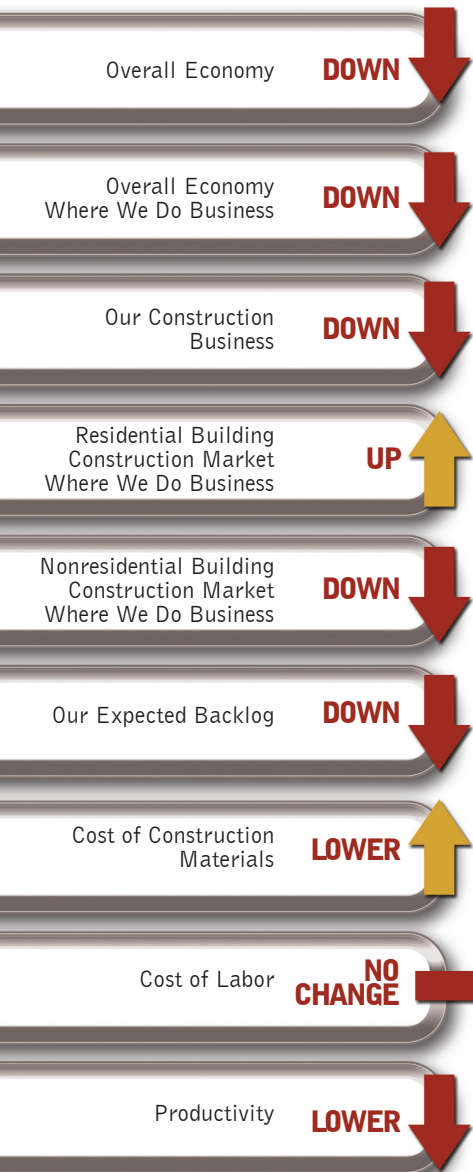


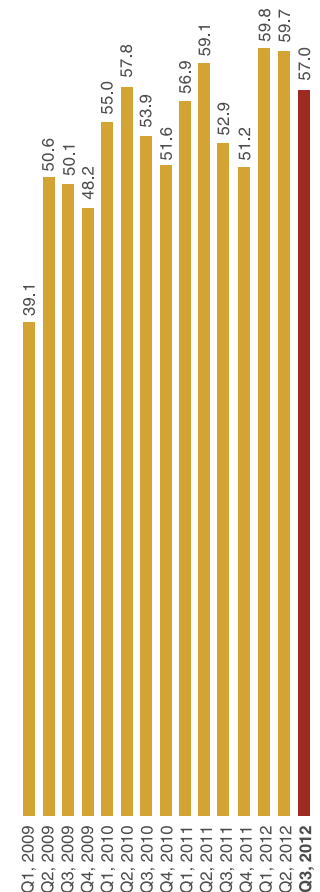
CURRENT CIRT SUMMARY



CIRT SENTIMENT INDEX THIRD QUARTER 2012 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to a number of comments and results we received when we asked about profit margins and contractor failure rates this quarter, the recovery we have all been waiting for could be the downfall of more marginally surviving contractors. So beware of a halting upturn – it could prove your undoing. The CIRT Sentiment Index dropped 2.7 points to 57.0 this quarter, and the CIRT Design Index dropped an even larger 4.5 points, although to a still positive 56.5. With index numbers hovering just above the midpoint, it appears the upturn has lost its momentum and won't be very steep in the near term. While the reduced sentiment is not shocking or ruinous news, panelists have raised longer-term more serious concerns that too many contractors have been taking on too much low-bid work just to keep backlogs full and their companies busy. If the markets take a sudden sharp downturn, this survival strategy could be disastrous if these businesses become unable to finance ongoing losses. This potential outcome was predictable, and many panelists note they have been surprised it has not happened sooner. We don't know that CIRT panelists' firms are immune to such potential catastrophes, but hope the information in this publication and others has helped to refocus strategies ahead of a disaster. It is time to think about what happens if this slow recovery really sticks and doesn't pick up any momentum next year.

Looking at the major components of the CIRT Index, we find that most are down from last quarter, especially those concerning the economy. However, panelists' backlogs remain at a median of 12 months or where they have been for about three years with the exception of the first quarter 2012 when it was 13 months. However, panelists also have slightly lower expectations that their backlogs will improve in the coming quarter. This is evident in their view of overall economic factors and their continued outlook for slow growth in major commercial, lodging, office and education markets as well as guarded growth expectations for the remainder of 2012 for stronger markets, like health care and industrial/petrochemical. Nonetheless, their expectations are still good for the 2013 outlook in all major markets, especially the "other" category where we find utilities, water/wastewater and the still hot market for data centers.



NEW	CURRENT CIRT SENTIMENT INDEX READING Q3-2012	57.0
	CURRENT CIRT DESIGN INDEX READING Q3-2012	56.5

PREVIOUS SENTIMENT INDEX READING: 59.7

EXHIBIT 1

CIRT Sentiment Index
Scores Since Inception: Q1, 2009 to Q3, 2012

(Scores above 50 indicate expansion, below 50 indicate contraction)

ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ROUND TABLE (CIRT)

The Construction Industry Round Table (CIRT) is composed exclusively of approximately 100 CEOs from the leading architectural, engineering and construction firms doing business in the United States.

CIRT is the only organization that is uniquely situated as a single voice representing the richly diverse and dynamic design/construction community. First organized in 1987 as the Construction Industry President's Forum, the Forum has since been incorporated as a not-for-profit association with the mission "to be a leading force for positive change in the design/construction industry while helping members improve the overall performance of their individual companies."

The Round Table strives to create one voice to meet the interests and needs of the design/construction community. CIRT supports its members by actively representing the industry on public policy issues, by improving the image and presence of its leading members, and by providing a forum for enhancing and developing strong management approaches through networking and peer interaction.

