

City of East Point: Market Assessment and Demand Trends



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East Point Community Assessment

The purpose of this analysis is to arrive at a common understanding of the City of East Point's existing economic strengths and challenges. This analysis is expressed in the context of the state and metro Atlanta economies as a means of understanding East Point's relative position within Georgia and Metro Atlanta and highlighting its potential competitive advantages over ten-year and twenty-five-year timeframes.

I. Current and Emerging Market Conditions

The impact of the 2007-2009 global economic recession continues to be felt by commercial and industrial real estate markets around the world. Rising vacancy rates and declining rental rates defined nearly every market and sector here in the United States through most of 2010, with signs of stabilization being seen in late 2010 and early 2011. Through most of the past several years, however, eroding demand and increasing supplies of sublease space further impacted the market, leading to a near standstill in transaction volume. Banks and financial institutions have continued to focus on cleaning up their balance sheets and are moving aggressively to dispose of commercial real estate loans and financially distressed real estate assets – included residential mortgages – in the coming year.

1. Office Market

Metro Office Market

As it relates to the office market recovering, Atlanta remains in a holding pattern. The Atlanta office market is still waiting for consistent signs of stabilizing. A record amount of available office space exists in the market. This byproduct of the economic downturn and overzealous spec developers will require years of sustainable growth in order to return to a more balanced market. The good news is the economy is beginning to strengthen and Atlanta office leasing is more active now than it was twelve months ago. In addition, no speculative construction has taken place in the market for almost two years. Heading into mid-year 2011, office leasing activity is expected to intensify with a number of large space requirements likely to be signed. The majority of these requirements, however, will be lateral moves within the market, meaning modest absorption will persist. Outside of these transactions though, Atlanta will maintain its significance as a regional hotspot for companies to consolidate their offices.

The consensus among local and regional forecasters is that, while its economic fundamentals remain solid, Atlanta is likely to lag other major markets in restoring occupancy rates. Although service producing jobs are expected to show improvements by the second half of 2011, banking and housing industry woes will continue to counterbalance Atlanta office market growth in the coming year. In addition, the city saw the delivery of three large office buildings in Buckhead totaling 1.6 million square feet in 2010, over 60% of which is currently vacant. The imbalance this created between supply and demand means the Atlanta market will be saturated potentially with a six-year supply of office space.

Atlanta Office Market Conditions

Year	Qtr	Inventory SF/Units	Completions	Inventory Growth%	Vacant Stock	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Change(BPS)	Occupied Stock	Net Absorption	Asking Rent	Ask Rent % Chg
2005	Y	136,291,000	1,084,000	- 0.4%	24,104,000	17.7%	-140	112,187,000	1,498,000	\$19.88	0.7%
2006	Y	136,871,000	1,695,000	0.4%	22,021,000	16.1%	-160	114,850,000	2,663,000	\$20.38	2.5%
2007	Y	138,575,000	2,618,000	1.2%	20,905,000	15.1%	-100	117,670,000	2,820,000	\$21.20	4.0%
2008	Y	139,790,000	1,970,000	0.9%	23,237,000	16.6%	150	116,553,000	-1,117,000	\$21.43	1.1%
2009	1	139,641,000	334,000	- 0.1%	23,847,000	17.1%	50	115,794,000	-759,000	\$21.44	0.0%
2009	2	139,909,000	530,000	0.2%	24,392,000	17.4%	30	115,517,000	-277,000	\$21.40	- 0.2%
2009	3	141,426,000	628,000	1.1%	26,409,000	18.7%	130	115,017,000	-500,000	\$21.33	- 0.3%
2009	4	141,041,000	0	- 0.3%	25,970,000	18.4%	-30	115,071,000	54,000	\$21.20	- 0.6%
2009	Y	141,041,000	1,492,000	0.9%	25,970,000	18.4%	180	115,071,000	-1,482,000	\$21.20	- 1.1%
2010	1	142,588,000	1,633,000	1.1%	28,325,000	19.9%	150	114,263,000	-808,000	\$21.18	- 0.1%
2010	2	142,398,000	0	- 0.1%	28,603,000	20.1%	20	113,795,000	-468,000	\$21.17	0.0%
2010	3	142,511,000	564,000	0.1%	29,609,000	20.8%	70	112,902,000	-893,000	\$21.16	0.0%
2010	4	142,474,000	0	0.0%	29,796,000	20.9%	10	112,678,000	-224,000	\$21.17	0.0%
2010	Y	142,474,000	2,197,000	1.0%	29,796,000	20.9%	250	112,678,000	-2,393,000	\$21.17	- 0.1%
2011	Y	142,474,000	0	0.0%	28,516,000	20.0%	-90	113,958,000	1,280,000	\$21.31	0.7%
2012	Y	143,158,000	684,000	0.5%	27,377,000	19.1%	-90	115,781,000	1,823,000	\$21.67	1.7%
2013	Y	144,722,000	1,564,000	1.1%	26,233,000	18.1%	-100	118,489,000	2,708,000	\$22.11	2.0%
2014	Y	146,718,000	1,996,000	1.4%	24,593,000	16.8%	-140	122,125,000	3,636,000	\$22.70	2.7%
2015	Y	149,124,000	2,406,000	1.6%	22,672,000	15.2%	-160	126,452,000	4,327,000	\$23.64	4.1%

Source: REIS

East Point Office Market

The potential office market for East Point draws from several different Metro Atlanta submarkets in addition to specialized markets such as those encompassing medical and health-related services and research facilities (a focus of the Fort McPherson redevelopment). Those submarkets include the following:

1. **Downtown Atlanta**
2. **Northside Drive / Georgia Tech** (part of the Midtown submarket)
3. **West Atlanta** (a portion of the overall West Atlanta submarket, this eastern sector is also called “West Atlanta”)
4. **Airport / North Clayton (County) Area** (part of the South Atlanta submarket)

Current office inventory and other conditions within this East Point Office Market Area are summarized in the following table, which includes total rentable square feet (RSF), vacant square feet (VAC square feet), vacancy rate (VAC%), year-to-date net absorption of space (ABSORP), square feet of new office space delivered year-to-date (DELIVER), space currently under construction (U/C), and quoted rent rates per square foot (RATES).

East Point Market Area: Current Office Market Conditions							
	RSF	VAC SF	VAC %	ABSORP	DELIVER	U/C	RATES
Class A	16,784,515	3,453,336	20.6%	236,242	-	-	\$ 19.54
Downtown	15,337,831	3,013,023	19.6%	260,022	-	-	\$ 19.49
Nside/GTech	341,104	116,313	34.1%	19,395	-	-	\$ 20.32
Airport/NClay	1,105,580	324,000	29.3%	(43,175)	-	-	\$ 20.04
W. Atlanta	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	\$ -
Metro Atlanta			19.9%	274,419	1,813,024	107,500	\$ 21.65
Class B	22,475,243	1,797,445	8.0%	(198,622)	21,000	30,000	\$ 15.72
Downtown	14,893,353	767,988	5.2%	(78,812)	-	-	\$ 15.45
Nside/GTech	568,812	124,398	21.9%	1,863	-	-	\$ 18.49
Airport/NClay	6,452,815	805,331	12.5%	(133,639)	21,000	30,000	\$ 15.92
W. Atlanta	560,263	99,728	17.8%	11,966	-	-	\$ 17.93
Metro Atlanta			16.0%	(223,201)	21,984	64,536	\$ 16.88
Class C	9,172,765	2,308,941	25.2%	(198,554)	-	-	\$ 14.83
Downtown	4,567,841	1,088,991	23.8%	(175,728)	-	-	\$ 16.06
Nside/GTech	373,371	36,753	9.8%	13,535	-	-	\$ 16.89
Airport/NClay	2,927,844	579,416	19.8%	(33,157)	-	-	\$ 13.32
W. Atlanta	1,303,709	603,781	46.3%	(3,204)	-	-	\$ 13.33
Metro Atlanta			14.9%	(111,386)	-	-	\$ 14.66
TOTAL	48,432,523	7,559,722	15.6%	(160,934)	21,000	30,000	\$ 18.09
Downtown	34,799,025	4,870,002	14.0%	5,482	-	-	\$ 18.80
Nside/GTech	1,283,287	277,464	21.6%	34,793	-	-	\$ 19.00
Airport/NClay	10,486,239	1,708,747	16.3%	(209,971)	21,000	30,000	\$ 16.02
W. Atlanta	1,863,972	703,509	37.7%	8,762	-	-	\$ 15.81
Metro Atlanta			17.4%	(163,337)	1,690,320	85,536	\$ 19.09

Source: CoStar

2. Industrial Market

Metro Industrial Market

An executive with Industrial Developments International (IDI) expects 2011 to be “a transitional year” for Atlanta area industrial real estate, according to the *Atlanta Business Chronicle*. In its own way, 2010 also was a year of transition, as the crippling losses of 2009 yielded to the slower pace of decline indicative of stabilization. Indeed, some observers have reported the reemergence of positive net absorption at different points in 2010, an assessment in accord with Reis’s analysis. While vacancy remains severely elevated—an effect of the freewheeling development typical for Atlanta—the emerging trend features both a downward movement in the rate of vacancy and a marked decline in construction, including the virtual elimination of speculative endeavors. The severe rental declines of the past two years also have reached, or soon will reach, their end. Optimism is growing; near-term prospects have improved as Atlanta maintains its position as the Southeast’s dominant distribution market.

