

Office observations Metro DC Q4 2017



The Metro Washington office market posted 117,299 s.f. of occupancy losses in 2017, shifting occupancy close to a historical low (83%). The stagnancy in the market in 2017 is not new: the broader market has posted less than 1 m.s.f. of occupancy gains for seven years in a row and in nine of the past 10 years. Further, while supply held steady through 2014, levels have begun to pop recently: Q4 construction levels (12.4) m.s.f.) reached their highest point since 2008. The forecast broadly is not likely to shift greatly from today as slower demand caused by limited near-term lease expirations, limited economic diversification outside of the core government and contractor drivers and a dysfunctional Congress will keep supply-demand fundamentals relatively flat. This market environment will fuel limited rent growth and the continued escalation of concessions in the majority of locations and product types. Market segments that will go against the grain and cause challenges for tenants include the Bethesda-CBD, parts of Rockville Pike, the emerging eastern markets of DC and new construction along the Silver Line in Northern Virginia.

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A market of some winners and more losers

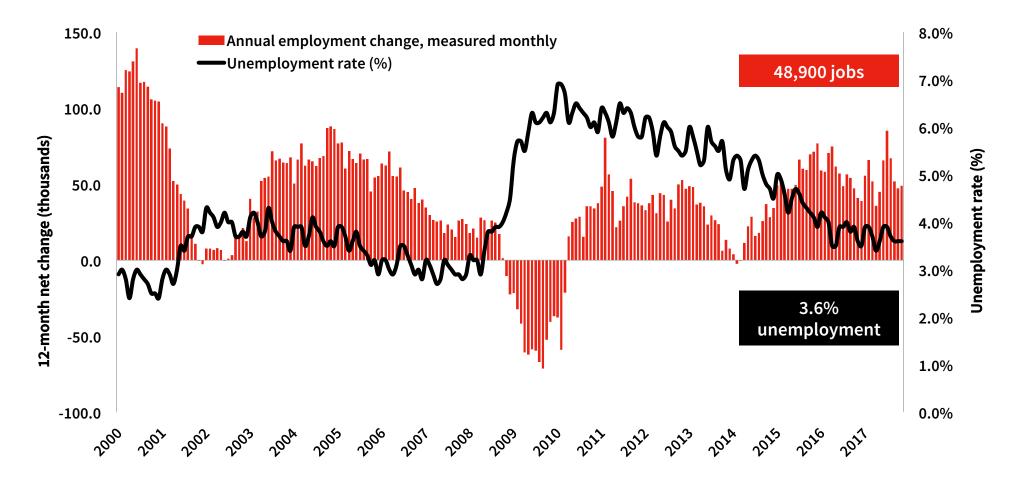




Metro DC employment and unemployment



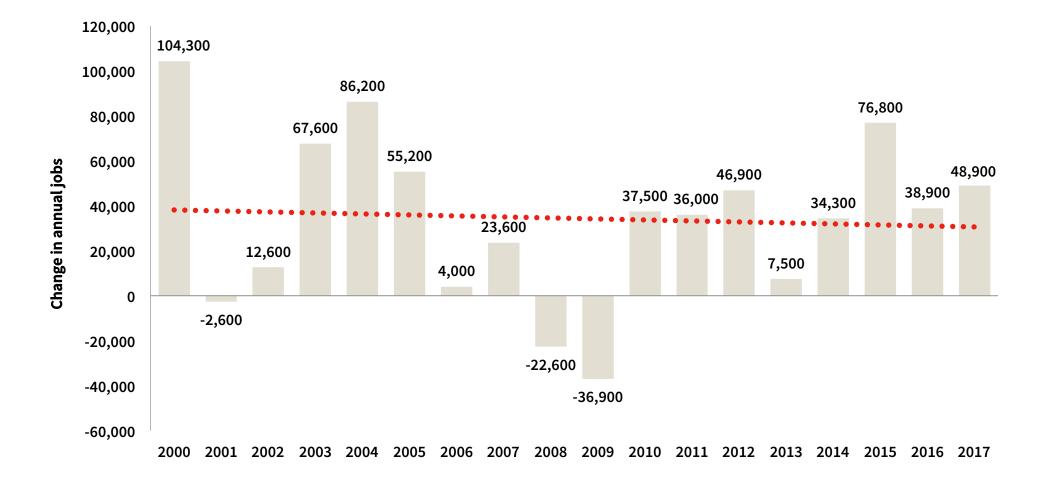
48,900 jobs were added over the past 12 months, 19% higher than the rate of growth in November 2016 and 14% higher than the average monthly job growth since January 2013



Metro DC change in annual employment

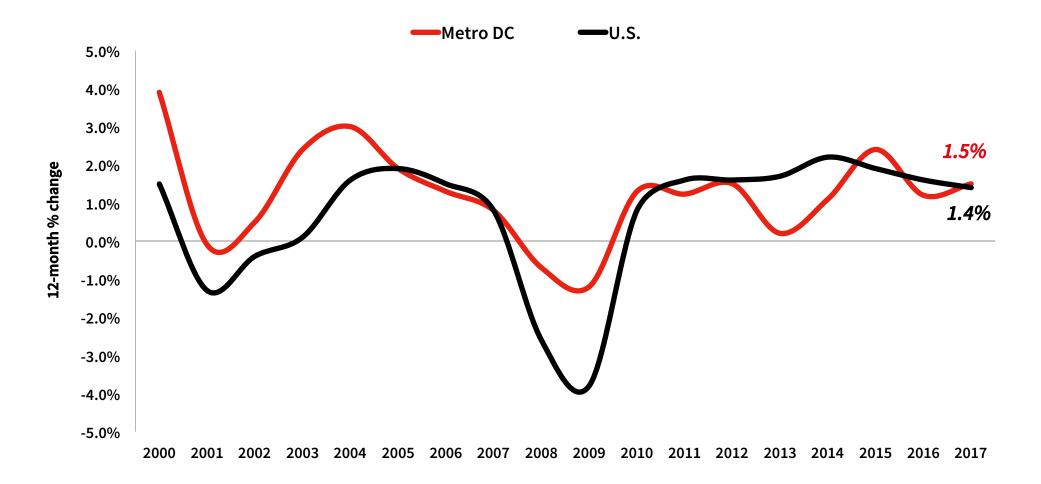


Current job growth is 43% higher than historical norms since 2000

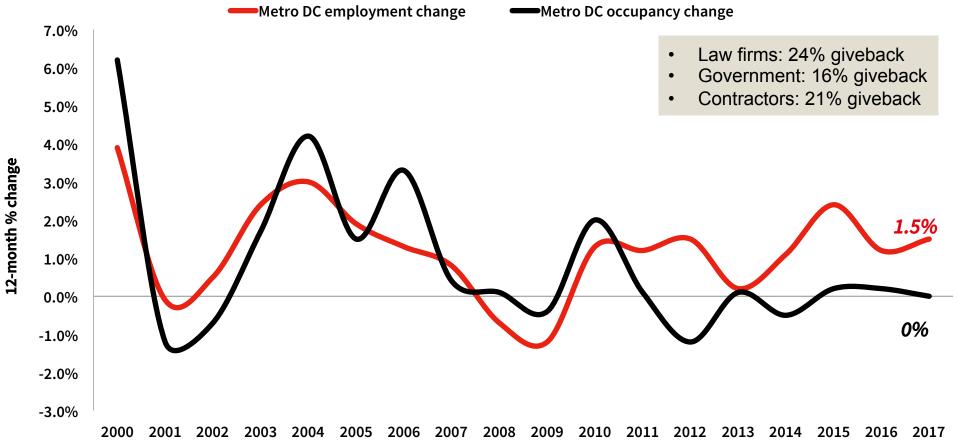




The rate of job creation in Metro DC is now slightly outpacing that of the U.S. overall, but lagging most coastal primary markets



Metro DC employment vs. office occupancy



Despite 289,900 jobs added across the region since 2009, only 1.4 m.s.f. of occupancy gains have

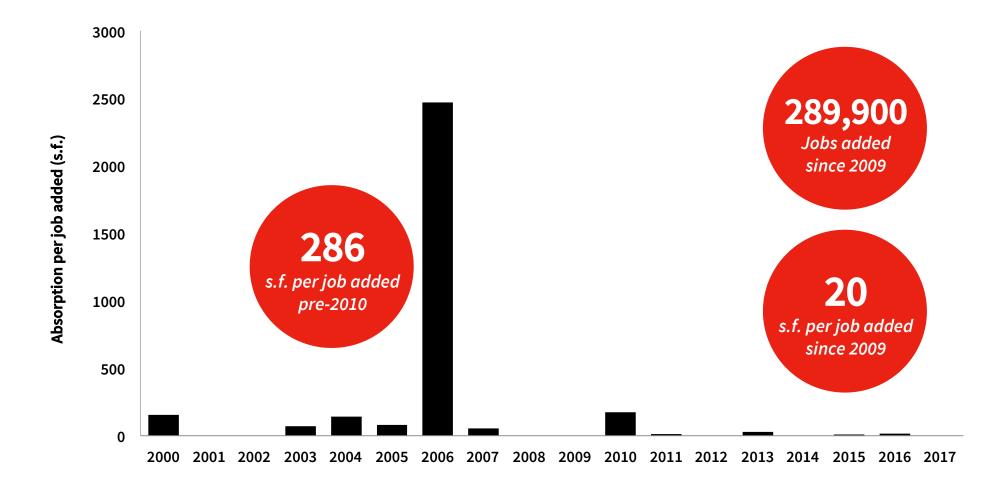
been realized, equating to 20 s.f. for every job added

