

# Capital Markets Update

The Forces Transforming Markets

November 2007





## The Past

December 2006 – April 2007 "The Height of the Market"

November 2007



#### Changes in Risk Tolerance

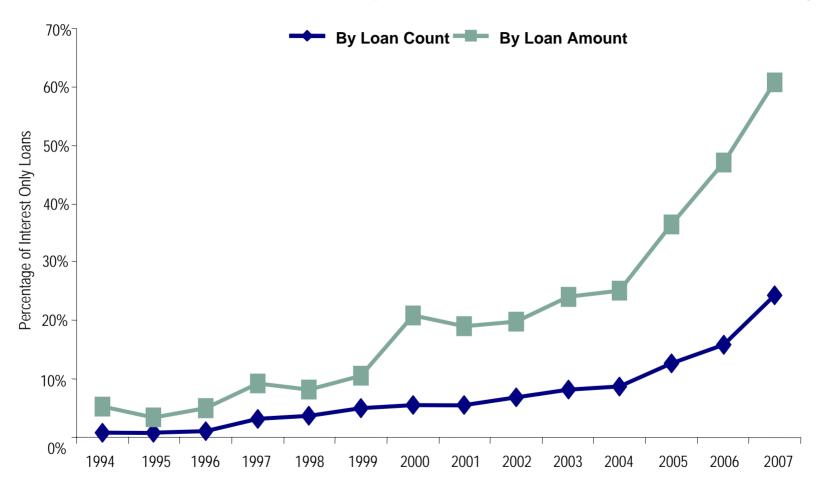
Spring 2007

- Rating Agencies Tighten Screws on CMBS
  - The widening in CMBS spreads occurred despite the excellent fundamental performance in commercial mortgages.
- Heat Turned Up on Securitization Programs
  - Subordination levels rose for commercial MBS deals- reversing a decadelong decline.
- Aggressive Pricing
  - Spreads near 100 bps
- Aggressive underwriting
  - Debt service coverage below 1.10
  - Future income versus in-place income



## **CMBS Underwriting Trends**

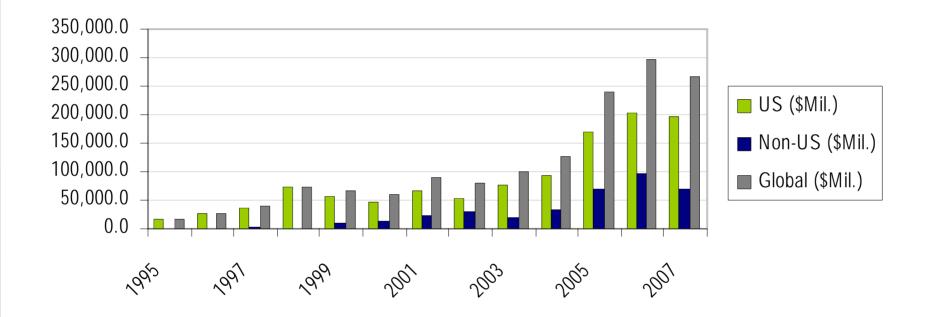
Impact on Value % of IO Loans Has Skyrocketed





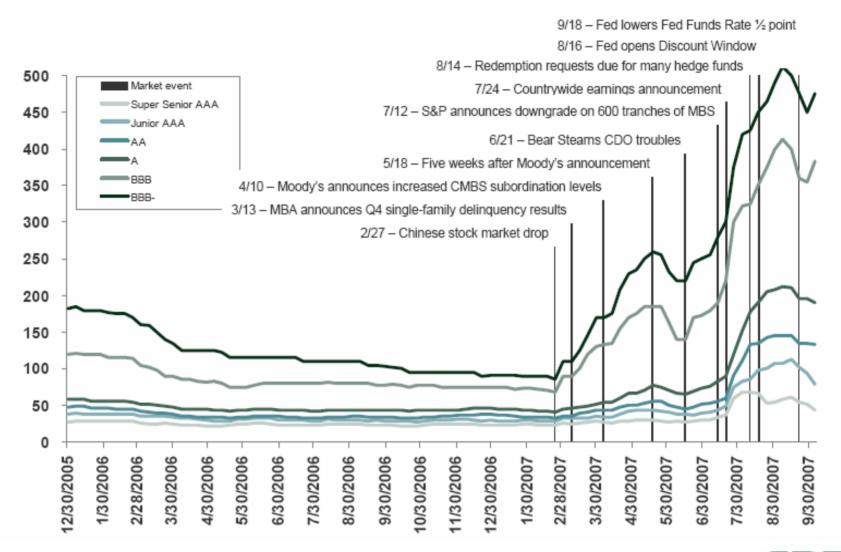


#### Historical CMBS Issuance





#### **CMBS** Timeline







# The Present

A "Mixed Market"