The Round Table's member CEOs serve as prime sources of information, news and background on the design/construction industry and its activities. If you are interested in obtaining more information about the Construction Industry Round Table, please call 202-466-6777 or contact us by email at cirt@cirt.org.

CIRT SENTIMENT INDEX

The CIRT Sentiment Index is a quarterly survey of members of the Construction Industry Round Table conducted quarterly by FMI Research, Raleigh, N.C. For press contact or questions about the CIRT Sentiment Index, contact Mark Casso at mcasso@cirt.org and/or Phil Warner, research consultant with FMI Corporation, at pwarner@fminet.com or call 919-785-9357.



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CONFIDENTIALITY

All individual responses to this survey will be confidential and shared outside of FMI only in the aggregate.
All names of individuals responding to this survey will remain confidential to FMI.

Executive Summary ... continued

There are many potential and real bumps in the long road to recovery, including identifying sufficient funding sources for much-needed infrastructure and the continuing uncertainties with respect to tax, regulatory and budgetary policy – which may or may not be cleared up as a result of the upcoming elections. Moreover, it appears we are in a period where owners will continue to expect lower prices and more bidders, but they might find fewer contractors willing to do the work for low prices or just fewer contractors—especially trade contractors—in the market and higher prices than expected. Some will cheer such an outcome if it happens this way, but we repeat, **beware the upturn.**

CIRT Sentiment Index Third Quarter 2012 Highlights

Overall Economy: After strong improvement in the first and second quarters, the component for the overall economy fell sharply into negative territory at 47.3.

Overall Economy Where Panelists Do Business: Considering that 43 percent of CIRT panelists work in national markets, a score of 48.2 for this component reflects the declining outlook for the overall economy.

CIRT Design Index Components

Consulting Planning: The consulting planning component of CIRT's Design Index dropped from 71.1 to 63.0 this quarter, indicating continued but slowing strength for design firms.

Pre-design work: Pre-design work also weakened but remains positive at 60.9 this quarter.

Commercial: Expectations for commercial market design work slipped again to 50.0, indicating no expected growth in this area in the near future.

Residential: At 54.2, there was no change in expected residential design work this quarter, although, given the ongoing weakness in this area, continued slow growth is a hopeful result.

Education: Reflecting continuing cutbacks in state and local education funds, this component slipped from 53.1 to 47.4.

Health Care: Design for health care markets was a bright spot showing some strength this quarter as the component climbed from 55.9 to 63.9.

Industrial: Industrial markets continue to show improvement although slipping somewhat from 73.3 to 70.6 this quarter.

Transportation: With the passage of a new transportation bill occurring just as this quarter's survey was released, the Design Index component for transportation weakened from 50.0 last quarter to 40.0, indicating that funding uncertainties are still affecting this market

Heavy/Civil: Design for new heavy/civil projects was also weak this quarter, dropping to a slowing 47.1.

International: Although slowing from 72.2 to 68.4 this quarter, international design markets continue to highlight areas of growth for design firms.

Construction:

Panelists' Construction Business: Panelists' business expectations slowed this quarter from 63.8 to 59.3.

Private-Sector Construction Business: Hopes that the private sector might pick up and lead the industry out of the recession are still premature, as most private-sector markets remain weak. The near-term outlook for commercial construction slipped from 47.8 to 46.2. Lodging fell from 51.9 to just 50. Manufacturing continues to show some growing strength, moving from 55.9 to 57.7 this quarter. Expectations for these markets for 2013 and beyond are much stronger.

Cost of Materials: Cost of materials remain high according to the score of 30.4 this quarter. This is a slight improvement over last quarter but far from helping reduce prices for construction.

Cost of Labor: Still high, the cost of labor was essentially unchanged as the index gained only 0.4 points.

Productivity: Productivity slipped only 0.7 points this quarter, indicating that productivity continues to improve but not as much as it needs to in order to make up for increased labor and materials costs and other strains on profitability.

Construction Funding Sources: As one of our current issues questions this quarter, we asked panelists to rank the prevalence of the major funding sources for design and construction in relation to the activity before the recession. Panelists are seeing much less use of bank loans for construction and increasing use of Public-Private Partnerships and contractors participating as project partners. Government-backed loans and grants and owner/developer self-funded projects are also more prevalent.

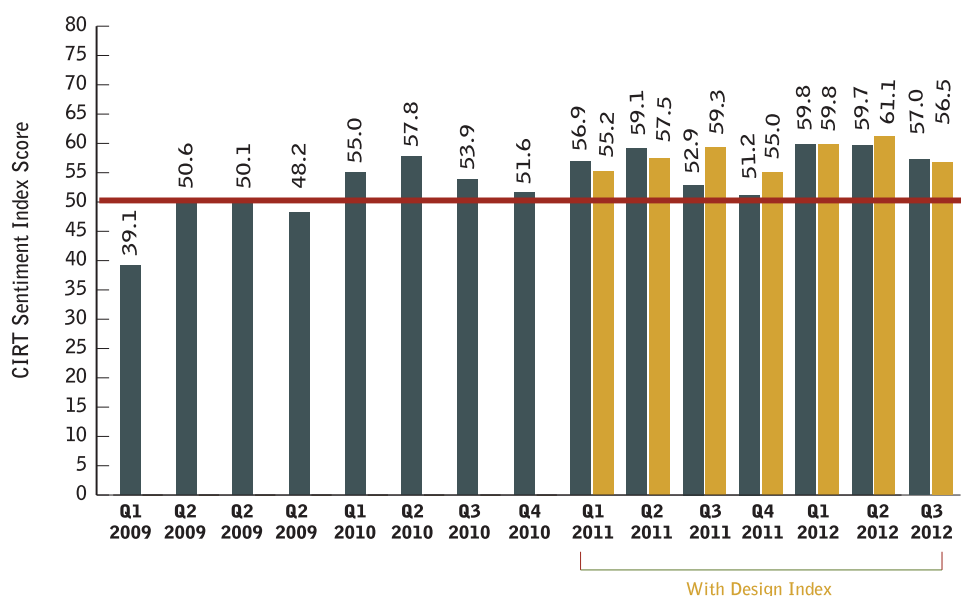
Fees and Profit Margin Trends: There were no surprises when we asked about the trend in fees and profit margins for design firms, construction managers and contractors. Industrial/petrochemical design is the