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Net absorption per job



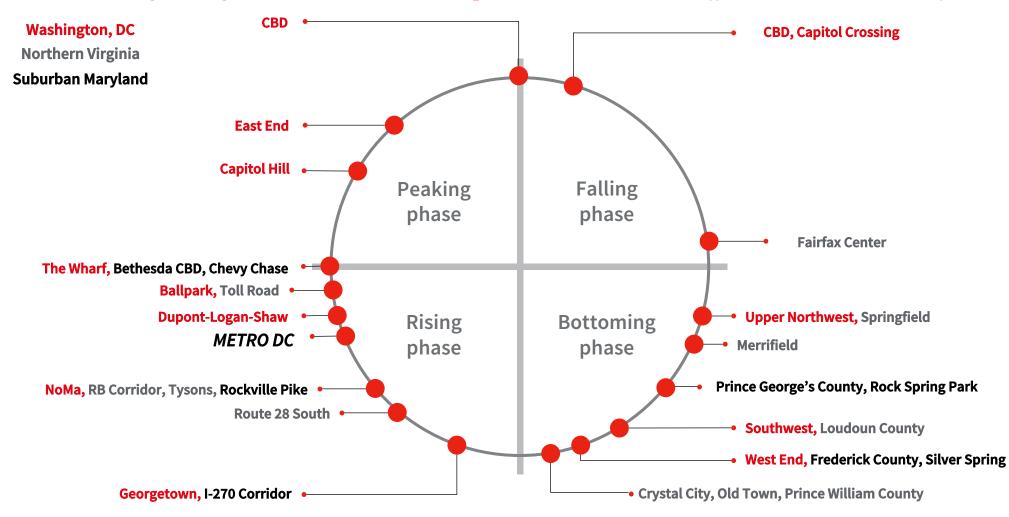
Despite moderate job creation, each new office job created in Metro DC today is generating minimal or no net absorption



Metro DC office clock – Q4 2017



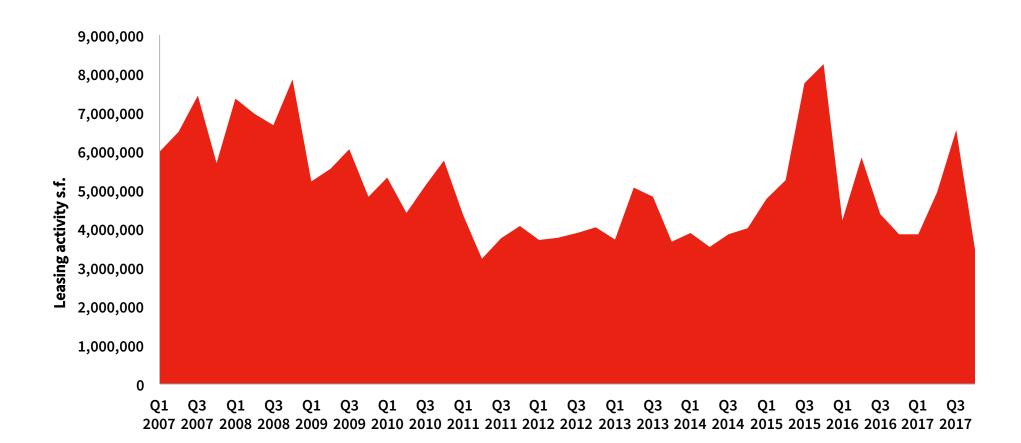
Downtown core markets are approaching peak due to oversupply; suburban transit-oriented markets are tightening and will see more development, while suburban off-transit markets are soft



Metro DC office leasing (s.f.)

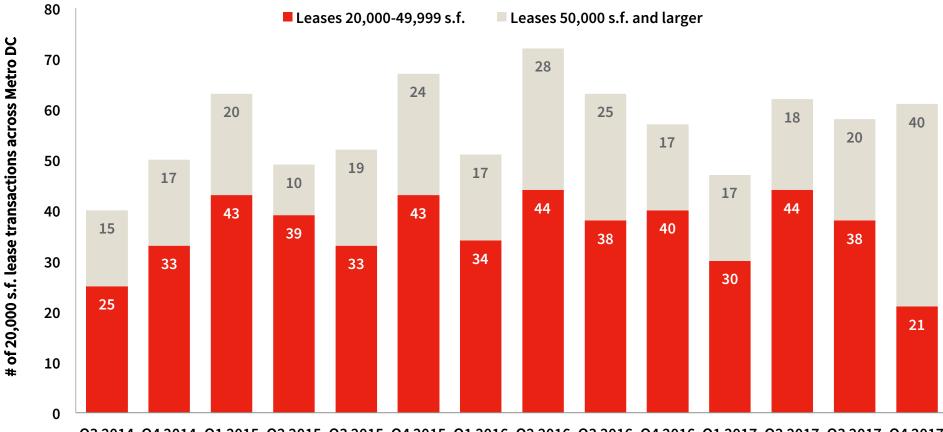


Leasing was down nearly 10% from Q4 2016 and more than 46% from Q3 2017



()JLL°

Leasing velocity in the sub-50,000-s.f. range reaches highest point in three years, but the lack of any leases > 400,000 s.f. pushed overall leasing levels down y-o-y and q-o-q

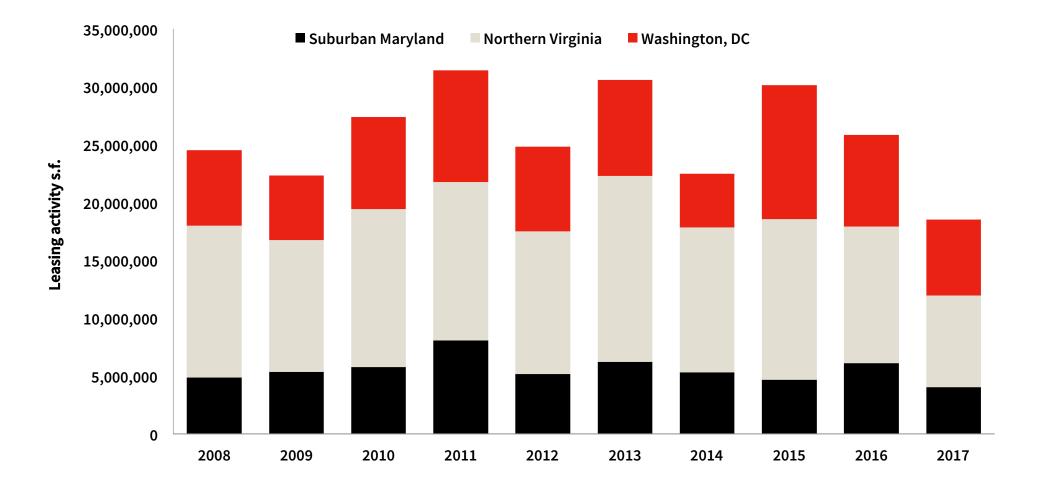


Q3 2014 Q4 2014 Q1 2015 Q2 2015 Q3 2015 Q4 2015 Q1 2016 Q2 2016 Q3 2016 Q4 2016 Q1 2017 Q2 2017 Q3 2017 Q4 2017

Metro DC office leasing by area (s.f.)



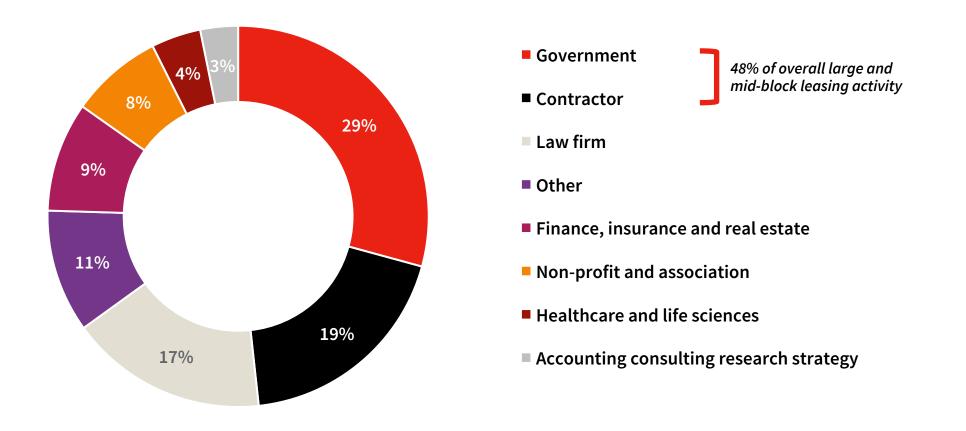
Leasing activity was down across the board, 33% y-o-y in the suburbs and 17% downtown; Northern Virginia experienced the least activity in more than a decade



Metro DC office leasing by industry



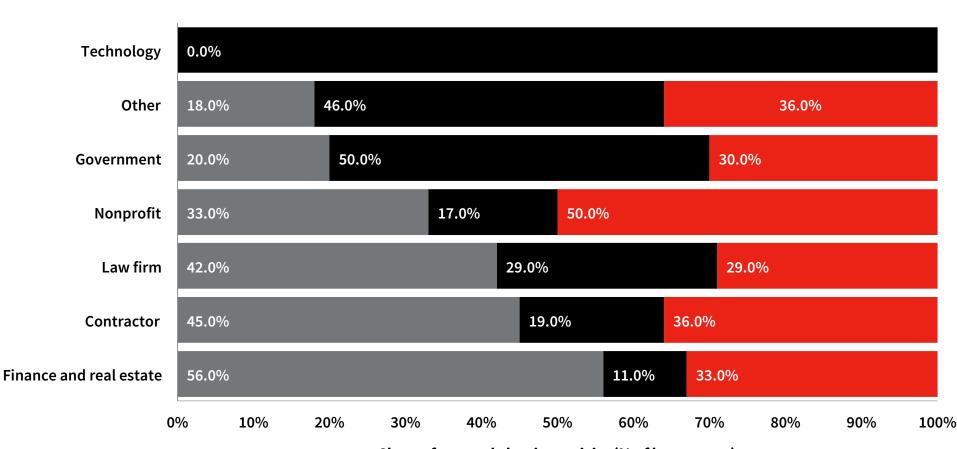
Government and contractors once again dominated mid-block and large-block leasing activity, accounting for 48% of overall leasing activity > 20,000 s.f. after comprising 58% last quarter and 54% in Q2 2017, demonstrating the market remains highly dependent on stagnant demand drivers