November 2007



## The Lending Environment Changed

- Moody's April 10 declaration, underwriting gets conservative
- Residential loan market tumbles with sub-prime issues
- Commercial mortgage spreads widen
- CMBS deals fail to "sell-out", B buyers back in charge
- On-book lenders (life companies, Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae) regain prominence

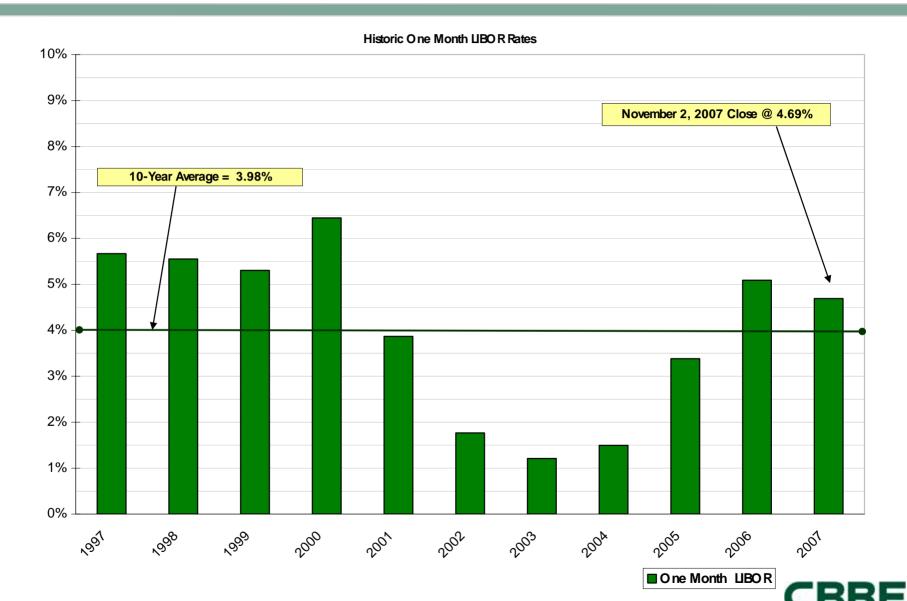


## Historic 10-Year Treasury

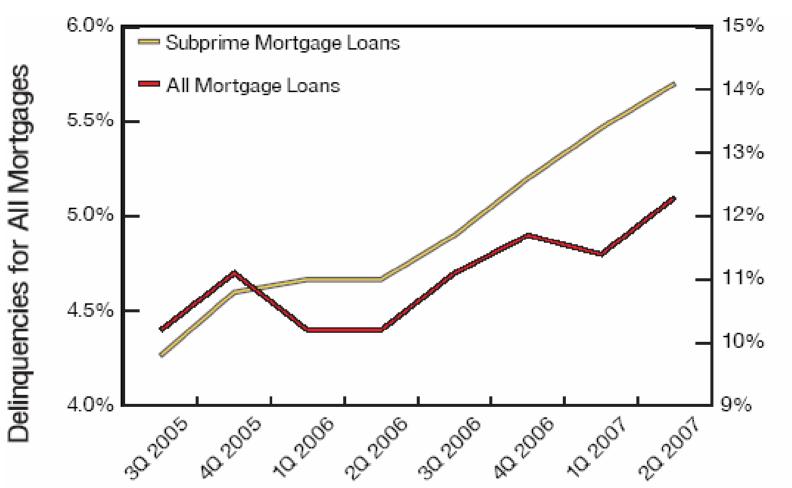




#### **LIBOR**



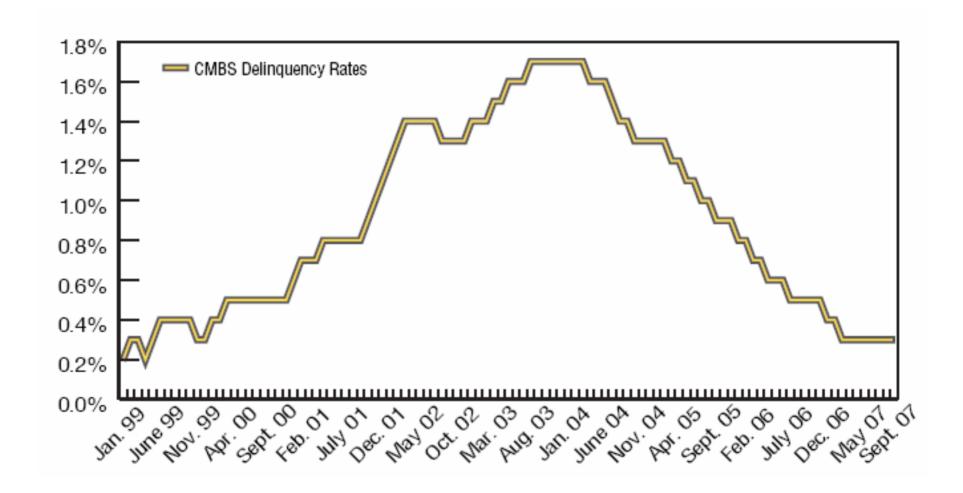
## Home Mortgage Delinquency on Rise



CBRE
CB RICHARD ELLIS

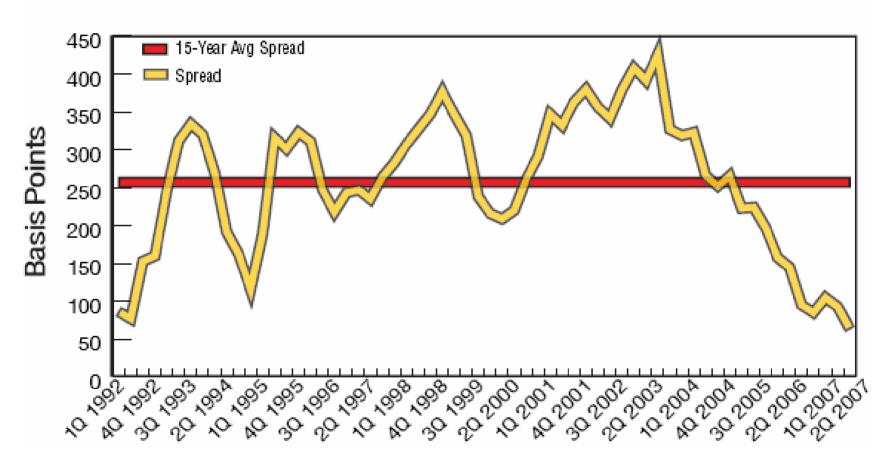
Delinquencies for Subprime Mortgages

#### CMBS Delinquency Rates





#### NCREIF Implied Cap Rates Relative to 10-Year Treasury Rates





### Underwriting

#### Early 2007 Underwriting Standards Versus Recent Standards

UNDERWRITING	EARLY 2007 STANDARDS	RECENT PARAMETERS
Interest Only Loans	Commonly Offered	30-yrs common, 1-2 yrs IO offered and additional IO at a substantial premium unless low leverage