only market that is commanding higher fees for design firms, along with a somewhat positive trend for office buildings. Health care, manufacturing and industrial/petrochemical fees are seeing some improvement for CM and PM firms, but overall fees are trending lower than their five-year averages. For contractors, industrial/petrochemical work is the only area showing gains in profitable work. Fewer projects attracting more bidders continue to put downward pressure on already stressed profit margins for contractors.

Bankruptcies — Expectations and Causes: After a long recession, we are seeing some continuing signs of improvement, but, as noted above, profits have been low or nonexistent for some time now. Is all this pressure finally causing an upturn in bankruptcies for industry firms? It is, and 15 percent of panelists noted there are fewer trade contractors in the market now with 9 percent seeing fewer contractors and 11 percent, fewer design firms. While 25 percent note most firms seem to be surviving, 29 percent expect more business failures even as the markets start to improve notwithstanding.

EXHIBIT 2

CIRT Sentiment Index Scores Since Inception: Q1 2009 to Q3 2012 (Scores above 50 indicate expansion, below 50 indicate contraction.)



CURRENT ISSUES SUMMARY

Construction Funding Sources

Why isn't the construction recession over yet? One of the largest reasons is that banks aren't lending and/or have much higher restrictions and qualification requirements for loans. One can understand why that is when considering the problems banks have had with maturing commercial real estate loans (CREs). According to Trepp's report — "2012 U.S. Banking Sector Outlook: Happy Days Are Gone Again" — "Construction and land loans have accounted for about two-thirds of CRE losses, with commercial mortgages accounting for the other third. Loss severity for construction loans has been approximately double that of commercial mortgages, underscoring the risks in that segment of the market." Trepp estimates that a total \$730 billion in CRE loans made in the boom years will mature in 2012 and 2013. At current rates, more than 16 percent of those loans could be in jeopardy, with banks continuing to "extend and pretend."

According to panelists' responses when we asked about the prevalence of some major loan sources compared with before the recession, only 8 percent saw increasing use of bank loans at this time, while 33 percent responded "much less use," and 27 percent chose "moderately used" now. Most don't expect this source of funding to increase significantly, at least until more mature loans are off the books and new loans can bear higher interest rates. Meantime, there are owners who have projects to build that must find other means of financing. The methods we asked about that were increasing in use were contractor participation as a partner in project funding (55%) and Public-Private Partnerships (53%). Grants and government-backed loans were also increasing along with owner/developer self-funded projects. TIGER Discretionary Grants (Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery) are targeted at transportation infrastructure. Build America Bonds (BABs) initiated as part of the ARRA provided \$181 billion through state and local governments for infrastructure construction. While these large programs either have ended or may not be reauthorized when they come up again, we look for new funding ideas from the private sector.

Rank the prevalence of the following funding sources for design and construction in relation to the change since before the recession

EXHIBIT 3

	Much Less Use	Moderately Used	About the Same as Before the Recession	Increasing Use	Highly Used Funding Source Now
Owner/developer self-funded projects	18.0%	35.0%	25.0%	20.0%	2.0%
Banks loans for construction	33.0%	27.0%	31.0%	8.0%	0.0%
P3 (Public-Private Partnerships)	6.0%	20.0%	20.0%	51.0%	2.0%
Contractor participation as a partner in project funding	6.0%	18.0%	20.0%	53.0%	2.0%
Municipal bonds	14.0%	24.0%	50.0%	10.0%	2.0%
Grants and special government-backed loans, i.e., TIGER Discretionary Grants (Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery)	7.0%	33.0%	30.0%	28.0%	2.0%

Comments on construction funding trends:

- I expect increasing weakness at the state and local level to support transportation/road projects including repairs. While there is some longer-term visibility with the passage of MAP-21, there is no long-term federal funding mechanism to support any future funding. We need to revisit the gas tax on a bipartisan basis.
- Private loans remain very difficult. Public bond issues are becoming more difficult to pass by voters.
- Public works funding is still lacking. The passage of the highway bill is good but does not adequately address the funding needs.
- This will still be a difficult area, as I believe we may be headed for another slight recession, depending on what happens in Europe, etc. Money will tighten up again, and we will be back where we were.
- Would really like to see more private money available to stimulate the marketplace.

FEES AND PROFIT MARGIN TRENDS

As funding sources start to improve over the next year or two—as they have already in the residential sector, especially multifamily construction — we expect the competition for construction projects will ease; but we are seeing scant signs of that occurring at this point.

Industrial/petrochemical design is the only market that is commanding higher fees for design firms, along with a somewhat positive trend for office buildings. Health care, manufacturing and industrial/petrochemical fees are seeing some improvement for CM and PM firms, but overall fees are trending lower than their five-year averages. For contractors, industrial/petrochemical work is the only area showing gains in profitable work. Fewer projects attracting more bidders continue to put downward pressure on already-stressed profit margins for contractors.

For design firms: Compared to your five-year averages, what is the trend for fees for each of the following markets you work in?