Metro DC office leasing by footprint



Despite increased frequency of expansions and growth in certain sectors, 1/3 of all leases involve contractions in Q4



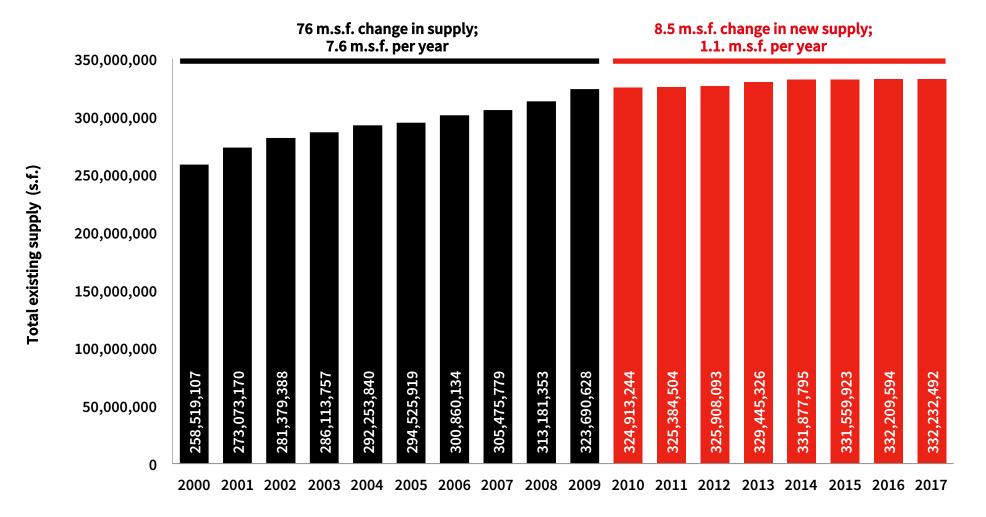
■ Growing ■ Stable ■ Shrinking

Share of quarterly leasing activity (% of lease count)

Metro DC office supply

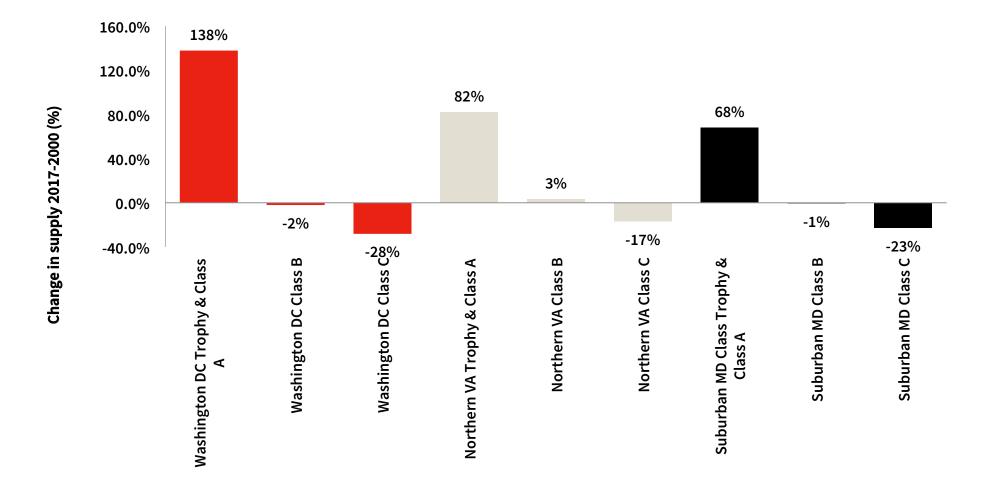


The change in annual supply levels have decreased more than 85% from 2010-2017 compared to 2000-2009





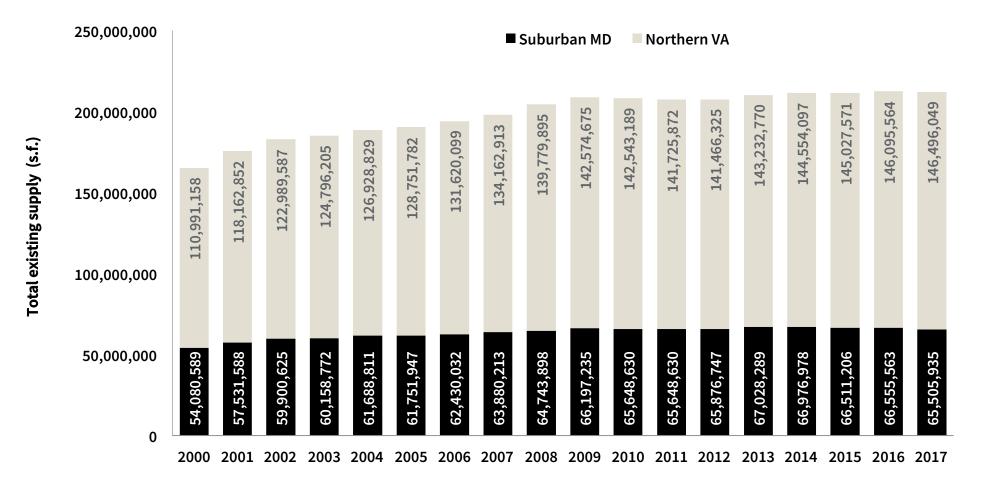
While Trophy and Class A supply levels have nearly doubled across each market, Class B and C supply levels have largely declined over time, presenting challenges for cost-conscious tenants



Metro DC suburban office supply



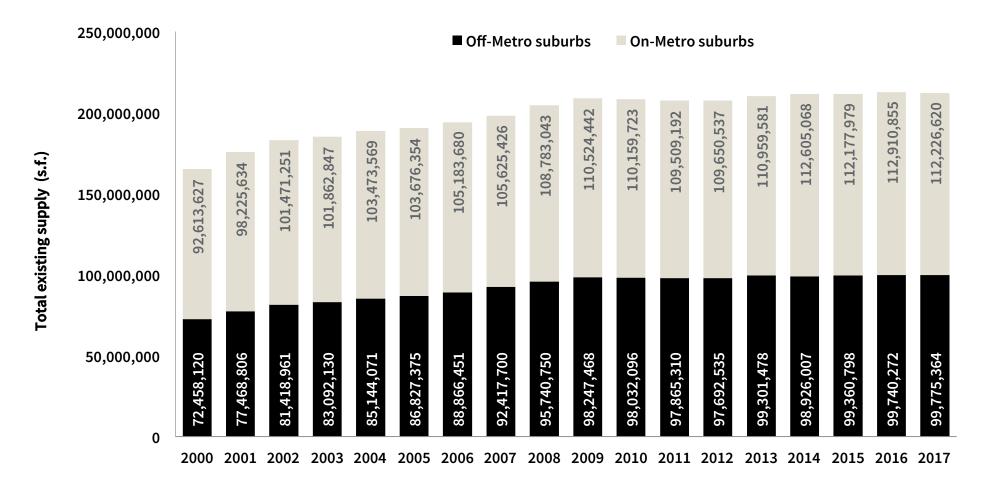
Recent conversion activity in the suburbs has stabilized supply levels with only 3.2 m.s.f. of new office supply delivering in the suburbs since the end of 2009 compared to 43.7 m.s.f. of net new suburban supply delivering from 2000-2009



Metro DC suburban office supply

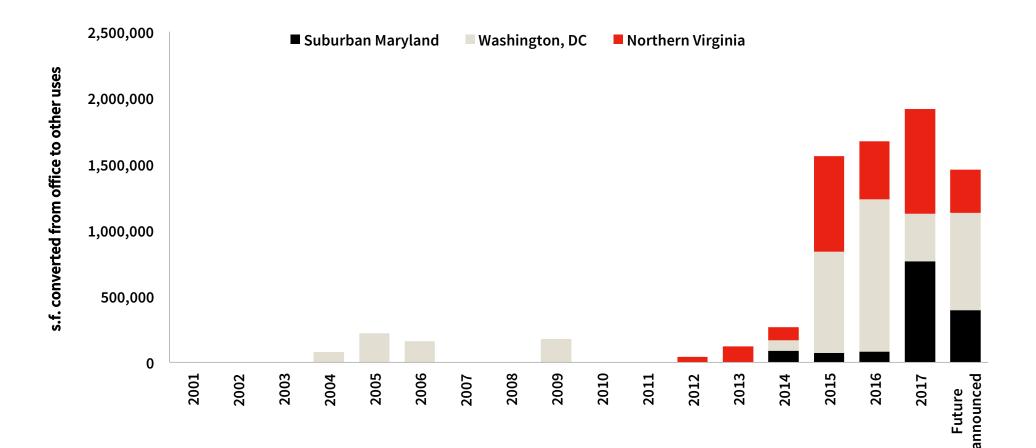


Surprisingly, off-Metro suburban supply (37.7% growth) has outpaced on-Metro suburban supply (21.1% growth) since 2000 and even in recent years, which is likely to reverse completely in the next few cycles