Atlanta Industrial Market Conditions

Year	Inventory SF	Completions	Vac %	Vacant Stock	Occupied Stock	Net Absorption	Eff Rent \$	%Change	Industrial Employment
2006	333,525,000	4,854,000	14.7	49,028,000	284,497,000	5,455,000	\$3.90	0.5	365,484
2007	339,249,000	5,724,000	15.0	50,887,000	288,362,000	3,865,000	\$3.95	1.3	362,657
2008	342,529,000	3,280,000	15.9	54,417,000	288,112,000	-250,000	\$3.89	-1.5	347,065
2009	343,382,000	853,000	17.3	59,405,000	283,977,000	-4,135,000	\$3.61	-7.2	313,547
2010	344,017,000	635,000	17.8	61,235,000	282,782,000	-1,195,000	\$3.44	-4.7	313,902
2011	345,046,000	1,029,000	17.1	59,003,000	286,043,000	3,261,000	\$3.42	-0.7	317,645
2012	348,238,000	3,192,000	16.7	58,156,000	290,082,000	4,039,000	\$3.47	1.7	323,066
2013	354,347,000	6,109,000	16.3	57,759,000	296,588,000	6,506,000	\$3.56	2.4	334,477
2014	362,400,000	8,053,000	16.0	57,984,000	304,416,000	7,828,000	\$3.66	2.9	342,991
2015	369,413,000	7,013,000	15.3	56,520,000	312,893,000	8,477,000	\$3.78	3.2	346,832

Sources: REIS, Moody's Economics

As the market turns the corner, Reis expects to see 3.3 million square feet of positive net absorption in 2011 accompanied by a 70 basis point drop in the vacancy rate and a firming up of rents. "Absent additional speculative development," summarizes Cushman & Wakefield, "Atlanta's industrial sector will report stabilizing occupancy in 2011 as demand rebounds further. As vacancy decreases, rental rates will stabilize and concessions will become less prevalent." Construction will slowly re-enter the picture, with possible speculative development in 2012.

East Point Industrial Market

The East Point site is situated to draw from two major submarkets in the Metro Atlanta area, as well as two minor submarkets, as follows:

1. Central Atlanta (major submarket)
2. Chattahoochee (major submarket)
3. Fulton Industrial District (part of I-20/West Fulton major submarket)
4. Airport/North Clayton (part of South Atlanta major submarket)

First quarter 2011 conditions of the East Point industrial market area, as defined by these four Metro Atlanta submarkets, are summarized in the following table.

East Point Market Area: Current Industrial Market Conditions							
	RSF	VAC SF	VAC %	ABSORP	DELIVER	U/C	RATES
Flex Space	7,404,354	704,886	9.5%	(46,341)	-	-	\$ 8.51
Central Atl	3,678,753	250,980	6.8%	14,473	-	-	\$ 9.86
Fulton Indust	1,210,712	77,466	6.4%	5,848	-	-	\$ 3.29
Airport	2,514,889	376,440	15.0%	(66,662)	-	-	\$ 9.04
Metro Atlanta			15.5%	(313,767)	-	-	\$ 8.14
Warehouse	147,649,410	22,995,049	15.6%	(560,687)	1,180,000	18,750	\$ 2.90
Central Atl	14,299,408	1,294,866	9.1%	(79,965)	-	-	\$ 3.58
Fulton Indust	49,933,549	8,394,422	16.8%	(116,693)	-	-	\$ 2.69
Airport	83,416,453	13,305,761	16.0%	(364,029)	1,180,000	18,750	\$ 2.91
Metro Atlanta			13.1%	(1,563,736)	-	1,158,750	\$ 3.66
TOTAL	155,053,764	23,699,935	15.3%	(607,028)	1,180,000	18,750	\$ 4.98
Central Atl	17,978,161	1,545,846	8.6%	(65,492)	-	-	\$ 4.89
Fulton Indust	51,144,261	8,471,888	16.6%	(110,845)	-	-	\$ 2.74
Airport	85,931,342	13,682,201	15.9%	(430,691)	1,180,000	18,750	\$ 6.34
Metro Atlanta			13.3%	(1,504,456)	-	1,158,750	\$ 4.03

Source: CoStar

To the extent that the East Point market starts to show significant signs of improvement during the current year, as is anticipated for the Metro market overall, it should experience a return to positive absorption, a slight decrease in vacancies, and a leveling if not increase in rates. The amount of vacant space, however, is significant at over 23 million square feet, with 13.7 million being in the Airport Submarket. There are no indications that industrial space within the City of East Point – approximately 5% of the total submarket inventory – is faring better than that within the balance of the submarket.

3. Retail Market

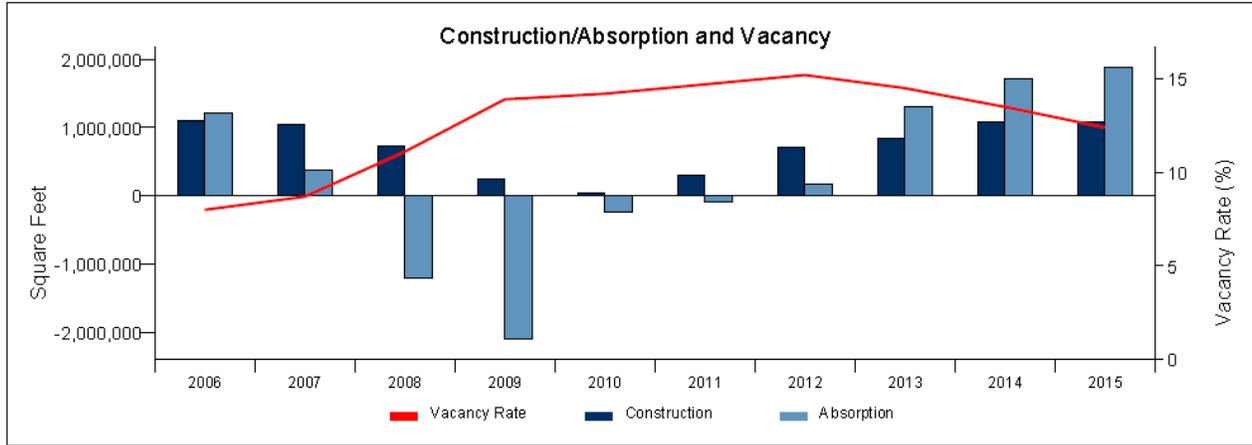
Metro Retail Market

A slow economic recovery and timid consumer spending along with large volumes of empty retail space, a residue of Atlanta's latest development cycle, make for a slow recovery and persistent soft conditions. Elements of gradual improvement, however, are discernible.

Atlanta Retail Market Conditions

Year	Qtr	Inventory SF/Units	Completions	Inventory Growth%	Vacant Stock	Vacancy Rate	Vacancy Change(BPS)	Occupied Stock	Net Absorption	Asking Rent	Ask Rent % Chg
2005	Y	78,001,000	1,353,000	1.8%	6,453,000	8.3%	80	71,548,000	649,000	\$16.73	3.1%
2006	Y	79,094,000	1,093,000	1.4%	6,333,000	8.0%	-30	72,761,000	1,213,000	\$17.10	2.2%
2007	Y	80,134,000	1,040,000	1.3%	7,007,000	8.7%	70	73,127,000	366,000	\$17.42	1.9%
2008	Y	80,866,000	732,000	0.9%	8,944,000	11.1%	240	71,922,000	-1,205,000	\$17.49	0.4%
2009	1	80,996,000	130,000	0.2%	9,379,000	11.6%	50	71,617,000	-305,000	\$17.39	-0.6%
2009	2	81,056,000	60,000	0.1%	10,443,000	12.9%	130	70,613,000	-1,004,000	\$17.25	-0.8%
2009	3	81,092,000	36,000	0.0%	10,727,000	13.2%	30	70,365,000	-248,000	\$17.19	-0.3%
2009	4	81,102,000	10,000	0.0%	11,282,000	13.9%	70	69,820,000	-545,000	\$17.16	-0.2%
2009	Y	81,102,000	236,000	0.3%	11,282,000	13.9%	280	69,820,000	-2,102,000	\$17.16	-1.9%
2010	1	81,102,000	0	0.0%	11,539,000	14.2%	30	69,563,000	-257,000	\$17.14	-0.1%
2010	2	81,102,000	0	0.0%	11,554,000	14.2%	0	69,548,000	-15,000	\$17.12	-0.1%
2010	3	81,137,000	35,000	0.0%	11,575,000	14.3%	10	69,562,000	14,000	\$17.20	0.5%
2010	4	81,137,000	0	0.0%	11,555,000	14.2%	-10	69,582,000	20,000	\$17.23	0.2%
2010	Y	81,137,000	35,000	0.0%	11,555,000	14.2%	30	69,582,000	-238,000	\$17.23	0.4%
2011	Y	81,430,000	293,000	0.4%	11,942,000	14.7%	50	69,488,000	-94,000	\$17.26	0.2%
2012	Y	82,131,000	701,000	0.9%	12,475,000	15.2%	50	69,656,000	168,000	\$17.41	0.9%
2013	Y	82,963,000	832,000	1.0%	12,004,000	14.5%	-70	70,959,000	1,303,000	\$17.65	1.4%
2014	Y	84,042,000	1,079,000	1.3%	11,364,000	13.5%	-90	72,678,000	1,719,000	\$18.13	2.7%
2015	Y	85,118,000	1,076,000	1.3%	10,561,000	12.4%	-110	74,557,000	1,879,000	\$18.69	3.1%

“The pace of new household formation, which hit a 30-year low in 2010, will not accelerate to historical norms until 2012, limiting demand for in-line space in newer suburban communities,” states Marcus & Millichap in its 2011 outlook report on the local market. “Retail sales will also reach pre-recession levels.” Reis's market data, meanwhile, indicate a mixed performance or occupancy even as vacancy rates remain painfully high. Indicated as well is the return of growth to rents, although gains have been small, and the return of positive net absorption to some sectors. While a large volume of space remains under construction, activity is dominated by a few large-format projects.



