



The Benefits of Longer Firm-Term Leases

PBS Customer Forum
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Agenda

- Quotes from PBS Commissioner Dan Mathews
- Data on Lease Terms
- GSA Decision Matrix (Term Setting Tool) on Longer Firm Terms
- Factors GSA Considers When Setting the Lease Term
- Types of Occupancy Agreements (OAs)
- OA Term vs. Lease Term
- Importance of Firm Term
- Stats and Examples
- Summary
- Q&A



PBS Commissioner Mathews on Lease Terms

- “The average amount of time a *Federal government tenant stays in leased space is roughly 23 years*,” Mathews said, “but the GSA only *signs leases with average terms of about 6 years*.”
- These short-term deals mean the *government is paying higher rates* and *getting fewer incentives ...*”
- “If anything, I really learned over the years that is really the *most powerful tool* [long-term leases], more powerful than shrinking the footprint...”



PBS Commissioner Mathews on Lease Terms (con't)

- "If there's one change that I've been pounding into GSA since I got there, when we think we have a ***long-term requirement***, we need to look at replacing those leases with ***long-term leases***."
- "Many of those lease expirations are the result of short-term extensions, a practice GSA has struggled with over the years, and ***longer-term deals will give the Federal government more negotiating leverage*** over private landlords. They also ***help landlords to line up financing or invest*** in their properties, creating more potential benefits for the Federal government."



Agency Reform Plan Initiative

- Longer term leases is on GSA's Agency Reform Plan
 - High Visibility
 - Being focused on by senior leadership
- Recent GSA Reverse Industry Day
 - Market demanding longer term leases



Data on Lease Terms

- The original, average full term of our current entire lease inventory is 6.9 years
- GSA customers remain in the same location for a weighted average of 21.6 years
 - Why is there a 14.7 year disconnect?
 - Are we missing out on substantial value by procuring unnecessarily short lease terms?



GSA Decision Matrix / Lease Term Setting Tool

- Decision Matrix (Lease Term Setting Tool)
 - GSA uses a national decision matrix, or a lease term setting tool, to help standardize our approach to setting a lease term



3 Goals: Decision Matrix / Term Setting Tool

- Obtain lower rental rates by better leveraging the Government's financial strength and its 20 year lease acquisition authority by entering into longer firm term leases where appropriate.
- Reduce the burden of leasing workload on government agencies through the use of longer firm term lease strategies.
- Implement these strategies in a manner that does not result in a material increase in government risk or vacant leased space



Sample Matrix Considerations

- Does the utilization rate meet approved targets?
- Is the lease a core location for the customer?
 - Regional Headquarters or Field Office
- Is the customer spending substantial funds to customize the space?
 - Return On Investment (ROI) related to tenant improvements?
- Is there a strong likelihood of another agency backfilling the space should the Occupancy Agreement (OA) be cancelled?



Each Project Is Unique

- Setting the lease term is an art, not strictly a science
- No magic formula or algorithm
- Input and intel from GSA and you, our customer, are imperative to making the right decision



When to Consider *Avoiding* a Longer Term

- Projects where capital lease scoring is triggered
- A specific alternative housing solution for the long term has been identified
 - Relocation to a Federal building
 - Consolidation with another lease
- Where the risk of sustained vacancy is much greater due to limited/smaller market
- Ultra-competitive markets where Lessors are seeking higher rates for longer terms because rates are expected to continue to rise
- Other situations as determined on a case-by-case basis



Cancellable OA vs. Non-Cancellable OA

- A ***cancellable OA can be terminated*** by a customer agency at any time with 120 days notice (after being in the space for 16 months) with some liability
 - 7% PBS fee
 - remaining TI balance
 - prorated value of any rent concessions

- A ***non-cancellable OA cannot be terminated*** before the expiration date
 - 5% PBS fee



Occupancy Agreement (OA) vs. Lease

- The OA is the agreement between a Customer Agency and GSA
- The Lease is the binding agreement between GSA and the building owner/Lessor
- OA Term vs. Lease Term
 - Do **not** have to match
 - Lease term strategy is GSA's decision
 - OA term is variable
 - OA Internal Concurrence Memo - (for GSA use)
 - Signed by both regional realty and portfolio directors when OA and lease term do not match



Firm Term Importance

- Firm Term is the key to savings with Lessors
- 10 year lease, or even a 20 year lease, with only 5 Firm has minimal benefit
 - The Lessor is unable to pass on favorable pricing
 - Causes difficulty when financing or refinancing
 - Banks care about what's guaranteed – only the ***Firm Term***
 - Building valuation is focused on firm term
- AAAP data backs up that ***Firm Terms*** matter!
 - Best pricing with AAAP offers are those with the longest firm term



Characteristics of the Soft Term

- Lease terms do not need to be 5 or 10 year increments
 - They can be any duration that creates the most value and complies with scoring guidelines
- Purpose of Soft Term
 - Provides the government flexibility to move and terminate near the end of the lease
 - Is 5 years of flexibility useful to the government?
 - There is a cost associated with Soft Term
- How often do we use it?



