or Earlier | 49.0\% |
|  | Median Year Structure Built | 1971 |

[^10]
## SMA

## Custom Polygon

## Top 3 Tapestry Segments

1. 

Prosperous Empty Nesters
Young and Restless
Connoisseurs

2010 Consumer Spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the market area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue.
Apparel \& Services: Total \$ \$284,249,225
Average Spent
\$2,325.74
Spending Potential Index
Computers \& Accessories: Total \$ \$37,369,800
Average Spent \$305.76
Spending Potential Index 139
Education: Total \$ \$214,680,757
Average \$1,756.53
Spending Potential Index 144
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$ \$548,527,231
Average Spent \$4,488.07
Spending Potential Index 139
Food at Home: Total \$ \$731,527,746
Average Spent \$5,985.38
Spending Potential Index 134
Food Away from Home: Total \$ \$541,795,419
Average Spent \$4,432.99
Spending Potential Index 138
Health Care:Total \$ \$602,097,309
Avage Spent \$4,926.38
Spending Potential Index 132
HH Furnishings \& Equipment: Total \$ \$305,458,571
Average Spent
\$2,499.27
Spending Potential Index 121
Investments: Total \$ \$287,303,880
Average Spent \$2,350.73
Spending Potential Index 135
Retail Goods: Total \$ \$3,942,010,111
Average Spent
\$32,253.66
Spending Potential Index 130
Shelter:Total \$ \$2,715,417,325
Average Spent
\$22,217.64
Spending Potential Index 141
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$ \$205,543,861
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Average Spent } & \$ 1,681.77\end{array}$
Spending Potential Index 135
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Travel: Total \$ } & \text { \$327,283,597 } \\ \text { Average Spent } & \$ 2,677,85\end{array}$
Average Spent
$\$ 2,677.85$
141
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Spending Potential Index } & 141 \\ \text { ehicle Maintenance \& Repairs: Total \$ } & \$ 157,110,510\end{array}$
Average Spent
\$1,285.48
Spending Potential Index 136

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.
Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2005 and 2006 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Total Population | 234,445 | - | 263,801 | - | 1.19\% |
| Total Households | 98,273 | 100.0\% | 113,029 | 100.0\% | 1.41\% |
| Average Household Size | 2.37 | - | 2.31 | - | -0.26\% |
| Total Families | 64,561 | 65.7\% | 69,537 | 61.5\% | 0.75\% |
| Average Family Size | 2.95 | - | 2.96 | - | 0.03\% |
| Per Capita Income | \$23,721 | - | \$34,233 | - | 3.74\% |
| Total Housing Units | 104,704 | - | 118,030 | - | 1.21\% |
| Population by Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 111,280 | 47.5\% | 126,934 | 48.1\% | 1.32\% |
| Female | 123,167 | 52.5\% | 136,866 | 51.9\% | 1.06\% |
| Population by Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 234,445 | 100.0\% | 263,802 | 100.0\% | 1.19\% |
| Age 0-4 | 16,634 | 7.1\% | 16,788 | 6.4\% | 0.09\% |
| Age 5-9 | 15,713 | 6.7\% | 17,105 | 6.5\% | 0.85\% |
| Age 10-14 | 13,925 | 5.9\% | 17,771 | 6.7\% | 2.47\% |
| Age 15-19 | 12,548 | 5.4\% | 15,354 | 5.8\% | 2.04\% |
| Age 20-24 | 13,977 | 6.0\% | 14,528 | 5.5\% | 0.39\% |
| Age 25-29 | 22,210 | 9.5\% | 20,484 | 7.8\% | -0.81\% |
| Age 30-34 | 22,257 | 9.5\% | 19,570 | 7.4\% | -1.28\% |
| Age 35-39 | 21,197 | 9.0\% | 21,846 | 8.3\% | 0.30\% |
| Age 40-44 | 19,191 | 8.2\% | 22,053 | 8.4\% | 1.40\% |
| Age 45-49 | 14,128 | 6.0\% | 21,078 | 8.0\% | 4.08\% |
| Age 50-54 | 11,074 | 4.7\% | 18,481 | 7.0\% | 5.25\% |
| Age 55-59 | 10,211 | 4.4\% | 12,891 | 4.9\% | 2.36\% |
| Age 60-64 | 10,597 | 4.5\% | 9,617 | 3.6\% | -0.97\% |
| Age 65-69 | 10,409 | 4.4\% | 8,617 | 3.3\% | -1.87\% |
| Age 70-74 | 7,760 | 3.3\% | 8,708 | 3.3\% | 1.16\% |
| Age 75-79 | 5,634 | 2.4\% | 8,092 | 3.1\% | 3.69\% |
| Age 80-84 | 3,761 | 1.6\% | 5,597 | 2.1\% | 4.06\% |
| Age 85+ | 3,219 | 1.4\% | 5,222 | 2.0\% | 4.96\% |
| Median Age | 35.0 |  | 37.4 |  | 0.67\% |
| Age 18+ | 180,234 | 76.9\% | 201,883 | 76.5\% | 1.14\% |
| Age 65+ | 30,783 | 13.1\% | 36,236 | 13.7\% | 1.64\% |
| Households by Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household Income Base | 98,380 | 100.0\% | 112,990 | 100.0\% | 1.39\% |
| <\$15,000 | 10,943 | 11.1\% | 7,724 | 6.8\% | -3.42\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 13,576 | 13.8\% | 9,372 | 8.3\% | -3.64\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 14,987 | 15.2\% | 12,576 | 11.1\% | -1.74\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 18,930 | 19.2\% | 18,344 | 16.2\% | -0.31\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 20,782 | 21.1\% | 24,659 | 21.8\% | 1.73\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 8,540 | 8.7\% | 15,185 | 13.4\% | 5.92\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 5,963 | 6.1\% | 14,195 | 12.6\% | 9.06\% |
| \$150,000+ | 4,659 | 4.7\% | 10,935 | 9.7\% | 8.91\% |
| Median Household Income | \$41,861 |  | \$57,728 |  | 3.27\% |
| Average Household Income | \$56,298 |  | \$79,212 |  | 3.47\% |