EXHIBIT 4

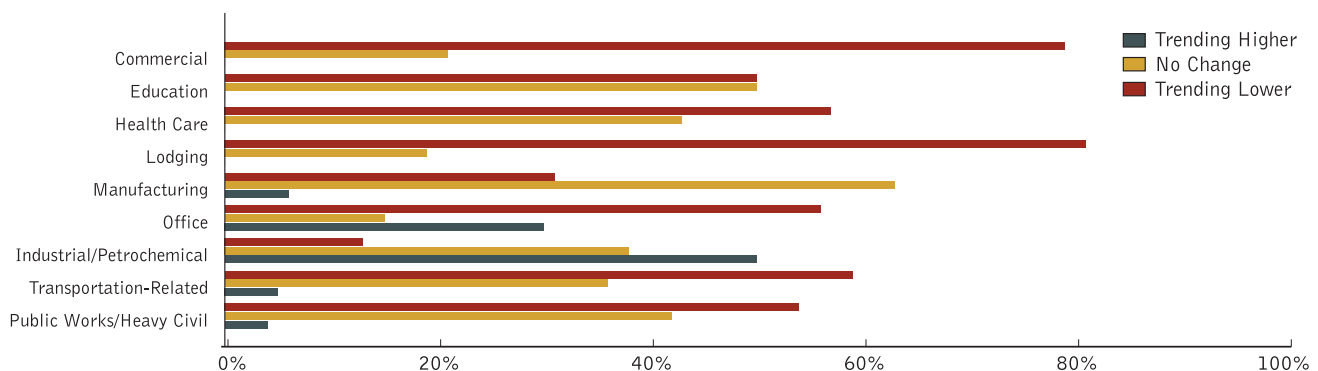
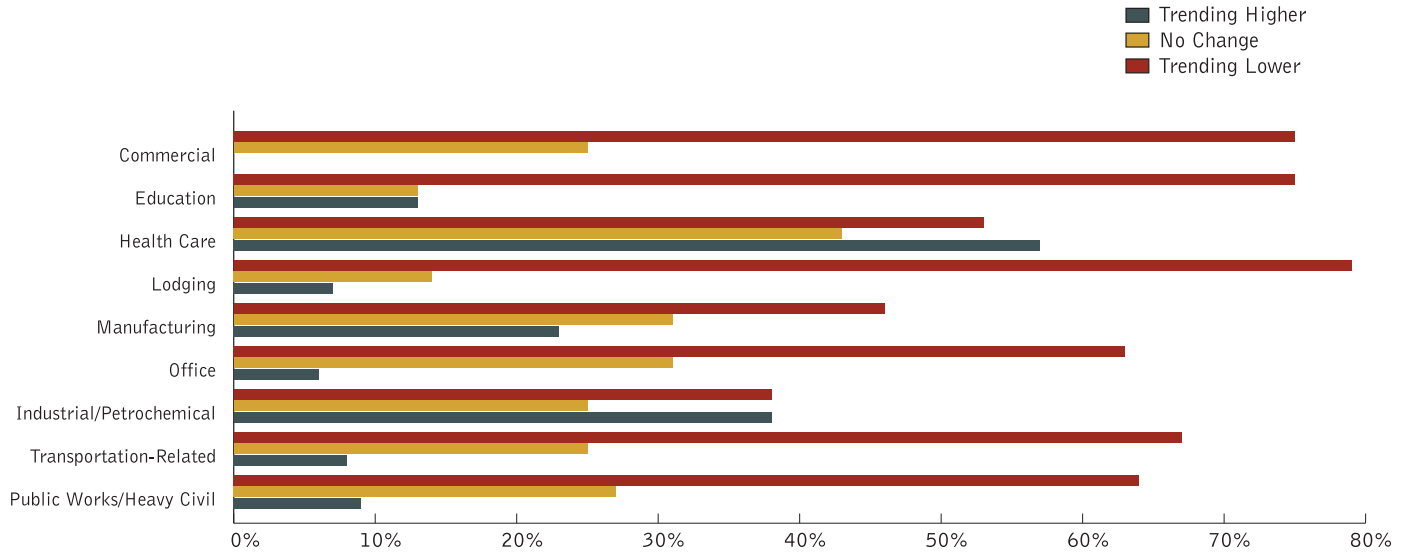


