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October 4, 2016

BY HAND

David A. Olson, City Clerk Newton City Hall 1000 Commonwealth Avenue Newton, Massachusetts 02459-1449

Re: Washington Place / Petitions #179-16 and 180-16

Dear David,

Enclosed please find additional materials in response to requests raised by individual Councilors at the September 13, 2016 public hearing on this matter. Specifically, these materials address: 1) an analysis of possible office use; and 2) construction costs for potential residential and office uses. Accordingly, please find the following:

- 1. Letter from Brendan R. Cohn, Senior Vice President, Jones Lang Lasalle, dated July 6, 2016 regarding potential office development at Washington Place.
- 2. Newton-Watertown Office Market Comparables prepared by Jones Lang Lasalle.
- 3. Estimated construction costs for residential and office uses prepared by Dellbrook JKS.
- Comparison of residential vs. office costs (including hard and soft costs) and office rent 4. analysis prepared by Mark Development.

Please let me know if you have any questions with respect to the foregoing.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Buchbinder

SJB/mer enclosures

(By Hand, w/enclosures)

Ms. Alexandra Ananth, Chief Planner

Ouida C. M. Young, Esquire, Associate City Solicitor

(By First Class Mail, w/enclosures)

Mr. Robert Korff

Mr. Damien Chaviano

Mr. David Roache



July 6, 2016

Mr. Damien Chaviano Principal Mark Investment 57 River Street, Suite 106 Wellesley, MA 02481

Damien,

On behalf of JLL, I am pleased to present the following market assessment and supplemental market data to address the viability of commercial office development at Washington Place in Newtonville.

This assessment will include data on the local commercial office market along with a commentary on the requirements of companies seeking office space. These are the factors influencing office development.

Office Fundamentals

The City of Newton is located in the "Central 128" submarket, which JLL defines as the commercial office supply within the following cities and towns: Waltham, Newton, Wellesley, Needham, Weston and Watertown. This submarket totals approximately 20,000,000 square feet of commercial office space.

Within the Central 128 submarket, Waltham contains the greatest density of office space, totaling 10,400,000 square feet. By comparison, the Newton office market totals approximately 3,100,000 square feet.

Since Newton's location spans North and South along Route 128 and East and West along the Massachusetts Turnpike, it offers several pockets of commercial office space that behave distinctly from one another.

- Central Newton 128/Mass Pike: Properties such as 275 Grove Street and 2221 Washington Street are considered highly desirable office buildings because of their proximity to the intersection of Route 128 and the Mass Pike. Route 128 is the primary highway for commuting employees, resulting in high demand for the properties on the Newton/Wellesley line. Rental rates here range from \$42.00-\$47.50 per square foot.
- South Newton Wells Avenue: Wells Avenue sits on the Newton/Needham line and is accessed from Route 128 by the two Needham exits, Kendrick Street and Highland Avenue. While technically in Newton, the properties on Wells Avenue draw demand from nearby Needham properties (for instance,



those located on Kendrick Street, Gould Street, and First Avenue). Rental rates here range from \$25.00-\$32.00 per square foot.

Newton Corner - Mass Pike: Newton Corner, the eastern pocket of office space, garners lighter demand because highway access is relegated to a lone exit off the Mass Pike, a toll road. Its distance from Route 128 and limited parking (2 spaces per 1,000 square feet leased compared to a range of 3.3-4.0 spaces at properties along Route 128) make the location less appealing for companies with a large commuting workforce. Furthermore, the interchange at Exit 17 is challenging. This is a secondary location for tenants seeking office space and caters mostly to smaller tenants whose principals live nearby. Two of the larger office buildings in Newton Corner, 2 Newton Place and 400 Centre Street, are owner occupied. Rental rates here range from \$31.00-\$36.00 per square foot.

Newtonville faces the same challenges as Newton Corner, though access is more challenged. The majority of tenant demand for office space is mostly concentrated and more robust along Route 128.

New construction in Newton has been limited over the last 20 years in terms of commercial office buildings. Two properties, 275 Grove Street and 130 Rumford Ave, are the only true multi-tenant office buildings that have been constructed since 1996.

At the moment, Two Wells Avenue is under construction speculatively, or prior to a tenant commitment. The redevelopment of this single story building into a three story, 100,000 s.f. office building is hoping to attract companies from the large tenant base in nearby Needham. Part of the N2 Innovation District, the Wells Avenue and Needham area is a well-established commercial area. The owner of the property has controlled the site for decades, so a low land cost allows for more competitive rental rates.