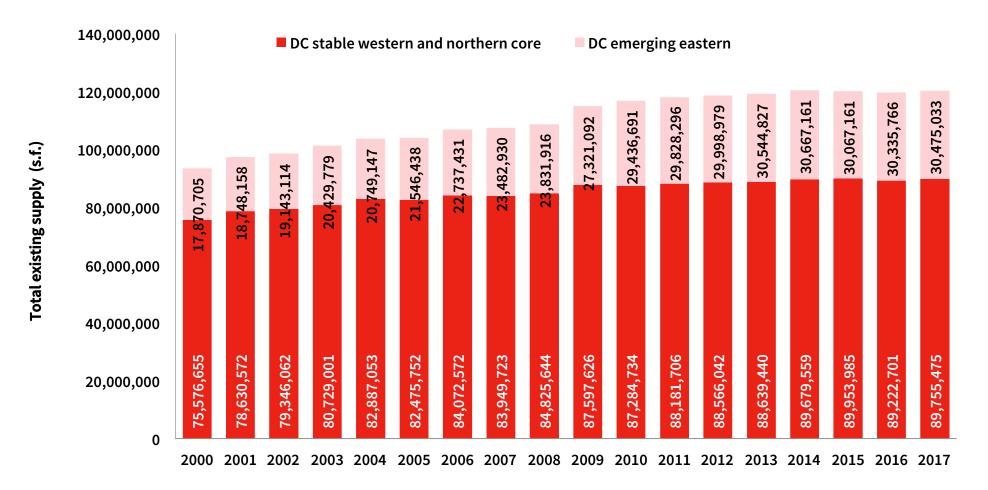


Over the past 2.5 years, more office product has been converted than in the prior 10 years combined; will the DC Council introduce a law that incentivizes conversions from office to MF?



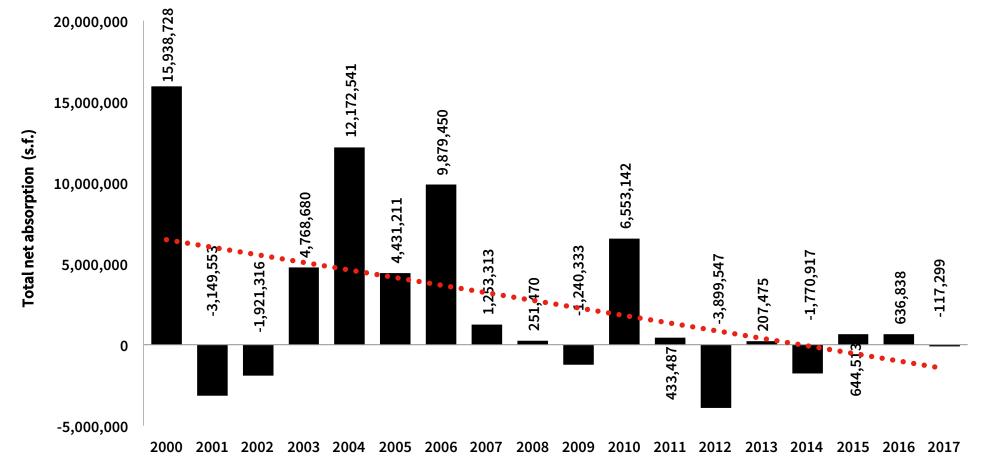


Inventory levels in the western and northern core and stable markets have grown by 18.8% *since* 2000, *while emerging eastern market supply levels have grown almost four times that at* 70.5%





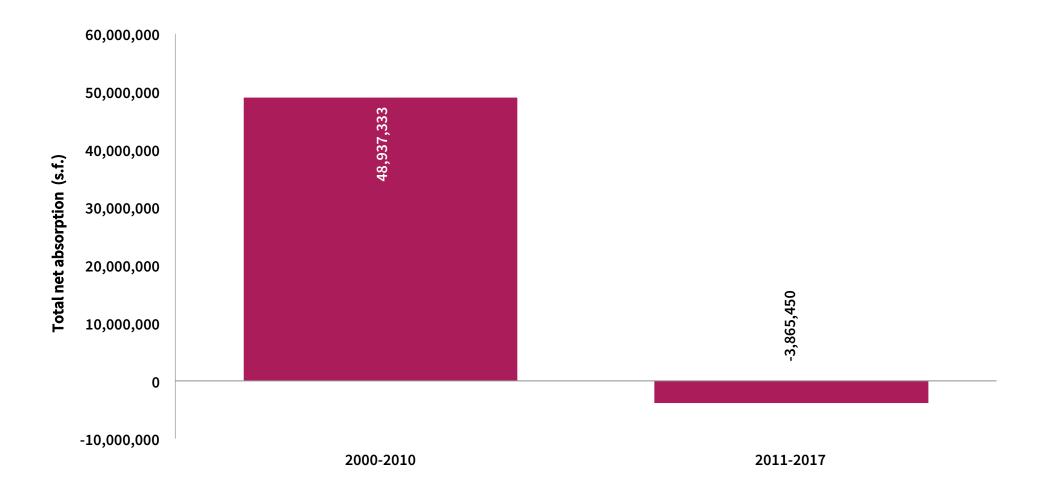
Since 2011, the market has posted 3.9 m.s.f. of total occupancy losses (552,000 s.f. annually) due to sequestration, BRAC, rightsizing, and most recently, conversion activity. Compare that to historical standards when annual net absorption levels averaged 4.4 m.s.f. prior to 2011



Metro DC office net absorption

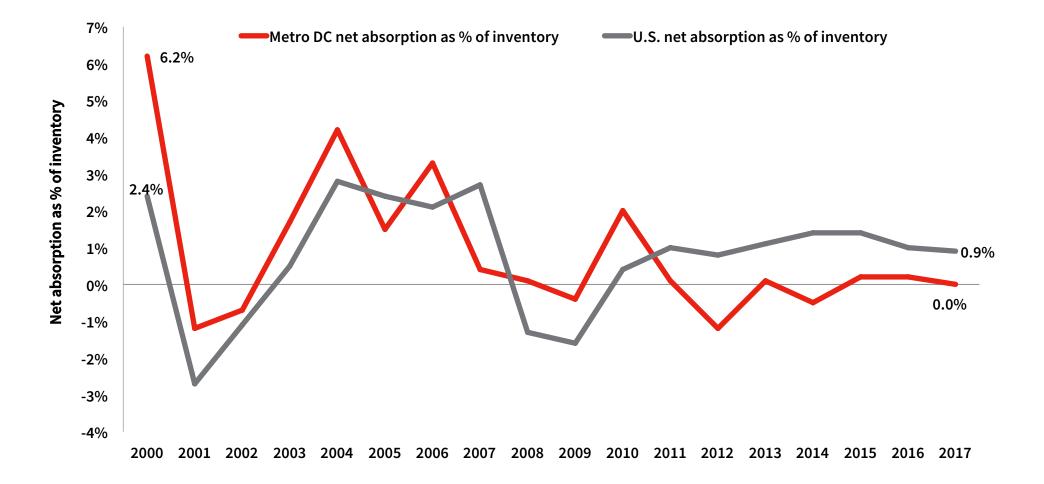


Not a s.f. of space has been absorbed in Metro DC the past seven years





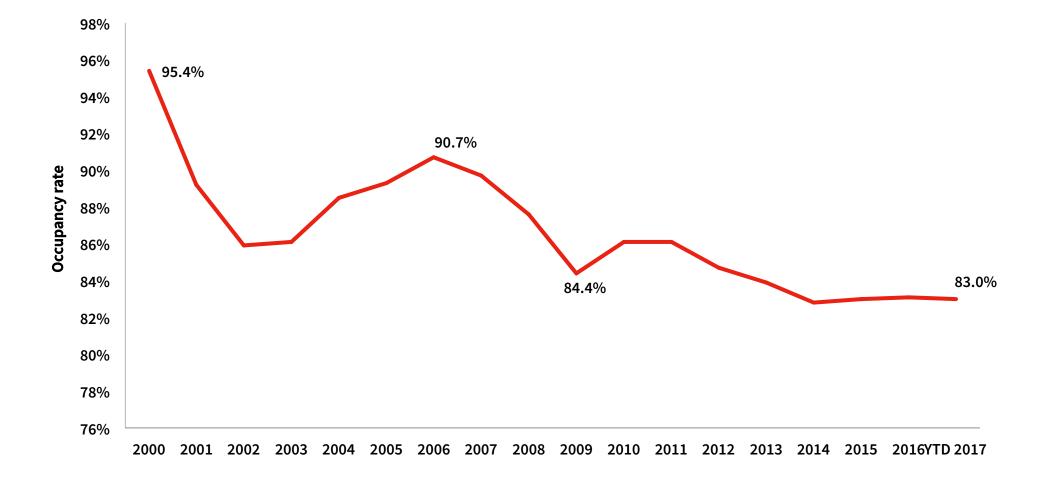
While the Metro DC office market consistently outpaced the U.S. office market from a demand perspective up until 2007, the tide has turned since 2011



Metro DC office occupancy rate



Occupancy across the regional office market has fallen by more than 700 basis points since peaking in 2006, dipping to one of its lowest points on record