Automated Advanced Acquisition Program (AAAP) Term Comparison

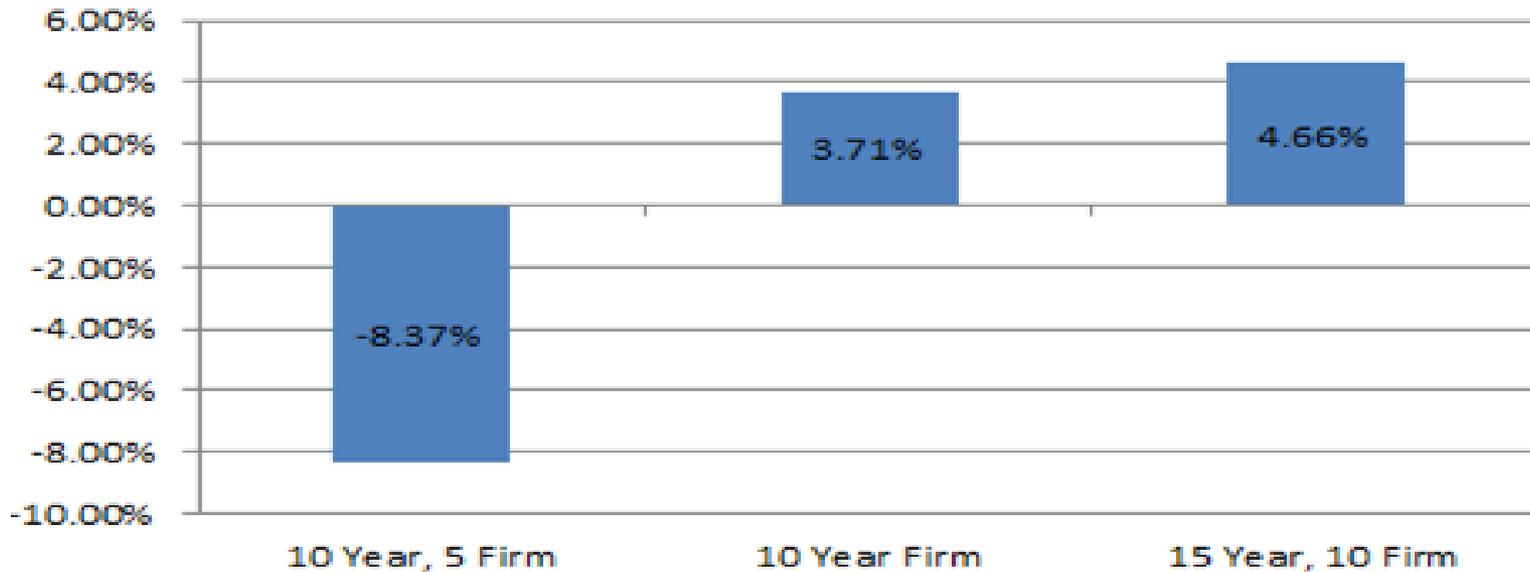


Of the AAAP submitted buildings, offers with a 15 year, 10 firm term had the lowest offered rate 87% of the time



AAAP Rate Comparison

Cost Savings %



Of the AAAP submitted buildings, lower rates are offered with longer firm terms

Starting in FY19

AAAP Lease Terms starting in FY19:

1. 17 years, 15 years firm
2. 15 years, 13 years firm
3. 10 years, 8 years firm



Lease Term Statistics

- GSA has been increasing its use of longer firm terms (10 years or more) in the past few fiscal years
 - FY14: 19% of GSA's leased inventory had a firm term of 10 years or more
 - FY17: 26% of the leased inventory had a firm term of 10 years or more
- GSA doubled the percentage of leases with a firm term of 15 years or more over the same period
 - From 3% to 6% of the inventory



Data: How is GSA Doing So Far?

Firm Term Trends by FY





Example 1

- Agency X Field Office
 - 150,000 RSF
 - Adequate U/R
 - Highly specialized buildout
 - In a market where there is potential backfill

- Lease Term Strategy
 - Firm term for as long as scoring would allow
 - 20 year firm term, *or*
 - 15 year firm term with a 5 year evaluated/priced renewal option, *or*
 - 20 year lease, with 18 years firm, *or*
 - Other strategies



Example 2

- Agency Y office requirement
 - 15,000 RSF
 - U/R meets agency target
 - Agency Y not confident in the future of their mission
 - Located in Atoka, Oklahoma
 - Only Federal tenant in town
- Lease Term Strategy
 - Firm term of 7 years with two, 2 year evaluated/priced renewal options, or 10 year, 8 firm, etc.
 - Other strategies



Summary

- Administration strongly supports GSA doing longer firm term leases where it makes sense
 - Longer term leasing is now part of GSA's Agency Reform Plan
 - Longer term leases help leverage the government's buying power
 - Firm term holds the real power
 - Soft term is costly and rarely used
- GSA's customers tend to remain in the same location for a weighted average of 21.6 years
 - Current average lease term is less than 7 years
- GSA uses the Decision Matrix/Term Setting Tool to help standardize the methodology for setting lease terms
- OA term doesn't always have to match the lease term as decided by GSA
 - Requires high levels of approval



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Questions?



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