Underwriting	Higher of market rent and rent contracts	Revert to in-place rent roll unless there are contractual lease steps by a long-term investment grade tenant
Loan to Value	75 to 80% based on aggressive cap rates	75-80% with adequate coverage (see DSCR below)
DSCR	Sub 1.0x based on no amortization and anticipated market improvement	1.2 times being held firm based no tougher underwriting and amortization
Reserves	Frequently dropped in competition	All up-front and continuing reserves are now being funded

Source: Citi



# CMBS Spreads, Swaps & Treasuries

		Sp	Spread (bps)		
Fixed Rate (Conduit)	Avg. Life	10/31	Week Earlier	52-wk Avg.	
AAA	5.0	S+75	S+65	+34	
	10.0	S+73	S+64	+39	
AA	10.0	S+150	S+135	+67	
A	10.0	S+240	S+200	+93	
BBB	10.0	T+513	T+422	+238	
BB	10.0	T+625	T+575	+375	
В	10.0	T+1,000	T+950	+776	
Floating Rate (Large-loan)					
AAA	5.0	L+60	L+55	+20	
AA	5.0	L+125	L+110	+38	
А	5.0	L+175	L+145	+63	
BBB	5.0	L+300	L+250	+119	



# **Key Rate Summary**

	11/1/07	6 Months	Year Ago
Prime	7.5%	Ago 8.25%	8.25%
5-Yr US Treas.	4.02%	4.53%	4.52%
10-Yr US Treas.	4.36%	4.64%	4.57%
LIBOR 3-mo.	4.87%	5.35%	5.37%
Dow Jones Avg.	13,567	12,382	12,031
10-Yr Swap Spread	63bps	53 bps	55bps