Source: REIS

The Atlanta retail market reached stability – although one might describe it as having “bottomed out” – during 2010, with overall quarterly vacancy rates varying only slightly from the year-end rate of 14.2%. Absorption was a negative -238,000 square feet. However, asking rents began moving up and deliveries of new inventory totaled only 35,000 square feet for the year. A continued lack of delivery of significant new space should allow a gradual return to “new normal” growth starting in 2013.

East Point Retail

The basic East Point retail submarket market is located primarily within the larger South Atlanta Retail Submarket. Conditions within that South Atlanta Submarket are basically indicative of those currently existing within the smaller East Point retail market area, which is defined as the 7-mile-radius combined Primary, Secondary and Tertiary markets described above and throughout this analysis.

East Point Market Area: Current Retail Market Conditions							
Category	Total RSF	Vacant RSF	Vacancy Rate	Net Absorption	Delivered RSF	RSF Under Construct	Quoted Rates
General	2,548,176	250,087	9.8%	(33,899)	-	-	\$ 8.71
Mall	817,743	15,517	1.9%	107,100	-	-	\$ 22.50
Power Cntr	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	\$ -
Shop Cntr	3,974,828	361,556	9.1%	17,812	-	-	\$ 10.56
Specialty	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	\$ -
TOTAL	7,340,747	627,160	8.5%	91,013	-	-	\$ 16.51
Metro			10.6%				\$ 13.77

Sources: CoStar, Dorey's

Relative to overall Metro Atlanta retail conditions, the East Point retail submarket (“College Park/SW Atlanta” in CoStar’s database) is performing well, with vacancies at a moderately healthy 8.5% and quoted rates at \$16.51 per square foot, well above Metro’s \$13.77. The Mall rates are particularly impressive at \$22.50.

4. Residential Market

Metro Atlanta Residential Market

Atlanta, like the rest of the nation, is weathering an “unusually slow” economic recovery as it struggles with previous overbuilding of residential real estate according to RealtyTrac. Atlanta led the nation in new single-family home construction every year between 1995 and 2005, so it took a big beating when housing turned down during the second half of the decade. Housing prices rose only modestly during the boom years, but lending was overly aggressive and many homebuyers had little equity in their homes to begin with. A high proportion of mortgage loans made during the housing boom were either subprime or Alt-A. The net result has been a surge in mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures, and the problem is likely to linger for some time to come.

The recession and its aftermath, meanwhile, have ravaged Atlanta’s once-hot housing market. According to RealtyTrac, the MSA ranked 26th among the nation’s top 206 metro areas in rate of foreclosure for third quarter 2010 as fully 1.38% of existing ownership stock (29,824 residences) received notifications. This nearly doubles the 0.72% national rate calculated for the period. “The market still has to deal with a lot of foreclosures, which are both a symptom of the fragile economy and the hangover from bad loans,” an executive with Harry Norman Realtors informed the *Atlanta Business Chronicle* in January 2011. While there are reasons to believe the market has bottomed out, “there is still a lot of downward pressure on pricing resulting from foreclosures and short sales.” Over the 12-month span concluding with November, data from First Multiple Listing Service (FMLS) indicate a 6.0% drop off in sales volume year-over-year. According to Standard & Poor’s S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index as reported by the *Chronicle*, Atlanta was one of six metro areas in which the average selling price has fallen “beyond the recent lows seen in most other markets in the spring of 2009.”

5. Current Excess Inventory in East Point

In each of the four major categories of real estate products – retail, office, industrial and residential – the City of East Point itself holds only a portion of the existing supply within each industry’s respective market area. Specifically, the City of East Point contains approximately 30% of the total retail inventory within the retail submarket most closely associated with East Point; approximately 10% of the office inventory; and approximately 5% of the industrial inventory. Since the Neighborhood Services inventory is calculated based on housing within the East Point city limits, 100% of that inventory is assumed to be within the city. Residential inventory within East Point is based on the 2010 Census, which 3,892 vacant housing units out of a total inventory of 17,225 – a vacancy rate of 22.6%. Optimistically, this is at least 15 months of available supply.

“Excess inventory” is not the same as vacant supply. Rather, it is the amount of vacant space or housing units in excess of what can be considered a healthy level of vacancies within a given type of real estate. Similar to unemployment rates, a certain level of vacancy is not only acceptable but necessary for a market to be stable, with supply and demand balanced and “in equilibrium.” Otherwise, too little vacant supply results in purchase prices or rent rates that are too high for a given market, driving away (or not attracting in the first place) otherwise desirable residents (consumer markets) and businesses.

Thus, estimating the amount of “excess inventory” – or vacant supply that should be considered in excess of a stable balance of supply and demand – involves taking the identified vacant space or housing units within the market area in question, determining what share of the level/percentage of those vacancies

are in excess of a stable market, then applying that excess vacancy level to the current-vacant space or units. “Stable” vacancy rates for each type of real estate market are generally accepted to be as follows:

- Retail: 8% vacancy rate
- Local Office: 9% vacancy rate
- Office: 10% vacancy rate
- Industrial: 8% vacancy
- Residential: a 6-month supply of housing

Since Local Office is not tracked separately but does represent a hybrid of the Office and Retail categories, a mid-point stable-market vacancy rate of 9% is assumed. Residential market equilibrium is assumed to be a six-month supply of housing units.

Current Excess Inventory within East Point					
City as % of Total Submarket:	Retail =	30%			
	Neigh Services =	100%			
	Office =	10%			
	Industrial =	5%			
		<u>City Vacant SF</u>	<u>Vac %</u>	<u>Excess @</u>	<u>Excess SF</u>
Retail: Stable Vacancy @ 8%		188,148	8.5%	6%	11,970
Neighborhood Services: Stable @ 9%		22,368	12.4%	28%	6,158
Office: Stable @ 10%		170,875	16.3%	39%	66,012
Industrial: Stable @ 8%		684,110	15.9%	50%	340,385
Residential		<u>City Vacant Units</u>		<u>Excess Units</u>	
Total Vacant Units		3,892		60%	2,335
SFD % of Vacant Units		44%			1,027
Tow nhouses % of Vacant Units		6%			140
Rental % of Vacant Units		50%			1,168

This excess supply will be incorporated into the demand projections in the following section in order to determine “net” demand projections for retail, office, industrial, local/community office and residential.

II. Economic Trends

1. Looking Forward - Recovery Timing

Clearly the entire Metro Atlanta Region has suffered from the national economic downturn that began in 2007. Given the severity of the current “Great Recession,” economists have generally lowered expectations of what a recovery may look like and what a return to normal growth will be. These lowered expectations are summed up by the media’s use of the phrase “a return to the new normal” in describing an economic recovery that stabilizes at much lower – but hopefully less volatile and more sustainable – growth rates than those experienced in the heady economic expansions and associated bubbles that characterized recoveries in the past several decades.

As applied to Metro Atlanta’s recovery to levels of “new normal” growth, a weak consensus (major differences of opinion remain as to the timing and extent of recovery) has emerged pointing to recoveries in the markets for major types of development as follows:

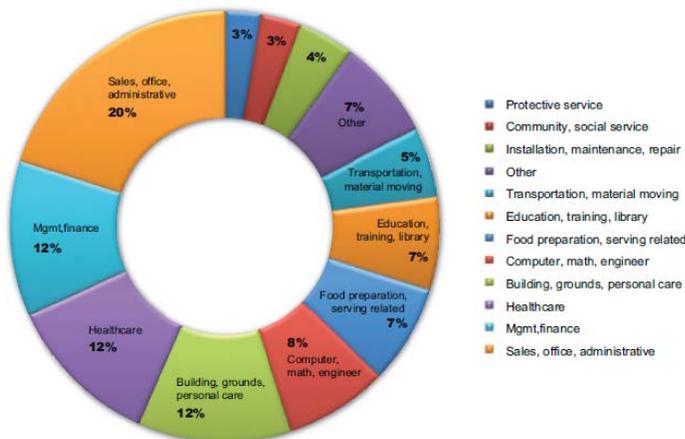
- **Residential:** Slight improvement in housing sales through 2011 coupled with continuing declines in sale prices as sellers – particularly banks writing down foreclosure inventories – increasingly prioritize moving product over pricing. Slight improvement in sales and prices is anticipated through 2012 with some degree of stabilization in the market being achieved by the end of 2013. The “new normal” for the overall residential market is projected to be achieved in mid-to-late 2013 and early 2014 for sale properties. Rental properties are beginning to strengthen with respect to both occupancy and effective rates, with the “new normal” for apartments being reached in 2012.
- **Retail:** Declining rates and occupancy continuing and perhaps temporarily accelerating through mid-2011, with market stabilization in late-2011 and continuing through 2012. However, a “new normal” is not anticipated until 2013-2014.
- **Office:** Basically the same pattern of recovery as retail, but with larger inventories and longer lead times for new development than retail, “new normal” stabilization occurring in 2014-2015.
- **Hotels:** New location-specific deals will continue during 2011 even with overall declines in rates and occupancy. The hospitality market should see signs of substantive recovery as reflected in the increasing availability of capital in 2012, building to the “new normal” in 2013.