Newtonville does not benefit from the same density of commercial office tenants, and the Two Wells Avenue project would have challenges if it were based in Newtonville.

Tenant Drivers

Office tenants seeking significant space (50,000 square feet and greater) are primarily focused on location and workplace environment. The right location provides access to the labor pool, while the workplace—its amenities and the corporate branding opportunity—enhances employee recruitment and retention.



Office design has become an important topic for tenants. Utilizing space efficiently and allowing for greater density is a serious consideration for companies. A densely designed office space calls for more employees and greater parking requirements.

Beyond the design and amenities—like cafes, fitness centers, and covered parking—tenants are also interested in planning for future growth within a property. As a result, these tenants seek large buildings or office parks that can accommodate growth over the lease term. This is accomplished when a Landlord provides rights on other space within the building or with new construction on site.

Two recent examples include Wolverine and Trip Advisor, both of whom recently moved into newly constructed buildings under long-term lease agreements.

Wolverine leased 165,000 s.f. at 10 CityPoint in Waltham. Of that 165,000 square feet, Wolverine immediately subleased 36,000 square feet at a term shorter than its own lease. This is a way to secure future expansion space from the outset. As the short term subleases expire, the space will be returned to Wolverine so it has the ability to satisfy its own potential or planned growth.

Moreover, Wolverine leased space in an office park that can build an additional 200,000 s.f. of office space onsite if needed.

Trip Advisor leased the entire 280,000 square foot building at 400 First Avenue in Needham. Under a long term lease, Trip Advisor will grow into its space over time. Should Trip Advisor reach full occupancy in its building, it may exercise the right for its Landlord to construct a 150,000 square foot addition to its building.

At its site, Trip Advisor is benefitting from the "Add-a-Lane" highway improvement project. Recently, Phase I of the Needham project opened new exits on Kendrick Street. Phase II, slated for completion in October 2017, will create a full interchange at Kendrick Street and make improvements to the existing interchange at Highland Avenue. Trip Advisor is ideally situated between two interchanges, one of which is new and the other vastly improved.

These are primary examples of how large, credit-worthy tenants make real estate decisions. Long-term lease commitments by these tenants allow owners to justify construction. Large corporate entities have the capital to invest if the real estate meets their many requirements, primary of which are access to major highways and buildings that cater to their workplace and occupancy needs. Smaller, less capitalized tenants cannot afford and do not seek this type of real estate.

Conclusion

Newtonville lacks the fundamentals for office development.



To be successful, an office development requires a number of factors. It must offer scale, whether in overall size or the ability to offer future expansion rights on existing space or with new construction. Parking requirements for new construction exceed 3.5 spaces per thousand square feet leased, and offering 4.0 spaces would be prudent. Access to major highways is an important factor. Both Wolverine and Trip Advisor's sites are at interchanges on Route 128.

The Newtonville site lacks many of these attributes. The limited highway access and the inability to offer a tenant future expansion make the site an unlikely destination for a large company seeking office space. Furthermore, the tenant base in and around Newtonville does not suggest that tenant demand exists for new, expensive real estate.