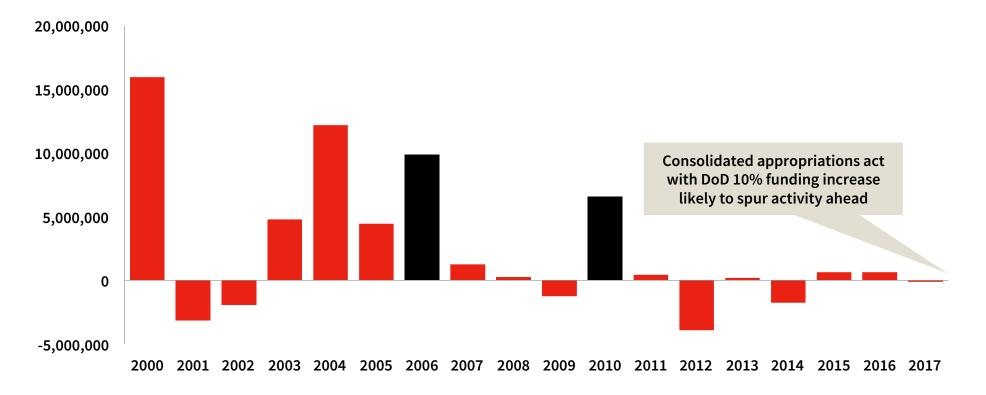
Budgets & Metro DC office net absorption



Budget approval in recent history is rare, but when a budget does pass, there is strong evidence that it fuels office demand; budgets are unlikely in the next few years based on political climate

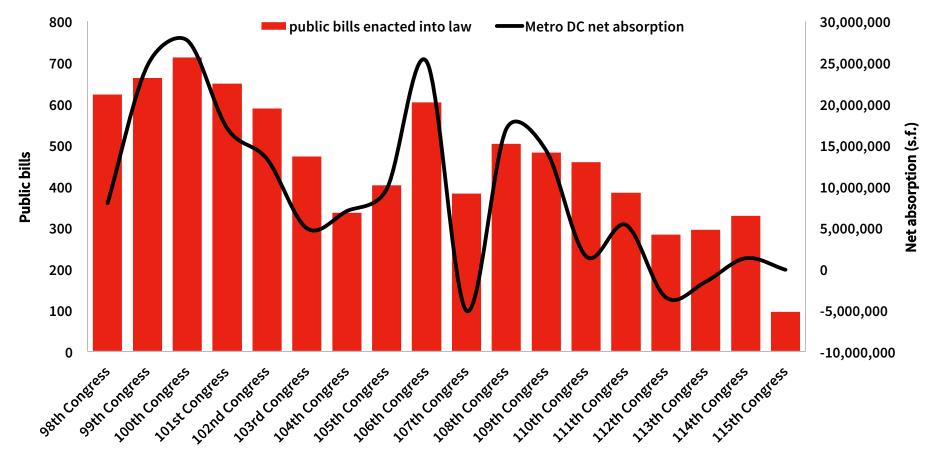


Budget passed in prior year – average 2.7% net absorption as % of inventory No budget passed – average 0.7% net absorption as % of inventory





The 115th Congress is on historical pace to be the least effective in modern history, meaning this Congress is on track to pass the least legislation. Through the end of 2017, the 115th Congress has only enacted 97 bills into law



Political alignment & office net absorption

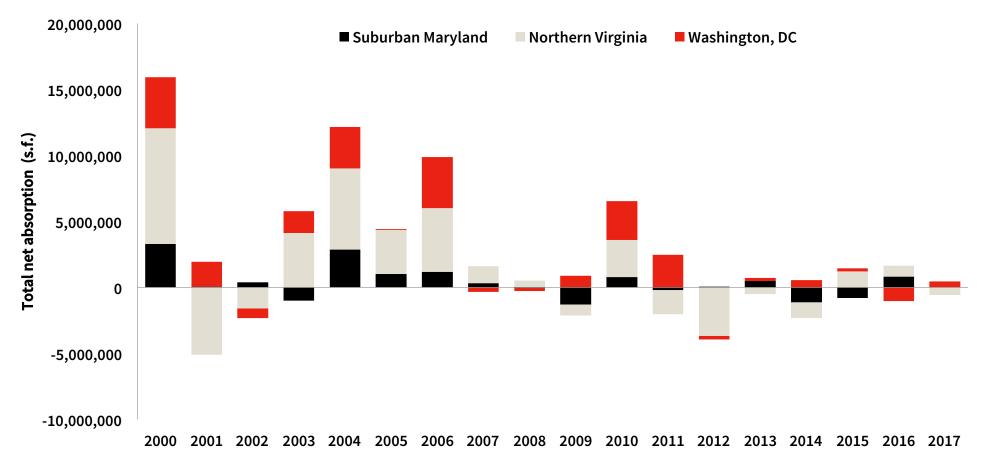


Political alignment drives Metro DC office demand historically, but not as relevant in this cycle due to the 2-party system being challenged from the extremes of both political parties

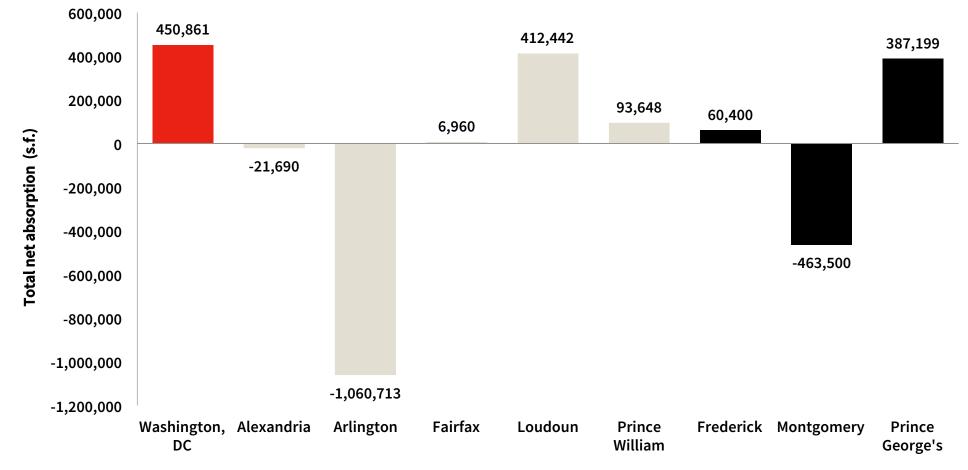
40,000,000		
30,000,000	Metro DC tenant demand is highly correlated with the alignment of Congress and the Presidency. When one party is in control of both the executive and legislative branches, the resulting political agreement historically enables the establishment of clear fiscal policies and easy passage of laws.	
20,000,000	Over the past 16 years, the Metro DC office market has absorbed more than 36.4 m.s.f. when Congress and the Presidency aligned (2003-06, 2009-10, 2017) and lost 7.3 m.s.f. of occupancy when there has been division (2001-02; 2007-08; and 2011-2016), making political clarity historically the most important predictor of office market performance.	
10,000,000	Is it relevant in 2017? Not so much as the two-party system is being challenged from progressives on the left and the freedom caucus on the right.	
0 —		
-10,000,000		
	Divided	Aligned



Broken down regionally by Suburban MD, Northern VA and Washington DC, none of the markets have been immune from the fundamental change in tenant demand patterns, but DC has experienced occupancy growth in seven of the past nine years

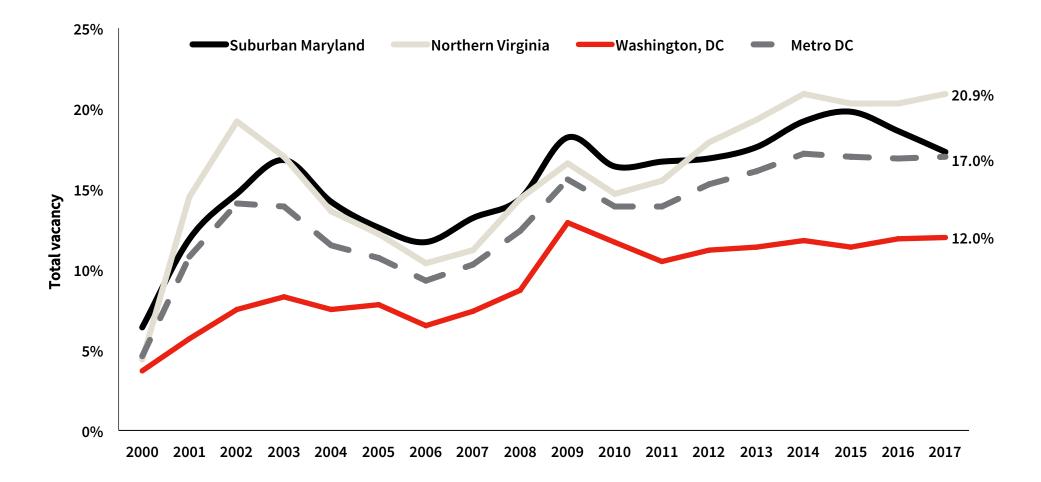


DC, Loudoun and Prince George's County drove the majority of office gains in 2017, while the inner suburbs of Montgomery and Arlington posted nearly 1.5 million s.f. of occupancy losses, mainly due to conversion activity, a positive sign for balancing the market



