

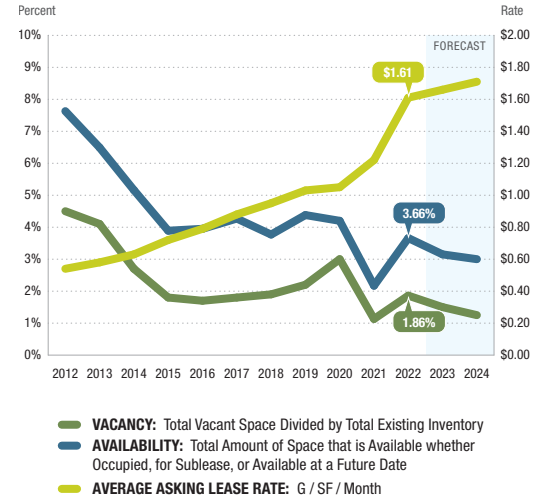
OVERVIEW. The Los Angeles industrial real estate market continued to soften in 4Q. Vacancy and availability both rose for the third consecutive period and transaction velocity slowed. Net absorption fell further into negative territory while gross absorption held its ground. Sales activity continued to decline, as would-be owner/users have lost interest in paying high prices with more expensive debt. Competition among tenants for leases declined, as well, but demand is still strong enough to get deals done. Developers are backing away from new land deals due to rising capital costs and a lowered confidence that the current rent growth trajectory is sustainable. Concern about inflation is still front and center for buyers and tenants who are worried about keeping enough of their powder dry to handle a recession that many believe is on the way.

VACANCY / AVAILABILITY. The overall vacancy rate in Los Angeles increased by another 18 basis points in 4Q after a 57-basis-point rise in 3Q, but still stands at just 1.86%. The highest quality space is still in demand, but is moving more slowly because there are fewer tenants in the market, and those who are have become more cautious and demanding. The availability rate for the entire LA region moved up by another 32 basis points in 4Q after a 105-basis-point increase in 3Q. These increases are significant and point to slower lease-up times and more space offered for sublease. Gone are the days of multiple offers and time-on-market measured in hours or days.

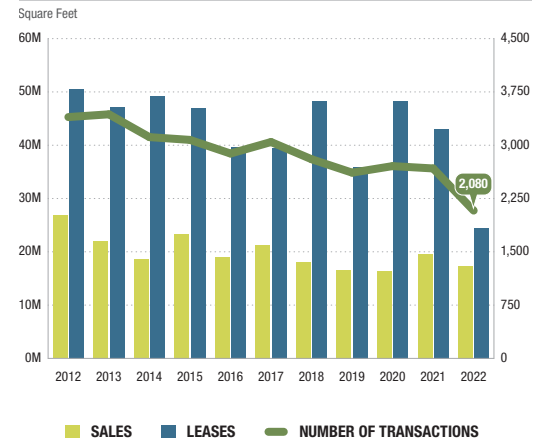
LEASE RATES. Average asking lease rates managed to move up again in 4Q despite softening market conditions. The year ended with a rate of \$1.61, up \$0.04 per square foot in the period after a major increase in 3Q. Year-over-year, asking rents have risen by almost 32%. The South Bay posted the highest average asking rent in 4Q, up \$0.12 to \$1.71, followed closely by the San Gabriel Valley at \$1.66 and Mid Counties at \$1.65. Central LA was lowest again at \$1.57. Actual lease rates throughout the county are somewhat higher due to the fact that a substantial portion of the space leased is marketed without an asking rate. Of note is the fact that lease rates are still moving higher, even as leasing activity declines. That may, in part, be due to the shift in buyer demand to the leasing side and low levels of construction that have helped keep vacancy under 2% for the past two years.

TRANSACTION ACTIVITY. Transaction activity took a big step back in 4Q. This important metric measures the number of deals inked in a given period without regard to occupancy. It measures market velocity and this quarter's result makes it clear that the market is slowing down. In 4Q, transaction activity fell to 7.7 MSF, as compared to 12.5 MSF in 3Q. Sale demand from institutional and private investors, along with would-be owner/users, is in decline due to higher capital costs. The cost to service debt doubled in 2022 due to Fed action to rein in inflation. So, it comes as no surprise that demand would be impacted. In all, 314 leases were signed in 4Q, down from 402 in 3Q. 93 properties were sold versus 132 in 3Q.