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Census 2000 medians are computed from reported data distributions. The "1990-2000 Annual Rate" is an annual compound rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

SMA
Custom Polygon

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Families by Family Income |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family Income Base | 65,097 | 100.0\% | 69,668 | 100.0\% | 0.68\% |
| <\$15,000 | 3,044 | 4.7\% | 1,856 | 2.7\% | -4.83\% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 5,725 | 8.8\% | 3,056 | 4.4\% | -6.08\% |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 8,544 | 13.1\% | 4,935 | 7.1\% | -5.34\% |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 13,296 | 20.4\% | 9,064 | 13.0\% | -3.76\% |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 17,248 | 26.5\% | 16,498 | 23.7\% | -0.44\% |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 7,632 | 11.7\% | 12,045 | 17.3\% | 4.67\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 5,287 | 8.1\% | 12,218 | 17.5\% | 8.74\% |
| \$150,000+ | 4,321 | 6.6\% | 9,996 | 14.3\% | 8.75\% |
| Median Family Income | \$51,880 |  | \$73,910 |  | 3.60\% |
| Average Family Income | \$68,203 |  | \$98,803 |  | 3.78\% |
| Households by Poverty Status and Household Type |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 98,381 | 100.0\% | 112,989 | 100.0\% | 1.39\% |
| Below Poverty Level | 3,883 | 3.9\% | 4,503 | 4.0\% | 1.49\% |
| Married-couple Family | 726 | 0.7\% | 773 | 0.7\% | 0.63\% |
| Other Family - Male Householder, No Wife | 98 | 0.1\% | 101 | 0.1\% | 0.30\% |
| Other Family - Female Householder, No Husband | 534 | 0.5\% | 618 | 0.5\% | 1.47\% |
| Nonfamily Households | 2,525 | 2.6\% | 3,011 | 2.7\% | 1.78\% |
| At or Above Poverty Level | 94,498 | 96.1\% | 108,486 | 96.0\% | 1.39\% |
| Married-couple Family | 55,580 | 56.5\% | 58,487 | 51.8\% | 0.51\% |
| Other Family - Male Householder, No Wife | 1,690 | 1.7\% | 2,506 | 2.2\% | 4.02\% |
| Other Family - Female Householder, No Husband | 6,157 | 6.3\% | 7,183 | 6.4\% | 1.55\% |
| Nonfamily Households | 31,071 | 31.6\% | 40,310 | 35.7\% | 2.64\% |
| Households by Type |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 98,273 | 100.0\% | 113,030 | 100.0\% | 1.41\% |
| Family Households | 64,561 | 65.7\% | 69,537 | 61.5\% | 0.75\% |
| Married-couple Families | 55,421 | 56.4\% | 58,576 | 51.8\% | 0.56\% |
| With Related Children | 24,786 | 25.2\% | 26,658 | 23.6\% | 0.73\% |
| Other Family (No Spouse Present) | 9,140 | 9.3\% | 10,961 | 9.7\% | 1.83\% |
| With Related Children | 5,122 | 5.2\% | 6,675 | 5.9\% | 2.68\% |
| Nonfamily Households | 33,712 | 34.3\% | 43,493 | 38.5\% | 2.58\% |
| Householder Living Alone | 27,974 | 28.5\% | 35,663 | 31.6\% | 2.46\% |
| Householder not Living Alone | 5,738 | 5.8\% | 7,830 | 6.9\% | 3.16\% |
| Households with Related Children | 29,908 | 30.4\% | 33,333 | 29.5\% | 1.09\% |
| Households by Vehicles Available |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 98,275 | 100.0\% | 112,963 | 100.0\% | 1.40\% |
| None | 4,139 | 4.2\% | 4,939 | 4.4\% | 1.78\% |
| 1 | 32,495 | 33.1\% | 39,506 | 35.0\% | 1.97\% |
| 2 | 46,064 | 46.9\% | 51,926 | 46.0\% | 1.21\% |
| 3 | 12,081 | 12.3\% | 12,661 | 11.2\% | 0.47\% |
| 4 | 2,883 | 2.9\% | 3,137 | 2.8\% | 0.85\% |
| 5+ | 613 | 0.6\% | 794 | 0.7\% | 2.62\% |
| Average Number of Vehicles Available | 1.8 |  | 1.8 |  | 0.00\% |

[^11]SMA
Custom Polygon

|  | 1990 <br> Number | Percent | Census 2000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Number | Percent | 1990-2000 |  |
| Annual Rate |  |  |  |

