



LANDLORD'S CHECKLIST OF SILENT LEASE ISSUES (THIRD EDITION)¹

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If you represent a landlord, do not assume a “standard” commercial lease says everything it should. Unexpected issues can lurk, sometimes silently, sometimes not. This updated and improved checklist, now in its third edition, gives landlord’s counsel a tool to spot those issues and prepare or negotiate a better lease.

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ANY LAWYER WHO HANDLES COMMERCIAL LEASE NEGOTIATIONS has lived through the same story a billion times: After much back and forth, often over an extended time, the landlord and the tenant have come to an agreement on the business terms of a lease. The landlord will then call or email its attorney (you) to put together a lease that covers the negotiated terms. Just this one time, the parties are really in a hurry. And the landlord, with a keen eye on the bottom line and prevention of delay, doesn't want to break new ground in the world of commercial leasing. The landlord's counsel, feeling the pressure to deliver what the landlord wants in the most cost-effective way possible, turns to one or some combination of the following:

- A standard form of lease, preferably one that someone updated and improved recently, but more likely one that no one has updated and improved for a very long time;
- A form of lease from some other similar recent transaction; or
- A similar lease between the same parties or their affiliates negotiated for a different deal.

In this checklist, a "Standard Form" refers to any of those possibilities.

What's In A Standard Form Lease, Anyway?

A Standard Form lease will probably do an adequate job of covering bread-and-butter leasing issues. But it almost certainly will not adequately consider recent developments in leasing law, recently reported cases, unreported litigation and disputes, newly discovered gaps and glitches in Standard Forms generally, advances in technology, or changes in the marketplace. If participants in other transactions have come up with better ways to handle landlord-tenant issues, or have identified new issues that nobody has thought about before, those things usually will not appear in a Standard Form.

Getting Around To It

Even if you know your Standard Form needs work – and almost all of them do -- you probably will not have the time during any particular leasing transaction to give your Standard Form a tune-up, much less an overhaul. Yet clients expect (demand, actually) a suitable document, consistent with modern industry standards, immediately, if not yesterday. Even if the business negotiations moved like a glacier before you got involved, as soon as the landlord and the tenant reach a deal, they want the legal work done instantly. They know: (a) lawyers just push buttons to create documents, and (b) leases are pretty simple and standard documents, so after pushing the button it shouldn't take long to generate a lease. Does your landlord client want you to pause long enough to improve your Standard Form? Only in your spare time — and only after the deal has been signed — and not on their meter.

If you want to improve your Standard Form, though, you need to start somewhere. You might first gather up several other recent leases that seem particularly well done, thorough, and up-to-date. You might read each one and compare it against your Standard Form, improving the Standard Form as appropriate. This is a job that almost no particular transaction will ever support or even allow. And editing any Standard Form will probably never rise to the top of your to-do list, either. The job is just too big and squishy, to say nothing of being a bit painful. But you should, at least as an aspiration, try to do it once in a while anyway.

How This Checklist Was Born

To simplify that process, and to create a roadmap for any landlord's attorney who wants to update a Standard Form, the New York State Bar Association Real Property Law Section Commercial Leasing Committee in 2000 appointed a subcommittee to prepare the first edition of a Landlord's Checklist of Silent Lease Issues

Looking at leasing transactions from a landlord's perspective, the subcommittee tried to identify issues that a typical Standard Form would probably cover inadequately, or not at all. These issues — the “landlord's silent lease issues” — might arise from any of the causes or trends described above. Many of them also reflect the reality that judges do not like to infer obligations or prohibitions in leases, particularly in New York, and particularly at the behest of a landlord or to the detriment of tenants, often a “protected class” in the New York courts even in commercial cases. Courts often say that if a landlord wanted to impose any particular obligation, burden, restriction, or prohibition on a tenant, then the landlord should have made it clear in the lease. If the landlord didn't do that, the courts usually will not do it for them. Courts routinely rule that if something is not in the documents that the parties signed, then it is not part of the deal. This checklist aims to help landlords assure that their leases contain whatever they may need to contain.

The Landlord's Checklist initially sought to suggest pro-landlord changes in a Standard Form that would apply in at least 15 percent of commercial leasing transactions. For an issue to make it on to the list, though, earlier editions required that the issue was also less than 50 percent likely to appear in a typical Standard Form, assuming the Standard Form was intended to cover transactions of the type for which the issue is relevant but had not been updated recently. The first and second editions of the Landlord's Checklist theoretically ignored any provision that the authors thought was 50 percent or more likely (when relevant) to appear in a typical Standard Form, or likely to apply in less than 15 percent of commercial leases. This sounds incredibly scientific and responsible, but is not really.

Both the “15 percent test” and the “50 percent test” were applied in an absolutely arbitrary, capricious, and subjective manner, with no evidence, data, or other empirical information, validation, confirmation, or corroboration of any kind whatsoever. Random exceptions were made with precisely the same level of analytical rigor. Thus, the inclusion or exclusion of any particular issue carries and continues to carry no weight. The checklist merely amounts to a reasonable reference point for anyone representing a landlord and looking for points to consider when improving a landlord's form of lease. Such imperfections and incompleteness are inevitable in any checklist like this one.

These imperfections only compounded themselves as the Landlord's Checklist grew over time to become something closer to a generic checklist for lease negotiations. The threshold for adding suggestions to the checklist eroded over time. Thus, many comments in this checklist no longer have the aura of mystery and intrigue that ran throughout the first (and to a lesser degree the second) edition of this checklist. One should, however, still not assume that this Landlord's Checklist offers a complete list of everything that a landlord's counsel should consider.

What The Checklist Does

Any issues checklist like this one will probably cover both too much and too little at the same time. Nevertheless, this Landlord's Checklist valiantly seeks to deliver a summary of the latest issues that an author of a “state-of-the-art” Standard Form might wish to cover, all collected in one place, in a condensed manner, to help commercial leasing practitioners. That was true of both the first and second editions and is even more true of this third edition.

Does The Checklist Give Landlords An Unfair Advantage?

Some might argue that Standard Forms are already landlord-oriented enough and no one benefits from piling on even more landlord rights and tenant burdens (also known as “gotcha” clauses). The landlord can counter that argument by stating that once in possession, the tenant has all the leverage and judicial sympathy, and the landlord just has the words of the lease on which to rely. A landlord would also argue that if the lease enforcement game were played on a level playing field, then perhaps Standard Forms would not need to be landlord-oriented; they could just be “balanced” and “fair.” The use of landlord-oriented Standard Forms, the argument goes, merely represents some minimal effort to restore balance to the landlord-tenant relationship. Tenants' counsel would, of course, disagree.

As a variation on the theme of leveling the playing field, this Landlord's Checklist will also help a landlord's counsel respond when a major tenant insists on using its own form of lease. The points mentioned in this checklist will often correlate with the points that a tenant's form of lease somehow manages to omit, or perhaps covers in a way that does not adequately protect the landlord.

Intended For Major Commercial Space Leases

This checklist is intended mainly for substantial commercial space leases, for both retail and office uses, and other commercial occupancies. This checklist does not apply to residential leasing transactions. They raise their own set of “consumer protection” issues that can be treacherous, much like the minefield of residential mortgage lending.

Most issues here will apply to some leases but not others. Every item in this checklist should be interpreted as if prefaced by the words: “if applicable, appropriate, desired, possible, and realistic under the circumstances, taking into account the size and nature of the transaction, market conditions, the landlord’s project, the tenant mix, the needs and negotiating positions of the parties, the history, the timing, governing law, and all other circumstances.” Those words appear here once, but they could just as well appear as part of every suggestion made in the checklist.

Before adding anything from this list to a lease as part of a negotiation, first check to see if the lease under negotiation already covers it. If it does, only consider whether the suggestions here inspire some fine-tuning of the particular lease provision. Do not ask for something you do not need, because if it’s already in the lease and you show the addition as a highlighted change, you may lead the tenant’s counsel to focus on it and ask for concessions they might never have thought of otherwise.

This checklist does not try to suggest which issues apply to which types of leases, which issues matter most, or how a tenant might respond to any of these issues. Particularly given these limitations, this checklist will add more value for an experienced lease negotiator than for a novice. Even a novice, though, will find it useful. Any reader of this checklist should use it prudently and with judgment, and should not stop thinking just because something appears on this checklist. Do not just shovel words from this checklist into a lease.

Sometimes, a landlord will tell its lawyer to “just update the major issues, and do not bother with the minor stuff.” In those cases, this checklist might help counsel raise a few “major” issues, but the client will probably not appreciate it if counsel makes extensive use of this list.

If your landlord client has directed you to focus only on the critical issues because of budgetary, transactional, or time constraints, you might focus on these as the “most important” lease sections for review and comment:

- Rent, including escalations and percentage rent;
- Operating expenses;
- Real estate tax and escalations;
- Use;
- Consents;
- Services by landlord;
- Utilities, including electricity;
- Assignment and subletting;
- Security deposit; and
- Defaults and remedies.

If relevant to the transaction, you will probably also want to consider provisions on Alterations, End of Term and, in a suburban building, Parking. This list is not exhaustive or complete. The authors recommend against using this short list at all, and instead considering all sections of any lease.

If a client insists on the limited approach suggested here, then you want to make it clear that you recommended a more careful and complete approach. This is especially important if it turns out that some “minor” item — something that counsel skipped — turns out to be important and expensive to fix.

Caveats, Warnings, Disclosures

This checklist does not represent a position statement or recommendation by the New York State Bar Association or its Real Property Law Section, Commercial Leasing Committee, any of its subcommittees, any member of any of them, or either of the authors. This checklist is offered merely as a tool for leasing practitioners, in the hope that it might help. It creates no legal duties or obligations, and no standard of care. No representation or warranty is made on the enforceability, validity, or practical feasibility (or palatability to a tenant) of any provision suggested here. The checklist simply lists some issues landlord’s counsel might want to consider when updating a Standard Form or responding to a tenant’s lease form.

Although the authors of the checklist and the subcommittee members will be honored and pleased if anyone who reads this checklist mentions it in lease negotiations, this checklist does not estop any author or subcommittee member from taking any position in any lease negotiation. To the contrary, any reference to or quotation of this checklist in lease negotiations shall constitute an immediate and incurable event of default.

Notes On Style

In the editing process, the authors decided to express some issues as affirmative recommendations, to achieve a more direct and lively presentation. Thus, the checklist sometimes says a landlord “should” consider some concept or even “should” add specific provisions to a lease. Take each such statement with a barrel of salt. The subcommittee and the authors do not purport to establish or define requirements for what any lease should or should not say or what any landlord’s counsel should think about or do. Every lease represents its own negotiation, depending largely on the considerations above. One-size-fits-all recommendations usually do not work.

This checklist mentions each issue only once, even if it might reasonably belong under more than one heading, but provides no cross-references, even in cases where this checklist breaks one topic into two related topics, both of which you should consider. Read this checklist from beginning to end.

The Case Law

Although court decisions drive many landlord concerns suggested in this checklist, we do not cite a single case. Any effort to cite cases would change the character of the checklist. Case citations could go on almost without end, but would add little practical value for lease negotiators. If you want to find case law relevant to any issue, plenty of other resources exist for that purpose. For example, you might consider visiting a law library. They still exist. Many readers will fondly recall that a library is a room or other central physical facility that contains a range of “books,” which are objects consisting of multiple paper sheets, typically printed on both sides, in which people who claim (and often even have) expertise in a particular legal area share the benefit of that expertise. A book can sometimes be even more effective than Google as a legal research tool. Unfortunately, books are also more work to use, often requiring the user to leave his or her computer terminal and constant easy access to his or her email stream for well over five minutes. Books also create that the risk that the user will learn something about related legal issues not directly responsive to the user’s specific question, surely an inefficient and unnecessary use of time.

Likewise, you will need to develop lease language from sources outside this checklist (another visit to the library, perhaps?) or by thinking.

Beyond The Four Corners of The Lease

This checklist considers primarily what goes into the lease itself. A successful leasing transaction also requires a landlord’s counsel to consider many “silent” and other issues outside the leasing document. Those issues fall in three categories, collected at the end of this checklist: (1) due diligence; (2) additional lease-related documents and deliveries; and (3) administering and monitoring the lease after the parties sign it.

Have At It

So, keeping in mind that this checklist is not perfect, that it offers an accumulation of issues with no scientific rigor whatsoever, that misusing this checklist can create problems not solve them, that the unanticipated and the unexpected are also the inevitable, and that, in the end, every lawyer must do his or her own thinking, we present for your perusal and, we hope, edification and practical value, the third edition of the Landlord’s Checklist of Silent Lease Issues.

1 ALTERATIONS AND BUILD-OUT

1.1. Activities Outside Premises. If the lease lets the tenant perform alterations outside the premises (such as cable or riser installations, HVAC equipment installations, back-up generator, or fuel storage and transmission), the tenant should, at a minimum, meet all the same requirements (including removal/restoration) that would govern interior alterations. At the landlord’s option, consider having the landlord, not the tenant, perform any alterations that affect space outside the premises, but at the tenant’s expense.

1.2. Americans with Disabilities Act (and Similar Laws). Require the tenant's alterations to comply with not only the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), but also state and local laws, state and local codes, etc., on disabled/handicapped access. The latter can be more burdensome than federal law. Allow the landlord to block any alteration, even inside the leased premises, if it might require any significant changes to space outside the leased premises to comply with these laws. In any case, the landlord must understand those requirements, allocating their cost between the landlord and the tenant, before signing the lease. In the worst case, complying with these requirements may be so expensive that a particular building will not work for a particular tenant.

1.3. Artists' Rights. Prohibit the tenant from installing any artwork that could give the artist a right under federal law to prevent the artwork from being modified or removed. The law in question is the Visual Artists Rights Act of 1990. That was a busy year for federal landlord-tenant legislation, the same year Congress enacted the ADA. If the tenant has an agreement with the artist governing removal, the landlord needs to see and approve that agreement (and any amendments) and it must allow modification or removal of the installed artwork without cost to the landlord. Consider requiring a direct agreement between the artist and the landlord on these issues. Attach to the lease a copy of the artist's agreement.

1.4. Broker's Representations. State that any representations made by a broker, including representations on square footage, do not bind anyone and shall not be used to interpret the lease.

1.5. Building Security. Reserve the landlord's right to control building security. The landlord needs the right to install or change security cameras, scanning devices, and any other security technology – including future security technology -- in common areas. Require the tenant to waive any right to object to such devices, and any right to sue the landlord over any privacy, labor, or workplace issues arising from their use. But the landlord should have no implied obligations on security, even if the landlord installs security equipment.

1.6. Completion of Alterations. Require the tenant to finish any construction job, close out all alteration permits, and deliver a final certificate of occupancy within a reasonable but determinable time after the tenant has obtained its first building permit, received possession or substantially completed its work. The tenant must also keep the landlord informed of tenant's schedule and progress.

1.7. Completion Bond. Before the tenant undertakes alterations expected to cost above a stated amount, require the tenant to deliver a bond or letter of credit in an amount equal to X percent of the estimated cost. (By the way, bonds sound great, but most bonds come from general contractors and don't necessarily backstop the tenant's payment and performance obligations.) If the landlord doesn't require bonds for construction work because the tenant has great credit, consider giving the landlord the right to rescind this concession if the tenant's credit deteriorates or the tenant assigns the lease.

1.8. Construction Protocols. During construction, require the tenant to fence or close off its premises. Prohibit the tenant's contractors from entering the premises until the landlord has completed its work. If the tenant needs a staging area, the tenant should use only the area (if any) that the landlord designates.

1.9. Exterior Hoist. If the tenant wants to use a hoist outside the building, all lease provisions, rules, and regulations that govern alterations and activities within the premises should also apply to the hoist. Consider requiring that the landlord, rather than the tenant, control the hoist, although the landlord may not want the headaches or exposure. In the lease or a separate agreement, the parties should memorialize the terms of the tenant's use of the hoist, including priorities among the landlord and other tenants if the hoist will not belong exclusively to the tenant. Require the tenant to remove the hoist by a certain date. Should the landlord have the right to "free rides" on any hoist? If other tenants complain about the hoist or even try to claim rent offsets because of it, the tenant should indemnify the landlord. If the landlord has installed the hoist, provide for scheduling, charges and the right to remove it, particularly if the hoist has overstayed its welcome. In any agreement or lease provisions on the hoist, think about how the hoist is attached, use of walkie-talkies, the landlord's liability under scaffolding or other strict liability laws, permits, insurance and the landlord's liability to other tenants.