VACANCY, AVAILABILITY & AVERAGE ASKING LEASE RATES



TRANSACTION VOLUME & NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS



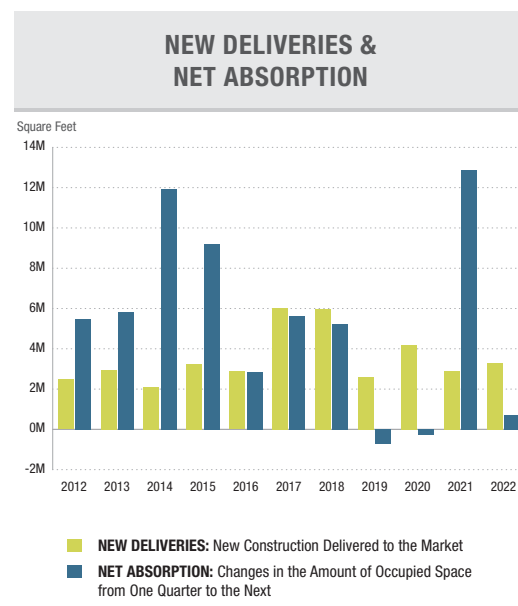
Market Statistics

	Change Over Last Quarter	4Q 2022	3Q 2022	4Q 2021	% Change Over Last Year
Vacancy Rate	▲ UP	1.86%	1.68%	1.32%	41.34%
Availability Rate	▲ UP	3.66%	3.34%	3.34%	9.51%
Average Asking Lease Rate	▲ UP	\$1.61	\$1.57	\$1.22	31.97%
Sale & Lease Transactions	▼ DOWN	7,684,579	12,517,781	12,499,310	(38.52%)
Gross Absorption	▼ DOWN	7,070,327	7,219,823	9,047,246	(21.85%)
Net Absorption	▼ NEGATIVE	(712,855)	(45,716)	1,537,110	N/A

ABSORPTION. Net absorption, the net difference in occupied space from one period to another, fell sharply in 4Q, remaining in negative territory for the third consecutive quarter. In 4Q, net negative absorption topped 712,855 SF. Net absorption is closely watched by lenders, developers and investors because it indicates whether the business base is expanding or contracting. Until recently, light net absorption numbers were attributed to lack of supply of quality product, but now it reflects the fact that there are fewer active relocation requirements and more short-term lease renewals by tenants who are unwilling to make new long-term commitments in uncertain economic times. Gross absorption, which measures total move-ins, was little changed at 7.1 MSF in 4Q.

CONSTRUCTION. As we have reported repeatedly, the lack of new construction has been a major barrier to growth in the LA region for the past decade. There just isn't enough quality space to meet immediate demand. Now that developers are facing higher borrowing costs and a less certain future, construction will probably slow even further. Though, in 4Q, total square feet under construction actually rose, adding an additional 1.7 MSF to the queue of buildings underway. The year ended with just over 5.7 MSF in the queue. All of the quarterly increase came from new projects in the San Gabriel Valley submarket, particularly in the City of Industry and Irwindale. The rest of the LA region was silent.

EMPLOYMENT. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Los Angeles County was unchanged over the month at 4.9% in November 2022, from a revised 4.9% in October 2022, and was below the rate of 6.9% one year ago. The industry sector reported year-over job gains including trade, transportation, and utilities (up 18,600), manufacturing (up 10,800), and construction (up 6,500).



Forecast

By the middle of 2022, the psychology of the market players had decidedly softened. In Q4 we began to see the metrics reflect that change in sentiment. Heading into the new year, we expect market conditions to become even more difficult. Sales activity, including investor, developer and owner/user, will be hobbled by rising mortgage rates and only owners willing to adjust price in response to higher capital costs will be active sellers. Those looking to get yesterday's peak price under today's new reality will be disappointed. We are already seeing major price reductions from sellers who priced their properties at peak levels, which are behind us for now. Low mortgage rates and scarcity of product drove the biggest bull market in history. Now that mortgage rates are on the rise, even if scarcity is still a factor, it only makes sense that we will see some level of market correction in 2023. How long and how deep, no one knows. A lot depends on whether the Fed engaged soon enough in its fight against inflation.