## Specified Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value

| Total | 61,143 | 100.0\% | 72,087 | 100.0\% | 1.66\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| <\$50,000 | 3,242 | 5.3\% | 904 | 1.3\% | -11.99\% |
| \$50,000-\$99,999 | 30,882 | 50.5\% | 11,181 | 15.5\% | -9.66\% |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 14,367 | 23.5\% | 22,840 | 31.7\% | 4.74\% |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 6,030 | 9.9\% | 15,477 | 21.5\% | 9.88\% |
| \$200,000-\$299,999 | 3,938 | 6.4\% | 13,186 | 18.3\% | 12.85\% |
| \$300,000-\$499,999 | 1,951 | 3.2\% | 6,013 | 8.3\% | 11.91\% |
| \$500,000+ | 733 | 1.2\% | 2,486 | 3.4\% | 12.99\% |
| Median Home Value | \$94,345 |  | \$153,296 |  | 4.97\% |
| Average Home Value | \$121,095 |  | \$193,105 |  | 4.78\% |
| Specified Renter Occupied Housing Units by Rent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 32,054 | 100.0\% | 36,309 | 100.0\% | 1.25\% |
| With Cash Rent | 31,529 | 98.4\% | 35,527 | 97.8\% | 1.20\% |
| <\$200 | 706 | 2.2\% | 534 | 1.5\% | -2.75\% |
| \$200-\$499 | 19,491 | 60.8\% | 6,293 | 17.3\% | -10.69\% |
| \$500-\$749 | 9,195 | 28.7\% | 17,871 | 49.2\% | 6.87\% |
| \$750-\$999 | 1,262 | 3.9\% | 6,978 | 19.2\% | 18.65\% |
| \$1,000+ | 875 | 2.7\% | 3,851 | 10.6\% | 15.97\% |
| No Cash Rent | 525 | 1.6\% | 782 | 2.2\% | 4.07\% |
| Median Rent | \$447 |  | \$639 |  | 3.64\% |
| Average Rent | \$486 |  | \$711 |  | 3.88\% |

Data Note: Specified owner occupied Housing Units include only single family units on less than 10 acres, with no business or medical office on site. Specified renter occupied HUs exclude single family units on $10+$ acres. Average Rent excludes units paying no cash rent. Rent, Home Value, and Units in Structure data are complete counts in 1990 and sample counts in 2000, so changes in enumeration can affect comparability.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Population 16+ by Employment Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 185,672 | 100.0\% | 208,807 | 100.0\% | 1.18\% |
| In Labor Force | 133,940 | 72.1\% | 148,135 | 70.9\% | 1.01\% |
| Civilian Employed | 129,714 | 69.9\% | 144,701 | 69.3\% | 1.10\% |
| Civilian Unemployed | 3,975 | 2.1\% | 3,355 | 1.6\% | -1.68\% |
| In Armed Forces | 251 | 0.1\% | 79 | 0.0\% | -10.92\% |
| Not in Labor Force | 51,732 | 27.9\% | 60,672 | 29.1\% | 1.61\% |
| Workers 16+ by Place of Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 127,916 | 100.0\% | 142,873 | 100.0\% | 1.11\% |
| Worked in State of Residence | 85,606 | 66.9\% | 102,314 | 71.6\% | 1.80\% |
| Worked in County of Residence | 74,692 | 58.4\% | 91,538 | 64.1\% | 2.05\% |
| Worked outside County of Residence | 10,914 | 8.5\% | 10,776 | 7.5\% | -0.13\% |
| Worked outside State of Residence | 42,310 | 33.1\% | 40,559 | 28.4\% | -0.42\% |
| Workers 16+ by Transportation to Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 127,915 | 100.0\% | 142,873 | 100.0\% | 1.11\% |
| Drove Alone - Car, Truck, or Van | 109,759 | 85.8\% | 123,781 | 86.6\% | 1.21\% |
| Carpooled - Car, Truck, or Van | 9,996 | 7.8\% | 8,661 | 6.1\% | -1.42\% |
| Public Transportation | 1,048 | 0.8\% | 980 | 0.7\% | -0.67\% |
| Walked | 1,812 | 1.4\% | 1,479 | 1.0\% | -2.01\% |
| Other Means | 816 | 0.6\% | 762 | 0.5\% | -0.68\% |
| Worked at Home | 4,484 | 3.5\% | 7,210 | 5.0\% | 4.86\% |
| Workers 16+ by Travel Time to Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 127,918 | 100.0\% | 142,873 | 100.0\% | 1.11\% |
| Did not Work at Home | 123,434 | 96.5\% | 135,663 | 95.0\% | 0.95\% |
| Less than 5 minutes | 3,328 | 2.6\% | 3,231 | 2.3\% | -0.30\% |
| 5 to 9 minutes | 15,278 | 11.9\% | 16,089 | 11.3\% | 0.52\% |
| 10 to 19 minutes | 48,738 | 38.1\% | 56,482 | 39.5\% | 1.49\% |
| 20 to 24 minutes | 23,718 | 18.5\% | 24,926 | 17.4\% | 0.50\% |
| 25 to 34 minutes | 23,474 | 18.4\% | 24,818 | 17.4\% | 0.56\% |
| 35 to 44 minutes | 4,129 | 3.2\% | 4,463 | 3.1\% | 0.78\% |
| 45 to 59 minutes | 2,770 | 2.2\% | 2,952 | 2.1\% | 0.64\% |
| 60 to 89 minutes | 1,093 | 0.9\% | 1,512 | 1.1\% | 3.30\% |
| 90 or more minutes | 906 | 0.7\% | 1,190 | 0.8\% | 2.76\% |
| Worked at Home | 4,484 | 3.5\% | 7,210 | 5.0\% | 4.86\% |
| Average Travel Time to Work (in minutes) | 18.6 |  | 19.2 |  | 0.32\% |
| Population 15+ by Sex and Marital Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 188,173 | 100.0\% | 212,096 | 100.0\% | 1.20\% |
| Females | 100,463 | 53.4\% | 112,044 | 52.8\% | 1.10\% |
| Never Married | 21,780 | 11.6\% | 25,361 | 12.0\% | 1.53\% |
| Married, not Separated | 56,501 | 30.0\% | 61,943 | 29.2\% | 0.92\% |
| Married, Separated | 1,055 | 0.6\% | 1,113 | 0.5\% | 0.54\% |
| Widowed | 10,299 | 5.5\% | 10,737 | 5.1\% | 0.42\% |
| Divorced | 10,828 | 5.8\% | 12,890 | 6.1\% | 1.76\% |
| Males | 87,710 | 46.6\% | 100,052 | 47.2\% | 1.33\% |
| Never Married | 22,550 | 12.0\% | 27,703 | 13.1\% | 2.08\% |
| Married, not Separated | 56,561 | 30.1\% | 61,473 | 29.0\% | 0.84\% |
| Married, Separated | 712 | 0.4\% | 807 | 0.4\% | 1.26\% |
| Widowed | 1,657 | 0.9\% | 2,220 | 1.0\% | 2.97\% |
| Divorced | 6,230 | 3.3\% | 7,849 | 3.7\% | 2.34\% |