2. Employment Growth Projections

Metro Atlanta

Recovery across all industries will occur only as employment grows. In its most-recent (February 2011) 2010-2040 regional population and employment projections, the Atlanta Regional Commission lowered its estimates of job growth in the 20-county Atlanta region, last published in 2009. Nonetheless, the ARC’s population and employment forecasts show moderately-strong long-term growth for the 20-county Atlanta region. ARC expects that 8.3 million people will call the region home by the year 2040, an increase

of roughly three million people from today. Job growth, although not as robust as in the 1990s, will remain strong in the long-term, as well. ARC forecasts the region to have 3.65 million jobs by 2040, an addition of about 1.5 million jobs from today. One of the more significant trends ARC expects is the shrinking of the labor force participation rate (LFPR) over the coming decades. The labor force participation rate is expected to fall from a high of almost 74% in 2000, to around 62% by 2040.



Expected Growth by Occupation 2010 – 2040

In terms of specific occupations, then, it should be no surprise that healthcare occupations will be one of the leaders in percentage change between 2010 and 2040. Sales, office and administrative occupations will capture the bulk of the growth between 2010 and 2040. Management and finance occupations, healthcare occupations and occupations in building, landscape and other personal services will each capture approximately 12% of all growth in occupations between now and 2040.

In the short-term, according to Dr. Rajeev Dhawan, Director of the *Economic Forecasting Center of Georgia State University*, the Atlanta metro area, after losing almost 129,000 jobs in 2009, will experience a moderate loss of 12,500 in calendar year 2010. In calendar year 2011, 42,500 job gains are expected, including 11,800 “premium” job gains. The recovery picks up in 2012 when 51,600 jobs (13,300 premium jobs) are expected to be created.

East Point Market Area Employment Projections

Overall employment growth in these submarkets is projected from Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) employment growth forecasts, considered to be the most comprehensive and detailed database in the region. The projections are based on employment growth in a collection of ARC-defined Superdistricts that encompass the overall East Point Market Area, which will generate the bulk – approximately 90% - of the demand for office space that the City of East Point itself will draw upon. The baseline East Point Superdistrict employment estimates for 2009 (the most recent from ARC at that geographic level) are increased or reduced by the number of jobs estimated to be gained or lost in 2010 within major employment categories and adjusted to confirm to the county-level employment estimates recently released (February 2011) by ARC.

East Point Market Area: Change in Employment by Sector 2009-2016								
	CONST	MFG	TCU	WHOL	RETL	FIRE	SVCS	GOV
2009	4,409	14,959	66,896	11,866	11,744	33,778	87,987	36,072
2010	-18.7%	-5.9%	-0.9%	-4.2%	0.5%	-1.8%	0.8%	-1.5%
2011	-5.9%	0.8%	2.1%	1.7%	0.2%	2.4%	1.6%	-1.2%
2012	3.5%	2.6%	4.2%	2.3%	1.5%	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%
2013	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	1.0%
2014	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%
2015	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	2.0%
2016	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%
Stable	2.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	0.5%

Sources: ARC, GSU EFC, Huntley Partners

Applying growth projections to the 2009 base numbers and adjusting for the recent ARC county-level estimates, employment in the East Point Market Area through 2036 is estimated as follows:

East Point Market Area: Employment									
Year	CONST	MFG	TCU	WHOL	RETL	FIRE	SVCS	GOV	TOTAL
2009	4,409	14,959	66,896	11,866	11,744	33,778	87,987	36,072	267,711
2011	3,373	14,189	67,686	11,561	11,826	33,952	90,155	35,105	267,847
2016	4,163	16,705	80,930	13,310	13,379	39,737	105,511	38,451	312,185
2021	4,596	17,127	85,058	13,646	14,771	43,873	115,355	39,422	333,848
2026	5,075	17,559	89,397	13,991	16,309	48,440	126,118	40,417	357,304
2031	5,603	18,002	93,957	14,344	18,006	53,481	137,884	41,438	382,715
2036	6,186	18,457	98,750	14,706	19,880	59,048	150,749	42,484	410,259

Sources: ARC, GSU EFC, Huntley Partners

3. East Point and Market Area Strengths

The extent to which national and regional economic conditions impact development and redevelopment at East Point will be determined largely based on whether current area strengths are built upon.

Strengths are those attributes that currently do, or potentially could attract people – consumer markets – to residential and commercial (retail, services, office, hotel) offerings within the community, city or, in this case, the East Point community. Strengths can be a source of new or additional consumers. They can attract entirely new consumer markets. They can provide the foundation for facilitating redevelopment – both private development and public improvements – that improves a community and the people and businesses within it.

The **Strengths** of the Market Area are numerous, as is reflected in both the Demographic Profile and the Market Demand analysis. Key strengths include the following:

- **Location:** The City enjoys a central location between two major employment centers – Downtown Atlanta and Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport – and good proximity to the retail offerings and cultural amenities of the CBD.
- **Interstate Access:** East Point has very good access to Interstates 75, 85 and 20, as well as Atlanta’s I-285 perimeter highway and Langford Parkway (US 166).
- **Airport Proximity:** The East Point site’s proximity to Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport represents a significant long-term strength with respect to residential and office development.
- **MARTA Stations:** The existence of the East Point MARTA Station is arguably the East Point Downtown area’s greatest long-term asset due to the link it provides to the airport, the Downtown-Midtown CBD, major Atlanta-area universities and residential concentrations along MARTA’s metro-wide fixed-rail system. Moreover, the Fort McPherson MARTA Station just north of the East Point city limits along Main Street allows even more convenient access as well as a valuable long-term linkage to the Fort McPherson redevelopment.

- **Extended Market Area:** Due to the interstate access and MARTA stations/links mentioned above, East Point’s residential, office and retail market areas are extended well beyond standard “draw areas.”

Collectively, these strengths make East Point extremely attractive as a development site, the current economic downturn notwithstanding.

III. Projected Demand in the East Point Market

The potential for new office, retail and residential development within the City of East Point does refer specifically to development demand that could occur within the boundaries of the East Point based purely on:

1. identification and definition of the market areas from which demand is generated
2. projected growth in demand within these market areas, and
3. share of the total market demand (share of market or “SOM”) that the City of East Point could reasonably be expected to attract.

1. Definitions of East Point Market Areas

The analyses of current and projected demographic profile as well as the potential market-driven development growth are based fundamentally on the market areas that the real estate market – office, industrial, retail and residential for purposes of this analysis – depend upon for support and growth. In this analysis, each industry type has a related market area.

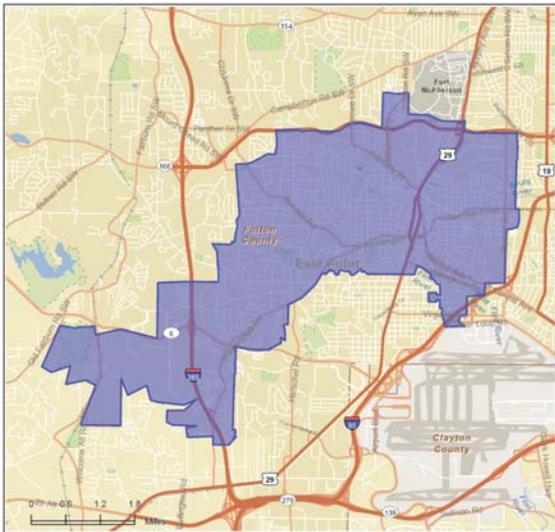


Figure 1: East Point Boundaries

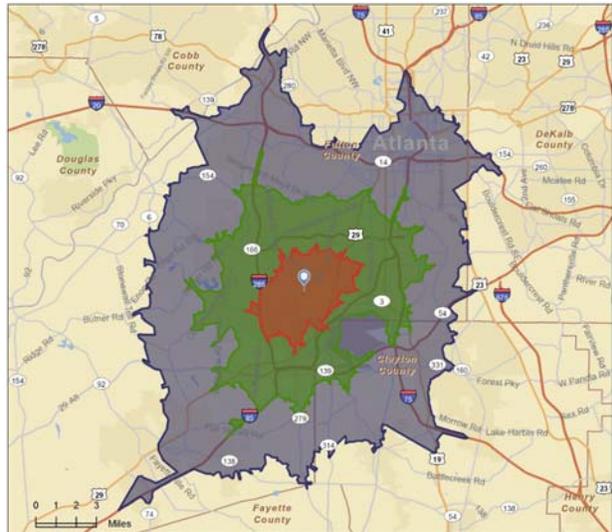


Figure 2: East Point “Drive-time” Market Area

Retail Demand: The City of East Point obviously is defined by its formal boundaries (Figure 1). The local resident market area – the basis for a major portion of retail demand – is often defined by major retailers by “drive-time” (Figure 2), the time it takes to get from a residence to the center point of the City. The drive-time map above shows the 5-, 10- and 15-minute drive times for the East Point market area. For

purposes of this analysis, however, the “East Point Market Area” is defined as the combination of three “levels” of market area (Figure 3): a **Primary Market Area** defined as that area within three miles of the



assigned center point of East Point, a **Secondary Market Area** defined as the area 3-5 miles from the East Point center, and a Tertiary Market Area extending 5-7 miles from that center. The East Point “center” for market-area purposes is at the intersection of Washington Road and Lyle Road.

