

Northwestern University Transportation Center

Overview

- Fully integrated: large scale development, redevelopment, investment and property management operations
- » Founded in 1984, NYSE listed from 1993 to 2006
- » Market leader, 22% compound annual return to shareholders (dividends reinvested)
- » Management led \$3.5 billion privatization in 2006, funded by CalPERS
- » Premier intermodal logistics center developer
- » Market leading, value-add industrial property investor
- » Conservative balance sheet
- Multiple offices: Chicago, IL; Hampton Roads, VA; Los Angeles, CA; Hong Kong, China; Kansas City, MO
- "Best in Class" management governance, processes and systems













Strategic Focus: Major Markets On Major Trade Lanes

- » Rapidly growing containerized freight transit
 - Benefit from long-haul rail efficiency
 - Efficient transfer of containers from port-rail-truck
- » Significant population density
- » Large, growing regional GDP
- » Access to competitive rail
- » Access to interstate highway system
- » Import / export balance
- » Rail connectivity to Chicago







Benefits of Long-Haul Rail Versus Truck

- » Economies of scale lower delivered cost
 - One gallon of diesel fuel moves one ton of freight
 - 415 miles via rail
 - 155 miles via truck
- » Eases highway congestion
 - A single intermodal train can take 300 long haul trucks off the highway
- » Rail is the "Green" alternative
 - Trucks emit 4X more Greenhouse gases than rail for same load of freight
- » Trucking industry facing increased costs / regulation
 - Hours of service change
 - High driver turnover (100%)
 - Rising insurance costs
 - Highway congestion
 - Quality of life for drivers















Why We Are In The Intermodal Business

Highway Infrastructure vs. Miles Traveled Indexed: 1980 = 100%



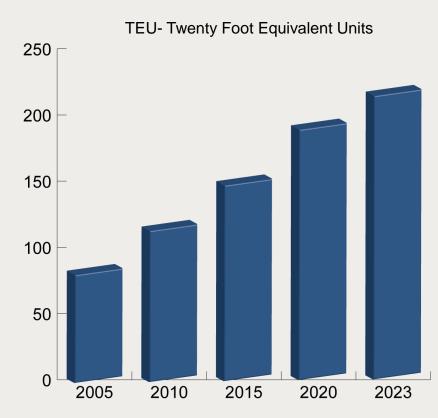




Source: USDOT

Investment – Strategic Plan

- » Long-haul container freight will move on fewer, higher bandwidth rail lanes serving major population centers
- Short-haul container freight will move via truck from regional intermodal centers
- » Cities with significant port and intermodal infrastructure will support significant and active industrial real estate markets
- » CenterPoint uniquely positioned
 - Intermodal and port development business
 - Focus on hub and gateway markets
 - Industry leading team to execute plan



Source: Global Insight, 2009

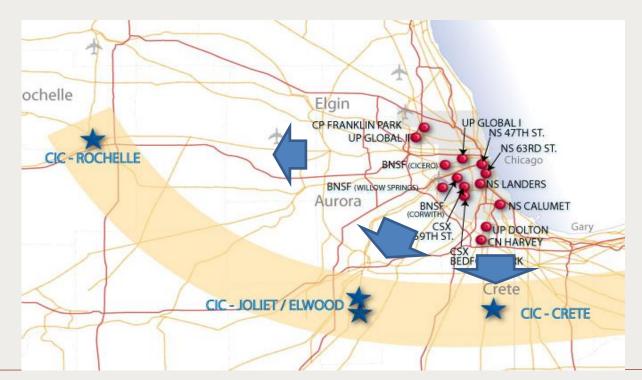




Chicagoland's Intermodal Growth Corridor

- » Attracting freight from nation's ports
 - Chicago the historic "hub" of nation's rail system
 - Increased congestions rendering incity yards obsolete
 - CenterPoint leading the development of modern infrastructure

- Traffic migrating to suburban integrated logistics centers
- New infrastructure doubling regional capacity

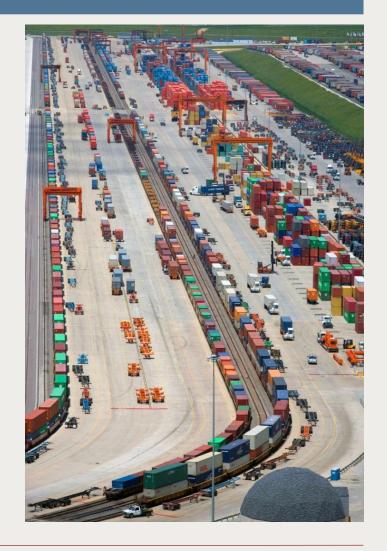






21st Century Economic Engine: The Integrated Intermodal Center

- » Integrates warehouses with rail terminals
- » Locates all supply chain components in ONE CAMPUS
- » Requirements:
 - Long haul rail service
 - Large local consumption market
 - Interstate proximity
 - Adequate and available labor
 - Foreign Trade Zone
- » Benefits:
 - Costs savings and efficiency
 - Reduced congestion and emissions
 - Job engine