1.10. Filings. Consider requiring that the landlord's architect or expeditor supervise or handle all certificate of occupancy filings, and perhaps all other governmental filings for the tenant's work. Issues with the tenant's filing (and closing out of permits once issued) may impair the ability of the landlord or other tenants to pursue other work in the building. If the landlord signs permit applications, this should not waive any obligations of the tenant or make the landlord responsible for anything about the tenant's work.

1.11. Labor Harmony. The tenant's obligation to maintain labor harmony should relate not just to construction, but also to any other activities at the premises and in the building. Establish a specific monetary consequence if the tenant doesn't comply. Describe it as liquidated damages, and include the magic language necessary to make the liquidated damages enforceable. Also, prohibit the tenant from starting its work until the landlord has completed all "base building" and other landlord work. Simultaneous work creates greater risk of disharmony.

1.12. Landmarked Buildings. If the building is designated as an historical landmark (or lies within a similarly protected area), include whatever "magic language" the landmarks protection law requires. If the building is not so designated, but might make an attractive target for designation, the tenant should agree: (i) not to file for historic designation, (ii) not to support any such designation without the landlord's consent; and (iii) to oppose any such designation if the landlord asks the tenant to do so.

1.13 Lender Consent. All alterations require approval by the landlord's lenders.

1.13. Liens. Try to say that the landlord's fee interest will not be subject to liens arising from the tenant's alterations, but do not assume the language will work. One could even argue that including such language is deceptive, because a non-lawyer on the landlord's staff might read it and think it solves any problem.

1.14. Modifications to Plans and Specifications. Limit the tenant's right to modify its plans and specifications, except as necessary to conform to field conditions. If the tenant modifies its plans and specifications after the landlord approves them, the alterations as modified should still be required to meet the original standards of the lease. To avoid dealing with a flood of change orders, the landlord might give the tenant some leeway, but subject to criteria to protect the landlord's interests.

1.15. Plans and Specifications. Require the tenant to deliver plans and specifications (initial, as-built, and as filed with the buildings department) in a specified (or more current) computer aided design ("CAD") format using naming conventions and other criteria as the landlord approves or requires. Also, require the tenant to deliver copies of its construction budget as well as all governmental approvals needed for the alterations, including a building permit and a temporary and final certificate of occupancy, as and when appropriate.

1.16. Removal. A strong tenant will often negotiate away any obligation to remove the tenant's alterations at the end of the lease term. As a more common alternative, the tenant will agree to remove only any unusual alterations that are difficult to remove, such as vaults, raised floors, and stairways between floors – but only if the landlord imposed the removal requirement when the landlord approved the tenant's plans. So the landlord must remember to think about this when reviewing plans. To protect the landlord from falling into a trap, perhaps the lease should require the tenant to provide an appropriate reminder when the tenant submits plans for the landlord's approval.

1.17. Responsibility for Contractors. The landlord has no responsibility for contractors, even if the landlord required or approved them. Sometimes the landlord will have an affiliate that the tenant may decide to engage for construction work. In those cases, the tenant and the contractor should still negotiate an ordinary contract, and the lease should negate any linkage between the lease and the construction contract.

1.18. Scope of Work. Even if the tenant will bear all construction risks and costs, the landlord should think twice before agreeing to tenant alterations that may require a major compliance effort or cost. Regardless of what the lease says, tenant construction projects that will raise major issues will often, one way or another, end up costing the landlord money and grief. If the building is landmarked, for example, then trivial work in one part of the building may focus municipal attention on other parts. Landlords should understand those problems before they undertake projects for the tenant or allow the tenant to undertake projects. Lease language should take into account these concerns. For example, if any tenant alterations would trigger an undesired level of scrutiny by the landmarking authorities, such as a "hearing" rather than a "staff action," consider categorically prohibiting those alterations.

1.19. Supervisory Fee. Allow the landlord to charge a supervisory fee for any tenant alterations and for any landlord review of environmental and other conditions. The landlord's wage schedule or standard rates in effect from time to time should constitute prima facie evidence of reasonableness.

1.20. Tenant's Records. Require the tenant to maintain records of the costs of its improvements for six years. This information may help in real estate tax protest proceedings. If the tenant's cost of any particular alteration exceeds a set amount, consider requiring the tenant to deliver its cost records within a certain short time after the tenant has completed construction. Otherwise, they will probably get lost, regardless of what the tenant has agreed to maintain.

1.21. Third-Party Fees. Require the tenant to reimburse the landlord for its architect's fees, lender's fees under any landlord loan documents and any other in-house and outside professional fees for review of plans and specifications. If a building is subject to a special regulatory regime such as landmarking, the tenant's reimbursement obligation should also extend to any counsel or consultants the landlord engages to deal with that particular regime. The lease can express this idea broadly and generically. Always have the tenant reimburse the landlord's legal fees (inside and outside counsel) for practically anything the landlord does relating to the lease.

1.22. Warranties. Require the tenant to provide a warranty on completed alterations or at least an assignment of any warranty it receives from its contractor.

2 ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLETTING: CONSENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Assignment/Sublet of Other Tenants' Leases. Even if other leases allow assignment or subletting, prohibit this tenant from accepting an assignment of any other tenant's lease or from subletting any other tenant's premises in the building without the landlord's consent.

2.2. Change of Control. Treat a change of direct or indirect control of the tenant, unless a public company, as an assignment. To monitor, require the tenant to: (i) represent and warrant the tenant's current ownership structure, perhaps in an exhibit, when the parties sign the lease, to establish a baseline and define "change of control"; (ii) deliver an annual(or upon request) certificate confirming the tenant's then-current ownership structure; and (iii) report any change of control. The certificate described in "(ii)" might, ideally, come from the tenant's attorney or accountant, but the landlord might settle for a certificate from the tenant. In prohibiting any equity transfers, do not limit the restriction to refer only to corporations, partnerships, and limited liability companies. The restriction on transferring equity should apply even to future entity types not yet known.

2.3. Collateral Assignment of Lease. Any prohibition against assignment and subletting should also prohibit any collateral assignment of the lease (such as mortgaging, encumbering or hypothecating).

2.4. Continuing Status as Affiliate. If the lease allows “free transfers” to the tenant’s affiliates, require that the assignee or subtenant thereafter remain an affiliate throughout the lease term. If the affiliation ceases the tenant must notify the landlord, but the landlord should not assume the tenant will remember to do so. Once the affiliation ceases, the transaction must pass whatever test it would have needed to pass if the affiliation did not exist when the transaction occurred. That might require the landlord’s consent and possibly a payment. At that point, if the landlord does not consent or the tenant does not pay, the transaction may become an event of default.

2.5. Fixture Financing. Prohibit the tenant from financing its fixtures, or impose appropriate protective conditions upon any such financing arrangements.

2.6. Future Sublease-Related Transactions. Even if the lease allows the tenant to sublet, think about future transactions that might arise from the subletting, such as further subleasing by subtenants. Try to limit the number of sublets, and consider demanding a recapture right if the tenant wants to sublet more than once. If the tenant sublets any space subject to a renewal option, that option should go away. Require the tenant to obtain the landlord’s approval (or at least give notice) for any future modification or termination of a sublease, any recapture under a sublease, any sub-subletting or any expansion or assignment by the subtenant. If at any point the tenant sends or receives a commencement date notice (or any other material notice), the landlord should receive a copy. A landlord may regard at least some of these transactions as future opportunities worth preserving for the landlord. Any landlord rights regarding these transactions should appear not only in the lease, but also in the sublease, with the landlord identified as an intended third-party beneficiary. The lease needs to require all of that.

2.7. Government and Similar Tenants. A government tenant often burdens the elevator, HVAC, parking, lobby, rest rooms and security, by producing a higher occupant and visitor density than the typical private-sector tenant. This can quickly change a first-tier building into a second-tier building. Governmental occupancy, even by a subtenant, can in some cases lead to the unexpected imposition of governmental procurement regulations on the landlord. When drafting a sublease consent provision, consider limiting occupant density, power consumption, parking, operating hours and noise. If the landlord is generally willing to allow a particular government agency as tenant, state that only a particular agency (or its successor performing the same functions) can occupy the space. Any change of agency should be deemed an assignment. Conform the use clause accordingly. The comments in this paragraph about government tenants would also apply to schools, both public and private, as well as social service agencies and some non-profit organizations.

2.1. Lender Consent. Any lease assignment needs consent by the landlord’s lenders.

2.2. Operation of Law. Confirm that the assignment restrictions extend to prohibit (or require the landlord’s consent to) any assignments made by operation of law, such as mergers. Absent specific language to that effect, an assignment clause will often not reach assignments made by operation of law.

2.3. Prohibit Competition with Landlord. Prohibit assignments or sublets: (i) to existing tenants in the building; (ii) for less than fair market rent or the present rent; or (iii) if the landlord has available space. Prohibit the tenant from subleasing to any entity: (i) that occupies any other building the landlord (or its affiliate) owns within a specified area; or (ii) with whom the landlord (or its affiliate) is actively negotiating or has recently negotiated.

2.4. Prohibit Other Landlord's Takeover. Any other landlord's takeover of the lease, perhaps as an inducement to relocate the tenant to that landlord's building, should be deemed a prohibited sublease. The same should apply if that other landlord, or someone else, directly or indirectly obtains the right to exercise control over the disposition of the lease (a variation on a lease takeover transaction).

2.5. Restriction. Consider prohibiting any assignment/sublet to: (i) any party with whom the landlord (or its affiliate) is in litigation (or an affiliate of any such adversary), or perhaps even any party with whom other landlords have had significant litigation; (ii) a controversial entity such as a terrorist organization; (iii) any party entitled to diplomatic immunity; or (iv) specified entities or their affiliates, such as certain chain stores, parking lot operators, and multi-site/multi-brand restaurant operators that may have become notorious for their aggressive litigation programs against landlords. Also, prohibit assignments/sublets to any government, domestic or foreign; any government agency; a government contractor doing its contracted work in the space; or any other entity whose presence could subject the landlord to governmental procurement and affirmative action regulations. Federal procurement regulations sometimes make the landlord a deemed federal contractor under circumstances suggested in the previous sentence. State regulations vary, of course. The landlord may, however, prefer not to limit itself to any particular grounds for disapproval and rely instead on its right to "reasonably" reject proposed transactions, which might enable the landlord to reject a transaction on grounds like those suggested in this paragraph. This approach has the disadvantage, though, of creating an amorphous factual issue that may require litigation to resolve. Moreover, the cases indicate that if a landlord agrees to act "reasonably," this imposes a meaningful restriction on the landlord and could require it to show an objectively sound basis for its decision, such that a "reasonable person" in the landlord's position would reach the same result — not a conversation that any landlord should relish having.

3 ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLETTING: IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. ADA. Prohibit any assignment or subletting that triggers incremental ADA or other legal compliance requirements in the building or by the landlord in the premises.

3.2. Advertisements. The landlord should have the right to pre-approve any advertisements for assignment or subletting. Prohibit any advertisement that mentions price.

3.3. Assignor Guaranty. As a condition to any permitted assignment, consider requiring any unreleased assignor — and any guarantor of the lease — to deliver a guaranty with full suretyship waivers or at least an estoppel certificate or a reaffirmation of guaranty to confirm that the signer remains liable. In either case, state that any future changes in the lease obligations do not exonerate the guarantor, though perhaps the guarantor need not necessarily stand behind any incrementally greater obligations.

3.4. Breach of Anti-Assignment Covenant. A breach of the covenant not to assign the lease without the landlord’s consent should create an automatic event of default, not merely a generic default for which the tenant might have a cure period.

3.5. Confidentiality. The same confidentiality concerns that apply to the lease in general also apply to the tenant’s assignment and subletting transactions, especially if the landlord would consider those transactions to be “below market” — as the landlord typically will. The landlord would like to assure that the market does not know the terms of those transactions.

3.6. Contiguous Subleased Floors. If a tenant wants to sublet multiple floors, require those floors to be contiguous — ideally at the top or bottom of the tenant’s stack. Or require that any subleasing maximize contiguity (in some defined way), to facilitate future transactions and flexibility.

3.7. Documentation. If the tenant assigns or sublets, require the tenant to deliver unredacted copies of all documentation on the assignment or sublet (including, e.g., commencement date letters, assignments, amendments and subsubleases).

3.8. Leasing Agent. Require the tenant to designate the landlord’s managing agent as leasing agent at market rate commissions for any contemplated assignment or sublet.

3.9. Partial Subleases. Wherever the lease refers to subletting, it should refer to a subletting of “all or any part of” the premises, because a bare reference to subletting may let the tenant argue that the provision relates to a sublet of the entire premises only. This is yet another example of how a literal reading, or the possibility of a literal reading, produces ever-longer legal documents.

3.10. Processing Fee. Charge a processing fee for any assignment/subletting, payable when the tenant submits an application. The tenant should pay the landlord’s in-house and outside attorneys’ fees and expenses for any assignment or sublease, whether or not the transaction requires the landlord’s consent and whether or not the landlord grants consent.

3.11. Prohibited Use. Even if the tenant has rights to assign or sublet, the new occupant should remain bound by the use clause. Although that proposition may seem self-evident, courts may infer some unintended flexibility on use if the parties negotiate a right to assign or sublet. Retail landlords are particularly vulnerable. More generally, state that any permitted assignment or subletting does not modify anything in the lease, including negative covenants.

3.12. Recapture Right. If the tenant wants to sublease (or if the subtenant wants to sub-sublease) any space, give the landlord a right to recapture that space. Usually, the landlord must exercise or waive any recapture right early in the tenant’s assignment or subletting process, before the landlord knows who the assignee or sublessee will be. A landlord may prefer to wait until the landlord has that information, as it may affect the landlord’s decision. Define the recapture period window, and also the date when any recapture becomes effective. Avoid circularity, such as by saying the recapture becomes effective on the date of the sublease, but the sublease becomes effective upon the landlord’s consent and, therefore, never becomes effective. If the tenant wants to sublease 50 percent or more of its space, allow the landlord to recapture the entire leased space. If the landlord exercises any recapture right, consider requiring the tenant to pay the landlord a brokerage commission equal to what the tenant would have paid a third party to broker a comparable transaction. If the recapture right arises from a sublease, let the landlord decide whether to partially terminate the lease for the recapture space, or instead to require the tenant to sublease the same space back to the landlord, which might create another profit stream for the landlord. For any partial recapture right, require the tenant to pay for any demising wall or other space separation expenses. These could include code compliance expenses to establish a legally separate occupancy. And any switch from a full-tenant floor to a partial-tenant floor may trigger ADA and other code requirements. The tenant should pay for those too. If the landlord exercises any recapture right, allow the landlord to require the tenant to comply with whatever obligations would have arisen at the end of the term; otherwise a “recapture” might be deemed something less than a “termination” sufficient to trigger end-of-term obligations.

3.13. Rent Increase or Other Changes Upon Assignment. If the tenant assigns, let the landlord increase base rent to fair market rent. When assigning a lease with percentage rent, consider resetting the base for the rent calculation — either based on current market conditions or, in the case of retail space, the sum of existing base rent plus the average percentage rent for some specific period before the assignment. Anemic percentage rent will, however, often correlate with a tenant request to assign or sublet. Consider whether to reserve the right to require certain other changes in the lease (a higher security deposit?) upon assignment.