Retail demand from area employees is also incorporated into the demand projections. Other sources of retail demand that typically are analyzed include visitor markets (e.g. tourists, business-related visitors), meetings/conference attendees, and non-local “pass-through” traffic. None of these markets are included in the East Point retail demand projections due to a lack of evidence of significant impact from any of these potential retail markets.

Figure 3: East Point Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Markets – Radius Analysis

Office: Demand for office space is driven fundamentally by employment growth. A particular submarket’s (e.g. East Point’s) ability to capture that demand is primarily based on its location strengths, existing inventory size, industry mix and “address” – an intangible combination of perceived image, quality, safety, convenience, culture, visual appeal and emotional satisfaction. With respect to the fundamental driver, area employment growth, the East Point office market’s primary employment engine is a collection of six ARC-defined employment Superdistricts: Airport, Tri-Cities, Southwest Atlanta, Central Business District, East Douglas and South Fulton. The **East Point Employment Projections** in the previous section reflect estimated employment growth within this collection of Superdistricts.

Industrial: The East Point area is considered a major industrial market and is dependent upon the aforementioned collection of Superdistricts for industrial-related employment conditions and growth. As with the Office demand projections, the **East Point Employment Projections** in the previous section reflect estimated employment growth within this Superdistrict as it relates to Industrial demand.

Industrial market conditions in East Point can be found generally within CoStar’s East Point Industrial Market Report. Other sources of current conditions and trend data for the Retail, Office and Industrial markets include REIS, ESRI Business Summaries, Jones Lang LaSalle, CBRE, Cushman Wakefield, Colliers International and the Atlanta Business Chronicle, among others.

2. Projected Demand for Office, Industrial, Retail and Residential Development

CoStar, among others, compiles data on the amount of office and industrial space as measured in square feet that is occupied by each employee within a given industry. The table below contains data from 4Q 2010.

SF of Space per Employee	
<i>Profession</i>	<i>SF/Employ</i>
Prof/Business Services	356.0
FIRE	339.6
Wholesale/Retail	335.5
Manufacturing	318.3
Government	311.2
TCU	292.6
Construction	306.8

a. Office Space Demand Projections

Of the eight major employment categories, four generate demand for office space:

- **TCU** (Transportation, Communications, Utilities) – 20% of TCU employment generates demand for office space
- **FIRE** (Finance, Insurance, Real Estate)
- **SVCS** (Business and Professional Services)
- **GOV** (Government, including Education)

The other categories of employment, with the exception of Construction (**CONST**) also generate demand for space, but generally that space is considered Industrial Space. Retail (**RETL**) employment-generated space is considered in the Retail Demand section.

New Demand for Office Space within East Point Primary Market Area

Five-year gains in office-related employment in the Market Area are reflected below, with the majority of gains being in the Business and Professional Services. During the ten-year 2011-21 period, a total of 42,044 jobs are expected to be added to the East Point area economy, with an additional 55,684 added in the following 15-year period 2021-36, for a total increase of 97,728 employees in office-related industries in the area by 2036.

East Point Market Area: Office-related Job Gain/Loss							
Year	TCU*	FIRE	SVCS	GOV	TOTAL	CUMUL	ANN INC
2011							
2016	1,987	5,785	15,356	3,346	26,474	26,474	5,295
2021	619	4,136	9,844	971	15,570	42,044	3,114
2026	651	4,566	10,762	995	16,975	59,019	3,395
2031	684	5,042	11,767	1,021	18,513	77,532	3,703
2036	719	5,566	12,864	1,046	20,196	97,728	4,039

**15% of TCU requires enclosed Office space*

Based on space (square feet) requirements per employee within each job category (“SF/Employ”), employment gains within the overall East Point Office Market Area will generate the following demand for net new office space in five-year increments through 2036.

East Point Market Area: Office Space (SF) Demand Gain/-Loss							
Year	TCU	FIRE	SVCS	GOV	TOTAL	CUMUL	ANN INC
SF/Employ	293	340	356	311			
2011							
2016	581,241	1,964,604	5,466,529	1,041,284	9,053,657	9,053,657	1,810,731
2021	181,181	1,404,548	3,504,238	302,152	5,392,119	14,445,775	1,078,424
2026	190,423	1,550,735	3,831,179	309,782	5,882,118	20,327,893	1,176,424
2031	200,136	1,712,136	4,188,624	317,604	6,418,500	26,746,394	1,283,700
2036	210,345	1,890,337	4,579,418	325,624	7,005,723	33,752,117	1,401,145

Sources: ARC, GSU EFC, Huntley Partners

Thus, over the next five years, demand in the East Point Market Area for additional office space based on office-related employment growth is projected to total 9,053,657 square feet. An additional 5,392,119 square feet in demand will be generated in the five-year period 2016-21, for a total of **14,445,775** square feet over the next ten years. Through 2036, gross demand for office space within the East Point Market Area will total **33,752,117** square feet.

New Demand for Office Space within City of East Point

Based on reasonable assumptions regarding (1) the shares of market (SOM) that the City of East Point itself will attract of the total area employment growth driving demand for various types of office space and (2) the amount of “induced” demand that could be attracted from outside East Point’s basic market area, the projected demand for office-related space with the City is estimated at **1,645,781** square feet over the 10-year period 2011-21 and a total of **3,875,020** square feet over the 25-year period 2011-36.

East Point City: Office Space (SF) Demand Gain/-Loss							
Year	TCU	FIRE	SVCS	GOV	TOTAL	CUMUL	ANN INC
E Point SOM	5.0%	10.0%	11.0%	10.0%			
+Induced	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%			
2011							
2016	31,968	216,106	661,450	114,541	1,024,066	1,024,066	204,813
2021	9,965	154,500	424,013	33,237	621,715	1,645,781	124,343
2026	10,473	170,581	463,573	34,076	678,703	2,324,483	135,741
2031	11,007	188,335	506,824	34,936	741,102	3,065,586	148,220
2036	11,569	207,937	554,110	35,819	809,434	3,875,020	161,887

Sources: ARC, GSU EFC, Huntley Partners

New Demand for Office Space within City of East Point Net of Excess Inventory

Based on the Excess Inventory analysis, there are currently 66,012 square feet of excess Office space within East Point – an amount of vacant office space that will need to be absorbed if East Point’s Office market is to return to stability, or “equilibrium.” Reducing demand by this amount yields a net 10-year demand within the City of East Point for Office space to a robust **756,878** square feet and 25-year demand to **1,871,498** square feet.

Total East Point Demand Net of Current Excess Inventory 2011-2036			
		Yrs 1-10	Total 25 Yrs
		2011-2021	2011-2036
Office (from employment growth)	SF =	756,878	1,871,498

b. Neighborhood Services Space Demand Projections

New Demand for Neighborhood Services Space within East Point

The increase in households within the various market areas will in itself create demand for space for business, professional (e.g. legal, medical, financial, real estate) and other services directed toward the local residential community. Based on an industry standard of demand for 15 square feet of such space per household, the total new Neighborhood Services space required in the City of East Point by 2021 will total **27,046** square feet over the next ten years and **70,588** square feet through 2036 based on the projected increase in households by 2036.

Demand for New Neighborhood Services within East Point					
Market Area	New Households	Local Office SF/HH	Total SF Demand	Share of Market	Total New SF Demand
East Point 2011-21	1,803	15	27,046	100%	27,046
East Point 2011-36	4,706	15	70,588	100%	70,588
Total SF Demand from New Household Formation: 2011-21					27,046
Total SF Demand from New Household Formation: 2011-36					70,588
<i>Each new household supports</i>		15	<i>SF of Neighborhood-serving office</i>		

While this type of space is typically considered office space, it is often found in smaller retail centers. However, since demand is based on the number of households in an area rather than trackable sales, it is not included in retail demand projections. It remains a separate class of space.

New Demand for Neighborhood Services Space within City of East Point Net of Excess Inventory

Based on the Excess Inventory analysis, there are currently 6,158 square feet of excess Neighborhood Services space within East Point. Reducing demand by this amount yields a net 10-year demand within the City of East Point for Neighborhood Services space to **20,887** square feet and 25-year demand to **64,430** square feet.

Total East Point Demand Net of Current Excess Inventory 2011-2036			
		Yrs 1-10 2011-2021	Total 25 Yrs 2011-2036
Neighborhood Services (from household growth)		SF = 20,887	64,430

c. Industrial Space Demand Projections

Of the eight major employment categories, four generate demand for industrial space:

- **CONST** (Construction) – 20% of TCU employment generates demand for enclosed industrial space, usually flex space, but also some basic warehouse space
- **TCU** (Transportation, Communications, Utilities) – 65% of TCU employment generates demand for enclosed industrial space, usually flex space office space
- **MFG** (Manufacturing) – including light manufacturing, assembly and processing
- **WHOL** (Wholesale) – primarily storage and distribution; some processing

East Point Market Area: Industrial-related Job Gain/-Loss							
Year	CONST*	MFG	TCU*	WHOL	TOTAL	CUMUL	ANN INC
2011							
2016	158	2,516	8,608	1,749	13,031	13,031	2,606
2021	87	422	2,683	336	3,528	16,559	706
2026	96	432	2,820	345	3,693	20,252	739
2031	106	443	2,964	353	3,866	24,118	773
2036	117	455	3,115	362	4,049	28,167	810

*20% of CONST requires enclosed Industrial space

65% of TCU requires enclosed Industrial space

ARC projects that **16,559** industrial-related jobs will be added to the East Point market area over the next ten years, with an additional **11,608** projected over the following 15 years for a total of **28,167** over the 25-year period 2011-2036.