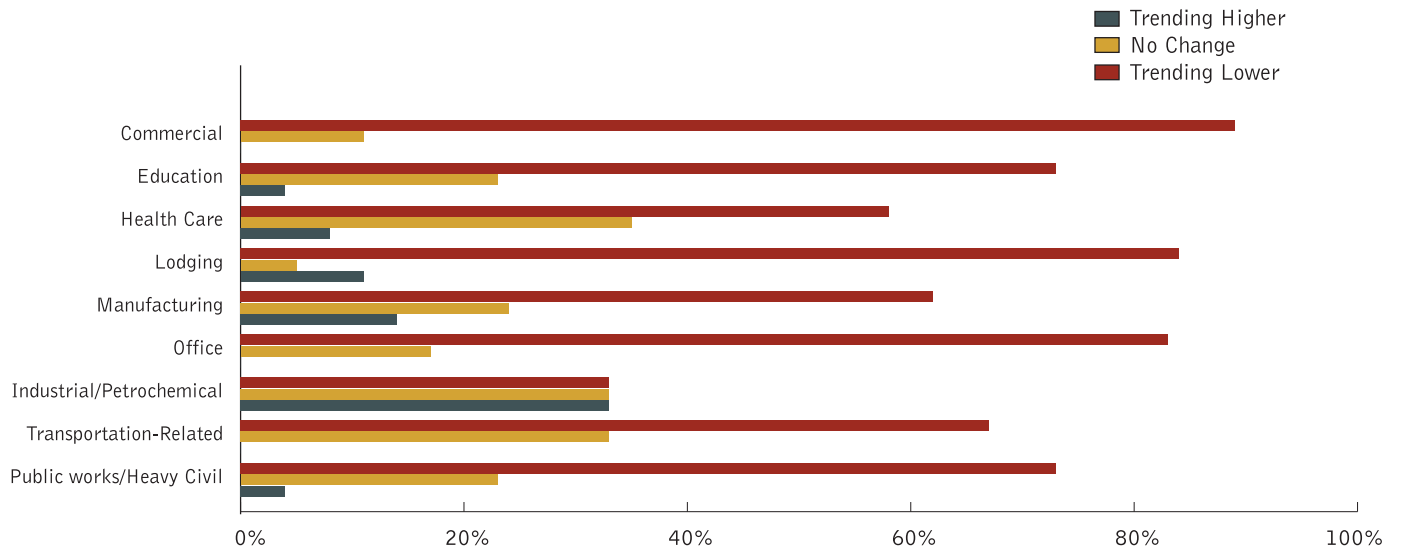
EXHIBIT 5

For CM and PM firms: Compared to your five-year averages, what is the trend for fees for each of the following markets you work in:



For construction firms: Compared to your five-year averages, what is the trend for profit margins for each of the following markets you work in?

EXHIBIT 6



BANKRUPTCIES: Expectations and Causes

Our brief look above at fees and profitability, along with project funding scarcity, provides good background for our next set of questions about the effects of the recession on bankruptcies in the nonresidential construction sector. We have received comments and responses from other surveys over the last couple of years indicating that top construction executives have expected more business failures for construction firms. Although we occasionally hear about a few major failures in the national construction news (for example ENR recently reported that Edge Development was closing its doors after 23 years, leaving many large, ongoing projects in the sureties' hands), the expectations seem to have been premature. However, that may be changing.

Fifteen percent of panelists noted there are fewer trade contractors in the market now with 9 percent seeing fewer contractors and 11 percent, fewer design firms. While 25 percent note most firms seem to be surviving, 29 percent expect more business failures as the markets start to improve. Although it doesn't make immediate sense that panelists expect more failures in spite of some real improvements in the markets, we received several comments that help to explain such a conclusion, for instance:

- As we slowly come out of the recession, we may see more failures with subcontractors due to a lack of capital.
- Companies are getting involved in more complex projects and ventures to secure project work. There are different risks in such ventures beyond the work, which may lead to failures.
- In the commercial markets, trade contractors have been living on no margins and cash flow. As the project pipeline dried up, the cash flow dried up. Bonding is harder to come by, and banks are reluctant to extend lines of credit. The increased danger over the next two years is that work will start to come back and trade contractors (and contractors) will try to make up for the lean times by picking up more abundant work, but will not have the financial capacity to actually manage their business. The upturn could be riskier than the no-or low-workload period. Add to this the fact that personnel costs will increase disproportionately as people move to different companies (greener pastures?), or the hiring-in process will cause compression on existing salary structures.

- Many firms have used up their capital / retained earnings weathering the last few years. Failure to reduce overhead and a lack of volume to produce profit to cover this overhead have weakened them to the point that they will be unable to respond well to an upturn — leading to more failures and distress.
- Some of the larger firms that have grown by acquisition have a relatively high debt-to-earnings ratio. This is sustainable in the current low-interest-rate environment but debt service will apply significant downward pressure on earnings should interest rates rise.

In 2007 FMI published the results of a study, “Why Contractors Fail: A Causal Analysis of Large Contractor Bankruptcies,” which turned out to be a timely report. Revisiting some of the causes of failure listed in that report this quarter, we asked panelists seeing more business failures to offer their opinions as to what might cause a construction firm to fail. (We assume that, in most cases, panelists lack detailed information as to all the reasons for the business failures they have known about.) The top-two reasons for failure, according to panelists, were “insufficient capital/profits” (19%) and “industry/economic weakness” (22%). Seventeen percent noted that “project losses/poor field performance” was a top reason for eventual business failure, and 13 percent cited “lack of business knowledge/poor financial management/poor sales skills/inadequate marketing” as leading to failing businesses.

It is important to note that we allowed panelists to select more than one reason, and most did select several reasons for businesses failing. Generally, we expect most people would select a poor economy as the reason businesses fail. However, in our research and field experience, we find that contractors that fail usually have several things going wrong inside their firms that were in play long before actual failure. It is also notable that, even in tough economic times, there are contractors that manage to buck the trend, make money and position their firms to be better prepared for the upturn. Many construction executives are surprised there have not been more failures in the last few years; but it takes time for stress fractures in a business to fail completely, and some are hoping the upturn will happen before things get worse. Unfortunately, several panelists warn that the real challenge to survival may be the return to more normal rates of construction as firms have become overextended trying to take on more low-bid work with fewer resources, both in finances and human resources.

The recession and greater competition of available work have been cited as potentially causing more bankruptcies for design and construction firms. Are you witnessing more industry business failures in your markets?