3.14. Tenant’s Profit. If the tenant must pay the landlord a share of the consideration or other profit the tenant receives from a subletting or assignment:

- 3.14.1. Allow the landlord to audit the tenant’s books and records;
- 3.14.2. Any tenant revenue arising from rent concessions the landlord made under the original lease belongs entirely to the landlord (a proposition that has a ring of fairness to it but may reverberate with a dull thud);
- 3.14.3. If the tenant does not furnish the necessary information for the landlord to calculate assignment/subletting profits, the landlord may estimate and the tenant must pay the estimated amount until a correct amount is established;

3.14.4. The landlord may condition the closing of any assignment/subletting transaction on the tenant's acknowledging the amount of the landlord's profit participation and making any payments due at the closing of that transaction;

3.14.5. The landlord may collect profit payments from the assignee or sublessee if the tenant fails to pay (which would imply failure to pay triggers a monetary default under the lease and the potential of lease termination);

3.14.6. For a sublease, amortize the tenant's transaction costs and other deductions over the term of the sublease; don't just subtract them from the first subrent payments;

3.14.7. Require the tenant to disclose all income derived from any subtenant, potentially backed by a certificate from the subtenant and from the tenant's principals;

3.14.8. Require the tenant to deliver copies of all assignment or sublease documents to the landlord for review before the landlord signs off on anything, as well as after the closing of the transaction;

3.14.9. Carefully define, limit, and scrutinize the scope and timing of all "offsets" or "credits" the tenant may claim in calculating its profits;

3.14.10. Consider requiring the tenant to pay the landlord's share of sublet profits in a present-valued lump sum at sublease execution;

3.14.11. Try to prevent the tenant from deducting any of the work allowance the tenant provided to the assignee or subtenant; and

3.14.12. Keep in mind that, even though the landlord might want to claim 100 percent of the sublet/assignment profit, this would vitiate the tenant's incentive to negotiate any sublease profit at all. The landlord might therefore prefer a somewhat lower percentage. In any case, the landlord might also want to require that the sublease be at market rent or higher.

3.15. *Transactional Requirements.* For any assignment/sublet, independent of any consent requirements, require the tenant to satisfy certain conditions (such as permitted use, reputation, net worth of assignee/subtenant, and no violation of exclusives) and delivery of certain documents satisfactory to the landlord (such as assignee/subtenant's certified financial statements, unconditional assumption of the lease, and reaffirmation of guaranties). The tenant should agree to report to the landlord, upon request, on how much space the tenant is marketing for sublease and the asking terms of any such sublease(s). Any sublease should expressly benefit the landlord as a third-party beneficiary, so if the tenant defaults, the landlord can take over the sublease, if it wishes.

4 BANKRUPTCY

4.1. Characterize Tenant Improvement Contribution as Loan. To the extent that the tenant's rent reimburses the landlord for tenant improvements, consider restructuring such payments as payments on a loan, independent of the lease, evidenced by a note. Require the tenant to pledge (at least) its leasehold as security and perhaps supplement that security with a separate "tenant improvements loan letter of credit." This structure may give the landlord an argument to avoid Bankruptcy Code limitations on the landlord's claim for "rent." The landlord would then, of course, instead face all the perils of being a secured or unsecured lender in bankruptcy. The landlord's choice of poison will vary with circumstances, especially the ratio between the landlord's contribution and the annual rent. How best to handle these concerns will require full consideration of bankruptcy issues in the context of the particular transaction.

4.2. Letters of Credit. If the tenant delivers a letter of credit in place of a security deposit for more than a year's rent, consider the effect of Bankruptcy Code section 502(ii) (6). Check the drawdown conditions of the letter of credit to confirm that the landlord has the right, though no obligation, to draw on the letter of credit if the tenant files bankruptcy, even if the tenant remains totally current in payments. Do not just rely on the proposition that a tenant bankruptcy would constitute an "event of default"; instead, the letter of credit should expressly allow the landlord to draw in that event. And, if the letter of credit exceeds a year's rent, instead of having the letter of credit backstop the tenant's obligations, have it backstop the guarantor's obligations. This may improve the landlord's position in a tenant bankruptcy. Don't assume that replacement of a large cash security deposit with a large letter of credit solves the landlord's problems in that context.

4.3. Multiple Leases. If the same tenant (or its affiliate(s)) leases multiple locations from the landlord, try to structure the transaction as a single combined lease for all locations to prevent the tenant from "cherry picking" in bankruptcy. If the landlord must use multiple leases, try to provide cross-defaults and give all the leases the same date. Try to avoid any language that would allocate particular rent or other economics to particular premises, an allocation that might invite or support selective lease rejection. Even a formulaic adjustment of rent based on casualty or condemnation may create enough of a hook for a bankruptcy judge. Try not to create that hook.

4.4. Shopping Center Premises. Bankruptcy Code Section 365 gives a landlord greater rights upon a tenant's bankruptcy if the landlord's building constitutes a "shopping center." But the statute does not define "shopping center." Within reason and the bounds of reality, the landlord can try to include favorable language in the lease to confirm that the landlord's project constitutes a "shopping center."

5 BILLS AND NOTICES

5.1. Change of Address/Notice Party. If the tenant relocates its main office or legal department, require the tenant to notify the landlord of the new address.

5.2. Date of Delivery Definitions. Confirm that every permitted means of notice also provides for the date when that particular notice will become effective. Try to make all notices effective as quickly as possible, even if the tenant refuses to accept the notice.

5.3. *Emailed Notices.* The co-authors disfavor the use of email as a means to give formal notices under a lease or other document. The market does, however, seem to be slowly moving toward accepting email notices. Any mechanism for email notices should include: (a) confirmation of receipt; (b) a generic address for incoming notices (e.g., legalnotices@landlord.com), with automatic forwarding to a handful of people; and (c) a reasonable way to deal with bounced messages.

5.4. *Next Business Day Delivery.* Define “overnight” delivery as “next business day” delivery, to avoid occasional case(s) saying “overnight” doesn’t mean any particular number of nights — yet another example of bad cases producing ever-longer documents.

5.5. *Routine Rent Invoices.* Avoid any suggestion that the landlord cannot send routine rent or other invoices both: (i) by ordinary mail; and (ii) only to the tenant, with no copies to counsel or the like. Negate any duty to send out base rent invoices unless they notify the tenant of an increase in base rent or an arrearage. The landlord should try to send only an annual invoice setting forth the year’s base rent and known monthly escalation payments. The tenant should be able to pay monthly from that one invoice.

5.6. *Service of Process.* State that notice (or process) may be served on the tenant by serving the tenant’s principal at his or her residence. Require the tenant to designate an agent for service of process and then maintain that designation.

5.7. *Tenant’s Notices.* Copies of notices from the tenant (or perhaps just notices of alleged landlord defaults) should also go to the landlord’s counsel.

5.8. *Tenant’s On-Site Contact.* Require the tenant to provide a single on-site contact for operational issues who gives the landlord his or her current home and mobile numbers. If that person leaves the company, the tenant should notify the landlord and identify a replacement immediately.

5.9. *Who May Give Notices.* State that the landlord’s counsel or managing agent (as engaged from time to time) may give notices for the landlord. Negate any suggestion that the party who gives the notice must provide any evidence of authority. If the tenant wants evidence of authority, allow them to ask for it, but without thereby diminishing the effectiveness of the notice.

6 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

6.1. *ADA.* If the tenant uses the premises as “public accommodation” or for any other use that triggers extra ADA requirements in or out of the building (e.g., “path of travel” areas such as parking areas, entrances, lobbies, or public corridors), the tenant should pay for the work necessary to bring the premises into compliance with those legal requirements. Define the premises to include the restrooms and common areas of any full floor the tenant occupies.

6.2. *Definition.* Define “Laws” broadly to include future enactments and amendments, insurance regulations and requirements, utility company requirements, administrative promulgations, governmental orders and recorded declarations, present and future.

6.3. Diplomatic Immunity. If applicable, obtain the tenant's waiver of diplomatic immunity. Ascertain under the specific circumstances whether this waiver will be enforceable. If it will not be enforceable, or if its enforceability raises interesting issues, find a different tenant. It is reasonable for a landlord to not rent to a consulate or foreign government or other entity entitled to diplomatic immunity.

6.4. Legally Required Improvements. Require the tenant to perform all improvements required by law. For any required improvements that relate to the building as a whole, the tenant should pay its proportionate share. Landlords often include such an obligation within the definition of operating costs for escalation purposes. That is fine, provided that the inclusion applies only during the adjustment years and not for any base year. If the tenant resists, consider limiting the tenant's obligation to apply only to laws enacted after the lease commences. The tenant will probably still resist and the parties will probably reach the following usual negotiated outcome in any space lease. The landlord will bear the risk of present and future laws that generally govern similar buildings and generic occupancies like the tenant's. The tenant will bear the risk of legal requirements that arise from tenant's particular use of the space, especially if unusual. Require the tenant to perform any improvements that are legally required as a result of any tenant alterations. Make the tenant financially responsible if it causes any part of the landlord's property to become noncompliant with the law or to lose a grandfathered status. For example, if code allows the landlord to maintain an antiquated fire alarm system, but requires the landlord to upgrade if anyone performs a certain amount of construction work anywhere in the building, and the tenant intends to undertake that amount of work, then the landlord may want to require the tenant to pay to upgrade the fire alarm system. Although that may sound like a desirable plan for the landlord, it may not conform to the best long-term asset management strategies.

6.5. PATRIOT Act. Require the tenant to certify that it is not a terrorist or someone with whom the landlord cannot legally do business, using language that refers to specific types of prohibited persons. For what it's worth, also have the tenant indemnify against any loss the landlord suffers (including, of course, the landlord's attorneys' fees) because the tenant really is a terrorist or falls within some other category of prohibited person. Consider similar anti-money-laundering provisions.

7 CONSENTS

7.1. Conditions to Consent. Even if the landlord has agreed to be reasonable about a consent, require the tenant to satisfy certain conditions first. For example, the tenant must not be in default. The tenant must first deliver an estoppel certificate and copies of all relevant documents. Whenever the tenant requests any consent or future documentation, such as SNDA's and approvals, the tenant must reimburse the landlord's legal fees and other costs. Set other requirements tailored to the particular consent at issue. Remember that the landlord may forget to impose any such requirements as a condition to the consent when issued. The lease should give the landlord a checklist of what to require, assuming that the landlord will think of opening up the lease and looking at it when the tenant actually seeks consent. And a one-time waiver should not be deemed a permanent waiver the next time the same situation arises.

7.2. Deemed Consent. If the landlord has agreed that failure to grant consent within a specified number of days will be deemed consent, try to: (i) have this concept apply only in particular areas, such as consents to transfers or alterations; (ii) require a reminder notice before the deemed consent arises; and (iii) require both the original notice and the reminder notice to state conspicuously in all capital boldface letters that the landlord must respond within that period or will be deemed to have granted its consent.

7.3. Discretionary Consents. If the business agreement between the parties does not require the landlord to be reasonable about any particular action or event, then simply ban that action or event — instead of requiring “consent in the landlord’s sole discretion” — to avoid possible claims of an implied obligation to act reasonably. Also, in this case, negate any implication that the landlord must at least consider whatever proposal the tenant presents. The tenant can always request the landlord’s consent to anything, and the landlord can always choose to grant it, at any time in the lease term. The lease doesn’t need to say that.

7.4. Limitation of Remedies. State that if the landlord wrongfully withholds consent (for example, the landlord acts unreasonably even though it agreed to act reasonably), then the tenant’s only remedy consists of specific performance — not monetary damages, and especially not consequential damages. As a backup position, the lease could require expedited arbitration, perhaps with the potential arbitrator (s) designated in the lease. This might particularly make sense for construction disputes, if the tenant anticipates performing substantial construction. In these cases, or any other case where issues seem likely to arise, confirm with the designated arbitrator (s) that they are willing to serve. Negate any potential tort or common law liability as a result of withholding consent unreasonably or in violation of the lease or applicable law. As a backup, allow the tenant to recover damages, but subject to a low cap.

7.5. No Representation. State that the landlord’s consent to anything is not a representation or warranty that the matter consented to complies with law or will meet the tenant’s needs or otherwise makes any sense at all. In the case of alterations, the landlord should not be responsible for any contractors, architects, or engineers, even if the landlord approved or required them.

7.6. Reasonableness. Consider eliminating general references to “reasonableness” when describing a requirement for landlord consent. Instead, list specific permitted criteria, then agree that the landlord must act reasonably only once the tenant has met those criteria. Any present or future mortgagee’s disapproval of a matter should automatically constitute a “reasonable” basis for the landlord to withhold consent. Without some criteria or clear flexibility for the landlord, as a threshold before the landlord must act “reasonably,” the interpretation of “reasonableness” can result in litigation often stacked in favor of the tenant. Consider requiring arbitration on any issue of reasonableness.

7.7. Scope of Consent. Any consent applies only to the particular matter under consideration, and does not waive any future requirement to obtain the same consent if similar matters arise later.

7.8. *Survival of Conditions to Consent.* Whenever the tenant must satisfy certain conditions to obtain the landlord's consent (or to take any action without obtaining the landlord's consent), consider as a general conceptual proposition whether the lease should require the tenant to cause those conditions to remain satisfied even after the consent is granted or the action taken.

8 **DEFAULT**

8.1. *All Rent Due at Signing.* Consider requiring the tenant to pay all rent for the term of the lease at signing, but state that the landlord agrees to accept monthly installment payments only so long as no event of default exists. (Although this language sometimes appears in leases, it may be overly creative.)

8.2. *Cross Defaults.* Provide for cross defaults as against other leases with the landlord or its affiliates, or even against other obligations of the tenant or its affiliates, such as financial covenants under bank loans.

8.3. *Default Notices.* Provide that default notices need not specify cure periods; instead, the cure period will be whatever the lease provides for the particular default. (Does this work under governing landlord-tenant law?) Although any default notice will need to specify the default, give the landlord the right to supplement any default notice to include any additional defaults that were missed or correct any miscalculations, without thereby extending the tenant's cure period, unless the change is substantial.

8.4. *Discount for Timely Payment.* Consider increasing "face rent" in the lease by some high percentage, but also state that if the tenant pays its rent by the first day of the month, then the tenant receives a discount equal to the increased part of the rent. Although this is a creative suggestion occasionally seen, it may create unintended and unexpected grief in such areas as brokerage commissions, commercial rent tax, and property tax assessments. Thus, before adopting this suggestion, counsel should consider its possible unintended consequences.

8.5. *Impairment of Business.* Define an event of default to include events (beyond the usual insolvency list) that may indicate the tenant is preparing to shut down. These might include the tenant's announcing that it will make substantial distributions, dividends or asset sales outside the ordinary course of business; shut down its operations elsewhere; suspend or terminate a substantial part of its business; or lay off staff above a certain threshold. At a minimum, require reporting of these matters.

8.6. No Right To Cure Event of Default. Once an event of default has occurred, should the tenant have a wide-open cure right even after the tenant's cure period has already lapsed? Whenever the landlord can exercise remedies "if an event of default shall have occurred and be continuing," this quoted language effectively gives the tenant an open-ended right to cure the event of default, provided the tenant does so before the landlord actually exercises its remedies. Does the landlord really want that? Consider providing that if the tenant defaults more than a certain number of times within a certain period, then the tenant will not have the right to notice and cure for any additional default. Also say that if the landlord accepts rent after giving a notice of termination of the lease, the rent constitutes merely a payment on account of sums due. It does not vitiate the notice of termination or any landlord right to terminate unless it brings current all arrearages. The landlord may want to state once that, if the landlord has actually given a valid notice of termination of the lease, then whatever cure rights the tenant previously had no longer exist, except as law requires.

8.7. Noncurable Defaults. State that certain defaults are noncurable, such as prohibited transfers.

9 DESTRUCTION, FIRE AND OTHER CASUALTY

9.1. Disaster. Consider drafting a clause to address loss of the tenant's ability to use the premises because of disaster conditions that go beyond the building, or arise entirely outside the building, such as flood or terrorist attack. Under these circumstances, a landlord will face pressure to forgive rent if the tenant cannot use the premises. It might make sense to insure the risk, if possible, and provide for a certain limited abatement right in the lease.

9.2. Insurance Coordination. Whatever the landlord does on rent abatement, make sure it matches the landlord's insurance coverage, to prevent surprises and problems.