New Demand for Industrial Space within Primary Market

Based on the average amount of space as measured in square feet that are required in these Industrial-related occupations, the demand in the East Point Market Area over the next ten years (to 2021) for additional industrial space based on industrial-related employment growth is projected to total **7,092,686** square feet. Through 2036, gross demand for industrial space within the East Point Market Area will total of **12,365,560** square feet.

East Point Market Area: Industrial Space (SF) Demand Gain/-Loss							
Year	CONST	MFG	TCU	WHOL	TOTAL	CUMUL	ANN INC
SF/Employ	307	318	293	336			
2011							
2016	242,361	800,769	3,874,937	586,793	5,504,860	5,504,860	1,100,972
2021	132,933	134,264	1,207,870	112,759	1,587,826	7,092,686	317,565
2026	146,768	137,655	1,269,484	115,606	1,669,513	8,762,198	333,903
2031	162,044	141,131	1,334,240	118,525	1,755,940	10,518,138	351,188
2036	178,910	144,694	1,402,300	121,518	1,847,422	12,365,560	369,484

Sources: ARC, GSU EFC, Huntley Partners

New Demand for Industrial Space within City of East Point

Based on the reasonable SOM assumptions regarding the amount of the total Market Area industrial demand that the City can attract, the projected demand for this type of space with the City is estimated at **590,543** square feet over the 10-year period 2011-21 and **993,080** square feet over the 25-year period 2011-36.

East Point City: Industrial Space (SF) Demand Gain/Loss							
Year	CONST	MFG	TCU	WHOL	TOTAL	CUMUL	ANN INC
E Point SOM	10.0%	15.0%	5.0%	15.0%			
+Induced	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%			
2011							
2016	26,660	132,127	213,122	96,821	468,729	468,729	93,746
2021	14,623	22,154	66,433	18,605	121,814	590,543	24,363
2026	16,145	22,713	69,822	19,075	127,754	718,297	25,551
2031	17,825	23,287	73,383	19,557	134,051	852,349	26,810
2036	19,680	23,875	77,126	20,050	140,732	993,080	28,146

Sources: ARC, GSU EFC, Huntley Partners

New Demand for Industrial Space within City of East Point Net of Excess Inventory

Based on the Excess Inventory analysis, there are currently 340,385 square feet of excess Industrial space within East Point. Reducing demand by this amount yields a net 10-year demand within the City of East Point for Neighborhood Services space to only **102,523** square feet and a total 25-year demand of only **404,425** square feet.

Total East Point Demand Net of Current Excess Inventory 2011-2036			
		Yrs 1-10	Total 25 Yrs
		2011-2021	2011-2036
Industrial (from employment growth)	SF =	102,523	404,425

Both the 2011-21 negative net demand, as well as the small 25-year net demand for industrial space appears to be the product of two basic factors: (1) the extremely high Warehouse-space vacancy rate in the East Point area and (2) the intense competition in the Airport/South Atlanta industrial market.

d. Retail Demand Projections

As described above, retail demand is based primarily on growth in households and income within a defined market area, not on projected employment growth within a Superdistrict or group of census tracts – although such employment growth is directly related to both household and income growth. Another source of short-term demand is “Unmet Demand,” as described below.

New Demand for Retail Space within Primary Market from Current Unmet Retail Demand

The analysis suggests that there is potential for increasing the share of retail expenditures made by East Point Market Area residents, who have increasing levels of disposable income. However, with respect to some major categories of goods, they have little retail in their immediate communities in which to spend that income.

The categories of retail that are particularly relevant to the study area include those that (1) exhibit a significant excess of demand over supply, resulting in a “leakage” of residents’ consumer spending out of the community, and (2) generally are found within taxable facilities – stores, restaurants, malls and other physical buildings.

The categories of retail that are particularly relevant to any community include those that exhibit a significant excess of demand over supply, resulting in residents spending out of their community. This

excess demand is known as “leakage” in that money that would be spent by an area’s residents on retail goods and services if they were available in the area itself is spent outside the area in communities where such retail does exist – i.e. consumer dollars “leak” out of a community due to a lack of retail supply.

The amount of unmet retail demand in the East Point Primary, Secondary and Tertiary market areas could support **326,738** square feet of new and/or repositioned retail within East Point’s 3-mile Primary Market area as reflected in the table below.

Potential New Demand for Retail Space within Primary Market From Current Unmet Demand: 2011-2021		
Primary Market Area		55,718 SF
Total Secondary Market Area	334,317	
Total Tertiary Market Area	776,949	
Into Primary Market Area from Secondary Market Area @	36%	119,122 SF
Into Primary Market Area from Tertiary Market Area @	20%	151,899 SF
Current Unmet Retail Demand in Primary Area		326,738 SF

The list of such major retail categories incorporated into the chart below identifies those categories that are most significant in assessing current unmet retail demand within the Primary (0-3 miles), Secondary (3-5 miles) and Tertiary (5-7 miles) Market Areas.

Retailers with Most Unmet Demand in East Point Market Area*								
Rank: Retailers with Most Unmet Demand	Gross Mkt Area Unmet Demand	GMA SOM	Net Demand	Sales PSF	Supportable Retail SF	# of Stores	Avg SF per Store	Examples**
1 Bldg Material, Lawn, Garden	\$ 58,824,138	22%	\$ 19,184,893	\$ 300	63,950	1	100,000	Home Depot, Lowes
2 Dept. Stores	\$ 57,225,385	25%	\$ 14,771,473	\$ 300	49,238	0	100,000	JC Penny, Sears
3 Full-service Restaurants	\$ 53,983,326	26%	\$ 14,298,445	\$ 350	40,853	5	7,500	Outback
4 Electronics & Appliances	\$ 55,202,438	22%	\$ 11,920,269	\$ 300	39,734	1	50,000	Frye's
5 Apparel & Accessories	\$ 43,412,069	26%	\$ 11,399,473	\$ 300	37,998	2	20,000	
6 HH Furnishings/Equipment	\$ 29,697,053	26%	\$ 6,477,551	\$ 300	21,592	1	30,000	Amer Signature Furn
7 Grocery Stores	\$ 30,398,738	28%	\$ 7,447,691	\$ 350	21,279	0	70,000	Publix, Kroger
8 Limited-service Eating	\$ 20,182,547	25%	\$ 5,651,113	\$ 350	16,146	6	2,500	Chipotle, Zaxbys
9 Special Food Services	\$ 15,255,954	26%	\$ 3,737,709	\$ 350	10,679	7	1,500	
10 Other Misc Store Retailers	\$ 10,407,847	50%	\$ 2,426,015	\$ 300	8,087	8	1,000	
11 Sports, Hobbies, Books, Music	\$ 7,025,903	23%	\$ 1,853,090	\$ 300	6,177	0	30,000	Barnes&Noble
12 Drinking Places	\$ 4,595,250	0%	\$ 1,822,876	\$ 350	5,208	2	3,000	Bar with limited menu
13 Health & Personal Care	\$ 3,329,588	33%	\$ 874,017	\$ 300	2,913	3	1,000	Beauty, Vitamins
14 Misc. General Merchandise	\$ 1,984,434	18%	\$ 347,276	\$ 300	1,158	0	200,000	Super Walmart, Target
15 Florists	\$ 655,614	40%	\$ 327,963	\$ 300	1,093	1	800	
16 Office Supply/Stationary	\$ 628,035	26%	\$ 131,887	\$ 300	440	0	10,000	Office Max/Depot
17 Beer, Wine, Liquor	\$ 296,957	21%	\$ 67,558	\$ 350	193	0	2,500	
Specialty Food Stores	\$ -	23%	\$ -	\$ 350	-	-	1,500	
Used Merchandise Stores	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 300	-	-	1,000	

* "East Point Market" same as 3-mile Primary Market

** Examples of types of retailers, some of which are already in the market; not necessarily recommendations for the East Point area

"SOM": Share of Market = Percentage of Unmet Demand that the East Point Area can reasonably expect to attract

New Demand for Retail Space within Primary Market from Household Growth

Projected increases in population and households within the three East Point market areas are

particularly relevant to the retail demand analysis. Estimates of incremental demand over the 10-year 2011-21 period for retail and related services incorporate available demographic and income data, as well as growth projections over that 10-year timeframe.

Based on 2010-2021 new household growth and the increase in per-household disposable income, an additional **1,029,662** square feet of new retail offerings could be supported within the East Point by 2021 from new demand attracted from the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Market Areas.

Potential New Demand for Retail Space within Primary Market From Household and Income Growth: 2011-2021		
Primary Market Area	365,087	SF
Secondary Market Area	306,653	SF
Tertiary Market Area	357,922	SF
Retail Demand from Market Area Growth	1,029,662	SF

Anticipated increases in demand for specific types of retail in the East Point based on its potential Share of Market within each of its retail market areas reveal that new demand over the next ten years will be sufficient to support additional retail stores in all major retail categories, as indicated in the table below.