# The Future

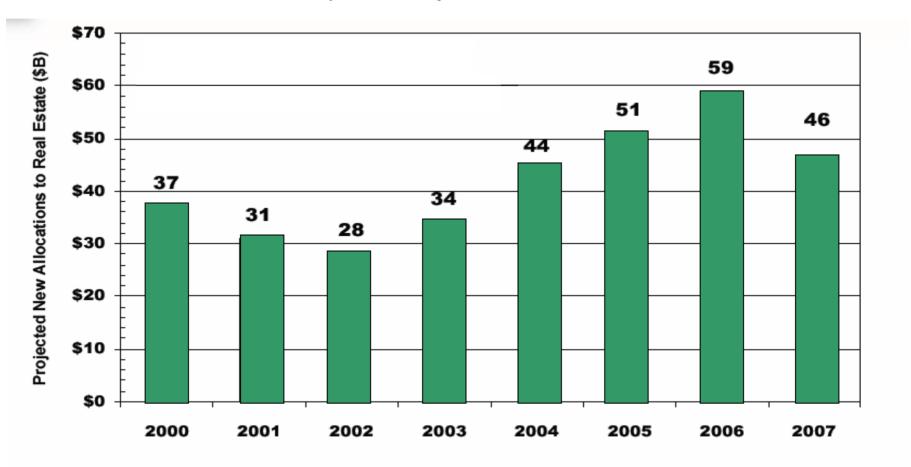
"Where Will Tomorrow Lead?"

November 2007



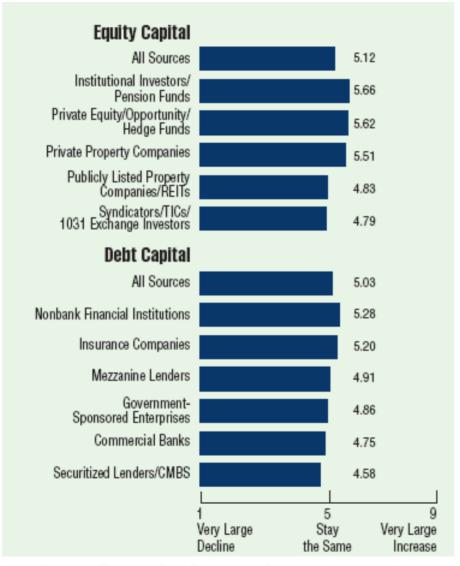
## Expected Capital Flows to Real Estate