9.3. Rent Abatement. If the landlord maintains rental income insurance, the lease should allow the tenant to abate rent for a casualty, and not obligate the tenant to maintain its own business interruption insurance. If, however, a casualty affects only part of the premises, then limit the abatement accordingly, so it applies only to the extent that the premises are not usable.

9.4. Tenant Waiver. Require the tenant to waive the provisions of New York Real Property Law Section 227 (which allows a tenant to terminate a lease in the event of a casualty that renders the premises untenable), and comparable provisions in other states.

9.5. Termination Right; Limitation on Restoration. Provide no right (or a limited right) for the tenant to cancel upon casualty. To the extent the lease requires the landlord to restore, impose appropriate conditions, including completion of insurance adjustment and recovery of adequate insurance proceeds.

9.6. Time to Restore. If the landlord has the right or obligation to restore after a casualty, measure any deadline from the landlord's receipt of insurance proceeds — not from the date of casualty. Insurance policies require restoration “with due diligence and dispatch.” If the lease defines an unrealistically short restoration period and allows the tenant to terminate the lease if the landlord misses the deadline, this could create a lender issue. Moreover, depending on policy language, any resulting lease termination may not constitute loss covered by the landlord's insurance program.

10 DEVELOPMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

10.1. Air and Development Rights. If the project includes development rights from other locations, should the landlord include them as part of the definition of the project? The answer may vary depending on state and municipal law, as well as the landlord's strategies for handling real estate taxes and related escalation clauses in leases. Have the tenant waive any right to object to any merger or transfer of development rights, and agree to sign any zoning lot merger if requested to do so. The tenant should have no right to limit any other uses within the project.

10.2. Building Identification. Allow the landlord to change the name or address of the building. Require the tenant to refer to the building only by whatever name or address the landlord gives it.

10.3. Building Standard Specifications. The landlord should reserve the right to modify building standard specifications. Consider the implications of any modification to building standards or specifications. For example, if the landlord wants to divide the building or shopping center into pieces, any CAM charges should continue to be calculated as if the landlord owned the entire property as one unit.

10.4. Condominium Conversion or Ground Lease. If the landlord considers condominium conversion at all likely, the lease should cover this possibility. Allow the landlord to delegate its responsibilities to the condominium board. Require the tenant to join in or consent to the condominium declaration, if governing law might require that. Adjust pass-throughs to include condominium fees as appropriate. Consider how condominiumization would affect building operations, the use clause, base years, escalations and everything else. What role should the condominium board have? The landlord should also retain the right to create a ground lease of the entire building, raising similar issues. Require the tenant to cooperate, as reasonably necessary, provided any new structure produces no material adverse impact on the tenant. If the new condominium association will take on any obligations that previously belonged to the landlord, then the landlord will want to avoid being “whipsawed” between a tenant demanding services and a condominium that might fail to competently provide them. In those cases the landlord may want to limit its obligations to trying to get the condominium to perform. At a certain point, the landlord should even agree to initiate litigation against the condominium. That's a reasonable price for the landlord to pay for its more general exculpation under these circumstances.

10.5. Construction Restrictions. State that nothing in the lease limits by implication the landlord's right to construct or alter any improvements (including kiosks) anywhere on the landlord's property. If the lease does contain any such restrictions, state that they are limited to their express terms.

10.6. Demolition. Allow the landlord to terminate the lease after reasonable notice if the landlord intends to demolish the building or strip it down to structural steel and rebuild. Give the landlord a similar right if the landlord plans to redevelop the building, such as by changing its use or reconfiguring it. Set as low as possible a standard for the landlord to satisfy. For example, avoid any requirement that the landlord must be unalterably committed to demolition or must have terminated other leases or obtained a demolition permit or construction financing. It should suffice that the landlord has decided to redevelop the property or (more likely) has entered into a contract to sell the property to a developer. Give the tenant incentives to cooperate. Set up a process so the landlord will find out quickly whether the tenant will try to fight the early termination of the lease. For example, the lease can require the tenant (and any guarantors), promptly after receiving a termination notice, to deliver an appropriately tailored estoppel certificate and an increased security deposit. Pay the tenant a demolition fee only if the tenant vacates strictly on time. In certain cases, consider requiring the tenant to sign a stipulated judgment of eviction. The demolition clause should contain conditional limitation language.

10.7. Expansion Rights. If the landlord might want to expand the physical size of the building, such as by adding floors, build in enough flexibility so the landlord can prevent any issues that might arise from the expansion. More specifically: Consider resetting base years after the expansion.

10.7.2. Consider how the expansion would affect the tenant's proportionate share for escalations (after completion and lease-up).

10.7.3. Require the tenant to sign appropriate documents as needed.

10.7.4. Allow the landlord to expand the measure of real estate taxes by adding other tax lots to the project, though in that case the tenant's tax escalation share would need to drop.

10.7.5. Allow the landlord to reconfigure parking and the building as a whole.

10.7.6. Provide that the lease will be automatically subordinate to any future easements and other recorded documents the landlord signs to facilitate further development.

10.7.7. Review/revise/adjust the definition of "Building" as appropriate to take into account any possible future redevelopment of the project.

10.7.8. Give the landlord the right to enter the premises to install structural supports for any construction above the premises; to install new posts, pillars or supports as necessary; and to move walls around to accommodate any of this work. Allow the tenant an equitable rent adjustment for any significant interference or reduction of the premises, but have the tenant waive any right to an injunction, damages or claim of constructive eviction. Commentators raised their eyebrows when a case reached the result the previous sentence suggests, even in the face of silence in the lease. Despite the landlord-friendly outcome in that case, a careful landlord's counsel will want to prevent the issue entirely.

10.7.9. The tenant should waive any rights to light or air, within limits.

10.7.10. Give the landlord the right to take back a limited amount of space to build more elevator cores or other necessary mechanical improvements.

10.8. Expiration Dates. The landlord may want to plan strategically so that all leases (or at least adjacent leases) end on the same date, to help the landlord put together large blocks of space for possible future tenants. Or the landlord may want to stagger multiple lease expirations over multiple years, so the landlord never faces "too many" lease expirations at once. This all depends on the landlord's tastes and overall long-term strategy for the building. Might the landlord demolish or redevelop the building at a certain point?

10.9. Relocation. Give the landlord the right to relocate the tenant to comparable premises in the building or in some other specific building the landlord or its affiliate owns.

10.10. Remeasurement. If, over time, market conditions allow the landlord to nominally "expand" the building by remeasurement, make sure that will not produce any unpleasant surprises under this particular lease – e.g., an increase in the denominator for calculating this tenant's share, without a corresponding increase in the numerator.

11 ELECTRICITY

11.1. Additional Electrical Capacity and Riser Rights. If the tenant negotiates additional power and/or additional riser space, the landlord will want to preserve remaining electrical capacity and/or riser space for other tenants. Might the landlord want the tenant to remove any additional installations at the end of the lease term? Ordinarily no, but exceptions may arise.

11.2. Change of Provider. State that if the landlord changes the electricity provider for the building, the tenant must use the new provider, to the extent legally allowed, even if the tenant directly meters its own consumption.

11.3. Delivery of Electrical Service. The tenant should comply with electrical conservation measures and any limits on power grid availability, including required shutdowns that may arise. Allow the landlord to shut down electrical service to the premises when needed for alterations and other legitimate reasons so long as the landlord gives notice and the disruption is limited.

11.4. Electrical Service. If the tenant's space is directly metered, require the tenant to keep the landlord informed of the tenant's electrical consumption, with copies of bills. This may facilitate the landlord's long-term planning of electrical service for the building and future re-leasing of the space.

11.5. Electricity Measurement. In defining the electrical capacity that the landlord must provide, multiply the required watts per square foot by usable, not rentable, square feet. Then come up with a certain number of watts, because the lease should not use the words "rentable," "usable," or "square foot."

11.6. Post-Termination Electric Charges. To the extent any utility provider has the right to recalculate charges and bill the landlord later, expressly allow the landlord to bill the tenant for its share of such charges. If the electric utility has a certain time within which they can send such a bill, give the landlord at least the same time plus 60 days for processing.

12 END OF TERM

Some of the following comments on "end of term" issues also apply if the tenant has the right to prematurely or partially terminate the lease. The lease should treat any such termination as the end of the term, at least for certain purposes relating to the affected part of the premises.

12.1. Abandoned Personalty. Upon lease termination, any personalty in the premises that the lease requires the tenant to remove, but the tenant does not remove, should be deemed abandoned. Require the tenant to pay to remove and store that personalty unless the landlord elects to retain or discard it.

12.2. Cables, Conduits. The landlord should retain ownership of all cables and other wiring in the building. Require the tenant to remove cables, conduits, wires, raised floors, and rooftop equipment at the end of the lease term either in all cases or at the landlord's request. (Some landlords like to require this. Others prefer to handle it themselves as part of preparing the space for the next tenant.) Require the tenant to indemnify the landlord from all liability in connection with that removal. To the extent that the lease allows any of these items to remain, require the tenant to properly cap and label them.

12.3. Consequential Damages. If the tenant holds over, require the tenant to pay all damages the landlord incurs, including consequential damages such as the loss of the next prospective tenant. If necessary, consider giving the tenant a window of up to 60 days before consequential damages apply. Holdover rent would apply as usual.

12.4. Holdover. Consider providing that if the tenant fails to vacate the premises at the end of the term, the tenant must pay a use and occupancy charge (not “rent”) equal to the greater of: (i) some high percentage of the final adjusted rent (including escalations) under the lease; and (ii) some high percentage of the then fair market rental value of the entire premises. Calculate the charge on a monthly basis for an entire month for every full (or partial) month the tenant holds over. Confirm what the maximum enforceable holdover rate may be. Describe this payment as liquidated damages and not a penalty. Consider simplifying matters by saying that during the final year of occupancy the tenant must pay either fair market appraised rent, or a very, very high rate. Give the tenant an option to terminate the lease effective just before that last year of the term begins, on at least a year’s notice. This way, if the tenant stays, the landlord can try to collect very high rent. The landlord does not have to hold its breath to the last minute to see if the tenant will decide to default. The whole arrangement looks something like the “anticipated repayment date” and “hyper-amortization” provisions that sometimes appear in securitized loans.

12.5. Landlord’s Property. At the landlord’s option, the tenant should leave behind any improvements, fixtures, or personal property that the landlord paid for, including by rent abatement. Consider the tax implications of ownership. Consider to what extent the tenant can remove improvements and fixtures. Should the landlord be able to prohibit the tenant from removing these items?

12.6. Obligation to Restore. Require the tenant to restore the premises, including removing signage, at the end of the term. State that the landlord’s consent to any alteration does not waive the tenant’s obligation to remove it and restore the premises at the end of the term— particularly for major or difficult-to-restore alterations such as a slab cut for an internal staircase. To the extent that the landlord wants — or might want — the tenant to leave a major alteration in place, give the landlord that right. Where appropriate, specify by exhibit which alterations may remain, which must remain, and which the tenant must remove and restore. The restoration obligation should survive expiration or sooner termination of the lease. State that if the tenant does not complete restoration or other end of term activities (such as environmental remediation) by the expiration date, the tenant must pay holdover rent until completion.

12.7. Security Deposit. Consider requiring an incremental security deposit, a few years before the end of the term, to back the tenant’s end-of-term obligations. Security deposits often “burn off” over time, with the result that little security deposit remains when it may most matter, at the end of the term.

12.8. Survival. The tenant’s obligations and liabilities under the lease should survive the expiration or termination of the lease.

12.9. Tenant Waiver. Require the tenant to waive any civil procedure law or rule that would allow a court to issue a stay in connection with any holdover or other summary proceedings the landlord might institute.

12.10. Time of Essence. State that “time is of the essence” for the tenant’s obligation to vacate the premises.

12.11. Timing. The landlord may prefer not to have leases expire during a holiday season or before or after a long weekend.

12.12. Warranties. If the tenant surrenders space (either at the end of the term or because the tenant reduces its occupancy), require the tenant to assign to the landlord any warranties the tenant received for any improvements or equipment surrendered.

13 ENVIRONMENTAL

13.1. Copies of Notices. Require the tenant to promptly deliver copies of all notices it receives from any state or federal environmental agency relating to the property.

13.2. End-of-Term Assessment. Where applicable, allow the landlord to require an environmental assessment at the tenant's expense at the end of the term. Require the tenant to remediate any conditions that would have been the tenant's responsibility under the lease.

13.3. High Risk Uses. For a gas station or other high-risk use: (i) establish an environmental baseline by undertaking a sampling plan or environmental assessment before occupancy (to define what problems, if any, already exist); (ii) require periodic monitoring, especially where groundwater might be readily affected, and along perimeter areas where migrating oil can be detected; (iii) obtain an indemnification that is both very broad (all environmental risks) and very specific (particular environmental issues arising from the tenant's particular business) and (iv) require the tenant to post a bond if the tenant cannot obtain environmental liability insurance. If underground tanks already exist, require the tenant to: (1) accept them "as-is"; (2) comply with laws, including obtaining all permits (as well as annual registration and recertification); (3) post all required financial assurances; (4) maintain, repair and replace, if required, all tanks; (5) maintain all required records and inventory controls; (6) deliver evidence of compliance (e.g., copies of recertifications) according to a reasonable schedule; and (7) comply with any present or future lender requirements.

13.4. Interior Air Quality. Disclaim any landlord liability for mold, bad air or "sick building syndrome." Also allow the landlord to prohibit smoking anywhere in the building or nearby such as on sidewalks and terraces.

13.5. Landlord Indemnification. If the landlord agrees to indemnify the tenant for past environmental problems, limit this indemnification to any liability that exists under present law based on present violations. Exclude any liability arising from the act of a third party, future laws, amendments of existing laws or any action (or failure to act) of the tenant that exacerbates any existing condition or increases any existing liability.

13.6. LEED Compliance. If the landlord seeks to comply with LEED, the landlord may need to include suitable language in the lease and modify some typical lease provisions. As one element of green leasing, the landlord may require in every relevant context that the tenant comply with the landlord's environmental requirements or guidelines and perhaps anything necessary to preserve the landlord's LEED or other certification. This all works very well until it starts to cost the tenant an undefined and unknowable amount of money. If the landlord has agreed with other tenants to maintain LEED certification, then the landlord may not have much flexibility on these issues. Therefore, the landlord should try to avoid making any ironclad LEED commitments to any tenants.

13.7. Mold. The tenant must promptly report any mold infiltration. Make the tenant responsible for all mold in the premises unless it can affirmatively show the mold originated in a part of the building for which the landlord is responsible.

13.8. Notice of Hazardous Conditions. Require the tenant to promptly notify the landlord of any leaking or other hazardous or potentially adverse condition on the premises, including mold, leaks and other conditions that could cause mold. Require the tenant to abate any such circumstances promptly, except any that are the landlord's responsibility.

13.9. Reports; Inspections. The tenant should agree to deliver, or reimburse the landlord's cost to obtain, updated environmental reports. Give the landlord and its environmental consultant the right to enter, inspect and photograph the premises and perform environmental assessments, including invasive assessments, if the landlord reasonably believes that a violation of environmental law exists, all at the tenant's expense.

13.10. Tank Removal. The landlord might want the right to perform a further environmental assessment at the end of the term, and require the tenant to remove any underground storage tanks (especially but not only if the environmental assessment discloses problems) and perform any required remediation. Condition the return of the tenant's security deposit on the tenant's completing any such removal and remediation.

13.11. Tenant Indemnification. Require the tenant to indemnify the landlord against all harm arising from the tenant's use and occupancy of the premises and the property. The tenant's indemnity should cover all environmental matters and anything the tenant installs anywhere. The indemnity should survive the expiration or termination of the lease.