Data Note: Marital status data are complete counts in 1990 and sample counts in Census 2000, so changes in enumeration can affect comparability.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

|  | 1990 |  | Census 2000 |  | 1990-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Annual Rate |
| Population by Race |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 234,445 | 100.0\% | 263,801 | 100.0\% | 1.19\% |
| White Alone | 220,270 | 94.0\% | 239,972 | 91.0\% | 0.86\% |
| Black or African American Alone | 4,648 | 2.0\% | 7,227 | 2.7\% | 4.51\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone | 641 | 0.3\% | 731 | 0.3\% | 1.32\% |
| Asian Alone | 3,955 | 1.7\% | 8,137 | 3.1\% | 7.48\% |
| Pacific Islander Alone | 61 | 0.0\% | 94 | 0.0\% | 4.42\% |
| Some Other Race Alone | 1,861 | 0.8\% | 3,850 | 1.5\% | 7.54\% |
| Two or More Races | 3,009 | 1.3\% | 3,790 | 1.4\% | 2.33\% |
| Diversity Index | 15.7 |  | 23.5 |  | 4.12\% |
| Hispanic Population by Race |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,471 | 100.0\% | 10,716 | 100.0\% | 6.95\% |
| White Alone | 3,499 | 64.0\% | 6,079 | 56.7\% | 5.68\% |
| Black or African American Alone | 76 | 1.4\% | 160 | 1.5\% | 7.73\% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone | 49 | 0.9\% | 78 | 0.7\% | 4.76\% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander Alone | 69 | 1.3\% | 39 | 0.4\% | -5.55\% |
| Some Other Race Alone | 1,724 | 31.5\% | 3,565 | 33.3\% | 7.54\% |
| Two or More Races | 54 | 1.0\% | 795 | 7.4\% | 30.86\% |
| Population 3+ by School Enrollment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 224,337 | 100.0\% | 253,849 | 100.0\% | 1.24\% |
| Enrolled in Public Preschool/Kindergarten | 2,639 | 1.2\% | 4,530 | 1.8\% | 5.55\% |
| Enrolled in Private Preschool/Kindergarten | 3,555 | 1.6\% | 5,059 | 2.0\% | 3.59\% |
| Enrolled in Public Elementary/High School | 26,660 | 11.9\% | 32,605 | 12.8\% | 2.03\% |
| Enrolled in Private Elementary/High School | 6,253 | 2.8\% | 8,868 | 3.5\% | 3.56\% |
| Enrolled in Public College | 13,812 | 6.2\% | 11,744 | 4.6\% | -1.61\% |
| Enrolled in Private College | 3,213 | 1.4\% | 3,779 | 1.5\% | 1.64\% |
| Not Enrolled in School | 168,205 | 75.0\% | 187,264 | 73.8\% | 1.08\% |
| Population 25+ by Educational Attainment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 161,984 | 100.0\% | 182,727 | 100.0\% | 1.21\% |
| Less than 9th Grade | 3,350 | 2.1\% | 2,380 | 1.3\% | -3.36\% |
| 9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma | 6,974 | 4.3\% | 5,646 | 3.1\% | -2.09\% |
| High School Graduate | 28,938 | 17.9\% | 27,351 | 15.0\% | -0.56\% |
| Some College, No Degree | 38,287 | 23.6\% | 40,830 | 22.3\% | 0.65\% |
| Associate Degree | 9,801 | 6.1\% | 9,981 | 5.5\% | 0.18\% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 50,322 | 31.1\% | 61,926 | 33.9\% | 2.10\% |
| Master's/Professional/Doctorate Degree | 24,312 | 15.0\% | 34,613 | 18.9\% | 3.60\% |

Data Note: The 1990 Census reported population by single races only. Esri estimates the multiracial population from 1990 Census data for the total population. In the 1990 Census, "Asian" and "Pacific Islander" were not reported separately for the Hispanic Origin population. To compare the data, "Asian" and "Pacific Islander" are combined in 2000. The Diversity Index summarizes racial and ethnic diversity. The index shows the likelihood that two persons, chosen at random from the same area, belong to different race or ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

## GLosSARY

## GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise noted, the following definitions are taken from The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal, Fourth Edition, published by the Appraisal Institute in 2002.