#### Non-Invested Capital Carryover From 2006: \$60 billion





## Change in Availability of Capital for 2008



- Relative Strength
- Capital Cushion
- More Discipline
- Greater Caution

Extended Pain



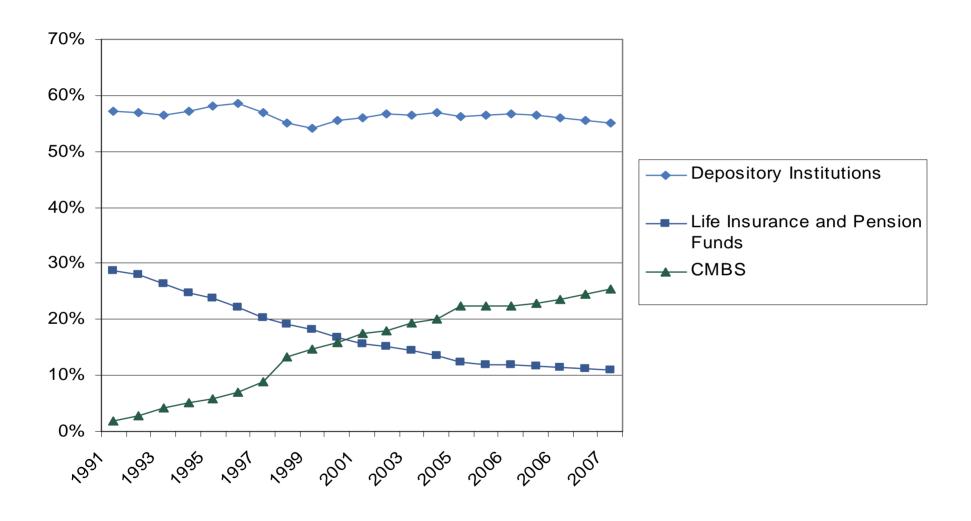


#### CMBS Deals in the Works

NOVEMBER	Underwriter	Deal Type	Rate Type	Amount (\$Mil.)
LB-UBS Brand (Lehman Brothers, UBS, KeyBank)	Lehman Brothers, UBS	Fusion	Fixed	\$3,500
Bank of America, Bridger	Bank of America	Fusion	Fixed	3,000
Blackstone Group (La Quinta hotel portfolio)	Merrill, UBS, BofA	Single borrower	Floating	3,000
ML-CFC Brand (Merrill Lynch, Countrywide, Eurohypo, Natixis)	Merrill Lynch	Fusion	Fixed	3,000
CD Brand (Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Artesia, CWCapital)	Citigroup, Deutsche Bank	Fusion	Fixed	2,500
IQ Brand (Morgan Stanley, GE, Principal, NCB, National City, RBC)	Morgan Stanley	Fusion	Fixed	2,200
UBS	UBS	Large loans	Floating	2,000
Deutsche Bank, Societe Generale	Deutsche Bank	Large loans	Floating	1,800
Countrywide	Countrywide	Small balance	Fixed	500
DECEMBER	Underwriter	Deal Type	Rate Type	Amount (\$Mil.)
J.P. Morgan, CIBC, Natixis, PNC	J.P. Morgan	Fusion	Fixed	\$2,300
PWR Brand (Wells, Bear, Prudential, Principal, Nationwide)	Bear Stearns, Morgan Stanley	Fusion	Fixed	2,000
Goldman Sachs	Goldman Sachs	Large loans	Floating	1,500

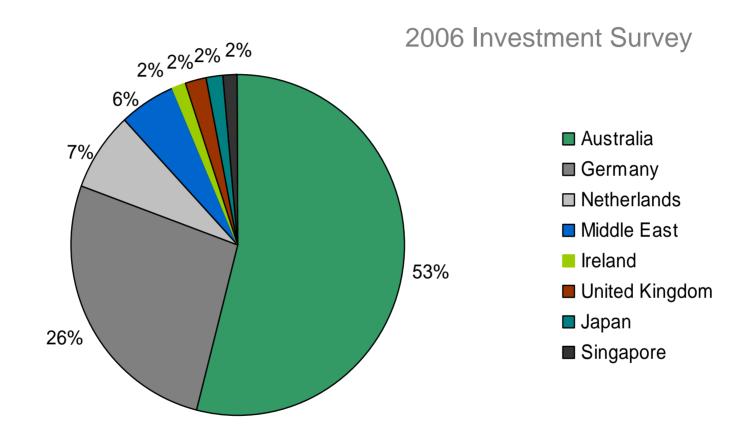


#### Holders of Commercial Mortgages





## Most Active Foreign Buyers of U.S. Real Estate





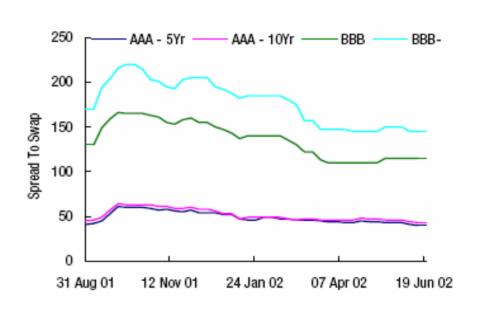
## Is History Repeating Itself?

Spreads widened sharply then began to recover in 3 to 6 months



#### AAA - 5Yr 450 AAA - 10Yr BBB BBB-400 350 300 Spread To Trsy 250 200 150 100 50 24 Jul 98 05 Oct 98 17 Dec 98 28 Feb 99 12 May 99

