

721 Exchange/UPREIT

Overview

An entity taxed as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") may own property directly or through an umbrella partnership structure, in which the REIT serves as the general partner of the operating partnership ("OP") which owns the property. This structure is often referred to as an Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust or "UPREIT".

With certain exceptions, Section 721 of the Internal Revenue Code allows contributing property owners to contribute their property to the OP in exchange for OP Units in a tax-deferred transaction. This is often called an UPREIT transaction and the contributing property owner becomes an "OP Unitholder".

Potential benefits

The contributed properties retain their original tax basis, and the OP Unitholder's embedded taxable gains are not triggered until the OP Units are converted to REIT shares, sold or redeemed for cash. The OP Unitholders receive distributions (including from liability relief) in excess of their tax basis in the OP, or the contributed properties are sold by the REIT (other than pursuant to another tax-deferred transaction).

Compared to single property exposure, by becoming OP Unitholders, investors gain potential benefits of:

- **Diversification:** Access to a large, professionally managed, diversified portfolio of institutional-quality real estate
- **Tax Deferral:** Contribution of a property on a tax deferred basis and avoid capital gains taxes triggered through a cash sale
- **Estate Planning:** Divisibility of units (rather than real estate); upon death, stepped up basis in OP Units

Upon death of the OP Unitholder, the OP Units may receive a step-up in tax basis (to current valuations at date of death) and heirs then receive a higher basis in the OP Units. Heirs can continue to hold OP Units without incurring taxes or can opt to convert them to REIT shares to simplify reporting or seek liquidity through a redemption or sale of shares.

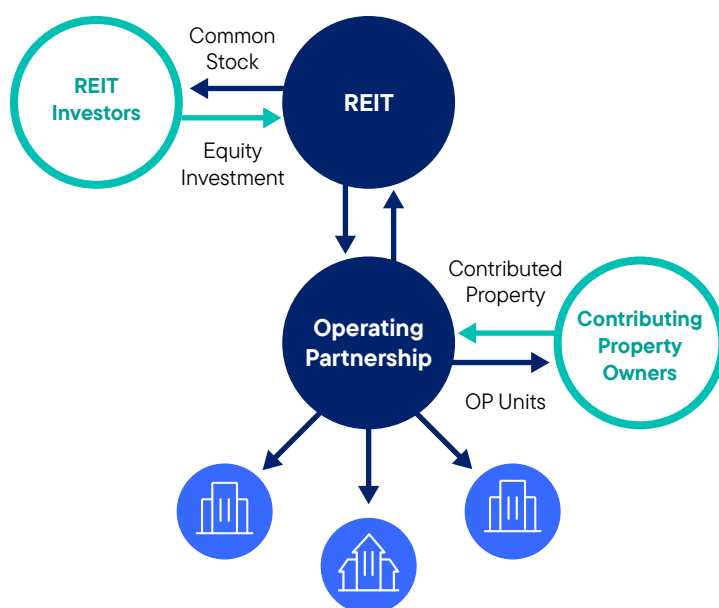
Note: The exchange from OP Units to cash or REIT common shares may be a taxable event.

Tax reporting

As the OP is a partnership entity for tax purposes, OP Unitholders are allocated a portion of the OP's total income, deductions, gains and losses, which are reported to investors on a Schedule K-1. OP Unitholders are also allocated state sourced income from each of the states in which the OP transacts business and owns property. Consequently, OP Unitholders will have more complex income tax filing requirements and be required to file state tax returns in multiple jurisdictions.

REIT common stock, on the other hand, generates dividend income (and long-term capital gains, if applicable) that are reported to investors on Form 1099. Investors are only taxed in their state of residence. Thus, compared to OP Unitholders, investors of REIT common stock have more simplified tax reporting and filing requirements.

Illustrative Structure



IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

Information presented is not investment, financial, legal, or tax advice and has been prepared without reference to any reader's investment profile or financial circumstances. Tax laws are subject to change. You should obtain investment, financial, legal, and tax advice and conduct a diligent investigation of information material to you before making any decisions regarding a potential UPREIT transaction. This is not an offer to sell securities.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal.

Risks of investing in **real estate investments** include but are not limited to fluctuations in lease occupancy rates and operating expenses, variations in rental schedules, which in turn may be adversely affected by local, state, national or international economic conditions. Such conditions may be impacted by the supply and demand for real estate properties, zoning laws, rent control laws, real property taxes, the availability and costs of financing, and environmental laws. Furthermore, investments in real estate are also impacted by market disruptions caused by regional concerns, political upheaval, sovereign debt crises, and uninsured losses (generally from catastrophic events such as earthquakes, floods and wars). Investments in real estate related securities, such as asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Any research and analysis contained in this material has been procured by Franklin Templeton for its own purposes and may be acted upon in that connection and, as such, is provided to you incidentally. Data from third-party sources may have been used in the preparation of this material and Franklin Templeton ("FT") has not independently verified, validated or audited such data. Although information has been obtained from sources that Franklin Templeton believes to be reliable, no guarantee can be given as to its accuracy and such information may be incomplete or condensed and may be subject to change at any time without notice. The mention of any individual securities should neither constitute nor be construed as a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell any securities, and the information provided regarding such individual securities (if any) is not a sufficient basis upon which to make an investment decision. FT accepts no liability whatsoever for any loss arising from use of this information and reliance upon the comments, opinions and analyses in the material is at the sole discretion of the user.

Products, services and information may not be available in all jurisdictions and are offered outside the US by other FT affiliates and/or their distributors as local laws and regulation permits. Please consult your own financial professional or Franklin Templeton institutional contact for further information on availability of products and services in your jurisdiction.

Franklin Templeton, One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, (800) DIALBEN/342-5236, franklintempleton.com. Investments are not FDIC insured; may lose value; and are not bank guaranteed.



alternativesbyft.com