## Accrued Depreciation

The difference between the reproduction or replacement cost of the improvements on the effective date of the appraisal and the market value of the improvements on the same date. (p. 4)

## Appraisal

(n.) The act or process of developing an opinion of value; an opinion of value. (adj.) Of or pertaining to appraising and related functions such as appraisal practice or appraisal services. (USPAP, 2002 ed.) (p. 15)

## Extraordinary Assumption

An assumption, directly related to a specific assignment, which, if found to be false, could alter the appraiser's opinions or conclusions. Extraordinary assumptions presume as fact otherwise uncertain information about physical, legal, or economic characteristics of the subject property; or about conditions external to the property, such as market conditions or trends; or about the integrity of data used in an analysis. An extraordinary assumption may be used in an assignment only if:

- It is required to properly develop credible opinions and conclusions;
- The appraiser has a reasonable basis for the extraordinary assumption;
- Use of the extraordinary assumption results in a credible analysis; and
- The appraiser complies with the disclosure requirements set forth in USPAP for extraordinary assumptions.
(USPAP, 2002 ed.) (p. 107)


## Fee Simple Estate

Absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate, subject only to the limitations imposed by the governmental powers of taxation, eminent domain, police power, and escheat. (p. 113)

## Highest and Best Use

The reasonably probable and legal use of vacant land or an improved property, which is physically possible, appropriately supported, financially feasible, and that results in the highest value. The four criteria the highest and best use must meet are legal permissibility, physical possibility, financial feasibility, and maximum profitability. (p. 135)

## Hypothetical Condition

That which is contrary to what exists but is supposed for the purpose of analysis. Hypothetical conditions assume conditions contrary to known facts about physical, legal, or economic characteristics of the subject property; or about conditions external to the property, such as market conditions or trends; or about the integrity of data used in an analysis. A hypothetical condition may be used in an assignment only if:

- Use of the hypothetical condition is clearly required for legal purposes, for purposes of reasonable analysis, or for purposes of comparison;
- Use of the hypothetical condition results in a credible analysis; and
- The appraiser complies with the disclosure requirements set forth in USPAP for hypothetical conditions.
(USPAP, 2002 ed.) (p.141)


## Investment Value

The specific value of an investment to a particular investor or class of investors based on individual investment requirements; distinguished from market value, which is impersonal and detached. See also Market value (p. 152)

## Leased Fee Interest

An ownership interest held by a landlord with the rights of use and occupancy conveyed by lease to others. The rights of the lessor (the leased fee owner) and the leasee are specified by contract terms contained within the lease. (p. 161)

## Leasehold Interest

The interest held by the lessee (the tenant or renter) through a lease transferring the rights of use and occupancy for a stated term under certain conditions. See also Negative leasehold; Positive leasehold. (p. 162)

## Market Value

The most probable price which a property will bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller each acting prudently and knowledgeably, and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby:

1. buyer and seller are typically motivated;
2. both parties are well informed or well advised and acting in what they consider their own best interests;
3. a reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market;
4. payment is made in terms of cash in US. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto; and
5. the price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.
(12 C.F.R. Part 34.42(g); 55 Federal Register 34696, August 24, 1990, as amended at 57 Federal Register 12202, April 9, 1992; 59 Federal Register 29499, June 7, 1994) (p. 177)

## Negative Leasehold

A lease situation in which the market rent is less than the contract rent. (p. 193)

## Neighborhood

A group of complementary land uses; a congruous grouping of inhabitants, buildings, or business enterprises. (p. 193)

## Positive Leasehold

A lease situation in which the market rent is greater than the contract rent. (p. 215)

## Replacement Cost

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices as of the effective appraisal date, a building with utility equivalent to the building being appraised, using modern materials and current standards, design and layout. (p. 244)

## Reproduction Cost

The estimated cost to construct, at current prices as of the effective date of the appraisal, an exact duplicate or replica of the building being appraised, using the same materials, construction standards, design, layout, and quality of workmanship and embodying all the deficiencies, superadequacies, and obsolescence of the subject building. (p. 244)

## Use Value

The value a specific property has for a specific use; may be the highest and best use of the property or some other use specified as a condition of the appraisal; may be used where legislation has been enacted to preserve farmland, timberland, or other open space land on urban fringes. (p. 303)

## Articles

# Kansas City's West Edge project needs 'collaborative effort' to restart 

## Premium content from Kansas City Business J ournal - by Krista Klaus, Staff Writer

Date: Friday, March 25, 2011, 5:00am CDT

## Related:

## Commercial Real Estate

The view from Kansas City's half-finished West Edge hotel is spectacular, but getting to the vantage point requires climbing eight flights in a dusty concrete stairwell.

David Harrison, the newly hired construction manager for the mixed-use project on the fringe of the Country Club Plaza, leads an informal tour of the building in his white hard hat and business suit.
"Don't step on any wood," he warns. "We're not sure what's underneath it."

TOUR: See the inside of West Edge in the video posted with this story

The top terrace of the hotel, with 180-degree views spanning Plaza rooftops to the east and Shawnee Mission Parkway to the west, is worth the trek.
"It's a great urban feel," Harrison said, overlooking the rooftop eternity swimming pool.
But one pivot tells a very different story, one of daunting challenge: the remaining unfinished shell of the 130 -room hotel and, beyond that, the West Edge's 200,000-squarefoot, roughed-in office tower.
"This is going to be a real collaborative effort," Harrison said from a plywood balcony covered in orange construction netting. "I need a group of talented people to be on the team. We need to figure out how you take it from this point to the next step."

The West Edge project, on 48th Street between Roanoke Parkway and Belleview Avenue, was the vision of ad executive Bob Bernstein and the brainchild of world-renowned architect Moshe Safdie. But work on the project ground to a halt in 2008 because of disagreements between Bernstein's Trilogy Development Co. LLC and general contractor JE Dunn Construction.