#### 2001 Crisis



Source: Citi Research 2007



## Spectrum of Possible Outcomes

	Return to Goldilocks	Soft Landing	Hard Landing	Prolonged Recession
Description	<ul> <li>Originations of leveraged loans, high-yield bonds, and CMBS resume on former terms</li> <li>Availability of cheap capital fuels strong growth in domestic economy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Backlog exhausted / debt markets find new equilibrium</li> <li>Moderate domestic growth</li> <li>Adequate fundamentals: consumer spending, interest rates, employment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Liquidity crises catalyst for economic slowdown</li> <li>Housing and consumer trends worsen</li> <li>US troubles impact foreign economies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Synchronized global recession</li> <li>China bubble bursts</li> <li>Housing meltdown</li> <li>Central bank missteps</li> </ul>
Probability	Very Unlikely	Most Likely	• Possible	• Very Unlikely
Evidence	<ul> <li>High-yield defaults remain at all-time lows ~1.5% in 2007</li> <li>Immense global liquidity likely to continue</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Strong global growth expected: 5.0% 2007E and 4.5% 2008E</li> <li>Recent Fed actions; further 50 bps expected by 3Q 2008</li> <li>Low default rates ~1.5%</li> <li>46% and 30% of firms surveyed plan to increase CapEx and hiring</li> <li>Large backlog of committed PE capital</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>US forecasted real GDP growth only 2% until 2009</li> <li>Higher cost of borrowing</li> <li>Tight labor market and increasing commodity prices threaten inflation</li> <li>Residential investment projected to go down 16.2% in 2007 and 15.2% in 2008</li> <li>Unemployment projected to be 5.5% by 4Q 2008</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Global growth projections downsized in light of liquidity issues: 4.6% 2008E</li> <li>Political unrest in India and China may lead to slower than expected economic growth</li> </ul>