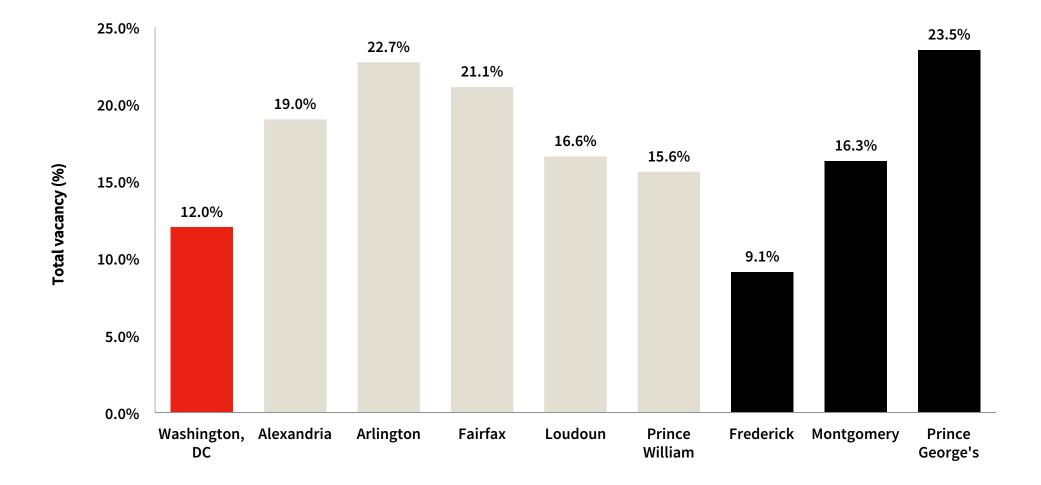


Only Suburban Maryland has seen a meaningful shift downward in vacancy the past 36 months; DC will see vacancy climb over the next 24 months due to its development pipeline





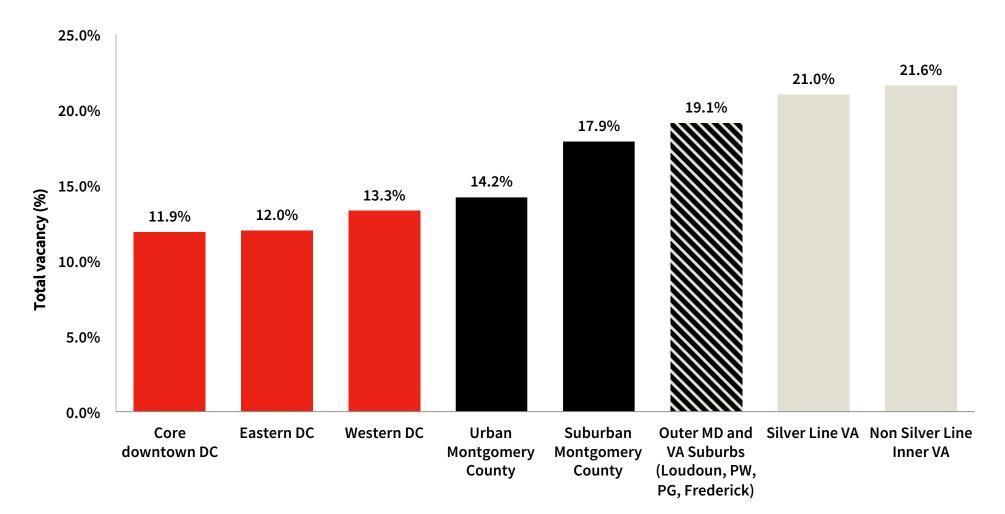
Only Frederick and Washington, DC posted vacancy rates below that of the overall U.S. vacancy rate of 15.0%



2017 total vacancy by cluster



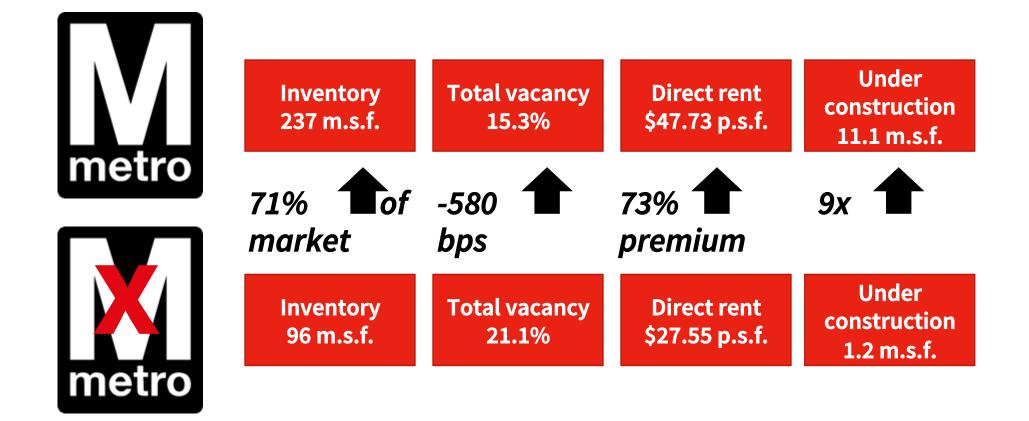
Supply-demand fundamentals are most aligned in Washington, DC and softest in Northern VA



Metro vs. Non-Metro office fundamentals

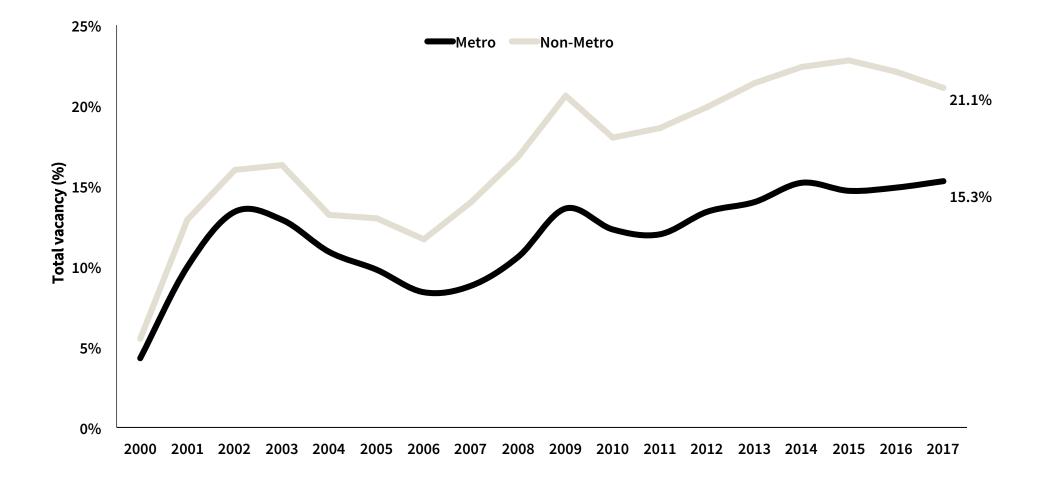


Metro-accessible locations dominate non-Metro-accessible locations from a performance standpoint



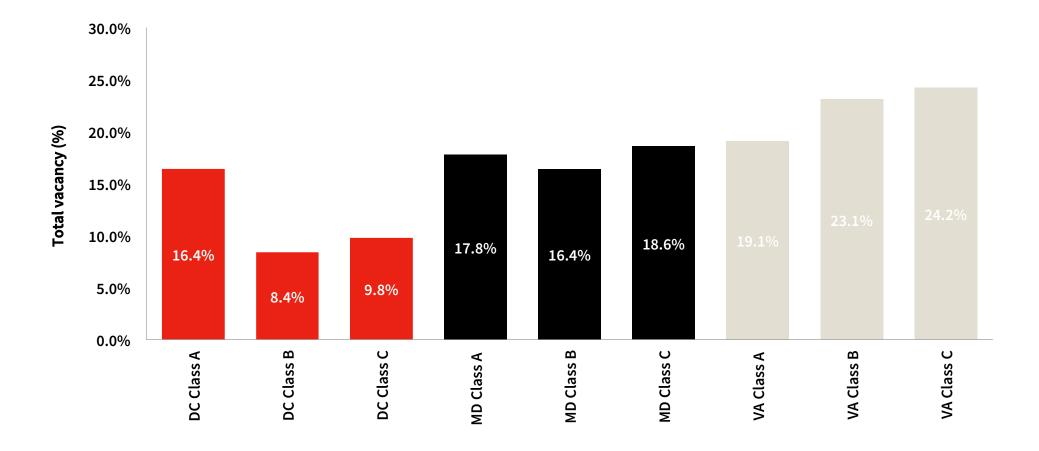
Metro DC office total vacancy (Metro access) (()) JLL

The vacancy gap between Metro and non-Metro locations continues to grow and the spread is now nearly 600 basis points compared to 120 basis points in 2000



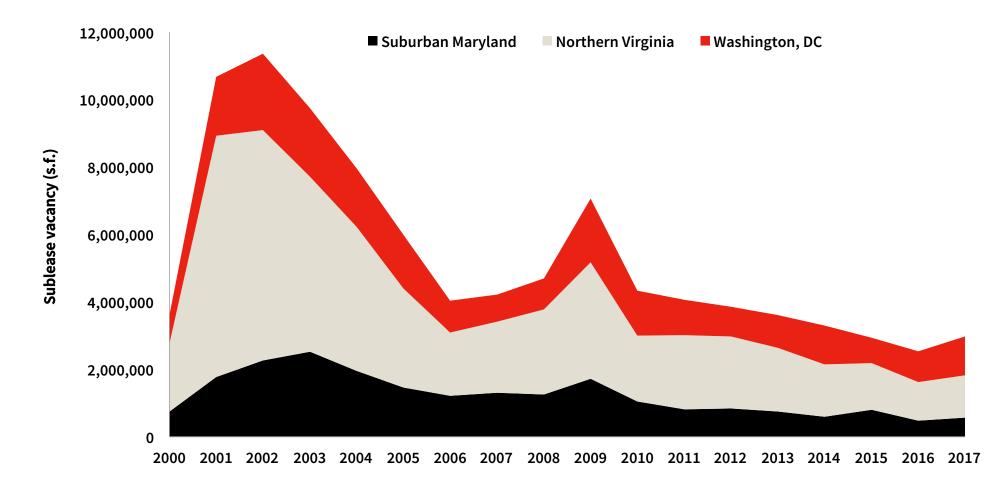


From a quality perspective, only the Class B and C markets downtown would be considered tight markets that benefit landlords more than tenants with respect to market leverage



