

## Property Assumptions

### Property and purchase assumptions

Property size	35,000	sf
Premium space	25,000	sf
Premium rent	\$22.00	psf
Secondary space	10,000	sf
Premium rent	\$18.00	psf
Vacancy allowance	7.00%	
Operating expense ratio	45.00%	
Purchase price	\$4,300,000	

### Other assumptions

Required rate of return (discount rate)	13.00%
Terminal cap rate (comparable sales)	9.50%
Rent growth during holding period	5.50%
Income growth after terminal date	2.50%
Property value growth rate	5.00%

### Pro Forma Operating Statement (First Year)

Potential gross income	\$	730,000	= 25,000 sf x \$22.00 psf + 10,000 sf x \$18.00 psf
– Vacancy & collection @ 7.00%	\$	51,100	
Effective gross income	\$	678,900	
– Operating expenses @ 45.00%	\$	305,505	
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>373,395</b>	

**Going-in capitalization rate** **8.68%** = NOI ÷ purchase price

**Future Year NOIs**

<b>Year 1 NOI</b>	\$	<b>373,395</b>	
<b>Year 2 NOI</b>	\$	<b>393,932</b>	= \$373,395 × (1 + 0.055)
<b>Year 3 NOI</b>	\$	<b>415,598</b>	= \$393,932 × (1 + 0.055)
<b>Year 4 NOI</b>	\$	<b>438,456</b>	= \$415,598 × (1 + 0.055)
<b>Year 5 NOI</b>	\$	<b>462,571</b>	= \$438,456 × (1 + 0.055)
<b>Year 6 NOI</b>	\$	<b>474,135</b>	= \$462,571 × (1 + 0.025)

**Terminal Cash Flow Calculations**

**Terminal cap rate method**

Year 6 NOI	\$	474,135	= 373,395 × (1+0.055) <sup>4</sup> × (1+0.025)
÷ Cap rate at sale		<u>9.50%</u>	
<b>Terminal value</b>	\$	<b>4,990,897</b>	

**Constant income growth method**

Year 6 NOI	\$	474,135	= 373,395 × (1+0.055) <sup>4</sup> × (1+0.025)
÷ (r - g)		<u>10.50%</u>	r = 13.00% and g = 2.50%
<b>Terminal value</b>	\$	<b>4,515,573</b>	

**Growth over purchase price method**

Purchase price	\$	4,300,000	
× (1+G) <sup>T</sup>		<u>1.2763</u>	= (1 + 0.05) <sup>5</sup>
<b>Terminal value</b>	\$	<b>5,488,011</b>	

**Growth over initial value method**

<b>PV of NOI @ 13.00%</b>	\$	<b>1,446,953</b>	
× Multiplier	\$	<u>3.2543</u>	= 1 / ( 1 - (1 + 0.05) <sup>5</sup> / (1 + 0.13) <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Initial Value</b>	\$	<b>4,708,822</b>	
× (1 + G) <sup>T</sup>		<u>1.2763</u>	= (1 + 0.05) <sup>5</sup>
<b>Terminal Value</b>	\$	<b>6,009,783</b>	

### Comparison of Terminal Value Assumptions

	<u><math>V_0</math></u>	<u><math>V_T</math></u>	<u>NPV</u>	<u>IRR</u>
<i>Terminal cap rate method</i>	\$ 4,155,812	\$ 4,990,897	\$ (144,188)	12.10%
<i>Constant income growth method</i>	\$ 3,897,825	\$ 4,515,573	\$ (402,175)	10.41%
<i>Growth over purchase price method</i>	\$ 4,425,625	\$ 5,488,011	\$ 125,625	13.76%
<i>Growth over initial value method</i>	\$ 4,708,822	\$ 6,009,783	\$ 408,822	15.40%

**Note:** NPVs and IRRs are calculated using the cash flow worksheet, with the following entries:

CF0 = – Purchase price

CF1 = NOI<sub>1</sub>

CF2 = NOI<sub>2</sub>

CF3 = NOI<sub>3</sub>

CF4 = NOI<sub>4</sub>

CF5 = NOI<sub>5</sub> + V<sub>T</sub>