Source: Morgan Stanley
CB Richard Ellis | Page 24



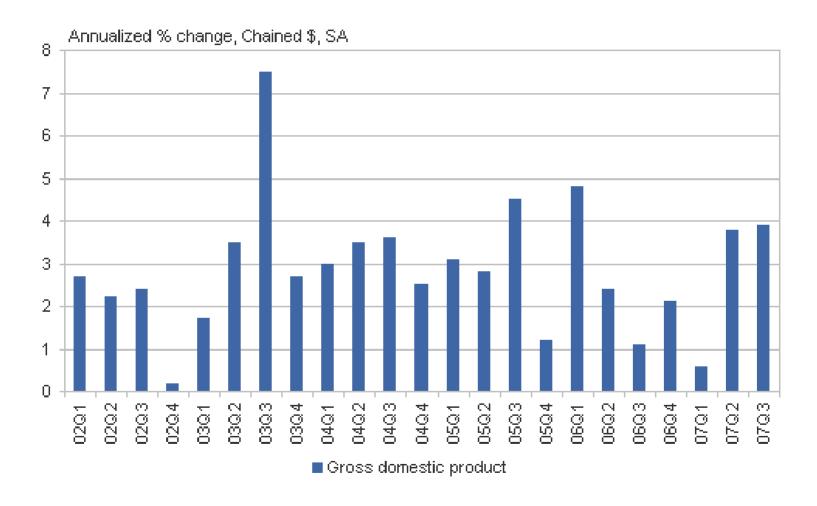


# **Economic Trends**

November 2007

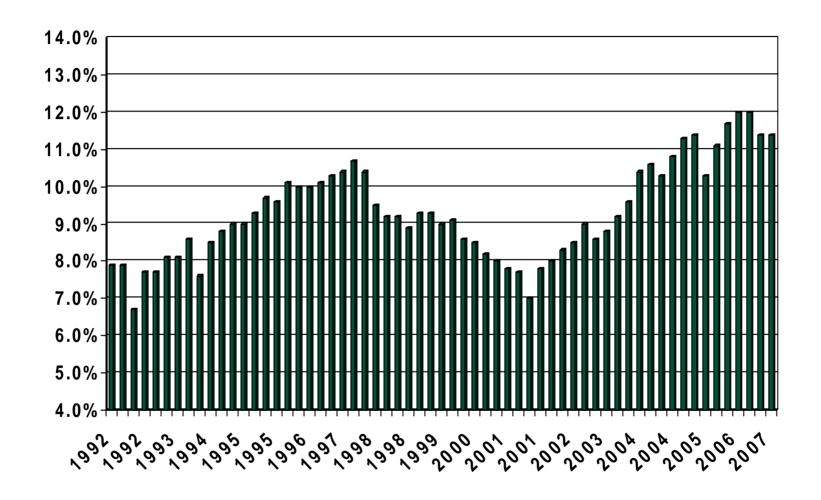


### GDP 3Q Update





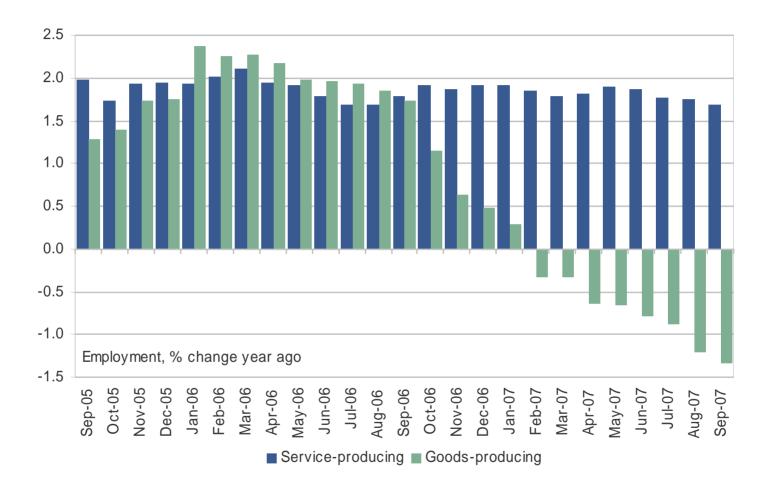
#### Business Has the Means to Continue the Expansion