EXHIBIT 7

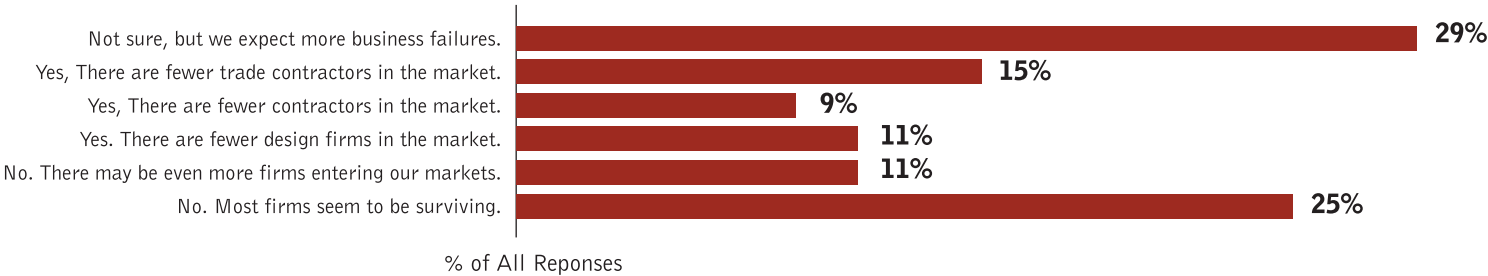
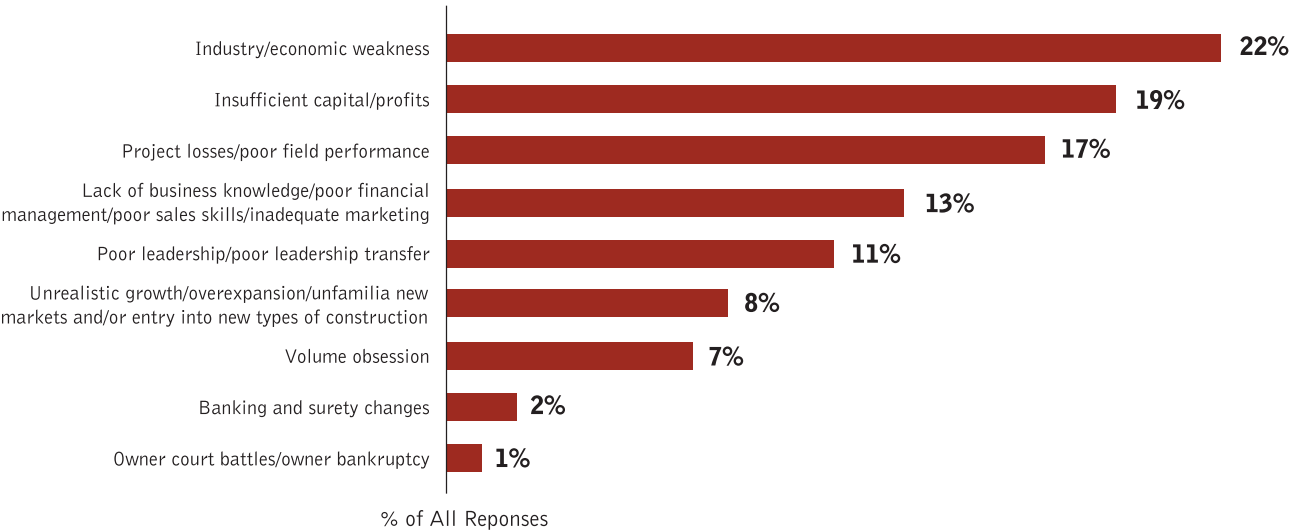


EXHIBIT 8

If you are seeing more construction business failures in your markets, from the following list, which do you think are most often the causes (barring a closer examination of a particular business)?



Dangerously Low

Very Low / Significant Drop

Low

Positive Growth Indicator

Very Positive Growth Indicator

CIRT Sentiment Index Component Detail by Market Sector

EXHIBIT 9

	Overall Quarter 2 for 2012				Overall Quarter 3 for 2012			
	Improving over last quarter	Remains the same as last quarter	Worse compared with last quarter	CIRT Sentiment Index Component Results for Q2 2012	Improving over last quarter	Remains the same as last quarter	Worse compared with last quarter	CIRT Sentiment Index Component Results for Q3 2012
<i>Business Outlook - Three Months</i>								
Commercial	13.0%	69.6%	17.4%	47.8	15.4%	61.5%	23.1%	46.2
Education	3.4%	82.8%	13.8%	44.8	6.5%	80.6%	12.9%	46.8
Health Care	21.4%	67.9%	10.7%	55.4	30.6%	58.3%	11.1%	59.7
Lodging	23.1%	57.7%	19.2%	51.9	15.4%	69.2%	15.4%	50.0
Manufacturing	23.5%	64.7%	11.8%	55.9	30.0%	55.0%	15.0%	57.5
Office	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	40.0	6.3%	75.0%	18.8%	43.8
Industrial / Petro Chemical	68.8%	25.0%	6.3%	81.3	47.1%	52.9%	0.0%	73.5
Transportation Related	18.2%	63.6%	18.2%	50.0	20.7%	58.6%	20.7%	50.0
Public Works / Heavy Civil	15.8%	63.2%	21.1%	47.4	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%	46.4
Other	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	75.0	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	70.0
<i>Business Outlook - One Year</i>								
Commercial	39.1%	47.8%	13.0%	63.0	28.0%	68.0%	4.0%	62.0
Education	17.2%	75.9%	6.9%	55.2	22.6%	64.5%	12.9%	54.8
Health Care	42.9%	50.0%	7.1%	67.9	44.4%	47.2%	8.3%	68.1
Lodging	30.8%	61.5%	7.7%	61.5	30.8%	57.7%	11.5%	59.6
Manufacturing	29.4%	58.8%	11.8%	58.8	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	70.0
Office	26.7%	50.0%	23.3%	51.7	31.3%	53.1%	15.6%	57.8
Industrial / Petro Chemical	87.5%	6.3%	6.3%	90.6	76.5%	23.5%	0.0%	88.2
Transportation Related	50.0%	31.8%	18.2%	65.9	41.4%	44.8%	13.8%	63.8
Public Works / Heavy Civil	42.1%	31.6%	26.3%	57.9	35.7%	50.0%	14.3%	60.7
Other	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	75.0	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	90.0
<i>Business Outlook - Three Years</i>								
Commercial	86.4%	4.5%	9.1%	88.6	72.0%	28.0%	0.0%	86.0
Education	58.6%	31.0%	10.3%	74.1	48.4%	41.9%	9.7%	69.4
Health Care	71.4%	25.0%	3.6%	83.9	63.9%	30.6%	5.6%	79.2
Lodging	73.1%	26.9%	0.0%	86.5	42.3%	50.0%	7.7%	67.3
Manufacturing	52.9%	29.4%	17.6%	67.6	55.0%	35.0%	10.0%	72.5
Office	40.0%	46.7%	13.3%	63.3	41.9%	48.4%	9.7%	66.1
Industrial / Petro Chemical	93.8%	0.0%	6.3%	93.8	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	91.2
Transportation Related	59.1%	27.3%	13.6%	72.7	55.2%	34.5%	10.3%	72.4
Public Works / Heavy Civil	57.9%	26.3%	15.8%	71.1	48.1%	40.7%	11.1%	68.5
Other	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	90.0