14 ESCALATIONS

14.1. Audit Issues (Operating Costs).

14.1.1. **Auditors.** Prohibit contingent fee auditors or auditors that have worked for other tenants in the building. If the landlord agrees to reimburse audit costs, e.g., if the tenant's audit reveals a certain level of mistakes, then negate any reimbursement to contingent fee auditors. Consider requiring a national CPA firm, billing on an hourly basis. Insist that such firm agree to notify the landlord of any undercharges or errors in the tenant's favor that the audit discloses, and to give the landlord a copy of the auditor's full report. If the auditor does not, the tenant should agree to do so. If the tenant engages any particular lease auditor, require that lease auditor to agree not to represent other tenants in the building. The tenant must keep audit results confidential.

14.1.2. **Claims.** Require specificity, completeness, and finality in any tenant claim of discrepancy or error.

14.1.3. **Condition for Audit.** Allow the tenant to audit operating costs only if those costs increase more than a specified percentage over a specified prior year or base year.

14.1.4. **Confidentiality.** Require the tenant and its auditor to sign a confidentiality agreement satisfactory to the landlord for any audit and its results before disclosing any records or information to the tenant or its auditor. The agreement should, among other things, prohibit the tenant and its advisors from disclosing the existence of any audit or any of its results, including any settlement, particularly to other tenants in the building. The tenant's breach of the confidentiality agreement should constitute an incurable default under the lease or at a minimum preclude the tenant from initiating further audits for several years.

14.1.5. **Costs of Audit.** Ask the tenant to pay for the landlord's out-of-pocket costs for any audit (such as photocopying, staff time, document retrieval, accountants' time spent answering inquiries, etc.), at least if the audit fails to disclose any issues serious enough that they would make the landlord responsible for the audit costs.

14.1.6. **Dispute Resolution.** Provide a private and final mechanism (such as arbitration) to resolve any dispute about operating costs.

14.1.7. **Inspection Restrictions.** Allow the tenant (or its representative) to examine specified books and records only, and only for a specified period, but prohibit copying. Require that any audit comply with the landlord's reasonable requirements and instructions. On assignment, prohibit the new tenant from auditing for any period before the date of the assignment.

14.1.8. **Limits.** Limit the timing, frequency and duration of audits. Require the tenant to complete the audit within a stated time after notifying the landlord of the audit. Consider requiring the tenant to audit multiple years at once, or requiring that the notice of audit specify the specific issues the tenant intends to raise (difficult or impossible if the tenant has not yet seen any of the underlying records).

14.1.9. **Threshold for Payment.** If overcharges (net of undercharges) total three percent or less of total annual operating costs (a generally accepted definition of “materiality”), then the tenant should receive no adjustment or reimbursement of its audit costs. Define carefully the variable against which the three percent test will apply. Try to use a variable that will be large rather than small. For example, refer to three percent of gross annual operating costs rather than three percent of the tenant’s escalation payment. Try to use a higher percentage.

14.2. Generally.

14.2.1. **Base Year.** Consider whether anything might make the current base year for operating costs unusually high, such as a spike in insurance costs, energy cost spikes, a change in management, or extraordinary repairs. Normalize the base year for operating costs to adjust for such unusual spikes. Or, instead, consider a fixed dollar amount to define the base.

14.2.2. **Brokers’ Commissions.** Exclude all escalations from the calculation of broker’s commissions in the brokerage agreement.

14.2.3. **Ease of Proof.** Make operating costs easy to prove. The landlord does not want to have to prove all the underlying facts. How would a judge respond to the definition of “operating costs” in the lease, and all the various definitions and exclusions? Ask a litigator. Perhaps the calculation should come from the landlord’s outside accountant, and not be subject to challenge except based on manifest error.

14.2.4. **Examples.** For any complex or intricate escalation formula, consider adding an example, but do not make the numbers dramatic or shocking. Keep in mind, though, that the formula should speak for itself. By adding an example, one says the same thing twice, introducing the risk of inconsistencies. The example should add nothing. If it adds anything at all, then it also adds risk.

14.2.5. **Fixed Fee.** Consider replacing escalations based on operating costs or CAM with a fixed formula.

14.2.6. **Implied Covenants.** State that the landlord has no obligation to use operating cost escalations to pay operating costs; they merely constitute additional compensation to the landlord under the lease.

14.2.7. **Liability for Refunds or Rent Credits.** The landlord's liability for any refund (or credit) of overpaid escalations should terminate after a specified number of years. It should also terminate automatically upon any sale, receivership, or foreclosure of the building. Otherwise, the possible overpayment may create open-ended obligations or issues for the landlord, particularly at the time of sale. Consider whether the landlord should have the right to pay in installments any refund that the landlord might owe, or limit the tenant's relief to a future offset against rent, unless the lease expires before the tenant fully recovers what's due.

14.2.8. **No Decrease.** Escalation formulas should never allow rent to go down.

14.2.9. **Reimbursements.** What happens if the landlord can require other tenants to reimbursement some piece of the landlord's operating expenses? Those reimbursements may include a profit component to the landlord (e.g., for cleaning "extras"). If the tenant can require subtraction of the entire reimbursement payment, the tenant effectively participates in that profit. Instead, the lease should merely exclude from operating expenses the landlord's costs of providing whatever services trigger reimbursement payments.

14.2.10. **Survival; Timing.** Limit the time during which the tenant may challenge any escalation or demand a refund that the landlord "forgot" to pay. Be careful, though. The tenant may try to make this reciprocal for the landlord's billings. All the tenant's obligations on escalations should survive the expiration or termination of the lease.

14.3. *Operating Costs.*

14.3.1. **Broad Definition.** Consider any special characteristics of the property that could cause the landlord to incur costs outside the typical operating cost definitions in a generic lease. For example, if a reciprocal easement agreement or a ground lease imposes costs similar to real estate taxes or operating costs, expand the appropriate definition to include them. State that any characterization of an expenditure in the landlord's tax returns (e.g., as a capital expenditure) has no effect on interpretation of the definition of operating costs in the lease.

14.3.2. **CAM.** Avoid the term "CAM" (common area maintenance) because operating cost escalations cover far more than common area maintenance. A tenant may argue that the phrase "CAM" is somehow deceptive or restrictive. At a minimum it might create confusion. Where do "common areas" end?

14.3.3. **Capital Expenditures.** Ideally, the base year would disregard any contribution to capital expenditures — even their partial amortization. Amortize capital improvements only in the comparison years, not the base year, for operating costs. In that case, unusual capital expenditures in the base year would not raise an issue. Only the adjustment years would include amortization of capital expenditures as part of operating expenses. Try to tack on an interest factor on the landlord’s unreimbursed capital outlay.

14.3.4. **“Gross Up” Clause.** The landlord should have the right to “gross up.” For example, if the building has an occupancy level under 95 percent, increase the amount of operating costs to the amount that the landlord would have incurred for full occupancy. The tenant will expect to see a gross-up in the base year operating costs as well.

14.3.5. **Major Repairs.** Do not necessarily limit multiyear amortization of large repair costs to “capital” items. Particularly if leases limit escalations or if the landlord worries about base years for new leases, the landlord may want the ability to spread major noncapital repair costs, and new costs of legal compliance, over multiple years.

14.3.6. **No Fiduciary Duty.** Negate any fiduciary duty regarding operating cost escalations and their administration, and any other lease provisions.

14.3.7. **Off-Site Costs.** Avoid limiting “operating costs” to those incurred physically within the particular building. The landlord may incur off-site operating costs, such as in a multi-use project (such as holiday decorations in a central plaza) or for off-site equipment, installations, or shuttle bus service for the benefit of the building. Likewise, if municipal approvals for development of the building required the landlord to incur continuing off-site expenses, treat those as additional operating costs. Examples might include maintenance of traffic improvements, a day care facility or a sculpture park containing statues of the Mayor and City Council.

14.3.8. **Reality Connection.** When negotiating the operating cost escalation clause, confirm that the clause, particularly as negotiated, matches the landlord’s current practices in operating the building, so the landlord can actually make the necessary calculations and adjustments without experiencing a long, slow descent into accountancy hell. Consider consulting with the landlord’s accountant and the building manager, or even someone in the business of auditing lease escalations for tenants. They should look at the definition of operating costs and any exclusions. Try to keep these definitions consistent across multiple leases.

14.3.9. **Reserve Charge.** Operating expenses should include repair and replacement reserves. To avoid common arguments about how to treat “capital” items, consider establishing an annual per- square-foot capital reserve charge. The landlord would not need to account for these funds and the lease would define categories of “capital type” costs to which tenants need not contribute. If, however, this reserve charge stays constant from year to year, including the base year, then the reserve charge on its own will not allow the landlord to recover a penny under the typical pass-through of only increases in operating costs. Therefore, make the reserve charge a separate additional charge.

14.3.10. **Timing.** Try not to agree to tight time limits (or, worse, a “time is of the essence” provision) for the landlord’s obligation to provide operating statements. The landlord should, of course, try to be timely, based on cases that have required such timeliness based in part on an inferred “fiduciary duty” because the landlord controls the information.

14.3.11. **Use of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”).** In defining operating “costs” (not “expenses,” perhaps an accounting term of art), try not to refer to GAAP. The term often arises in two places: (i) when defining what the landlord can pass through to tenants; and (ii) when excluding “capital” items. GAAP may unintentionally skew the calculation of operating costs in ways the landlord would regard as a surprise. Again, coordinate with the landlord’s accountant.

14.4. Other Escalations.

14.4.1. **Consumer Price Index.** Use the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Areas (“CPI-U”) index. Many believe that this index has historically increased faster than the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (“CPI-W”) index.

14.4.2. **Fixed Percentage Increase.** Neutral, predictable, and easy to administer, though the landlord must still remember to do it.

14.4.3. **Porter’s Wage.** Include fringe benefits and all other labor costs. The wage rate used should not reflect “new hire” or other transitional wage rates.

15 ESTOPPEL CERTIFICATES

15.1. Additional Requirements. In defining the scope of an estoppel certificate, allow the landlord to require any additional information the landlord reasonably requests. Think about uncertainties that, at some later date, a lender might want the tenant to confirm —such as whether the tenant exercised an option, the dollar amount of base operating costs or any nonstandard dates that might help define either party’s obligations.

15.2. Attach Documents. Require the tenant (if asked) to attach to any estoppel certificate a copy of the lease and all amendments, option exercise letters and other documents that define the landlord-tenant relationship.

15.3. Exhibit. Attach a form of estoppel certificate as a lease exhibit (conform to typical lender requirements), but build in flexibility for future lender requests. Include a certification of the tenant's current ownership structure.

15.4. Failure to Respond. Establish specific, meaningful remedies for failure to sign an estoppel certificate within a short period. These might include a deemed estoppel, a power of attorney to execute it for the tenant or a daily nuisance fee.

15.5. Future Estoppels. Require the tenant to deliver future estoppel certificates at any time on the landlord's request. If the tenant negotiates restrictions on the frequency of estoppel certificates, then think about other specific occasions when the landlord might want an estoppel certificate, and perhaps provide for those (e.g., completion of improvements, exercise of renewal option).

15.6. Ratify Guaranty. Allow the landlord to require a confirmation and ratification of any guaranty, and an estoppel certificate from the guarantor, not merely an estoppel certificate from the tenant. Lenders and purchasers will often care more about the guarantor and the guaranty than the tenant and the lease. As an alternative, require the guarantor to sign any estoppel certificate along with the tenant.

15.7. Reliance. Allow reliance by prospective purchasers, mortgagees or any participant in a future securitization, including rating agencies, servicers, trustees, and certificate holders. What about the landlord? If the landlord cannot demonstrate detrimental reliance, a court might conclude that an estoppel certificate does not estop the tenant as against the landlord. Thus, the lease should say that an estoppel certificate binds the tenant as against the landlord, even if the landlord cannot demonstrate detrimental reliance.

16 FAILURE TO DELIVER POSSESSION

16.1. Condition of Premises. Substantial completion should suffice (for example, temporary certificate of occupancy) for the landlord's delivery of the premises. Try to maintain some record of the condition of the premises at delivery.

16.2. Delivery Dispute. Provide for a short deadline for the tenant to report any issue or problem about the premises or the landlord's work. If possible, state that taking of possession constitutes acceptance for all purposes.

16.3. Delivery Procedure. Try to tie the "Commencement Date" to an objective event —preferably within the landlord's control — or a date, rather than to any notice from the landlord. Notices are often not as easy or quick to give as they often seem to attorneys drafting leases. Any delay in giving a commencement date notice will mean lost revenue for the landlord. Allow the landlord to give notice of the commencement date promptly after it has occurred, not as a condition to its occurrence.

16.4. No Liability. The landlord should incur no liability for failing to deliver possession on the commencement date for any reason, including holdover or construction delays. The lease should expressly waive any applicable law that may provide otherwise. The tenant's obligation to pay rent should start on possession. Perhaps extend the term by the duration of any landlord delay in delivering the premises, especially if the delay exceeds a certain amount of time. Depending on state law, though, without an outside deadline for delivery, the lease may be subject to attack under the rule against perpetuities.

16.5. Rent Abatement. To the extent the landlord agrees to give the tenant a rent abatement for late delivery, limit the duration of the abatement (for example, if the rent abatement exceeds a set number of days, thereafter the tenant must either terminate or wait, but cannot continue to abate). Try to defer any such abatement (for example, spread it out in equal annual installments over the remaining term of the lease, rather than front-load it). This will reduce immediate damage to the landlord's cash flow at a time when the landlord may face financial stress.

16.6. Termination Right. The landlord (not just the tenant) may want the right to terminate the lease if the landlord ultimately cannot deliver possession by a date certain.

17 FEES AND EXPENSES

17.1. Attorneys' Fees and Expenses. The tenant should reimburse the landlord's attorneys' fees and expenses both broadly and with specificity (for example, for actions and proceedings, including appeals, and in-house counsel fees and expenses). The reimbursement obligation should cover attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in connection with: (i) any litigation the tenant commences against the landlord (including any declaratory judgment action or any action to interpret or apply the lease), unless the tenant obtains a final favorable judgment; (ii) any litigation or arbitration the landlord commences against the tenant whether for default or specific performance; (iii) negotiating a lender protection agreement for the tenant's asset-based lender; (iv) the landlord's (or its employee's) acting as a witness in any proceeding involving the lease or the tenant; (v) reviewing anything that the tenant asks the landlord to review or sign; (vi) any lien filing arising from the tenant's work, even if the lien filing does not constitute a default; (vii) bankruptcy proceedings; and (viii) delivering an estoppel or a subordination, non-disturbance and attornment agreement ("SNDA").

17.2. Fees and Expenses. Require the tenant to pay any fees or expenses the landlord incurs, including legal costs, in connection with any consent or waiver, or request for one, even if denied. Try to make the reimbursement obligation broad enough so it even applies if the tenant initiates discussions with the landlord for a totally discretionary lease amendment or waiver, as opposed to a consent already contemplated within the four corners of the lease. The tenant should also pay a fee (and expenses) for the landlord's review of any plans and/or specifications. Avoid a flat fee. Set the fee according to a formula based on the size of the job or hours necessary, with a floor.

18 FUTURE DOCUMENTS, DELIVERIES, EVENTS, AND INFORMATION

18.1. Confidentiality. The tenant should keep confidential the fact of the lease signing and the terms of the lease, particularly if the tenant's pricing is below current market value (or the landlord's conception of current market value) or the landlord's asking price for direct space. If the landlord provides the form of lease, require the tenant to acknowledge that the form is confidential. Require the tenant and its counsel to agree not to use the landlord's form of lease for other transactions, and not to disclose any concessions to this particular tenant that the landlord made.

18.2. Further Assurances and Cooperation. Require the tenant to enter into any amendments that the landlord reasonably requests to correct errors or otherwise achieve the intentions of the parties, subject to reasonable limitations. Provide that if a party is legally required to do anything, the other party will reasonably cooperate.

18.3. Future Events. The parties should agree to memorialize any commencement date, rent adjustment, or option exercise in a lease amendment or confirmation letter. If the parties do not actually do that, though, the lease should say such failure does not affect either party's obligations. If the parties recorded a memorandum of lease, they will often need to record the confirmation of dates.

18.4. Governmental Benefits, Generally. Require the tenant to cooperate in a timely manner, as necessary, to help the landlord qualify for any available tax or governmental benefits, such as tax abatements.