VA West Properties LLC, backed by businessman Cecil Van Tuyl, bought Bernstein's $\$ 80$ million vision out of bankruptcy for $\$ 9.5$ million. VA West brought in Harrison's Caymus

Real Estate LLC last month after a legal dispute between Van Tuyl and former associate

## B.B. Andersen.

Harrison likens finding the right user for the office building - originally designed to be the headquarters of advertising agency Bernstein-Rein - to finding a high-end buyer for a millionaire's customized home.
"There's a dramatic opportunity here. We just have to match the opportunity with users," he said. "The office building design opportunity and challenges are separate from the hotel."

Issues to be worked out include varying floor plates designed to create a "tornadic" visual effect from the lobby, a bank of restrooms located only on one end of the building, a "raised-floor" mechanical system and irregular windows that in some cases span two floors.

The hotel, which will feature 130 rooms, two atria and two restaurants, appears to be the least of Harrison's worries. But there's plenty to be done with it, too.
"There's a 99 percent chance all this stuff is going to come out," he said, surveying electrical wiring in one of the hotel's guest rooms. "It's all been exposed."

Harrison plans to assemble a team to clean up and, where necessary, modify the project. Communications firm Global Prairie joined the team to help reposition the project, which most likely includes replacing the West Edge name.

Harrison said it's all part of handling one of the most challenging development opportunities of his career.
"We want to do what's right for the dirt," he said. "We want to put the history in the rearview mirror."


Krista Klaus reports about real estate and development for the Kansas City Business Journal. Contact her at kklaus@bizjournals.com or 816-777-2242. Read her blog postings at KCBizBeat or follow her on Twitter.

## BÛSINESS JOURNAL

Friday, April 9, 2010

## Mission Farms plows on, expands <br> Successful project hoes a new row

Kansas City Business Journal - by Rob Roberts Staff Writer
Driving by the Mission Farms development on Interstate 435, you'd have to say, "It's a great location, but you can't get there from here."

Despite its lack of quick highway access, the Leawood project has been successful and now is expanding from the east side to the west side of Mission Road.

The first developers to mix residential, retail and office uses in one J ohnson County location, Mission Farms owners Doug Weltner and Mark Sutherland have sold 3.5 acres to local apartment developers Terry O'Leary and Steve Coon of Land Development Strategies LLC. O'Leary and Coon plan to break ground later this year for The Village at Mission Farms, a 215-apartment complex with secured parking and other upscale amenities for monthly rates between $\$ 700$ and $\$ 1,500$. It will kick off a 20 -acre expansion west of Mission Road that will include 17 town houses, a 120-room hotel, 100,000 square feet of retail space and as much as 90,000 square feet of offices.
"The thing people don't understand today is that we've only built 15 or 20 percent of this project," said Weltner, a broker and principal with Grubb \& Ellis/The Winbury Group. "We've got a lot more to build."

Construction in Mission Farms began in 2006 on 27 acres along the east side of Mission Road near 107th Street —a site formerly occupied by the Saddle and Sirloin Club. Three buildings on that site now house 60,000 square feet of retail space, which is 100 percent occupied; 30,000 square feet of office space, which is 85 percent leased; and 60 condominiums, 45 of which have been sold or leased.


Three more buildings housing roughly 150,000 square feet of additional office space are planned on the original 27acre Mission Farms site, Weltner said. And because that mixed-use development - ultimately a $\$ 200$ million project - is doing so well, Weltner has launched another one a few blocks west, between Roe and Nall avenues.

That project, Highlands Village, is being developed on 53 acres by Weltner and Perry Sutherland, Mark Sutherland's cousin.
As part of the infrastructure work for Highland Village and Mission Farms' expansion, the developers are extending Indian Creek Parkway west from Mission Road to Nall Avenue.

That will allow quicker access to and from I-435 for Mission Farms patrons and residents. But David Block, a principal of Block \& Co. Inc. Realtors, said the development seems to be doing fine without it. Three reasons for Mission Farms' success, Block said, are its visibility from the interstate, the neighborhood feel the developers have created via traditional building designs and materials, and the high-caliber regional restaurateurs and boutique retailers they have attracted.
"But the main reason they're doing well and expanding in this economy is they have no competition over there," Block said. "That makes it conducive for folks who want to get out in that part of the north J ohnson County market because it's the only place you can go."

Weltner agreed, adding that O'Leary and Coon "get to build 215 units here, and their closest competitor can't get (a new development site) within three or four miles of them."

O'Leary, a former managing principal for the Kansas City brokerage office of Colliers Turley Martin (now Cassidy Turley), said most suburban apartment projects average about 13 units an acre. His four-story project in Mission Farms will accommodate 60 to 70 units an acre thanks to the dense MXD zoning category that Weltner helped Overland Park and Leawood officials add to their development arsenals. MXD zoning also is in place in Highlands Village, Weltner said.

Both developments also benefit from the Sutherland family lumber fortune. Weltner and the Sutherlands are developing the retail and office portions with 100 percent private financing, and partners with residential experience are being brought in to complete the housing elements.

That practice began with the original 60 condos in Mission Farms, which were developed by Robben Development Co. of Leawood. In addition, land on the north side of the existing Mission Farms buildings has been sold to local developer Mike Fox, who plans the Manors of Mission Farms, including 20 town houses and six lakefront homes.
"The residential feel is huge for us because of where we're located, in the middle of a residential neighborhood," Weltner said. "This is a true in-fill market, and we were able to take advantage of that by creating a more quality destination than north J ohnson County had seen in some time."