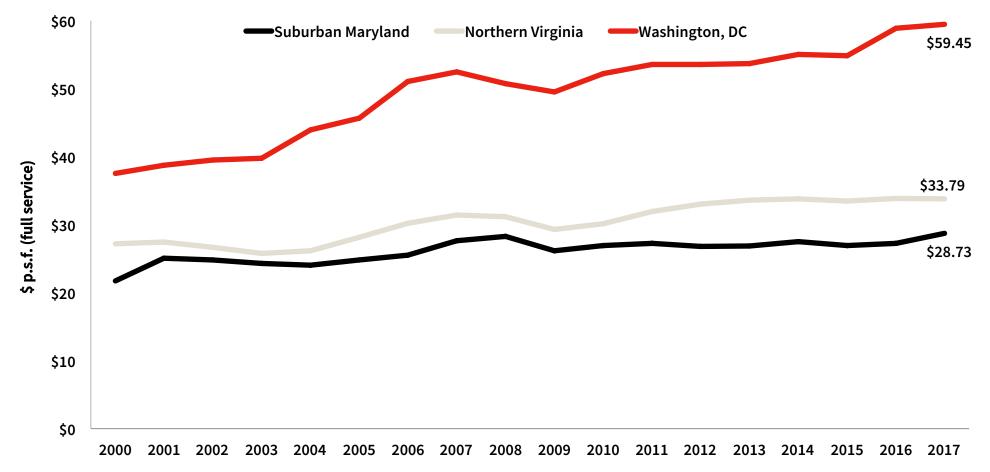


Sublease vacancy levels are 58% below peaks in 2009, but were up 17.5% in 2017 due to additional space coming on the market downtown and in the Bethesda-CBD





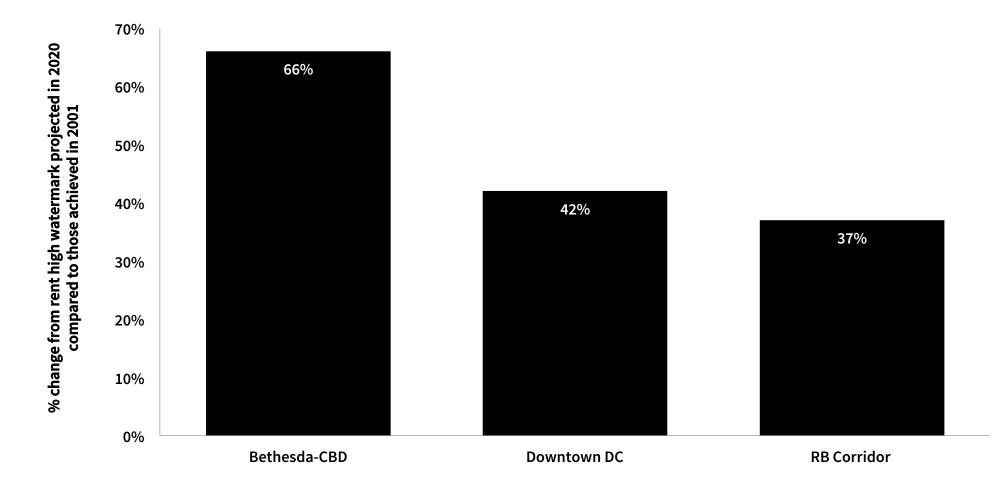
Suburban rents have largely remained flat over the past cycles whereas downtown rents have increased due to plethora of higher-priced new supply coming on the market and Class B market momentum



Metro DC high watermark rents achieved



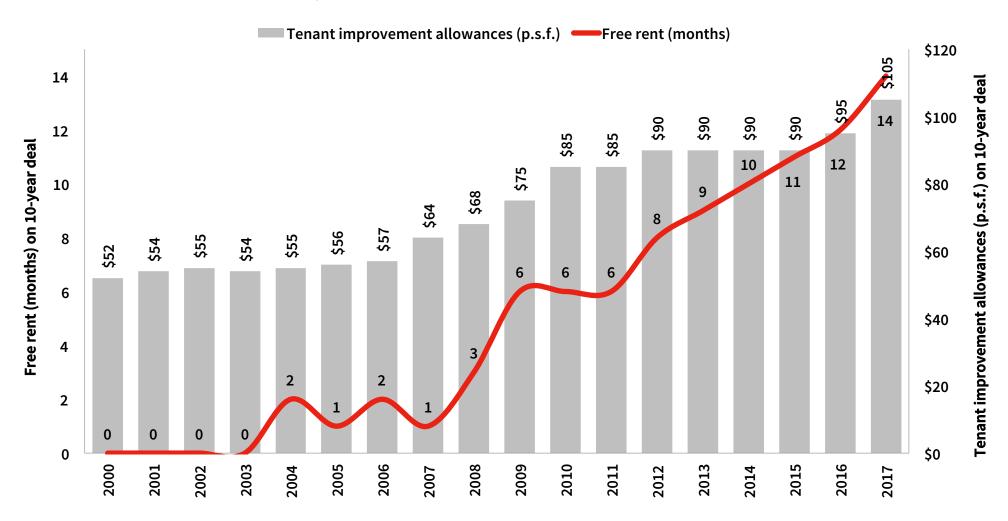
The change in high watermark rents in the Bethesda-CBD way outpaces that of the RB Corridor and Downtown DC, from projected rents in 2020 compared to those established in 2001



Metro DC office concessions



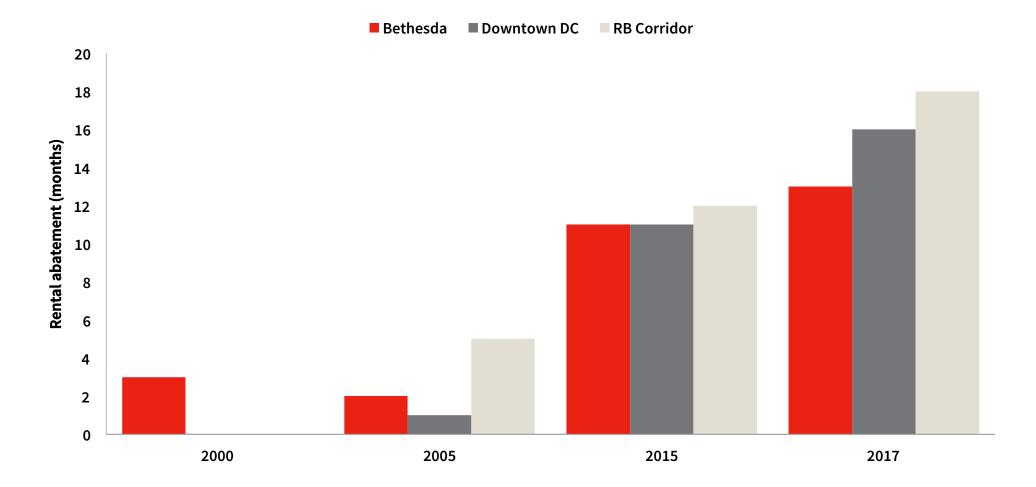
Concessions continue to rise as space options remain plentiful with new heights being established downtown, almost on a deal-by-deal basis



Metro DC comparable office rent abatement



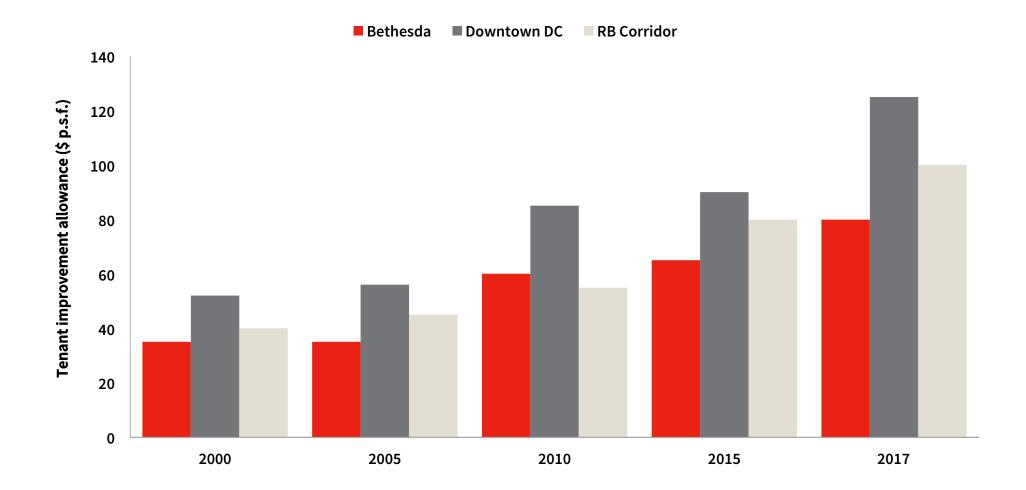
While rent abatement has increased market-wide across Metro DC, Bethesda-CBD landlords have not had to be as aggressive as those in peer markets