Additional Retail SF Demand from Household Growth: 2011-21 Total Market Area (0-7 miles)					
Selected Retail Categories	Total Area Additional Spending	Area Share of Sales			
		Share	Additional Spending	Sales Per SF	Additional SF
Food Away from Home	\$ 213,300,095	30%	\$ 64,934,413	\$ 350	185,527
Food at Home	494,404,665	30%	150,690,277	350	430,544
HH Furnishings/Equipment	110,371,094	28%	30,944,078	300	103,147
Computers & Accessories	14,108,991	23%	3,306,289	300	11,021
TV/Video/Sound Equipment	82,347,960	28%	23,124,424	300	77,081
Entertainment/Rec - Stores	201,676,134	16%	32,993,966	300	109,980
Apparel & Accessories	110,604,107	30%	33,708,572	300	112,362
Vehicle M & R	60,309,683	0%	-	300	-
SELECTED RETAIL TOTALS	\$ 1,287,122,730	26%	\$ 339,702,020	\$ 330	1,029,662

Retail categories of particular relevance to the East Point include the following:

- **Supermarkets/Grocery Stores** (as reflected in “Food at Home” expenditure projections) = 430,544 SF additional demand
- **Restaurants** (as reflected in “Food Away from Home” expenditure projections) = 185,527 SF additional demand
- **Entertainment & Recreation** = 109,980 SF additional demand
- **Household Furnishings and Equipment** = 103,147 SF additional demand
- **Apparel and Accessories** = 112,362 SF additional demand

New Retail Demand from Area Employees

Area employees – primarily daytime employees – represent an additional source of significant demand for retail in the East Point. Average annual retail expenditures by daytime employees as estimated by the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) and the Urban Land Institute (ULI) equal approximately \$3,200 per employee, with approximately 50% being spent within the East Point Market. Based on the projected growth of employment within the East Point, new (additional) retail demand based on-site employment and per-employee retail expenditures is estimated at **48,145** square feet.

Additional Retail SF Demand from Area Job Growth: 2011-21 0-3 mile Market Area					
Selected Retail Categories	Total Area Additional Spending	Area Share of Sales			
		Share	Additional Spending	Sales Per SF	Additional SF
All Retail: Current Employees	\$ 14,185,631	65%	\$ 9,220,660	\$ 330	27,948
All Retail: New Area Employees	\$ 10,251,083	65%	\$ 6,663,204	\$ 330	20,197
TOTALS	\$ 24,436,714	65%	\$ 15,883,864		48,145

Total New Demand for Retail Space 2011-2021 within the Primary Market

Based on the above assumptions and calculations, by 2021 there will be enough new demand for store-based retail from (1) current unmet demand, (3) household and income growth within the East Point 7-mile market area and (3) growth in employees within the East Point 3-mile Primary Market Area to support **1,404,545** square feet of additional retail space.

Total New Demand 2011-2021 for Retail Space within Primary Market Area	
Retail	
From Current Unmet Demand	326,738 SF
From New Area Employees	48,145 SF
From All Market Areas 10-year Growth	1,029,662 SF
Total Retail	1,404,545 SF

New Demand for Retail Space within City of East Point

Based on the supportable assumption that approximately 35% of the total retail demand within the 3-mile Primary Market is contained within the City of East Point, demand for retail within the city from all sources could support an additional **702,272** square feet of retail over the 10-year 2011-21 period and a total of **1,378,021** square feet through 2036.

Total Demand for Space/Units within East Point 2011-2036		
	<i>Yrs 1-10</i>	<i>Total 25 Yrs</i>
	2011-2021	2011-2036
Retail From Current Unmet Demand	163,369	163,369
From Employee/Visitor Markets	24,073	54,258
Retail From Market Area Household & Income Growth	514,831	1,160,394
Retail *	SF = 702,272	1,378,021
<i>*2022-2036 Retail AGR =</i>		1.52%

New Demand for Retail Space within City of East Point Net of Excess Inventory

While the total demand for new retail space over the next ten years is estimated at 702,272 square feet, 11,970 square feet of “excess” vacant retail space is estimated to exist currently within the City of East Point. It is assumed that this excess supply – a very small amount – will be absorbed over the next five years so that the retail market can return to equilibrium by 2016 even as new retail space is developed.

Total East Point Demand Net of Current Excess Inventory 2011-2036		
	<i>Yrs 1-10</i>	<i>Total 25 Yrs</i>
	2011-2021	2011-2036
Retail	SF = 690,302	1,366,051

Thus, the net demand for new retail development over the next ten years (2011-2021) is **690,302** square feet. This same amount is deducted from the 25-year demand projections, resulting in an estimated **1,366,051** square feet of demand for new retail development by 2036.

e. Housing Demand Projections

New Demand for Housing with the City of East Point

Housing demand for a specific development/redevelopment site is projected according to the same basic approach as retail demand: a likely market area is defined, growth within that market area is projected, the site’s share-of-market assumption is made and housing preferences (ownership or rental, single-family or multi-family unit, etc.) are applied to determine the number, types and timing of potential new demand for housing. In the case of a standard geographic unit such as a city, county or state, projections are made using basic census data historical and trend analyses.

The projections of household increases as well as the preferences for types of housing contained in the Demographic Profile section of this report are incorporated into the projections of demand for new housing units within the City of East Point. The increase in total demand for housing units over any given period of time is assumed to be the same as the projected increase in households over that same time period.

Summary of Demand for Households within City of East Point		
	2011-21	2011-36
2010 Total Households: City of East Point	12,007	12,007
2021 Total Households: City of East Point	13,810	
2036 Total Households: City of East Point		16,713
Total Increase	1,803	4,706
Ow ned Housing Preference	51%	51%
Single-Family Detached	85%	85%
Tow nhouse/Condo	15%	15%
Rented Housing Preference	49%	49%
Total Increase in Types of Households		
Ownership Households	925	2,413
Single-Family Detached	786	2,051
Tow nhouse/Condo	139	362
Rental Households/Multifamily Apartments	879	2,293

Sources: ESRI, USBOC, Huntley Partners

Over the next ten years, a demand for a total increase of 1,803 housing units is projected within the City, of which 925 (51%) are anticipated to be owned units and 879 (49%) are anticipated to be rental units. Over the 25-year period 2011-36, a demand for a total of 4,706 new housing units is anticipated, with 2,413 being ownership units and 2,293 being rental units. Of the ownership units, 2,051 are anticipated to be single-family detached housing and 362 are anticipated to be townhouse or condominium units.

Net New Demand for Housing with the City of East Point

As with net demand for additional office, industrial and retail space, the total demand for new housing units must take into account the amount of excess housing inventory that is currently on the market. There appears to be approximately 15 months supply of housing currently on the East Point, or more than double what would be available in a healthy, stable market. Given this assumption, approximately 60% (conservatively) of the vacant housing units in East Point can be considered “excess inventory” that should be absorbed over the next five years as the East Point housing market moves toward stability.

Of the 3,892 identified vacant housing units in as of year-end 2010, approximately 60% - or 2,335 units – can be considered excess inventory that should be included in any housing stock involved in meeting the demand for new housing in East Point. Absent specific current data on either the types of housing represented by the vacant units or the amount of vacant units being offered for sale or rent, the following assumptions are incorporated into a breakdown of current excess units:

- 100% of the excess units are on the market for ownership or rental
- excess inventory is evenly split between for-sale and for-rent units due to a weaker for-sale market even though current preferences reflected in occupied housing units in East Point are 51% ownership and 49% rental
- excess single-family detached and townhouse ownership units reflect American Community Survey preferences

- once excess inventory is absorbed, demand for new housing units will equal projected household increases – i.e. market stability will be maintained once it is achieved through excess inventory absorption

Incorporating these assumptions, the net demand for housing within the City of East Point is reflected in the following table.

Summary of Demand for Households within City of East Point Net of Excess Inventory		
	2010	
2010 Total Vacant Units	3,892	
Excess Vacant Units %	60% *	
Total Excess Vacant Units 2010	2,335	
% of Vacant Units: Ownership	50%	
% Single-Family Detached	88%	
% Townhouse/Condo	12%	
% of Vacant Units: Rental (Apartments)	50%	
Excess Vacant Units: Ownership	1,168	
Single-Family Detached Units	1,027	
Townhouse/Condo Units	140	
Excess Vacant Units: Rental (Apartments)	1,168	
Projected Demand Net of Excess Units	2011-21	2011-36
Ownership Households	(243)	1,245
Single-Family Detached	(242)	1,024
Townhouse/Condo	(1)	222
Rental Households/Multifamily Apartments	(289)	1,125
Total Net Demand: Housing Units	(532)	2,371

**15 month supply on market vs "stable" 6 month supply*

Over the next ten years, there will be a net negative demand in the City of East Point of **-532** housing units. Of these, **-243** will be ownership units and **-289** will be rental units. Of the **-243** ownership units, **-242** will be single-family detached units. Townhouse and condominium unit demand will be effectively zero through 2021.

Over the 25-year period 2011-2036, there will be demand for a total of **2,371** new units, of which **1,245** will be for owned units (1,024 single-family detached and 222 townhouse/condo units) and **1,125** will be for rental units (assumed to be overwhelmingly multifamily units – i.e. apartments).

3. Total Demand for Retail, Office and Residential Development

Based on the analyses above, the East Point could experience new development in the amounts given below over an initial 10-year 2011-2021 period, as well as the total 25-year period 2011-2036. Several caveats bear repeating, however:

- In all markets – office, retail and residential – there are relatively large “excess” inventories. For purposes of converting total area demand into feasible, demand-supported new development,

one must assume that at least a sizeable portion of currently vacant commercial space or dwelling units will absorb an amount of new demand over the next ten years approximately equal to 50-60% of the excess vacant inventories in the East Point Market Area.