Had there been a highway interchange there, he said, residents of the area probably would have been subjected to a cookie-cutter power retail center rather than the existing blend of shops and gathering spots, which range in local color from Blanc Burgers + Bottles to the Blue Koi.
"This is truly a place where you can live, work and have dinner," Mark Sutherland said, "and when Terry's (apartment) project goes in, it's really going to enhance that atmosphere."
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## BUSINESS JOURNAL

Tuesday, July 13, 2010, 2:58pm CDT | Modified: Tuesday, July 13, 2010, 3:17pm

## University of Kansas Hospital plans \$50M heart center expansion

Kansas City Business Journal
The University of Kansas Hospital Authority Board on Tuesday approved a $\$ 50$ million expansion to the hospital's Center for Advanced Heart Care.

The plan will add three patient-care floors - 123,000 square feet - to the 238,000 -square-foot center, according to a release. J E Dunn Construction and RTKL of Dallas will work on the project.

The project, which could add 60 to 100 jobs, is expected to be completed by 2012.
The plan would add a seventh floor for a 32-bed telemetry unit, as well as eighth and ninth floors. Although plans for the top two floors have not yet been finalized, the release said the floors could hold a 32-bed unit and a 24 -bed unit, respectively.

The plan also will expand the mechanical functions of the center's sixth floor and add additional conference room space.


The University of Kansas Hospital plans a $\$ 50$ million expansion, depicted in this rendering, of the hospital's Center for Advanced Heart Care.

View Larger

The project came about because of record patient volumes, which increased 8 percent in the past fiscal year.
"Each time we add beds, we will increase the staff of nurses, allied health and support staff to ensure the quality of the patient experience," Tammy Peterman, KU Hospital's COO and chief nursing officer, said in the release. "We will add staff prior to the opening of the new patient-care area in 2012."

KU Hospital offers 583 staffed beds and serves more than 24,000 inpatients annually.

# Briarcliff aims to lap up luxury 

## Market may validate optimism on new rental units

Premium content from Kansas City Business J ournal - by Rob Roberts, Staff Writer

Date: Sunday, June 6, 2010, 11:00pm CDT

## Related:

## Residential Real Estate

Early indications support Briarcliff Development Co.'s bet on strong demand for luxury apartments in the Northland.

The first apartments in The Briarcliff, a $\$ 26$ million, 263-unit project near Briarcliff Parkway and North Mulberry Drive, won't be done until August or September. But more than 30 people who have toured the first roughed-in building already have selected units, Briarcliff Development COO Nathaniel Hagedorn said.
"While we're not building in the best financial environment, it doesn't look like we're going to have any problem on the demand side," Hagedorn said.

Neighbors Construction Co. Inc. of Lenexa won the contract to build The Briarcliff, which will include six apartment buildings, a clubhouse and a saltwater swimming pool on a bluff overlooking the Kansas City skyline.

Hagedorn said the "amazing" construction pricing will allow the developers to offer oneto three-bedroom units with high-end finishes and "over the top" extras for $\$ 900$ to \$1,600 a month.

Tom Trabon, a longtime downtown housing developer, said The Briarcliff got a boost when the developer of the downtown luxury apartments at 909 Walnut St. recently decided to sell the tower's 159 rental units as condos.

Despite that, he said, Downtown's condo market remains extremely slow - another reason The Briarcliff seems to make sense.

Briarcliff Development originally planned a 280-unit condo project on the site. But The Pauls Corp. of Denver built just two of eight planned condo buildings in a two-year period, and Briarcliff bought the site back in 2008. The recession and financing problems stalled the next developer, San Antonio-based Embry Partners Ltd., and Briarcliff decided to develop the apartments itself.

Hagedorn said The Briarcliff has been attracting young professionals and older buyers "downsizing from \$500,000 homes." Both like being next door to Downtown while enjoying "a green, clean and safe suburban setting," he said.

Briarcliff, a 600-acre master-planned community, also includes 575,000 square feet of office space, 100,000 square feet of shops, 400 upper-bracket condos and single-family homes, and the 120-unit Province at Briarcliff apartments.
"Their location obviously is a good alternative to being in the heart of Downtown," Trabon said, "unless you have to cross the Broadway Bridge in the morning or afternoon. That traffic is horrible."

Phillip Brimble, an associate partner with Hendricks \& Partners, a national apartment brokerage, said The Briarcliff also faces challenges from a soft rental market in the Northland, which has had more new apartment construction the past three years than J ohnson County, he said.

According to Hendricks \& Partners, vacancy in the Downtown/East Kansas City/North Kansas City apartment submarket was 9 percent in the first quarter, up from 6.7 percent a year earlier.

Still, Kelly Milan, property manager for The Briarcliff, said she is confident it would lease up in 10 to 12 months.
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Posted on Mon, Jun. 20, 2011

## Rezoning needed for \$30 million apartment complex near Plaza

## By KEVIN COLLISON <br> The Kansas City Star

A local developer proposing the biggest apartment project in more than a decade for the Country Club Plaza area is seeking rezoning at City Hall.

The $\$ 30$ million plan, called 46 Penn, needs the rezoning in a neighborhood still rattled by the recent controversy over a proposed Highwoods Properties office development.

Price Development Group wants to build the 188-unit upscale project north of 46th Street between Washington Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. It would be the largest in the area since the 396-unit Jefferson at the Plaza was built east of the Plaza in 1999.
"With so many former rental properties now condo, and the Plaza still being a large employer in Kansas City, we believe there's a market for rental housing that will attract a consumer who could afford a home but doesn't choose to," said Monte Wendler of Price Development.

The developer also plans to build the project without the help of tax incentives, which means it would immediately generate an estimated $\$ 250,000$ annually in additional property tax revenues.