Metro DC comparable office TI allowance

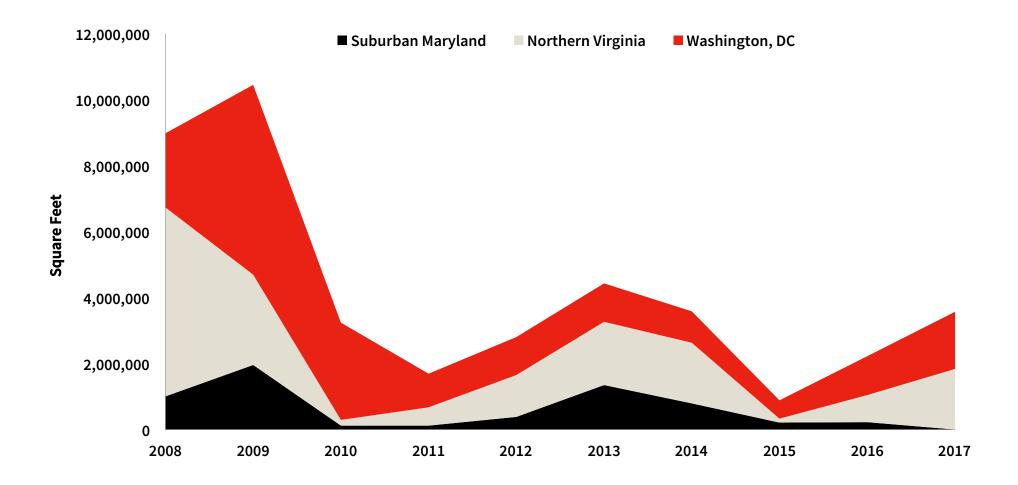


TI allowances have jumped 50% and 40% higher since 2001 in the RB Corridor and Downtown DC than they have in the Bethesda-CBD



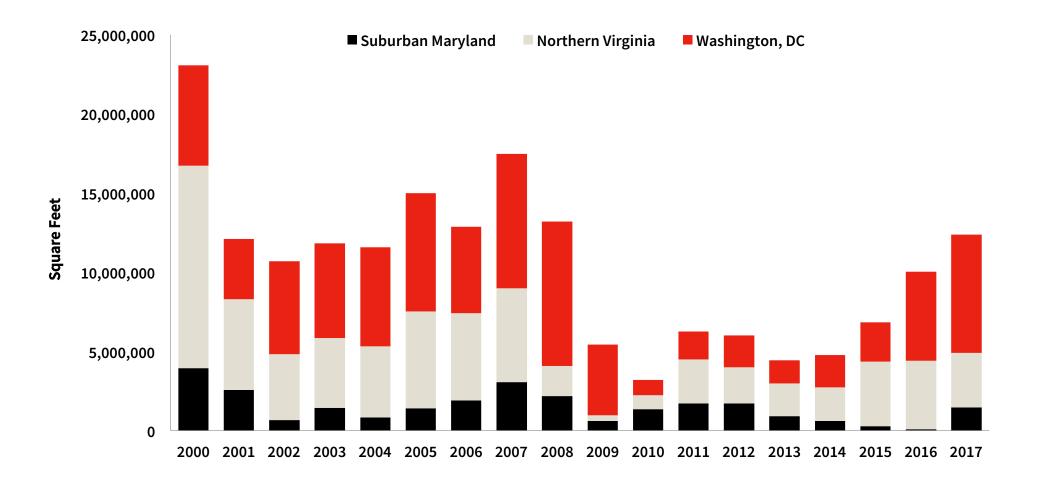


More than 3.5 m.s.f. of space has delivered in 2017, split between Northern Virginia and Washington, DC with DC's new developments just 50.3% preleased at delivery





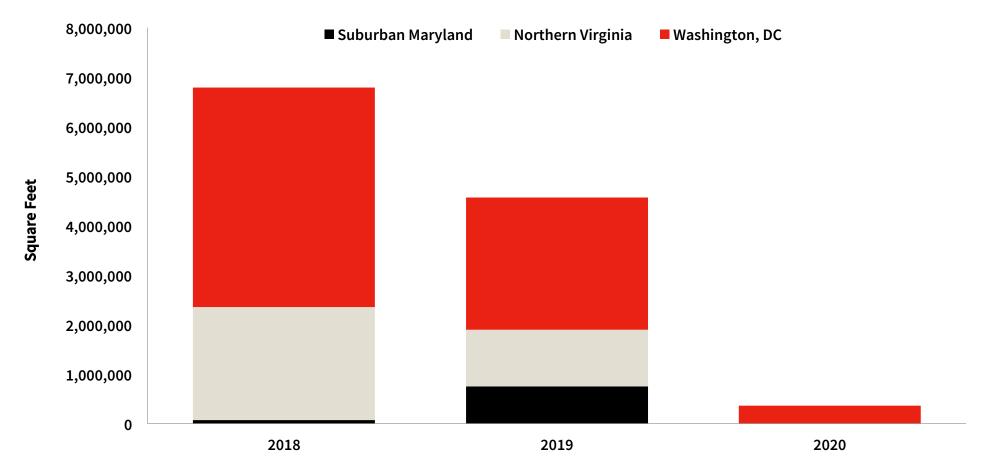
Construction levels reach their highest point since 2008: 12.4 m.s.f. is under construction across the region, representing a 159% increase from the end of 2014 levels



Metro DC deliveries – under construction

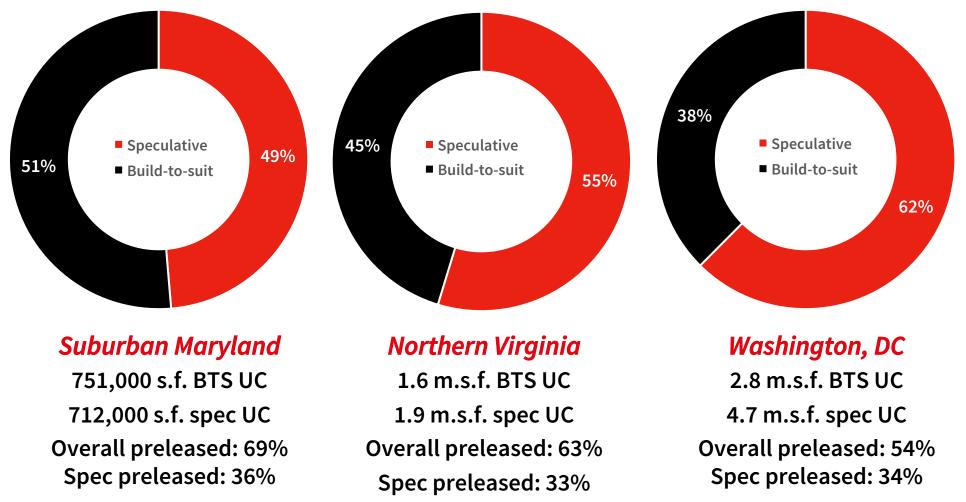


The development pipeline essentially ends in 2019 with very limited opportunity for many more groundbreakings based on disconnect between supply and demand; however, downtown could see more groundbreakings due to limited upper floor space available for anchor law firms





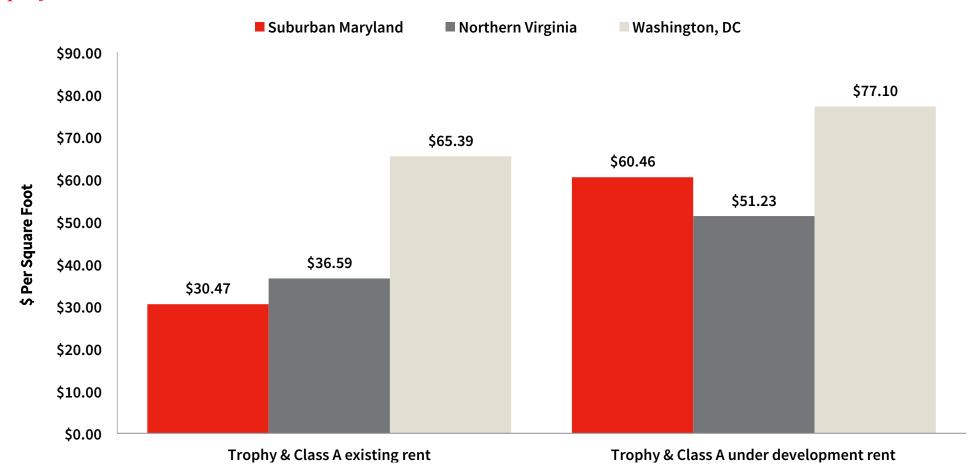
Suburban Maryland saw the biggest uptick in activity with USCIS project in Prince George's County break ground as well as two speculative projects in the Bethesda-CBD



Metro DC office under construction rents



Premiums for construction vary across markets, but the most substantial premium is found in Suburban Maryland driven by new Bethesda-CBD product commanding rents in the upper-\$60s p.s.f. FS





With minimal political legislation outside of tax reform implementation expected in 2018, growth in the market will mainly be limited to the life sciences market in upper Montgomery County; growing federal government new construction market in Prince George's County; flight to urban market in the Bethesda-CBD; high-growth residential markets of Ballpark, Wharf, Union Market and NoMa; affordable B+, B, B- and C+ market of the CBD and East End. And the biggest wild card? Northern Virginia. Not only will a 10% increase in FY 2018 defense spending spur additional leasing (has to come up as 2017 was one of the slowest leasing velocity markets in 20 years) but the market has the deepest pool of STEM talent regionally, which will spur organic growth from high-growth existing tenants, mainly on the Toll Road, and deeper consideration from companies outside the market that are challenged by talent in their hometown markets, mainly in the Arlington County and the Toll Road.

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