- Some products – demand notwithstanding – will not be built/developed in the East Point due to (1) the lack of available land for the type of product envisioned and/or (2) community policies which put constraints on such development. An example of the first is single-family detached residential homes, due primarily to the amount of land each requires. An example of the second is multi-family rental units, apartments not being viewed favorably in communities where rental units appear to dominate ownership units.

a. Total Primary Market Demand

Based on household, income and employment growth, total projected demand for retail, office and residential product within retail and residential 3-mile Primary Market, as well as the office and industrial East Point market areas, the amount of development that could be supported within those respective Primary and Superdistrict markets over the next ten years (2011-2021) is summarized in the following table.

Total New Demand 2011-2021 for Space/Units within Primary Market Area		
Retail		
From Current Unmet Demand	326,738	SF
From New Area Employees	48,145	SF
From All Market Areas 10-year Growth	1,029,662	SF
Total Retail	1,404,545	SF
Neighborhood Services (from household growth)	27,046	SF
Office (from employment growth)	1,645,781	SF
Industrial (from employment growth)	590,543	SF
Residential: Single Family Detached Houses	3,688	Units
Residential: Townhouses	347	Units
Residential: Multi-family Rental/Apartments	5,933	Units
Total Residential Units: All Types	9,968	Units

b. Total Demand within the City of East Point

Based on household, income and employment growth, total projected demand for retail, office and residential product within the City of is summarized in the following table.

Total Demand for Space/Units within East Point 2011-2036			
		Yrs 1-10	Total 25 Yrs
		2011-2021	2011-2036
Retail From Current Unmet Demand		163,369	163,369
From Employee/Visitor Markets		24,073	54,258
Retail From Market Area Household & Income Growth		514,831	1,160,394
Retail *	SF =	702,272	1,378,021
Neighborhood Services (from household growth)	SF =	27,046	70,588
Office (from employment growth)	SF =	822,890	1,937,510
Industrial (from employment growth)	SF =	442,907	744,810
Residential: Single Family Detached Houses	Units =	786	2,051
Residential: Townhouses/Condos	Units =	139	362
Residential: Multi-family Rental/Apartments	Units =	879	2,293
Total Residential Units: All Types	Units =	1,803	4,706

*2022-2036 Retail AGR = 1.52%

c. Excess Inventory within East Point

“Excess inventory” is defined as the portion of vacant supply that is in excess of a “normal” amount of vacant supply that one would find in a stable, balanced community where supply and demand are in relative equilibrium – is reflected in the following table. Based on current levels of vacant retail, office and industrial space, as well as the number of months of housing unit supply on the market, the City has an overabundance of existing retail, neighborhood services, office and industrial space, as well as residential units as indicated in the far-right column in the table below.

Current Excess Inventory within East Point				
City as % of Total Submarket:	Retail =	30%		
	Neigh Services =	100%		
	Office =	10%		
	Industrial =	5%		
		City Vacant SF	Vac %	Excess @
Retail: Stable Vacancy @ 8%		188,148	8.5%	6%
Neighborhood Services: Stable @ 9%		22,368	12.4%	28%
Office: Stable @ 10%		170,875	16.3%	39%
Industrial: Stable @ 8%		684,110	15.9%	50%
Residential		City Vacant Units		Excess Units
Total Vacant Units		3,892		60%
SFD % of Vacant Units		44%		1,027
Townhouses % of Vacant Units		6%		140
Rental % of Vacant Units		50%		1,168

d. Net 10-year and 25-year Demand within East Point

Taking into account the excess inventory that current exists in the East Point’ market area across product categories, the net demand for new retail and office space is over the next ten years (2011-2021) is relatively high, particularly with respect to retail. Over the 25-year period through 2036, that demand becomes even more significant.

Total East Point Demand Net of Current Excess Inventory 2011-2036			
		Yrs 1-10 2011-2021	Total 25 Yrs 2011-2036
Retail	SF =	690,302	1,366,051
Neighborhood Services (from household growth)	SF =	20,887	64,430
Office (from employment growth)	SF =	756,878	1,871,498
Industrial (from employment growth)	SF =	102,523	404,425
Residential: Single Family Detached Houses	Units =	(242)	1,024
Residential: Townhouses/Condos	Units =	(1)	222
Residential: Multi-family Rental/Apartments	Units =	(289)	1,125
Total Residential Units: All Types	Units =	(532)	2,371

IV. Comprehensive Plan Implications

The above assessment of current market conditions and demand trends impacting East Point lead to several observations related to future development in the City and the policies that may shape that development.

1. Demand Trends

Residential: The lingering impact of the recent recession and current slow recovery is most keenly felt in the housing industry. Specifically, East Point’s stock of vacant housing is quite large and likely to take several years to achieve any degree of normality, or equilibrium. Demand for all types of housing is projected to remain negative over the next ten years – i.e. there is more than enough excess housing inventory to satisfy demand through 2021 for both single-family detached and multi-family attached housing.

Industrial: Considering both the current amount of excess industrial inventory in East Point as well as ARC’s employment projections for jobs in industrial occupations in the East Point area, demand for new industrial space in East Point will be minimal not only over the next ten years, but also over the next 25. While there remains the possibility – perhaps even the probability – that the definition of “industrial space” will broaden to include facilities for emerging “new industries” that are geared toward biomedical and information technologies, creating jobs that will be highly valued in any urbanized community, “old industries” in East Point are rapidly disappearing.

Retail: Demand for new retail will be strong in East Point and could begin to generate new retail businesses and perhaps new development in the City as early as 2012-2013. Current unmet retail demand of 326,700 square feet is geared toward the type of Power Center and Community Shopping Center retailers that tenant Camp Creek Marketplace, and that center will likely move to attract that demand as the ability of mainstream national and regional retailers to expand improves with the consumer economy over the next 2-3 years. However, there also appears to be both current unmet and growing demand for dining and “non-box” general merchandise stores that are found more often in urbanized communities and city/town centers.

Office: Perhaps the biggest area of new development for East Point based on projected demand is space for professional and business services – generally Class A office and new Class B office park multi-tenant space. Camp Creek Trade Center will continue to provide opportunities for single-user build-to-suit office space as well as “new industrial” space mentioned above. It may move to attract multi-tenant leased office buildings and, in doing so, meet the anticipated demand for Class B office park – i.e. suburban – space. However, demand should also generate activity in the existing warehouse-conversion facilities in the Downtown/MARTA district as well as the development of new office buildings – or office space in mixed-use facilities – in the city’s center.

2. Potential Major Area and Regional Developments

MARTA: The East Point MARTA Station remains a development anchor whose potential has only been partly realized. As both market demand as described above and other major area/regional developments as described below create a foundation for more urbanized transit-oriented development, the MARTA station should become more of an access catalyst for development in downtown East Point.

Fort McPherson Redevelopment: The immediate negative impacts of the closing of Fort McPherson will eventually be dwarfed by the redevelopment of the 500-acre site. The current redevelopment Master Plan calls for a mixed use development combining life sciences-based research, medical and standard office space; urban-oriented retail and dining; historic live-work options; and a range of housing types including small-lot single-family detached housing, townhomes, condominiums and multi-family rental units. As both a residential and employment center, Fort McPherson could significantly add to the redevelopment potential of the portion of the Main Street Corridor stretching from the East Point city limits at Fort McPherson itself south into the downtown area.

Commuter and/or Intercity Rail: In 7-10 years, the Atlanta-to-Macon leg of intercity rail should be completed. Regardless of whether it is a shorter commuter-rail leg or an intercity leg to Macon, this passenger rail operation will increase significantly the importance of the East Point MARTA station and its entry into the downtown area.

Princeton Lakes and Camp Creek Marketplace: Both the Princeton Lakes residential-and-office community and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the Camp Creek Marketplace have room for expansion to accommodate the residential, office and retail demand projected in this assessment. Both will continue to attract traditional residential and retail tastes and price points. Their very presence as major activity nodes, however, should facilitate demand for more urbanized residential and retail offerings in the Main Street Corridor, particularly the downtown/MARTA station area.

Airport Expansion and Connections: Continued on-Airport expansion (e.g. the International Terminal), planned transit/transportation systems (e.g. Automated People Mover system) linking the airport to surrounding communities, the “Aerotropolis” Hapeville redevelopment, and the convention/conference hub development in College Park present East Point with opportunities rather than (in the case of Hapeville and College Park’s initiatives) competition. East Point’s active pursuit – through zoning, incentives and marketing – of these same new markets of businesses, residents and consumers could provide the City with the ability to tap into the strong demand that is projected for the area over the next 10-25 years.

3. Development Policy Implications

Higher-density Residential: Current (and historical) higher appraised/assessed values, projected demand and housing-type preferences, and site availability all point to a policy preference for higher-density residential, although “higher-density” would actually mean anything higher than single-family detached units.

Office Base: Zoning should encourage the development of office space as mixed-use components as well as stand-alone buildings. East Point needs to tap into the strong professional and business services demand projected in the area with a mixture of incentives and marketing geared specifically at building the foundation for an office base that is currently lacking.

Downtown/Urban Center Retail: Retail demand generally and unique, urbanized retail and dining specifically is strong. As with office demand, this is a market that shows tremendous potential but could be attracted away from East Point by nearby competing communities.

Mixed Use Development: All demand indicators point to mixed use development, with its appeal to both potential residents and potential businesses seeking to take advantage of East Point’s location strengths, which emphasize urban environments, tastes and pricing.

Corridor Development: The Main Street Corridor should be zoned and incentivized for mixed use development that excludes traditional industrial uses of any kind but allows an urbanized, higher-density mix of residential, office and retail. No industrial zoning should occur within this corridor, particularly the northern segment linking downtown East Point to Langford Parkway and the Fort McPherson redevelopment.