But to make the numbers work, Price Development wants the city to rezone the property to permit more units. The 2.8-acre site, half of which is now a parking lot, is zoned for medium-density residential use, allowing up to 78 apartments and limiting building heights to three stories.

The 46 Penn project proposed by Price Development calls for a four-story, 188-unit apartment building wrapped around a five-level garage with 322 parking spaces. Thirteen single-family bungalows would be demolished for the project. All but one are rentals.

The north side of the development would border the home of Erik Heitman, president of the Plaza-Westport Neighborhood Association.
"I'm still wrestling with the idea of a four-story apartment building directly next door to me, one story taller than zoning allows," Heitman said. "This is coming on the heels of the Highwoods proposal for the Neptune site.
"We're always concerned about the impact of projects on the character of our neighborhood and the residential nature of our neighborhood."

Heitman was referring to the 96-unit Neptune Apartments at 333 W. 46th Terrace, about one block southeast of the proposed 46 Penn project.

A plan by Highwoods Properties, the owner of the Plaza, to demolish the Neptune and replace it with a 200,000-square-foot office building has heightened concerns about the intensity of development in the area.

The Kansas City Council approved rezoning for the Highwoods plan in early May, but opponents seeking to repeal that action have submitted enough signatures to force a citywide referendum in November.

The neighborhood abutting the proposed 46 Penn development site has many bungalow-style homes built after World War I. It lies between the St. Luke's Hospital campus, Southwest Trafficway, Westport and the Plaza.

The area was the subject of a Plaza-Westport development plan approved by the City Council eight years ago. The plan was intended to maintain the scale and residential characteristics of the area.

There also are other apartment and condominium projects in the area, including a 132-unit, four-story development called 45 Madison that opened in 2007.
"We're not introducing a foreign land use here. We just want to add another floor," Wendler said.
Sherill Mulhern, who has some smaller apartment buildings and other properties next to the proposed 46 Penn development, said the Plaza-Westport plan emphasized the transition between the single-family homes and nearby larger developments.
"This thing is hitting the neighborhood as opposed to transitioning into it," she said of the 46 Penn plan.
Wendler said his firm was sensitive to the neighborhood and wanted to design a project that wouldn't be intrusive. BGO Architects of Dallas is the primary architect, but Helix Architecture \& Design of Kansas City was hired to assist on the plan.

BGO also is designing another apartment development being pursued by Price Development at 39th Street and State Line Road.
"The challenges are, how do you bring high-quality, urban apartments to an infill site?" Wendler said. "If you reduce density to match everything there today, you reduce income and the quality of the project.
"This type of density is allowed in many cities around the country to allow redevelopment."
One design feature intended to help the project blend with the neighborhood calls for apartments on the ground level to have their own entrances off the sidewalk. The first-floor units, as all the apartments, also would have decks.

The side of the project facing north also would have a 20 -foot setback from the property line. The other frontages would have 11 -foot setbacks. Washington and Pennsylvania are one-way streets bordering the project, and the garage would have entrances from both streets.
Wendler said the apartment interiors would be high-quality and include hardwood floors, granite countertops and stainless steel appliances. Unit sizes would range from 657 to 1,505 square feet. Rents would be from $\$ 1,200$ to $\$ 2,200$ a month.

The development is being proposed at a time when residential building activity, including multifamily projects, is down throughout the metropolitan area.

Earlier this month the Home Builders Association of Greater Kansas City reported there were permits for 212 apartment units issued in Overland Park in April, the first multifamily permits of the year in the area. Only 55 multifamily permits were issued all last year.
"The fundamentals for apartments are good, and vacancies are low, but there's not a lot occurring in the way of new construction," said Eric Enloe, an analyst with Integra Realty Resources.

Price Development introduced its apartment proposal to city planners last week and plans to spend the next 45 days meeting with nearby property owners and institutions to discuss its plan.
The City Plan Commission could take up the rezoning request in early August.
The City Council members representing the neighborhood are taking a wait-and-see attitude.
"I'm happy to see the investment coming forward in Kansas City and look forward to the public hearing," said Councilman Jim Glover. "I'm glad they're giving us some work to do."

[^12]
## District 39 Retail \& Residential



An in-fill project located next KU Medical Center at the northeast corner of 39th Street and State Line Road, District 39 will feature 3,900 S.F. of retail space and 70 luxury apartments. Using an innovative design by Beeler Guest \& Owens Architects, this podium building will have two levels of parking garage with four stories of retail shops and apartments. The retail shops will provide space for specialty retailers along 39th Street along with dedicated parking for retail shoppers. The 70 residential units will boast luxury amenities including custom cabinets, hard wood flooring, stainless steel appliances, pendant lighting and many more features establishing the property as the best multifamily property in the market.

Along with providing ample parking for residential tenants, the project will include a 5,000 SF outdoor courtyard on the 2nd level featuring an outdoor kitchen, water feature, resort style furniture, outdoor televisions and other amenities.

The project has an extraordinary location across from the KU Medical Center and a vibrant, eclectic neighborhood along 39th Street featuring superb cusine from over a dozen restaurants along with shopping and entertainment venues. Development of the project is projected to begin in early 2012 and be completed in Spring 2013.



[^0]:    
    

[^1]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

[^2]:    

[^3]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

[^4]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

[^5]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography

[^6]:    
    

[^7]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

[^8]:    Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/

[^9]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri forecasts for 2010 and 2015.

[^10]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

[^11]:    Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Esri converted 1990 Census data into 2000 geography.

[^12]:    To reach Kevin Collison, call 816-234-4289 or send email to kcollison@kcstar.com.

