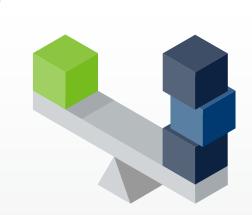
WHAT IS A NET INVESTMENT?



A net leased investment is typically a freestanding retail office or industrial building that is leased and occupied by one company.

Typically, the tenant has committed to a long term lease of 10 or more years with increasing rent over the lease term. The tenant is responsible for paying rent plus some or all of the operating expenses, therefore, the annual base rent paid is equal to the actual net return for the property owner.



Let's compare net leased investments to other forms of real estate ownership



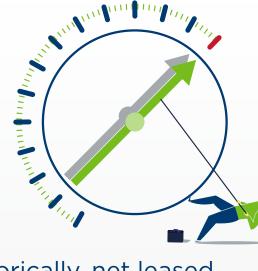
Not only are apartment buildings management intensive, but apartment leases are typically only for one year at a time,

meaning the building's financial performance suffers the ups and downs of the market, has a typically high turnover, potential loss of income, and significant lease-up costs.

Land has the most risk since it is speculative in nature and in some cases, there is little or no income generated.



Alternatively, net leased real estate is considered to be the lowest risk property type since it usually involves a long term lease with a creditworthy national or regional tenant & they are strategically located, with predictable long term income and the opportunity for appreciation.



Historically, net leased investments have the highest occupancy rates through market ups and downs. This is why net leased investments are one of the most passive forms of real estate ownership and require little or no management, vacancy, or lease-up costs.

Let's examine where net leased investments come from



The tenant agrees to

have the developer

build a location for them for a certain return, however, the developer rarely holds these properties long term

Tenants seek out locations

& develop their own stores or

SALES LEASEBACKS

acquire other businesses with real estate ownership included. Rather than keeping the property, the tenant sells and then leases it back from the buyer which frees up capital for the tenant's core business but still allows the tenant possession of the property

MAKKEI An existing

owner simply decides to sell the property to another investor



Net leased properties are valued using their

net annual return on the investment

Creditworthiness

of the tenant

capitalization rate, which is the unleveraged

discounted for time & risk. Some of the major considerations when evaluating cap rates are:

Net leased investment cap

rates reflect the value of a

stream of economic benefits

Age & the

condition

of the

Length of

building

the income stream. Expense & downtime by rent increases re-tenanting Strength of

the location

Generally, the more positive

the factors, the lower the cap

rate or the higher the value

of the property related to

Type and frequency of

Type of

lease

the lease

A typical net leased investor will also consider a property outside of

their immediate area. For example, due to intense competition for assets in California, a net leased property inside the state may trade at a 50 to 100 basis point premium on the cap rate compared to a similar property with the same tenant and lease term elsewhere in the U.S.