CIRT Index Scores

> 50 indicates growth (better)
 < 50 indicates slowing (worse)

* A note on the use of the diffusion index: Do not interpret diffusion index values in the same manner as averages, because a simple increase or decrease in a diffusion index does not necessarily imply an improving or declining result. For example, if a diffusion index moves from 31 last quarter to 35 this quarter, it does not imply the market has improved. A reading greater than 50 indicates improving or expansion, 50 indicates remaining the same and lower than 50 indicates worse or contracting. Therefore, if a reading goes from 31 to 35, then the result still implies a decline from the previous quarter because 35 is lower than 50; but the decline is not as great as the previous decline because 35 is greater than 31. As another example, if the diffusion index changes from 31 to 65, it implies improvement over the previous quarter, not because 65 is greater than 31, but because 65 is greater than 50.

Design Index Components: Compared with last quarter, what are your expectations for projects in the following markets for design services in the next year?

EXHIBIT 10

	Quarter 2 for 2012				Quarter 3 for 2012			
	Improving Over Last Quarter	Remains the Same as Last Quarter	Worse than Last Quarter	Overall Component Score Q2 2012	Improving Over Last Quarter	Remains the Same as Last Quarter	Worse than Last Quarter	Overall Component Score Q3 2012
Consulting Planning	42.1%	57.9%	0.0%	71.1	30.4%	65.2%	4.3%	63.0
Pre-Design Work	50.0%	44.4%	5.6%	72.2	30.4%	60.9%	8.7%	60.9
Commercial	21.1%	63.2%	15.8%	52.6	21.1%	57.9%	21.1%	50.0
Residential	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%	54.2	25.0%	58.3%	16.7%	54.2
Education	25.0%	56.3%	18.8%	53.1	10.5%	73.7%	15.8%	47.4
Health Care	23.5%	64.7%	11.8%	55.9	38.9%	50.0%	11.1%	63.9
Industrial	53.3%	40.0%	6.7%	73.3	47.1%	47.1%	5.9%	70.6
Transportation	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	50.0	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0
Heavy/Civil	25.0%	62.5%	12.5%	56.3	11.8%	70.6%	17.6%	47.1
International	50.0%	44.4%	5.6%	72.2	42.1%	52.6%	5.3%	68.4
Design Firms Index				61.1				56.5

CIRT Sentiment Indexes — Comparison of Results: Q4 of 2011 to Q3 of 2012

EXHIBIT 11

CIRT Scores

> 50 indicates growth (better)
< 50 indicates slowing (worse)

	CIRT Sentiment Index Components Q4 for 2011	CIRT Sentiment Index Components Q1 for 2012	CIRT Sentiment Index Components Q2 for 2012	CIRT Sentiment Index Components Q3 for 2012
The Overall Economy	41.9	70.8	68.1	47.3
The Overall Economy Where Panelists Do Business	44.1	66.7	67.0	48.2
Panelists' Construction business	58.8	62.5	63.8	59.3
The Residential Building Construction Market Where Panelists Do Business	47.8	57.8	54.7	59.2
The Nonresidential Building Construction Market Where Panelists Do Bbusiness	51.5	64.7	62.2	52.8
Cost of Construction Materials	37.1	31.8	26.7	30.4
Cost of labor	39.2	43.8	36.7	36.3
Productivity	56.9	54.5	56.7	56.0
Expected Change in Backlog	56.0	60.2	63.0	60.0
Approximate Current Signed Backlog in Months	12.0	13.0	12.0	12.0