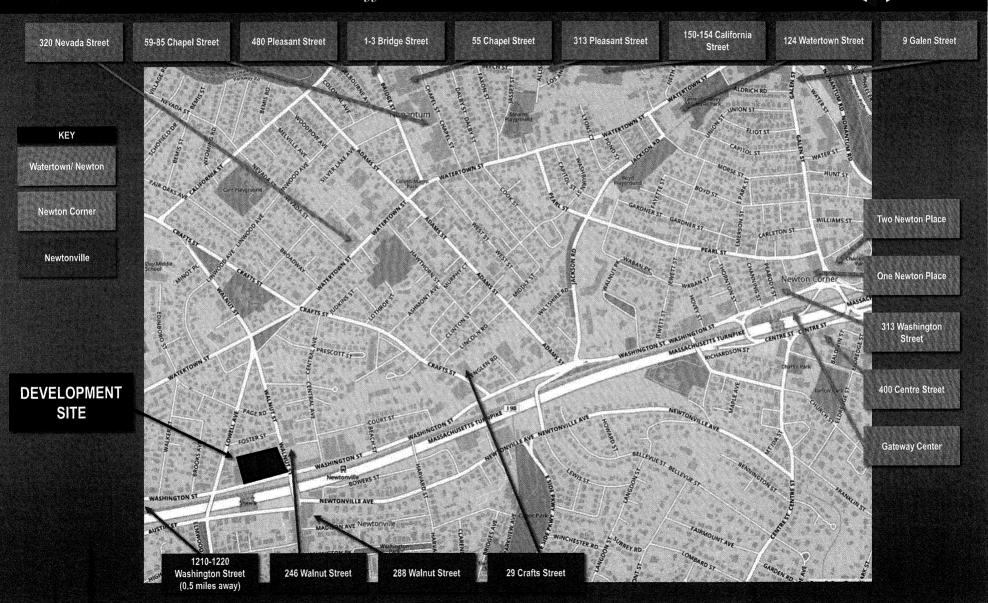
Sincerely,

Brendan R. Cohn

Senior Vice President, JLL

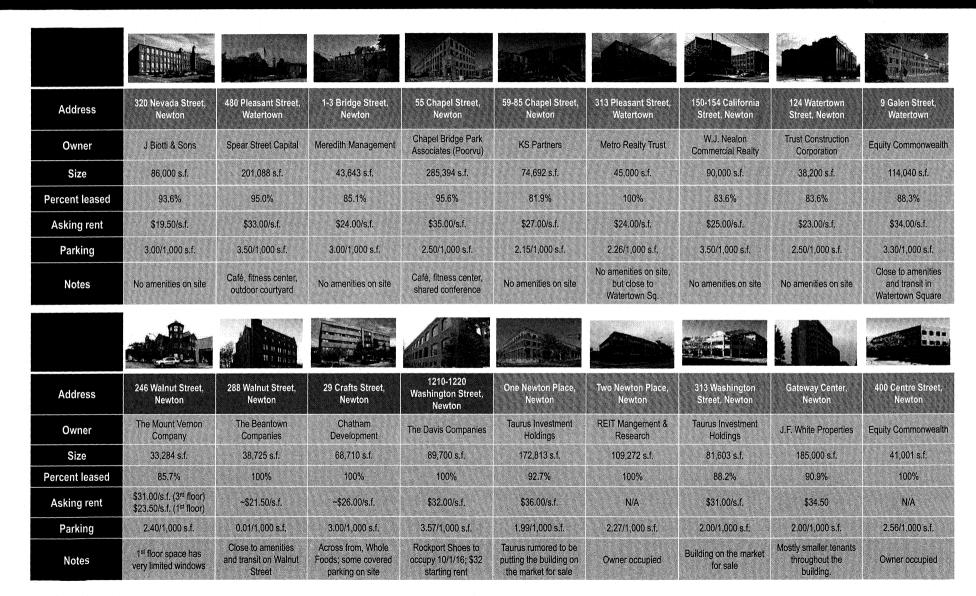
JLL Newton – Watertown Office Market





JLL Newton – Watertown Office Market





Sept. 29, 2016 Residential or Office at Washington Place

Residential Floor Area: 83,000 GSF No. of Apartments: 76 each Below Parking Spaces: 95 cars for resid.