18.5. Landlord's Accommodations. To the extent that the landlord agrees to provide future deliveries or take certain actions for the tenant's benefit, require the tenant to reimburse all costs and expenses the landlord incurs, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

18.6. Limits on Tenant Rights. To the extent that the landlord gives the tenant any special "right" or "privilege," condition it as appropriate. Certain minimum occupancy? No default? Other criteria or conditions? Maintenance of a certain financial strength? When the landlord agreed to the concession, what assumptions did the landlord make? What happens if those assumptions stop being true? For example, if the tenant's good credit eliminates any requirement for bonds or other landlord protections, undo this concession if the tenant's good credit turns bad. Can the tenant exercise any privilege or right only once or only within a certain period? Or does it apply throughout the lease term? Can the tenant assign any particular special privilege if the tenant assigns the lease? Or does the special privilege go away upon assignment? Can the tenant assign that privilege or right separately from the lease? If the tenant exercises any privilege or right, should the lease require the tenant to deliver an estoppel certificate, any documents the tenant entered into in exercising the privilege or right or any other documents? These issues potentially arise for every tenant "right" or "privilege," including permitted assignments, releases from liability, options and exclusive uses.

18.7. Original Lease Document. The landlord may scan and destroy its original lease in the ordinary course of business. The landlord need never produce an original counterpart. Make sure this will not raise any problems in litigation in the particular jurisdiction.

18.8. Permitted Disclosure. If the landlord agrees to any confidentiality restrictions, or if governing law automatically infers such restrictions, then the landlord should exclude from such restrictions the right to disclose any information to actual or prospective mortgagees, equity investors, purchasers, or where required by law or legal process.

18.9. Reporting. Require the tenant to immediately report if the tenant or any guarantor experiences: (i) any adverse change in financial position; or (ii) any litigation that could adversely affect the tenant's or guarantor's ability to perform. For an individual guarantor, require the tenant to notify the landlord of the guarantor's death or disability. If the landlord receives such a notice, the landlord may need to file a claim with the guarantor's estate, or lose the benefit of the guaranty.

18.10. Sales Reports. Even if the tenant does not pay percentage rent, a retail tenant should still deliver monthly sales reports and sales tax records. This helps assess the tenant's profitability, the long-term prospects of this tenant and the project, and how to approach future rent negotiations. Although such provisions are standard in mall leases, they probably make sense in all retail leases. If the landlord operates a property-wide promotional program and needs to know the tenant's current sales levels, try to connect the tenant's cash registers to the landlord's computers to track spending and promotions in real time. If the tenant uses tablets in place of cash registers, confirm that any percentage rent formula captures those sales.

18.11. Tenant's Financial Condition. Require the tenant to deliver annual financial statements for itself and any guarantor. Negotiate the right to require a security deposit, rent adjustment or other consequences to protect the landlord if the financial condition of either deteriorates.

18.12. Tenant's SEC Filing. A publicly held tenant whose lease is a "material obligation" must file a copy of the lease with the tenant's publicly available SEC filing. Therefore, consider having the tenant: (i) represent that the lease is not a "material obligation"; (ii) agree to notify the landlord if the tenant ever must publicly file the lease; and (iii) agree to try to have rental information and other economic terms redacted or given "confidential" treatment. If the lease is "material," however, the last suggestion might not be realistic, because if the lease was material then presumably its rent and economic terms are the most material part of the lease and hence the whole point of the exercise.

18.13. Tenants Representations, Warranties, and Status. The tenant should agree to update its representations and warranties from time to time and to stay in good standing throughout the lease term.

18.14. Termination of Lease Memo. If the tenant obtains a memorandum of lease: (i) the tenant should agree to execute and deliver a termination of memorandum of lease in recordable form if the lease terminates early; and (ii) consider requiring the tenant to sign such a termination at lease execution, to be held in escrow.

19 GUARANTY

19.1. Estoppel Certificate. Any guarantor should agree, in the guaranty, to issue estoppel certificates promptly upon request. Any failure should constitute a lease default.

19.2. Foreign Guarantor. In the case of any foreign or out-of-state guarantor, require appointment of an in-state agent for service of process and a consent to jurisdiction. Check into enforcement procedures for judgments in the guarantor's home country. Consider providing for arbitration as a means of enforcing the guaranty; arbitration awards can often be more readily enforced in foreign countries than U.S. judgments.

19.3. "Good Guy" Guaranty. If a tenant is not creditworthy, consider obtaining a "good guy" guaranty. This guaranty would cover all rent and certain other obligations under the lease, starting with mechanics' liens. Like "carveout guaranties" for loans, the scope of these guaranties has metastasized over time, potentially covering a wide variety of obligations under the lease. Any "good guy" guaranty would end when the guaranteed obligations have all been performed (by the tenant or the guarantor) and the tenant surrenders the premises vacant, in satisfactory physical condition, and free of any occupancy rights, provided the guarantor gives X months notice of surrender and pays X months rent. Upon the tenant's surrender, and as a condition to release of the guaranty, the tenant should release the landlord in writing from all lease obligations. The "good guy guaranty" should remain in force until the guarantor has paid all sums due under the guaranty.

19.4. Guarantor Consents. Tailor the guarantor's consent/waiver boilerplate to reflect circumstances of the lease. For example, the guarantor should consent in advance to any future assignment of the lease. The guaranty should also contain any state-specific language necessary or helpful for a guaranty.

19.5. Guarantor Consideration. In any guaranty, recite the relationship between the guarantor and the tenant to confirm the guarantor will receive some benefit from the lease.

19.6. Guarantor's Financial Condition. Require the guarantor to provide financial statements at lease execution. Require regular reporting of each guarantor's net worth. State that a material decline in a guarantor's net worth or a guarantor's death, disability, or bankruptcy constitutes an event of default unless the tenant promptly furnishes additional collateral or a new guarantor satisfactory to the landlord or meeting an agreed financial test, such as a net worth equal to some multiple of the annual rent. If a guarantor enters bankruptcy but the tenant does not, then any lease remedies triggered by the guarantor's bankruptcy should be perfectly enforceable against a tenant.

19.7. Lease Assignment. If the landlord sells the property, then the guaranty should, by its terms, automatically travel to the purchaser, whether or not the transfer documents say so.

19.8. Social Security/EIN Number/Address. State the Social Security or employer identification number (and, perhaps, driver's license and passport) number and home address of any guarantor beneath its signature line. This underscores the fact that the guaranty is intended to constitute a personal obligation of the guarantor and may facilitate enforcement.

19.9. Springing Guaranty. Consider a springing guaranty if certain adverse events occur, such as a material reduction in the tenant's or a guarantor's net worth.

19.10. Tenant Bankruptcy. Any guarantor and any unreleased assignor should acknowledge that its liability will not decrease if a tenant bankruptcy "caps" the landlord's claim for "rent."

19.11. Unreleased Assignors. If the tenant assigns the lease, then unless the landlord has released the assignor, recognize that the assignor remains functionally a guarantor of the lease. Any reference to a guarantor of the lease should include any unreleased assignor, and the lease should treat them the same way.

20 INABILITY TO PERFORM

20.1. Exception to Force Majeure. Force majeure should never limit any monetary obligation of the tenant, or any obligation to maintain insurance.

20.2. Force Majeure. For the landlord, force majeure should include a failure to obtain governmental consents or permits and acts of government, war, terrorism and insurrection.

20.3. Triggering Event. If the tenant negotiates a force majeure clause, require the tenant to notify the landlord promptly of any "force majeure" event. If the tenant doesn't notify the landlord quickly, then the tenant cannot claim force majeure. The tenant's extension of time to perform should continue only so long as the triggering event actually causes the tenant delay.

21 INITIAL ALTERATIONS

21.1. Completion of Landlord's Work. When the landlord completes any work it agreed to perform for the tenant, require the tenant to deliver an estoppel certificate confirming satisfactory completion. The lease will probably already allow the landlord to request an estoppel certificate at any time. The landlord just needs to remember to exercise that right.

21.2. Minimum Tenant Payment. Require the tenant to spend some minimum amount on its initial build-out, either generally or as a condition to satisfy before the landlord must make any contribution.

21.3. Landlord's Work. Because rent commencement will probably hinge on the landlord's completion of any work the landlord agreed to perform, scrutinize the scope and process for that work to assure that the landlord can accomplish it in a timely way without any need for cooperation from the tenant. As a small example, if anything requires the tenant's approval, even reasonable approval, the landlord can lose time if the tenant disapproves or delays its approval. Minimize any such requirements, and think about possible measures to mitigate the effect of consent requirements. Some are described in other sections of this checklist. The process of defining and completing any initial build-out requirements raises a huge number of issues large and small, which this checklist does not further address.

21.4. Punchlist Waiver. If the landlord has delivered the premises to the tenant, and the tenant starts alterations (or takes occupancy to conduct business) in any area, then the tenant waives any claims about the landlord's work in that area, unless previously included in a punchlist notice to the landlord.

21.5. Tenant Improvement Allowance. Coordinate the landlord's payment of any tenant improvement allowance with the terms of the landlord's construction loan or other financing. Make sure the requisition and funding schedules and conditions align. For example, avoid any obligation for the landlord to lay out its own cash for the tenant improvement allowance and then seek reimbursement. Instead, the lender should advance the funds when needed for the tenant.

21.6. Tenant Work Letter. The tenant work letter will become part of the lease. Give it the same legal scrutiny as the rest of the lease, or more. The landlord should confer with its architect and construction personnel to make sure the landlord can reasonably deliver what the work letter requires.

21.7. Use of Funds. Allow the landlord to keep any portion of the tenant improvement allowance not used by a specific date. Limit the tenant's ability to use its improvement allowance for anything that does not directly improve the landlord's real property. For example, exclude "soft costs," furniture, moving costs and network wiring.

22 INSURANCE

22.1. Additional Insureds. Require the tenant's insurance to name the landlord and its managing agent and mortgagee as "additional insureds," not "named insureds." The latter designation may lead to liability for premiums and may prevent the landlord from seeking indemnification against the tenant for claims. Bear in mind that nobody is an additional insured under a policy unless the policy is endorsed to say so. Two kinds of "additional insured" endorsement exist. One purports to cover anyone who is required by contract to be so covered. The other actually identifies the additional insured by name. The latter is preferable as a matter of practice. It requires less proof in court. In contrast, a so-called "blanket" or "automatic" endorsement forces the additional insured to prove that the contract was executed before the loss occurred and that the contract is between the additional insured and the named insured. Carriers successfully reject a significant number of additional insured claims because the claimant failed to meet the technical details of the endorsement. Require that coverage for the additional insured parties be primary. Any other insurance available to an additional insured party should not contribute to a loss until the tenant's coverage (primary, umbrella and excess) is exhausted.

22.2. Approval Rights. Allow the landlord to approve the identity and financial condition of the tenant's insurance carriers. Set minimum financial rating standards for any insurance carrier (typically a minimum A:X by AM Best or A by Standard & Poors).

22.3. Coordination with Loan Documents. Conform the insurance requirements in the lease to those in the landlord's current loan documents. Allow the landlord to change the insurance requirements in the lease as needed to comply with the landlord's and any mortgagee's future reasonable requirements.

22.4. Evidence of Insurance. In the case of first party property insurance that tenant must maintain, call for delivery of "evidence" of insurance through one of the "ACORD" forms. "ACORD" is the universally used acronym for Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Development, a nonprofit standard-setting body for the worldwide insurance industry. (For more information, visit www.acord.org.) The forms would include the "ACORD 28" form, formerly "ACORD 27") or a copy of the tenant's insurance policy at lease signing, not a "certificate" of insurance (the "ACORD 25" form), which is a worthless piece of paper that may not lawfully be modified. For liability insurance, mandate the delivery of the policy itself and examine it for the endorsements that are necessary to make anyone at all an additional insured. The lease should require the tenant to deliver evidence of insurance whenever necessary to facilitate the landlord's refinancing of the property, with a nuisance fee for late delivery. State that the landlord's failure to demand evidence of full compliance with the insurance requirements or to identify a deficiency in whatever documents the tenant does provide does not waive the tenant's insurance obligations.

22.5. Improvements and Betterments. Have the tenant insure any improvements and betterments it makes to its space, not just its personal property.

22.6. Insurance Advice. Work with the landlord’s risk management team to check, update, and improve — and above all confirm compliance with — the insurance requirements of the lease as appropriate. Try to get an insurance broker (engaged by either the landlord or the tenant) or consultant to confirm in a letter, directed to the landlord, that the tenant’s insurance coverage complies with the lease. Keep an eye on TRIA/TRIPRA/terrorism-related legislation; it has typically always had a sunset date, triggering a periodic crisis in the commercial real estate industry as each sunset date approaches.

22.7. Insurance Broker. Allow the landlord (at its option) to deal directly with the tenant’s insurance broker to obtain any insurance documents the lease requires. The tenant should expressly authorize the tenant’s broker to release the requested documents. The lease should state that doing so imposes no liability or obligation on the landlord, and doesn’t excuse any tenant obligations. Absent special agreements, a broker owes no duty to anyone who is not the broker’s “customer,” so in an important enough case, ensure that the requisite special agreement is in place with the broker. In such a case, also consider checking the broker’s errors and omissions insurance. Absent privity of contract, the landlord may find itself without any remedy against the tenant’s adviser, at least absent fraud.

22.8. Limits on Liability Insurance. A well-drawn liability insurance clause should specify the limit of liability by requiring per-event coverage and aggregate coverage. As its name suggests, a “per-event coverage” limit would apply per occurrence, per accident or per claim. An “aggregate coverage” limit would apply to all occurrences, accidents or claims that take place in a policy period, typically a year. Specify when the aggregate limit should reset. For tenants with multiple locations, require a per-project or per-location aggregate limit. Require the tenant to submit “loss runs” to show how much insurance remains available after taking into account the claims filed to date. Establish a threshold for claims that will require the tenant to reset or increase its insurance coverage. Specify the maximum permitted deductible and self-insured retention amounts. Specify whether the policy is “claims made” or “occurrence”-based.

22.9. No Fault Liability. Resist the inclination to state that the tenant gets no rental abatement after a casualty if the tenant caused the casualty. Though this may sound “fair,” remember that the tenant has paid for its share of insurance coverage through operating cost escalations or otherwise. Fault may not be easily determined. Also, if rent does not abate upon a casualty, then the landlord cannot make a claim under its rental income insurance. Try to say that if the landlord cannot collect insurance proceeds, the tenant’s rent abatement ceases. Any tenant waivers of liability should expressly cover negligence and should benefit not only the landlord, but also the usual list of landlord-related parties, the property manager, and so on.

22.10. Plate Glass Insurance. Require any retail tenant to carry plate glass insurance. This coverage relates only to glass on the first floor of a building.

22.11. Rent Coverage. A landlord will usually prefer to maintain rental income insurance, as part of a larger property insurance package. In that case, it probably makes no sense to require the tenant to maintain business interruption insurance. Any rental/business interruption insurance should cover additional rent (such as escalations or tax pass-throughs) and percentage rent as well as base rent. The landlord should try to carry rental income insurance coverage for at least 12 months, more for buildings that would take longer to rebuild. The landlord will typically want to supplement the coverage with 12 months of an “extended period of indemnity” to cover the re-leasing period. Rental/business interruption insurance is usually written with an “exclusionary period,” which means the insurance does not respond until the loss continues for some period, typically 30 days.

22.12. Self-Insurance. If the tenant self-insures, work with an insurance adviser to understand the interaction between self-insurance and the waiver of liability addressed in a typical “waiver of subrogation” clause in an insurance policy. The landlord still needs to obtain the benefit of those waivers, even if the tenant (or its affiliate) acts as its own insurer. And the waivers should not preclude the landlord from making claims against the tenant in the tenant’s role as self-insurer.

22.13. Should Landlord Insure? Consider having the landlord insure the tenant’s improvements, with the tenant reimbursing the allocable insurance cost — premium, co-insurance and all other insurance costs — either directly as additional rent or as an operating cost without a base year. Then have the landlord agree to restore, or give the landlord the right to require the tenant to restore, using any available insurance proceeds. If the landlord insures, have the tenant agree not to do anything that will void the landlord’s insurance, increase the landlord’s insurance risk or cause disallowance of sprinkler credits, if applicable.