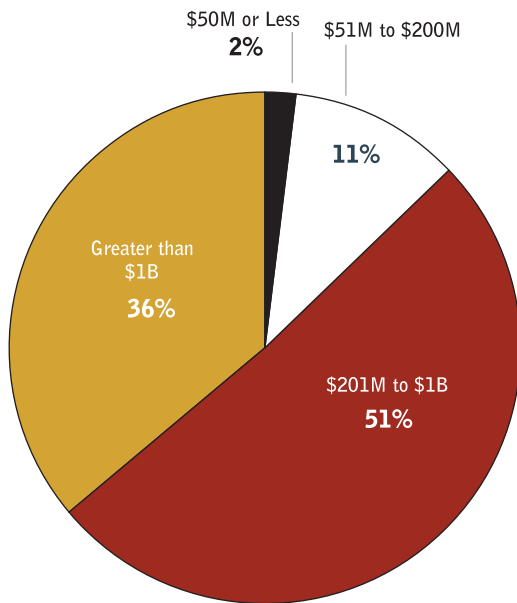


EXHIBIT 12

Size of the Organization in Annual Revenue

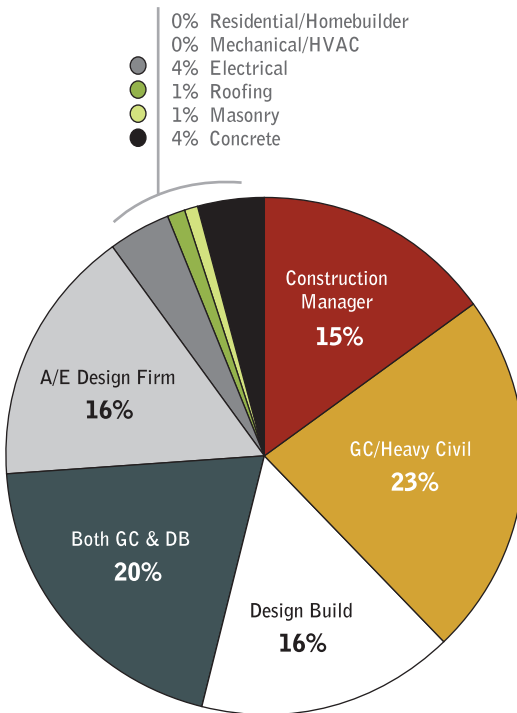


EXHIBIT 13

Type of Contracting Business

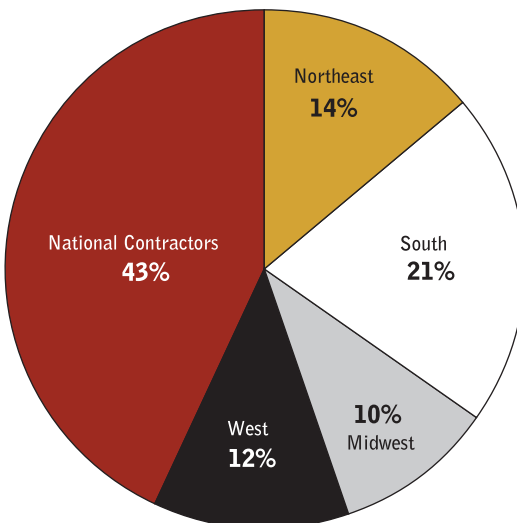


EXHIBIT 14

Primary Region in Which Panelists Work

Dangerously Low

Very Low / Significant Drop

Low

Positive Growth Indicator

Very Positive Growth Indicator

CIRT Sentiment Index Results: Q2 of 2012 and Q3 of 2012

EXHIBIT 15

	CIRT Sentiment Index, Quarter 2 of 2012				CIRT Sentiment Index, Quarter 3 of 2012			
	Improving over last quarter	Staying the same as last quarter	Worse compared with last quarter	CIRT Q2 2012	Improving over last quarter	Staying the same as last quarter	Worse compared with last quarter	CIRT Q3 2012
Overall Economy	46.8%	42.6%	10.6%	68.1	12.7%	69.1%	18.2%	47.3
Overall Economy Where Panelists Do Business	42.6%	48.9%	8.5%	67.0	20.0%	56.4%	23.6%	48.2
Panelists' Construction Business	38.3%	51.1%	10.6%	63.8	33.3%	51.9%	14.8%	59.3
Residential Building Construction Market Where Panelists Do Business	15.6%	78.1%	6.3%	54.7	31.6%	55.3%	13.2%	59.2
Nonresidential Building Construction Market Where Panelists Do Business	35.6%	53.3%	11.1%	62.2	24.5%	56.6%	18.9%	52.8
Backlog in Months	High	Median	Low		High	Median	Low	
Approximate Current Signed Backlog	24.0	12.0	5.0		42.0	12.0	4.0	
	Grow faster than last quarter	Stay about same as last quarter	Shrink compared to last quarter		Grow faster than last quarter	Stay about same as last quarter	Shrink compared to last quarter	
Expected Change in Backlog	35%	57%	9%	63.0	35%	51%	15%	60.0
	Higher than last quarter	Same as last quarter	Lower than last quarter		Higher than last quarter	Same as last quarter	Lower than last quarter	
Cost of Construction Materials	49%	49%	2%	26.7	41%	57%	2%	30.4
Cost of Labor	27%	73%	0%	36.7	27%	73%	0%	36.3
	Improving over last quarter	Same as last quarter	Declining compared to last quarter		Improving over last quarter	Same as last quarter	Declining compared to last quarter	
Productivity	13%	87%	0%	56.7	14%	84%	2%	56.0

CIRT Sentiment Index Components: Q1 of 2012 to Q3 of 2012
Business Outlook Summary by Market Sector

EXHIBIT 16

CIRT Scores

> 50 indicates growth (better)
< 50 indicates slowing (worse)

Sector	Overall Q1 of 2012			Overall Q2 of 2012			Overall Q3 of 2012		
	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years	3 Months	1 Year	3 Years
Commercial	57.6	57.6	84.8	47.8	63.0	88.6	46.2	62.0	86.0
Education	46.1	51.3	73.7	44.8	55.2	74.1	46.8	54.8	69.4
Health Care	57.7	70.5	80.8	55.4	67.9	83.9	59.7	68.1	79.2
Lodging	51.6	64.1	77.4	51.9	61.5	86.5	50.0	59.6	67.3
Manufacturing	60.9	71.7	76.2	55.9	58.8	67.6	57.5	70.0	72.5
Office	43.9	59.1	74.2	40.0	51.7	63.3	43.8	57.8	66.1
Industrial / Petro Chemical	65.8	76.3	78.9	81.3	90.6	93.8	73.5	88.2	91.2
Transportation Related	56.1	58.8	80.3	50.0	65.9	72.7	50.0	63.8	72.4
Public Works / Heavy Civil	48.4	57.8	72.6	47.4	57.9	71.1	46.4	60.7	68.5
Other	64.3	56.3	85.7	75.0	75.0	100.0	70.0	90.0	90.0

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