■ Corporate Profits as a % of GDP

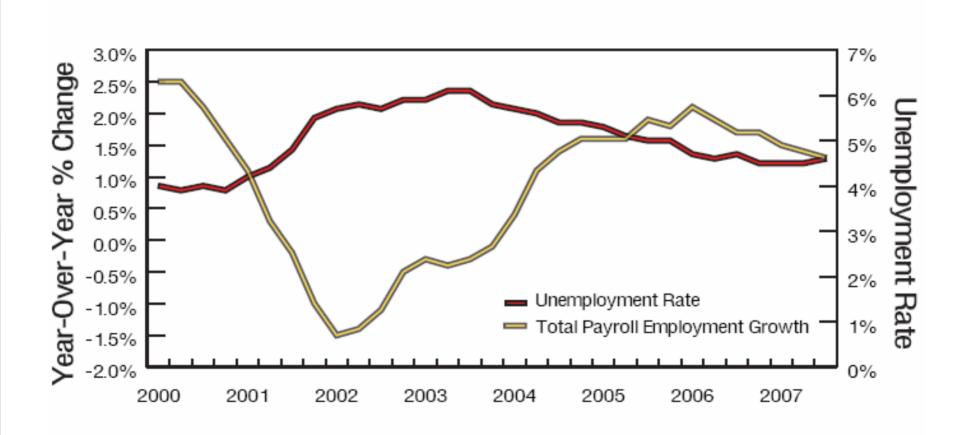


## **Employment Situation**



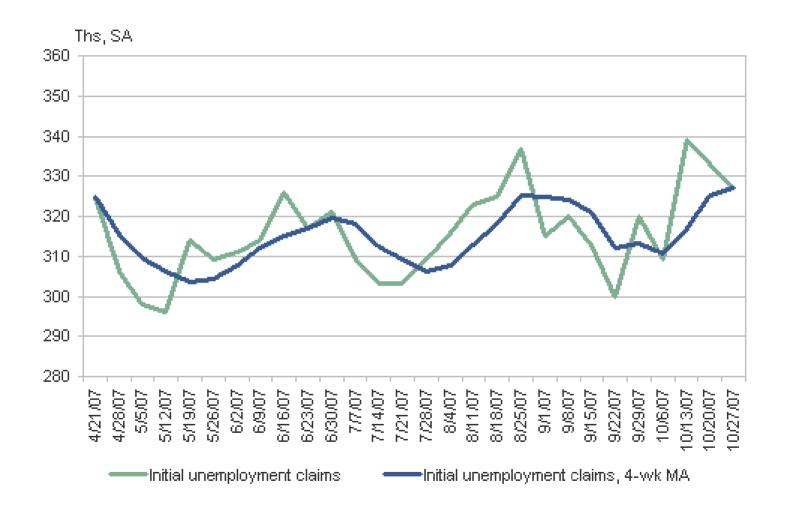


## Positive but Slowing Employment Growth



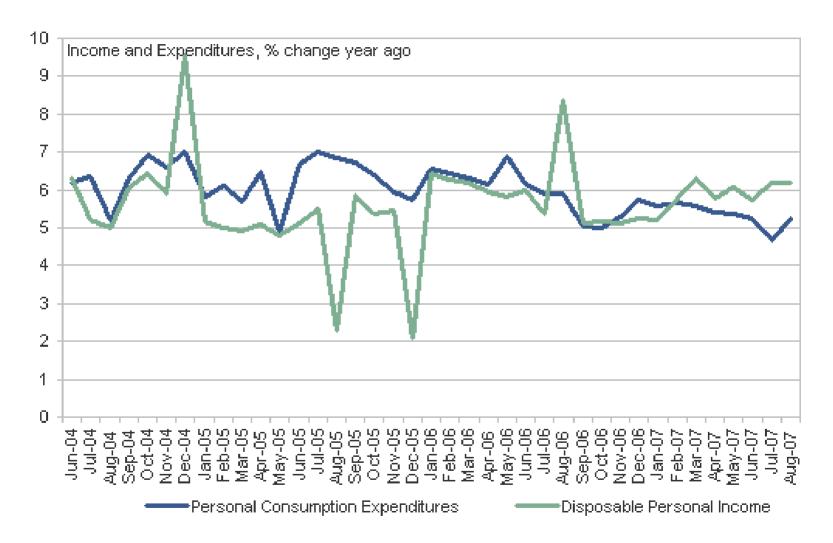


#### **Jobless Claims**



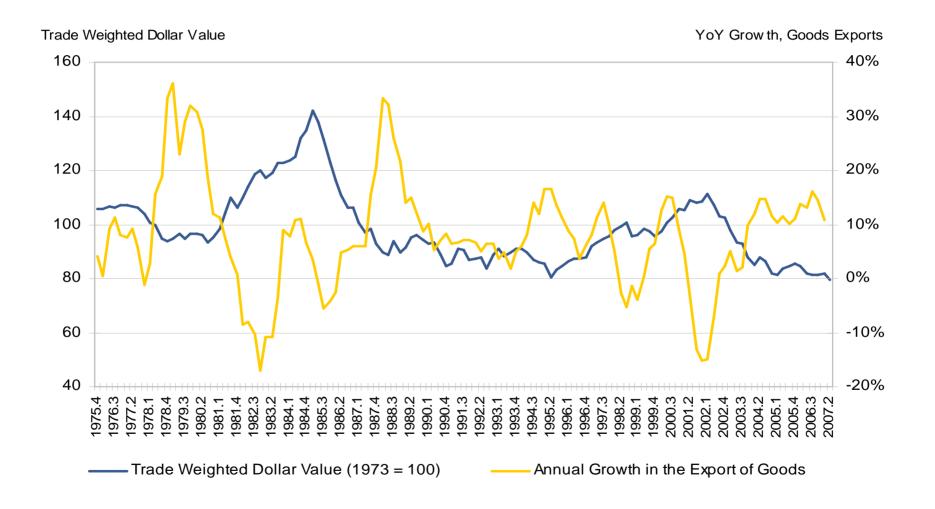


#### Personal Income



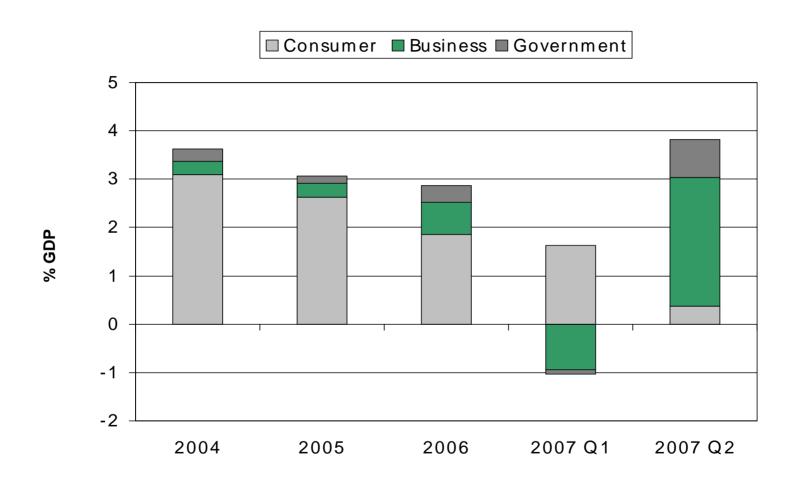


#### United States Exports are Growing





## Moving Toward a Business Driven Economy



We Believe Future GDP Will Continue 2Q Trend of Positive Contributions from Business Investment & Trade



#### Globalization

- Globalization has allowed emerging markets to more fully take advantage of their comparative economic advantages and contribute to the growth in the global economy.
- Due to a significant increase in the quality and quantity of their labor force, emerging markets have provided a significant global disinflationary force to counterbalance high global commodity prices and wage pressure in developed economies
- In addition, the forces of globalization have led to a significant increase in capital formation, especially in commodity-based and export-oriented economies.