BNSF Integrated Logistics Park



- » 2,500-acre integrated logistics center
- » 1,400-acre industrial park
- » 1,000-acre BNSF intermodal facility
- » 100-acre equipment management area

- » \$1 billion+ CenterPoint investment
- » Excellent national connectivity
- » International service direct connectivity to Port of LA/LB
- » 12+ million SF industrial facilities





UP Integrated Logistics Park



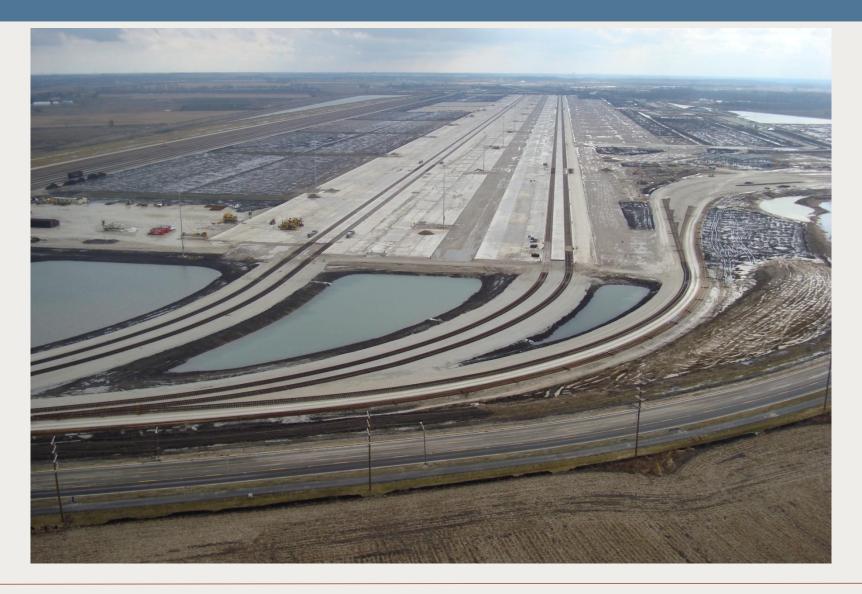
- \$2 billion+ CenterPoint investment
- » 3,600-acre integrated logistics center
- » 2,200-acre industrial park
- » 750-acre UP Joliet Intermodal Facility
- » 450-acre equipment management area

- » Excellent national connectivity
- » East and West Coast Connectivity SeaTac / LA
- » International and domestic service
- » 18 million SF industrial facilities





UP Intermodal Under Construction – March 2010

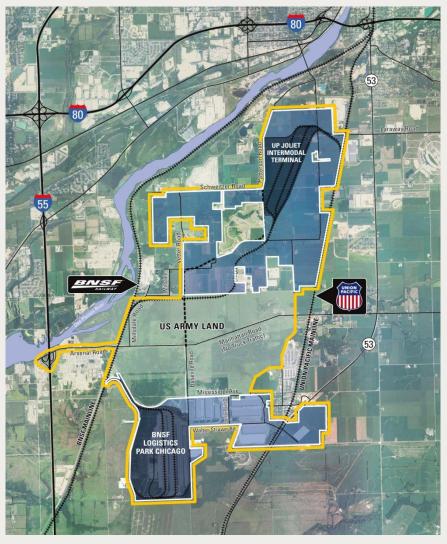






"Port of Illinois"

- » \$3 billion CenterPoint investment
- » Public-private partnership
- » 2-4 intermodal terminals on a single campus
- » 3-6 million TEUs annual capacity
- » 6,000+ acres, 35 square miles
- » 30 million SF of industrial facilities
- » 600+ acres for container/trailer management
- » International and domestic intermodal / carload service
- » BNSF/UP/CN/NS/CSX access
- » Foreign Trade Zone
- » Barge terminal / transloading / agriculture export hub







Top 16 North American Container Port Rankings

*Port of Illinois 3.0 – 6.0 million (Base Case)

Port of Illinois and Port of Los Angeles



2008 Total TEU

 Los Angeles 	7,849,985
2. Long Beach	6,350,125
3. New York/New Jersey	5,265,058
→4. Savannah	2,616,126
5. Vancouver	2,492,107
6. Oakland	2,236,244
7. Hampton Roads (VA)	2,083,278
8. Tacoma	1,861,352
9. Houston	1,794,309
10. Seattle	1,704,482
11. Charleston	1 <u>,</u> 635,534
BNSF Logistics Park 1,500,00	
12. Honolulu	1,124,388
13. Port Everglades	985,095
14. Miami	828,349
15. Jacksonville	697,494
16. Baltimore	612,877

Source: AAPA Advisory, May 2009





CenterPoint's Pipeline of Infrastructure & Port Initiatives

- » Port of Illinois Joliet, IL
- » CenterPoint intermodal center
 - Kansas City, MO
 - Crete, IL
 - Houston, TX
 - Dallas, TX
 - Rochelle, IL
 - Manteca, CA
 - Suffolk, VA
 - Savannah, GA