22.14. Tenant Failure to Insure. If the tenant fails to insure and a fire occurs, then make the tenant liable for the entire loss and not merely the unpaid insurance premiums – even if the landlord knew about the failure to insure. Such a provision responds to cases that limit the tenant’s liability to the amount of the unpaid premiums. For net-leased properties where the tenant is responsible for buying the insurance, give the landlord the right (but not the obligation) to buy the required insurance and obtain reimbursement from the tenant. Some landlords prefer or even insist on this arrangement as it gives them more control over insurance.

22.15. Tenant’s Right to Proceeds. Make any right of the tenant to receive insurance proceeds subject to the rights of the landlord’s mortgagee and to fulfillment of any tenant restoration duties under the lease.

22.16. *Tenant's Special Use.* Consider the tenant's specific use and whether the lease should require any particular insurance. For instance, if the tenant sells liquor on the premises require the tenant to purchase liquor liability insurance and dram shop coverage. If the tenant gives away liquor without charge, then the lease should require host liquor liability insurance. Art poses special issues, as do high-risk activities. More generally, if the tenant's use and occupancy of the premises presents an unusual situation or risk of loss, consult an insurance adviser. If the tenant keeps the premises vacant, it might trigger a higher insurance premium for the landlord. Therefore, if the tenant decides to do that, the tenant should pay any resulting insurance premium increase.

22.17. *Waiver of Subrogation.* Understand "waiver of subrogation." This is a tricky topic, often handled badly. Do not provide that landlord and tenant waive their subrogation rights. They have no subrogation rights. Only the insurance carrier has subrogation rights. Provide instead that the landlord and the tenant waive any right to recover from the other for property damage to the extent covered by property insurance (and sometimes also liability insurance). These clauses should be mutual, covering all losses caused by any insured risk (even negligence of the landlord or the tenant), provided the insurance carrier has consented to the waiver. Such consents (the actual waivers of subrogation) appear in the standard insurance policies published by the Insurance Services Office and used by insurance carriers in the vast majority of the market. But confirm this each time. State that the landlord's waiver does not apply if the tenant does something that invalidates the insurance.

23 LANDLORD'S ACCESS

23.1. *Communications with Third Parties.* Require the tenant to provide the name, telephone number and email address of its consultants, insurance brokers and other third parties. Allow the landlord to communicate directly with these parties. The tenant should agree to authorize and require those people to cooperate.

23.2. *Emergency Contact.* Require the tenant to provide the name, telephone number and email address of an emergency contact and state it in the lease, subject to change by proper notice.

23.3. *Keys.* Leases usually require the tenant to give the landlord copies of all keys and access codes. The landlord should note that liability may travel with those keys and access codes, especially if the tenant has unusually valuable personal property. The landlord may want to be selective about requiring keys and access codes or limit the landlord's liability, if the lease does not already do that. Prohibit the tenant from placing chains or padlocks on any doors.

23.4. *Landlord's Right to Enter.* Give the landlord the right to enter to perform repairs, to take photographs in the premises and to facilitate the landlord's ability to perform repairs and do work in other tenants' premises.

23.5. No Eviction. Make clear in the lease that the landlord's entry onto or inspection of the premises does not constitute an actual or constructive eviction and does not entitle the tenant to any rights or remedies, or any claim, offset, deduction, or abatement of rent. It also does not increase the landlord's responsibility for any conditions in the premises.

23.6. Notice Requirements. The lease should state that the landlord may enter without notice in an emergency. Even absent an emergency, oral notice to someone on site should suffice. This is yet another example of an area where a requirement for "written notice" may sound perfectly reasonable, but in the real world such a requirement is completely impractical.

23.7. Reconfiguration. Reserve the right for the landlord to reconfigure or change the means of access to the premises.

23.8. Secure Areas. Limit the tenant's right to create secure areas (areas the landlord may not enter without the tenant's permission) by identifying those areas in an exhibit. If the tenant wants the right to move those areas around, limit them to their original overall size, and require some level of reasonableness.

23.9. Signs and Showings. The landlord should have the rights to: (i) show the premises to prospective purchasers, mortgagees, or appraisers and post "for sale" signs; and (ii) in the last six to 18 months of the term (longer for longer terms), show the premises to prospective tenants and post "for rent" signs. If the landlord has a commitment to "green leasing," the landlord may need to be able to show the premises to any consultants or organizations issuing or maintaining LEED or similar certifications, or want to be able to show the premises to interested persons seeking to learn about environmentally sound construction.

24 LANDLORD'S LIABILITY

24.1. Exculpation. Limit the landlord's liability to its interest in the property or, better, to whatever equity the landlord would have if it had entered into a mortgage securing financing equal to 80 percent of the value of the property. Negate any personal liability of the landlord and its partners, members, managers, officers, directors, affiliates, and the like. Recent cases have applied the "implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing" — a tort theory of liability — to sidestep exculpation clauses in leases. To avoid the possible effect of such cases, state that the landlord's exculpation applies not only to claims under the express terms of the lease, but also to claims of any kind whatsoever arising from the relationship between the parties or any rights and obligations they may have relating to the property, the lease or anything related to either.

24.2. Landlord Default. Give the landlord at least the same open-ended cure periods for nonmonetary defaults that tenants typically obtain. So long as the landlord has commenced and is diligently prosecuting the cure of its default, the tenant should have no rights or remedies against the landlord. Consider giving the landlord's mortgagees some additional cure period.

24.3. Liability. Any liability of the landlord should end if the landlord transfers its interest in the premises.

24.4. Liability for Prior Owners' Acts. As a rather aggressive position, say that after any conveyance of the property (even outside foreclosure), the new owner is not liable for (and the tenant may not assert any credit, claim or counterclaim because of) any claims the tenant might have had against the former owner, such as for overcharges and refunds of escalations. Perhaps the liability should cut off as soon as a mortgagee takes over control of the property, whether through a receiver or as a mortgagee in possession.

24.5. Statute of Limitations. Require the tenant to assert any claim against the landlord within a certain short period after the tenant first became aware of the facts supporting the claim.

25 LANDLORD'S REPRESENTATIONS

25.1. Express Not Implied. State that the landlord makes no implied covenants, representations or warranties. Limit the landlord's responsibilities to those expressly stated in the lease (i.e., hopefully, none). As a practical matter, the landlord's continuing obligations under the lease matter much more than any representations and warranties.

25.2. Independence of Covenants; No Termination Right. The tenant should acknowledge that all covenants of the landlord are independent. The tenant should waive any right to terminate or suspend rent based on the landlord's default.

25.3. Merger. State that any agreements, written or otherwise, predating the lease (including prior lease drafts) merge into (i.e., are totally superseded by) the lease. Indicate that any statements or representations on the landlord's website or in the landlord's advertising are not part of the lease.

25.4. Other Leases. State that the landlord makes no representations, warranties or covenants, about other tenants (past, present or future) or the terms of their leases.

26 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

26.1. Broad Repair Obligations. When the tenant has broad repair obligations, expressly include "ordinary or extraordinary, structural or nonstructural, foreseen or unforeseen" repairs.

26.2. Landlord's Repair Obligations. If the landlord must make any repair, it should have no duty to replace or repair the tenant's finishes above plain vanilla building standard.

26.3. No Overtime. The landlord should have no obligation to do any work at overtime or premium rates.

26.4. Periodic Upgrades. Beyond maintaining the premises “as is,” the lease could require the tenant to upgrade and renovate every specified number of years, to keep the premises exciting and new, particularly for retail space. Perhaps the tenant must have invested a certain additional amount in the premises within a certain period as a condition to exercising any lease renewal rights.

26.5. Right to Perform. If the tenant’s acts or omissions cause damage to another tenant’s premises, the landlord can repair them at this tenant’s expense.

26.6. Specify Repair Obligations. Try not to refer categorically to repairs as “structural” (the landlord’s responsibility) and “nonstructural” (the tenant’s responsibility). Draw these lines specifically and in detail, saying exactly who repairs what. Otherwise, a court may decide what the parties intended and the landlord may not like what the court decides. The lines between “structural” and “nonstructural” may vary between whole-building leases and leases of only part of a building.

26.7. Tenant’s Obligation. The tenant must maintain, repair and replace any parts of the building — including storefronts and sidewalks — that exclusively serve or abut the premises. Prohibit the tenant from placing anything on the sidewalks that might violate a local ordinance (e.g., a pickup box for FedEx). Should the tenant be allowed to display merchandise on the sidewalk? Or place vending machines on the sidewalk? If the tenant is allowed to place any “lucrative” vending devices on the sidewalk, then consider entitling the landlord to a percentage of the revenues. Require the tenant to obtain and maintain any related permits and insurance.

26.8. Wireless Internet. If the tenant’s wireless internet service causes interference, the tenant must resolve. The landlord may require the tenant to password-protect its Wi-Fi service. The tenant cannot resell those services to other tenants.

27 OCCUPANCY

27.1. “As Is” Condition. The tenant should represent and acknowledge that it takes possession of the premises and the building and common areas in their as-is, where-is condition as of the commencement date. Consider including specific language to negate landlord liability for any latent defect.

27.2. Minimum Operating Covenant. The tenant should agree to open for business by a certain date. The tenant should then agree to operate for at least a certain minimum period. For a retail tenant, the lease should set minimum days and hours of operation, and consequences if the tenant “goes dark.”

27.3. No Obligation Except Specific Work. Confirm that the landlord has no obligation to perform any work or make any installations to prepare for the tenant’s occupancy, except as the lease expressly states.

27.4. Service Contracts. Consider whether the tenant should agree to reimburse the landlord for some share of the cost of all applicable service contracts (such as HVAC, boiler, sprinklers, alarms and security) or to maintain such contracts for the premises at the tenant's expense. If the tenant maintains such contracts, stipulate quality standards for the service provider; minimum maintenance frequency; and recordkeeping and reporting requirements, both during the lease term and when it ends.

27.5. Tenant's Name. If the tenant operates under any name other than the tenant's name as stated on the lease, confirm that this does not give the other entity any rights or require the landlord to name or serve them in any action. In some cases, if the name on the door does not match the respondent's name on the warrant of eviction, the marshal may not evict. Careful landlord-tenant counsel can probably prevent the problem, but any variation in names could create a spurious issue. This will vary among states. In some cases, the lease should require that the tenant operate and identify itself only under a particular name consistent with the lease.

28 OPTIONS (EXPANSION/RENEWAL/REDUCTION/TERMINATION)

28.1. Conditions. Although tenants like options, they limit a landlord's flexibility and create the risk of mistakes and dropped balls, with potential exposure. Even if the landlord is willing to grant them, the landlord should do whatever it can to limit them and try to make them go away under circumstances that suggest the tenant does not really need them, or no longer deserves them. For example, do not allow the tenant to exercise an option if the tenant is in default on the exercise date or on the effective date of any exercise. The landlord could even require that no defaults have occurred within a specific period before the exercise date. A tenant's option rights should terminate if the tenant has: (i) assigned the lease; (ii) sublet more than a certain amount of space; (iii) dropped below a certain minimum occupancy; (iv) stopped operating in the space; (v) recently exercised any "giveback" right; (vi) recently failed to exercise any available "first refusal" or expansion right; (vii) not invested a certain dollar amount in the space in a certain period; or (viii) suffered a deterioration in its financial condition.

28.2. Consequences. If the tenant exercises any option right of any kind, think about whether any lease terms should change as a result. For example, if the tenant received special signage rights because of the tenant's large occupancy, those rights should perhaps go away if the tenant exercises a right to substantially reduce the size of the leased premises.

28.3. Multiple Bites at Apple. If the landlord offers "first refusal" space and the tenant does not take it (or if the tenant declines to exercise an option), then for a specified number of months the tenant should be deemed to have waived any first refusal rights (and any options that would otherwise apply), at least where they relate to comparable space, broadly defined.

28.4. Option Maintenance Fee. Require the tenant to pay a nominal annual fee to preserve future options. This gives the tenant an incentive to give up any option right it does not truly need and will never use.

28.5. Option Subject To Other Rights. Make any expansion option subject to existing exclusives and renewal clauses of other tenants. To preserve tenant diversity, the landlord may even want the right to negotiate a renewal with an existing tenant before making that tenant's space available to a new tenant negotiating its own option or right of first refusal.

28.6. Option Term Rent. Set a floor for rent in any renewal option term equal to the previous rent under the lease.

28.7. Overlapping Options. Try to limit the landlord's liability if the landlord inadvertently allows overlapping or inconsistent options, or forgets to notify the tenant of potentially available space.

28.8. Purchase Right Carveouts. If a tenant somehow manages to negotiate an option or right of first refusal to purchase the landlord's building, exclude: (i) foreclosure or its equivalent; (ii) any subsequent transaction; (iii) transactions between the landlord and affiliates or family members; (iv) other permitted transactions, such as transfers of passive interests or creation of preferred equity for mezzanine lenders; (v) any exercise of remedies under one of those permitted transactions; and (vi) if the tenant "passes" on its preemptive right, then all subsequent transactions. If the tenant does exercise a purchase option, state that the lease remains in effect, and the tenant must continue to pay rent, until the closing under the purchase. Otherwise, courts have been known to conclude that the lease vanished when the tenant became a contract vendee.

28.9. Reduction Options. If the tenant negotiates an option to "give back" space, this raises many of the same issues as expansion or renewal options, as well as lease expirations. In addition, think about the practical issues that any space reduction might create. Will the tenant need or want to leave any installations in place to service their remaining space in the building? If the tenant gives back a partial floor, who will construct — and pay for the construction — of any new demising walls or any incremental costs to comply with building code requirements for a separate occupancy? How will the landlord need to change its operations if a floor previously occupied by one tenant becomes a multiple-tenant floor? Will the tenant's elevator lobby signage need to change? Exclusive elevator banks? How will the parties handle submetering and other reconfiguration of utilities? What happens if the tenant gives a notice of reduction but then can't move out on time? If the tenant reduces its occupancy, should it lose some of the concessions it otherwise negotiated in the lease? If the tenant gives back multiple floors, the lease might require contiguity among those floors, and require them to consist of the highest (or possibly lowest) floors in the tenant's stack. One basically must think through and reverse-engineer all the practical issues that arose in the original lease structuring and negotiations.

28.10. Termination Options. If the tenant has a termination option, require the tenant to make any termination payment when the tenant exercises the option. Adjust any brokerage agreement to assure that if the tenant terminates, then the landlord will not have to pay a commission for the terminated/cancelled part of the lease term. This is typically done by deferring the corresponding commission until the termination option has lapsed without exercise. The broker may expect to receive a commission on the termination fee.

28.11. *Time of the Essence.* Make time of the essence for exercising any option or right of first refusal. Say that timely notice constitutes an agreed and material condition of exercise. Recognize that the courts sometimes validate late exercise. Perhaps provide for a protective rent adjustment in this case, e.g., to fair market rental value if the lease would not otherwise provide for it.

28.12. *Timing.* Make the exercise deadline early enough to give the landlord time to relet if the tenant does not exercise. Allow the landlord to immediately start showing the option space if the tenant does not exercise. Coordinate the timing with other leases to facilitate assembling large blocks of space in the future if the landlord wants to do so. A landlord usually wants plenty of lead time and notice, but may want to give the tenant as little lead time and notice as possible, to maximize the landlord's flexibility in dealing with unexpected changes in occupancy. If some other lease ends earlier than anticipated, give the landlord the right to accelerate any future option or first refusal right that the tenant may have on the affected space.

29 PERCENTAGE RENT AND RADIUS CLAUSE

29.1. *Audit Right.* Let the landlord audit the tenant's gross sales. The tenant should deliver point of sales data as well as sales tax returns. If the tenant underpaid percentage rent (or underreported gross sales) by more than three percent, the tenant should pay interest and the costs of the audit.