Significant Transactions

Sales

Property Address	Submarket	Square Feet	Sale Price	Buyer	Seller
14001-14051 Rosecrans Ave.	La Mirada	337,847	\$151,200,000	Nuveen	Clarion Partners
3700 E. Olympic Blvd.	Los Angeles	218,000	\$51,300,000	New Mountain Capital	Venator
14400 S. Figueroa St.	Gardena	119,824	\$49,001,000	Rexford Industrial Realty, Inc.	Young W. & Chong Y. Kong
3951 S. Capitol Ave.	City of Industry	78,722	\$17,900,000	Kay Management	ITT Goulds Pumps
301-411 Aerojet Dr.	Azusa	75,081	\$20,500,000	Raymond & Susan Croll	SENTRE, Inc.

Leases

Property Address	Submarket	Square Feet	Transaction Date	Tenant	Owner
21921 Industry Way	City of Industry	1,000,720	Nov-2022	Ryder Logistics	Successor Agency to the Industry Urban-Development Agency
9400-9600 Santa Fe Springs Rd.	Santa Fe Springs	411,034	Dec-2022	GXO Logistics	RREEF
2230 E. Carson St.	Carson	198,292	Nov-2022	Seko Logistics	Watson Land Company
2100 W. 195th St.	Torrance	146,919	Nov-2022	Arc Boats	Sares Regis Group
2141 E. Paulham St.	Rancho Dominguez	133,752	Oct-2022	Damco (Maersk)	Carson Company



The Story of an Uncertain Market

by **Matt Peters**

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What has happened over the past two years is something no one could have predicted. The pandemic began and the market was stunned and silenced, but only for a few short months. Since those early days of the pandemic, prices for industrial property have skyrocketed to a level which in 2020 we would have called “impossible.” This was due to unexpected and overwhelming demand from industrial users and investors who were driven to action by extremely low interest rates. In August of 2020, the SBA 504 rate bottomed out at 2.21%. Today we are sitting at 6.31%.

Over the course of the past two years, institutional buyers have led the way in scooping up everything they could sell to their investors. It was not hard convincing them that buildings with a 3.5% cap rate were a worthwhile investment, while their borrowing cost remained a point below that. Each week it seemed we were seeing a new record price that raised the bar for the next seller.

But now rising interest rates, mixed with inflated prices, have brought us back to what seems to be a stalemate. Sellers have yet to acknowledge that peak pricing is behind us, and buyers are refusing to set another pricing record with interest rates that are 3x what they were a short time ago. It will take some time for a new normal to be established, but the bid-to-ask pricing gap is with us for now.

With this rise in uncertainty, asking prices for sales and for leases have pulled back from their peak a few months ago. Institutional buyers are less inclined to speculate and have shifted back to traditional underwriting that emphasizes current property performance. And more of the properties being traded are listed rather than sold on an off-market basis.

Despite these challenges to the status quo, Southern California industrial markets have shown remarkable resilience. The fundamental benefits of our geography and infrastructure point to the long-term health of the region. Vacancy is still low, lease rates are holding up, and transaction volume is still at a level that will keep supply and demand in relative balance. Less predictable will be the trajectory of sales prices, as it was low capital cost that drove prices to record highs, and the Fed isn’t done raising rates.

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This survey consists of properties representing both single tenant and multi-tenant buildings. The lease rates are based on a industrial-gross basis. The information contained in this report is gathered from sources that are deemed reliable, but no guarantees are made as to its accuracy. This information is for Voit Real Estate Services' use only and cannot legally be reproduced without prior written consent from the management of Voit Real Estate Services.

Product Type

MFG./DIST.

Manufacturing / Distribution / Warehouse facilities with up to 29.9% office space.

Submarkets

CENTRAL

Bell / Bell Gardens / Maywood, City of Commerce, Huntington Park / Cudahy, Downtown, Montebello / Monterey Park, Pico Rivera, South Gate, Vernon

MID COUNTIES

Artesia / Cerritos, Bellflower / Downey, Buena Park / La Palma, La Mirada, Norwalk, Paramount, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Alhambra, Arcadia / Temple City, Azusa, Baldwin Park, City of Industry / DB / HH / RH, Covina / West Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne / San Dimas / Glendora, Monrovia, Pomona / Claremont, Rosemead / San Gabriel, South El Monte, Walnut

SOUTH BAY

Carson, Compton, El Segundo, Gardena, Harbor City, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lakewood / Hawaiian Gardens, Lawndale, Long Beach / Terminal Island, Lynwood, Rancho Dominguez, Redondo & Hermosa Beach, San Pedro, Signal Hill, Torrance, Wilmington