Office Floor Area: 83,000 GSF Rev.2 Residential Office 249 cars for offices **Construction Cost Estimate Breakdown** BASE BID DESCRIPTION Notes regarding changes/difference **General Requirements** 196.855 Division 1 335 128 Division 1 HazMat 401,926 423,124 Division 2 Demolition 335,369 353,057 Division 2 Selective Demolition 0 Division 2 Earthwork 1,350,017 2,685,000 Division 2 Special Foundation/Soil Conditions 426,229 725,615 Division 2 Fencing 19,269 32.804 Division 2 Landscape & Site Furnishings 349,372 594,773 Division 3 CIP Concrete (now true estimate) 2.568.669 4.206.610 Division 3 Cementitous Underlayment 130,712 222,525 Division 4 Masonry & Restoration 594,378 1,011,873 Division 5 Structural Steel 9.400 1.425.000 Division 5 Misc. Metals 161,562 275,044 Division 6 Rough Carpentry 1.366.897 55,000 Division 6 **Finish Carpentry** 378,690 110,000 Division 7 Waterproofing 604,526 355,101 Division 7 Insulation 386.542 658.052 Division 7 Roofing 232,342 395,541 Division 7 Siding 347,211 591,094 Division 7 Fireproofing n Fire Stopping Division 7 11,894 20,249 Division 7 Joints & Sealants 53,815 91.616 Division 8 Doors, Frames and Hardware 287,806 489,962 Division 8 Specialty Doors 0 Division 8 37,871 64.472 Overhead Doors Division 8 **Entrances, Storefronts & Glazing** 452,443 770,242 Division 8 Windows 602.883 1.026.353 Division 9 Gypsum Wall Board 1,081,616 1,841,351 Division 9 **Acoustical Ceiling Tiles** 140,718 239,559 Division 9 Flooring 554,570 80.000 Division 9 204,982 45,000 **Painting** 231,755 Division 10 Specialties 136,134 Division 11 Parking Equipment w/ doors n 210,438 Division 11 **Appliances** 358,250 Division 11 **Compactor & Chutes** 104,222 177,429 Division 11 Commercial Kitchen Division 12 Cabinets 182.126 Division 12 Stone and Solid Surface Counters 182,277 Window Treatments Division 12 39,351 Division 13 Special Construction 0 Division 14 **Elevators & Escalators** 277,475 472,376 Division 15 Fire Protection 314,399 535,235 1,102,999 1.877.752 Division 15 Plumbing Division 15 **HVAC** 1,045,608 1,780,051 Division 16 Electrical 1,098,173 1,869,536 Trade Subtotal: + 17,732,341 26,675,953 Sub-Bonds **Pre-Construction Services** 13,159 19,797 932,438 **General Conditions** 1,402,729 113,123 75,197 Winter Conditions **Builders Risk** 0 **Design Contingency** 0 **Escalation Contingency** 0 **Construction Contingency** 984,540 1,481,109 **Building Permits & Special Permits** General Liability Insurance 218 697 329 000 Payment and Perfomance Bond 157,905 237.547 General Conditions/Insurance/Bonds/Permits Subtotal: + 2 381 935 3.583.304 1,260,802 CM Overhead and Fees + 838,095 TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST = 20,952,370 31,520,059 252 5 380 Cost /SF: Cost / Apt: 275,689 **Below Grade Parking Space Cost:**

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Residential vs. Office Costs at Washington Place

	Residential		Office	
GSF	83,000 76		83,000 0	
# of Units				
Parking Spaces (1)	95		249	•
Hard Costs	Total	Per SF	Total	Per SF
Base Building (2)	\$16,200,000	\$195	\$19,070,000	\$230
Parking (3)	\$4,750,000	\$50,000	\$12,450,000	\$50,000
Subtotal Hard Cost	\$20,950,000	\$252	\$31,520,000	\$380
Tenant Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$4,108,500	\$50
Soft Costs				
Architectural & Engineering	\$1,079,000	\$13	\$581,000	\$7
Legal	\$250,000	\$3	\$300,000	\$4
Permits, Fee, Taxes & Misc.	\$425,000	\$5	\$500,000	\$6
Marketing & Branding	\$125,000	\$2	\$0	\$0
Leasing Commissions	\$50,000	\$1	\$747,000	\$9
G&A (4%)	\$913,000	\$11	\$1,110,000	\$13
Subtotal Soft Costs	\$2,842,000	\$34	\$3,238,000	\$39
Financing Cost	\$1,162,000	\$14	\$1,162,000	\$14
Total Cost (Hard + Soft)	\$24,954,000	\$301	\$40,028,500	\$482
Land Cost	\$8,300,000	\$100	\$8,300,000	\$100
Total Cost w/Land	\$33,254,000	\$401	\$48,328,500	\$582

Footnotes:

- (1) Assumes that the market will require 1.25 spaces per unit for the residential and 3 per 1,000/SF for the office.
- (2) Assumes that residential is built with wood construction and the office is steel construction.
- (3) Assumes all parking is below grade at \$50K per space.

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Office Rent Analysis					
Office Project Costs			\$48,328,500		
Office Investment Returns	Base Rent	Reimbursables (CAM, RE Tax, Insur.)	Gross Rent Required		
6.75%	\$39.30	\$12.00	\$51.30		
7.00%	\$40.76	\$12.00	\$52.76		
7.25%	\$42.21	\$12.00	\$54.21		
7.50%	\$43.67	\$12.00	\$55.67		
7.75%	\$45.13	\$12.00	\$57.13		