29.2. *Effect of Casualty.* If the premises are closed for parts of the year because of a casualty or condemnation, the "breakpoint" for percentage rent should drop. This assumes the lease expresses the breakpoint as a fixed dollar amount, and not a formula referring to actual fixed rent payable from time to time. The latter would be more common, so this problem usually does not arise.

29.3. *Fixed Rent Increases.* Increase fixed minimum rent (and the percentage rent breakpoint) periodically, based on actual or projected increases in gross sales.

29.4. *Gross Sales.* Define gross sales to include sales by subtenants and concessionaires.

29.5. *Inclusions/Exclusions.* Consider whether to include any catalog or internet sales that the tenant makes through the store. Take into account the mechanics of the tenant's business. Prohibit the tenant from claiming any credit for goods that a customer bought through a catalog or over the internet, unless previously included in store sales. Exclude sales to the tenant's employees only if the tenant makes those sales at a discount or, better (but less "standard"), include those sales based on their actual discounted prices.

29.6. *Increases.* Provide for an increase in percentage rent upon any change of use or change of the tenant. If the lease provides for multiple increases in percentage rent over time, think about the interaction of those multiple increases, and whether any uncertainty exists about their possible "compounded" effect.

29.7. Kick-Out Right. Allow the landlord to terminate the lease if percentage rent does not reach a certain level by a certain date or if the tenant goes dark. Upon any such termination, require the tenant to reimburse the landlord for all its unamortized leasing costs, including the cost of tenant improvements, brokerage commissions, negative rent, inducement payments, free rent, and cash allowances. Try to continue any kick-out right over the entire lease term. If a retail landlord only has a one-shot kick-out right, this may concern future lenders. As a compromise, the kick-out right could recur periodically.

29.8. Limit Any Percentage Rent Penalty Period. If any co-tenancy or other problem arises, the lease may allow the tenant to pay “percentage rent only.” In those cases, if the landlord ever solves the problem, regular rent should once again apply. After a certain time, allow the landlord to require the tenant to either terminate or resume paying regular rent (fish or cut bait).

29.9. Non-Compete Clause. Any non-compete clause should expressly benefit only the named tenant, not any successor or assignee. If the tenant assigns or sublets, the restriction should go away.

29.10. Radius Clause. Include a radius clause in any lease requiring percentage rent, i.e., the tenant (and affiliates) may not compete with itself within a restricted area without the landlord’s consent.

29.11. Recordkeeping. Require the tenant to maintain records, in accordance with GAAP or any other generally accepted accounting standard, sufficient to make any audit meaningful. The tenant should keep its records at an accessible and reasonable location, specified in the lease. If the tenant moves its records, it should agree to promptly notify the landlord. The tenant should keep its records for at least three years. For any audit, the tenant should provide its record in electronic form such as a spreadsheet, so the landlord can easily work with them.

29.12. Violation. If the tenant violates the radius clause, then consider requiring the tenant to include as “gross sales” (for percentage rent purposes) the greater of: (i) a specified percentage of gross sales at the premises; or (ii) the gross sales of the tenant’s store in the prohibited area.

30 QUIET ENJOYMENT

30.1. Conditions. New York law (and probably the law of other states) implies a covenant of quiet enjoyment if the lease says nothing. Indicate that quiet enjoyment is subject to the rights of mortgagees, ground lessors, other tenants, matters of record and all other terms of the lease. Condition the covenant of quiet enjoyment upon the tenant’s not being in default, or at least not being in default beyond cure periods.

30.2. *Limit Services.* Expressly limit the landlord’s obligation to provide services and other obligations to only whatever the lease expressly requires. Try to prevent the courts from using the “covenant of quiet enjoyment” as the basis to infer possible landlord obligations to provide services beyond those the lease requires. But also consider whether modifying the covenant of quiet enjoyment at all justifies the controversy and negotiations it may cause.

31 REAL ESTATE TAXES

31.1. *Allocation of Tax Liability.* The landlord might not always want to allocate real estate taxes by square footage. For example, retail space may increase taxes more and faster than residential or office space. Try to require each tenant to pay for any real estate tax increases that result from that particular tenant’s installation. If one tenant receives a tax abatement, the other tenants should typically contribute to real estate taxes based on the pre-abatement taxes.

31.2. *Base Year Real Estate Taxes.* Define “Base Year Real Estate Taxes” to include water and sewer charges; as “net of any special assessments”; and “as finally determined.” Consider the impact of varying tax years for varying tax jurisdictions, such as school district, water district, municipal, and county.

31.3. *Business Improvement District (“BID”) Charges and Special Assessments.* Include any “BID” charges and special assessments in the definition of “Real Estate Taxes,” even if no BID presently exists.

31.4. *Estimated Tax Payments.* Require the tenant to make monthly estimated tax payments, especially if the landlord’s mortgage requires tax escrow payments. Time the tenant’s payments to precede the mortgagee’s required tax escrow payments by at least a few days.

31.5. *Further Assurances.* The tenant should agree to assist the landlord, as reasonably necessary, to qualify for tax abatements and benefits (such as the Industrial and Commercial Abatement Program, or “ICAP,” in New York City). Allow the landlord to amend the lease to qualify for any tax benefits or abatements. If the landlord obtains such benefits, the lease should say whether the landlord or the tenant will ultimately receive the economic benefits of the program and how those benefits interact with real estate tax escalations. If an ICAP reduction arises from a particular tenant, all parties will typically expect it to be allocated just to that tenant.

31.6. *Imperiled Abatement.* If the property benefits from any tax abatement, deferral, subsidy or the like, think about the risk that someone might challenge the validity of such a benefit. If any such challenge arises or someone threatens such a challenge, allow the landlord to require the tenant to pay monthly (just like a regular payment of real estate taxes) an appropriate contribution toward whatever incremental taxes, with interest, the landlord owes or might owe if the challenge succeeds. The landlord would refund these payments with interest if the challenge failed. Without a structure like this, the landlord will bear much of the risk of any challenge and, in practice, may not be able to shift much of that risk to tenants.

31.7. Management Fee. If the landlord protests real estate taxes, impose a reasonable management fee to compensate for the landlord's time, trouble and effort. Such a fee might apply generally or, if appropriate, only to particular tenant(s) requesting the tax contest.

31.8. Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT"). Include PILOT payments in real estate taxes.

31.9. Successful Contest. If a tax contest succeeds, the tenant will not necessarily be entitled to its share of the full refund. Instead, subtract the refund from actual real estate taxes for the year in question, and then ask whether this would have reduced the tenant's tax escalation, after considering base years. The tenant's refund should not exceed that hypothetical reduction.

31.10. Tax Contests. Prohibit the tenant from contesting taxes without the landlord's consent. If the landlord does consent, the landlord may want the right to require the tenant to post a bond or letter of credit equal to any contested taxes, if the tenant did not need to pay the taxes first, as a condition to the contest. The landlord may also want to control choice of counsel. The tenant should indemnify the landlord against all losses that arise from any tax contest the tenant initiates. The landlord will almost always prefer to handle the contest.

31.11. Transfer Taxes. Consider possible transfer taxes on the lease. New York, for example, imposes a transfer tax on certain leases that extend beyond 49 years (including options) or contain a purchase option. New York City taxes any consideration ("key money") paid for a lease, regardless of term.

32 RECOGNITION OF SUBTENANTS

32.1. Clear and Objective Standards. Any landlord that agrees to deliver recognition protections to subtenants should insist that any "recognized" sublease must satisfy clear and objective standards. (In the context of protecting subtenants, these agreements are often called "recognition agreements." They are very similar to, and also sometimes called, "non-disturbance agreements." This checklist reserves the latter term, abbreviated as "SNDA," for the agreements between a tenant and a landlord's mortgagee.) Before agreeing to recognize any actual or potential sublease, the landlord must ask whether it wants to be stuck with that sublease and all of its terms if the main lease terminates. The landlord may want to require minimum rents, a certain form of sublease, an unrelated subtenant, arm's-length negotiations, a reasonable configuration (such as multiple contiguous full floors), subrent that does not decline over time, and other characteristics. And the tenant should not be in default.

32.2. Multiple Subleases. If the lease terminates, a landlord that has entered into recognition agreements could conceivably end up inheriting any one or more, or some random selection, of the tenant's subleases. Subtenant recognition agreements can create issues similar to partial release clauses in mortgages (concern about "cherry picking" and/or destruction of expected value).

32.3. Multiple-Floor Subtenants. If the tenant occupies multiple floors, try to limit the recognized space to full floor(s) at the top or bottom of the tenant's stack.

32.4. Negotiations. The tenant should agree to reimburse the landlord's legal fees to review the sublease and negotiate the recognition agreement. To short-circuit those negotiations, attach a form of recognition agreement to the lease as an exhibit. Those recognition agreements often give a landlord protections that exceed those a mortgagee expects in an SNDA. The agreement needs to assure, generally, that the landlord has no greater obligations under the "recognized" sublease than the landlord would have had under the terminated lease. Beyond that, the landlord will want to negate liability for a litany of possible unappealing sublandlord obligations, such as representations, warranties, confidentiality, space preparation and provision of incidental services. The landlord will also want protection against the risk (likelihood) that the subrent will fall short of the agreed rent under the main lease for the same space. If the landlord's counsel uses a mortgage SNDA as the template for a subtenant recognition agreement, counsel should check it against other subtenant recognition agreements. Failure to do that could result in important omissions from the subtenant SNDA.

32.5. Sale of Building. If a lease obligates the landlord to "recognize" subtenants and the landlord later decides to sell the building, how can a purchaser obtain comfort about the scope of "recognition" obligations the purchaser will inherit? Insist that only a recorded document will bind any future landlord. And try to say that any successor landlord – particularly one that acquires the property through foreclosure – has no liability for rent overcharges, escalation refunds or other financial obligations of the former landlord.

32.6. Security Deposit. If the landlord does agree to enter into a recognition agreement with any subtenant, the landlord may want to hold the subtenant's security deposit, but beware of becoming involved in sublandlord/subtenant disputes.

33 REMEDIES

33.1. Abandonment. The landlord's seizure and re-entry into the premises based on abandonment can create risk, because of uncertainty about what abandonment means. Try to define abandonment in the lease, such as nonpayment of rent and physical absence from the premises for a certain time. State that if the tenant defaults beyond cure periods and also removes a significant amount of fixtures and equipment, that would constitute an abandonment and a surrender of the premises, entitling the landlord to repossess. Thus, the landlord need not bring summary proceedings or give the tenant further cure rights. Expressly allow self-help for abandonment. But before actually doing it, check local landlord-tenant law.

33.2. Arbitration. If the tenant can invoke arbitration of disputes, condition this right on the absence of any rent default. Expressly exclude any rent dispute from arbitration. If the landlord cares about quick resolution of any arbitrated dispute, agree in the arbitration clause on possible arbitrators (and the number of arbitrators), the arbitration authority and the rules that will apply. Do not leave these matters until a dispute arises. Specify arbitrators (and confirm they are willing to serve), or arbitrator qualifications, so that the arbitrators will understand the landlord's business and position, or even favor the landlord. Specify a limited and short list of issues for which arbitration will apply, such as escalation charges; disputes about repairs; and assignment and subletting if the landlord has agreed to be reasonable. If, however, one draws lines between disputes to be arbitrated and disputes to be litigated, this creates the risk of disputes about how to characterize a dispute. Thus, if one must go down that road one should make the lines crystal clear and perhaps state that any disputes on characterization of a dispute shall be arbitrated. Some landlords think tenants are more willing to arbitrate than to litigate. Arbitration should not apply to nonpayment, dispossession or conditional limitation proceedings. Require any arbitrator to issue a written explanation of its decision. Most attorneys writing arbitration clauses prefer to require "baseball arbitration," in which the arbitrator must choose one party's proposed resolution of the dispute or the other party's proposed resolution of the dispute – nothing in between. It is believed this approach promotes reasonableness and settlements.

33.3. Default Rate. Require the tenant to pay interest at the default rate on amounts past due even after judgment, when the statutory judgment rate would otherwise apply. This assumes, of course, a default rate in excess of the judgment rate (9% in New York).

33.4. Equitable Relief. Try to state that the landlord can obtain injunctive, declaratory and specific performance-type relief regarding all nonmonetary covenants — both negative and affirmative — supervised and monitored by a special master if necessary.

33.5. Inducement Repayments. State that if the lease terminates early because of default, the tenant must repay with interest the unamortized balance of the landlord's rent concessions, brokerage commissions, contribution to the tenant's work and work the landlord performed for the tenant. The tenant will argue that this gives the landlord double compensation. That may be true — but only if the tenant actually pays both (a) the damages the lease or governing law requires the tenant to pay; and (b) the refund of the landlord's inducement costs. The landlord can agree to offset any liquidated damages provided for in the lease by the damages suggested in this paragraph if the tenant actually pays the latter damages. But in that case, why bother?

33.6. Interest and Late Charge. Require the tenant to pay interest on late payments, in addition to a late charge. Make the tenant responsible for any charges the landlord incurs due to a bounced check. Multiple defaults or bounced checks within a specified period should trigger special consequences up to and including termination of the lease. For example, the landlord can require a higher late fee; a larger security deposit; that the next default be incurable; or that future payments — or at least all payments for the next specified number of months — be made by bank checks or wire transfer.

33.7. *Intermediate Remedies.* Deal with the fact that courts typically refuse to terminate leases based on “minor” defaults such as failure to deliver financial information or an estoppel certificate. For these defaults, establish intermediate remedies, something less than terminating the lease. Make them meaningful, but not draconian, such as liquidated damages (e.g., \$500/day) or an administrative fee, a temporary rent adjustment or a suspension or deferral of some privilege or benefit. If the tenant’s “minor” default continues for a specified period, at some point it should constitute an event of default. Consider the degree of reasonableness necessary for any such payment remedy to qualify as liquidated damages.

33.8. *No Mitigation.* Provide that the landlord has no obligation to mitigate damages. If the landlord agrees to mitigate, the lease should define exactly what the landlord must do. It should not be much.

33.9. *Nonpayment.* If the tenant fails to pay rent, expressly allow the landlord to exercise a “conditional limitation” right and terminate the lease, not just commence nonpayment proceedings. Watch out: many Standard Forms establish a “conditional limitation” for all defaults except failure to pay rent. Expressly allow the landlord to exercise a “conditional limitation” right to terminate the lease and also prosecute simultaneously a proceeding for nonpayment of rent. Try to negate the usual rule that requires the landlord to elect between the two — although of course the landlord cannot actually obtain both forms of relief, and judges may do what they want.

33.10. *Ownership or Succession.* Consider asking the tenant to excuse the landlord from any obligation to prove ownership or succession in any eviction proceeding. The landlord would need to prove only tenant default. The tenant would then bear the burden of proving that the party claiming to be the landlord is really just an impostor without rights. If enforceable, this would eliminate a sideshow that merely gives any tenant an opportunity to trip up the landlord and delay the proceedings, with no practical benefit in the real world. As a variation, state that if the landlord shows a recorded deed to the court, then this constitutes prima facie proof of ownership sufficient to prosecute eviction proceedings, and the tenant bears the burden of proving the landlord doesn’t actually own the building, i.e., has commenced the eviction proceeding just for fun.

33.11. *Right to Cure.* Allow the landlord to cure the tenant’s defaults and bill the tenant for the landlord’s expenses, with interest at the default rate, as additional rent.

33.12. *Waiver of Jury Trial.* The waiver should apply to all matters arising out of the landlord/tenant relationship and the property, not merely the lease, so as to reach tort claims between the parties.

33.13. *Yellowstone Injunction.* Consider whether the landlord can proactively add language to the lease to limit the availability and potential burden of so-called “Yellowstone” injunctions under New York law. For example, consider some or all of the following, each of which responds to one or more of the issues that arise in Yellowstone proceedings:

33.13.1. **Cure Period Extension Rights.** State that the tenant may obtain an open-ended cure period, and as much time as the tenant wants to litigate an alleged default, by depositing with the landlord as security an amount equal to the landlord's estimate of the cost to cure the alleged default. State that such a deposit constitutes the only way the tenant can evidence its ability and desire to cure the default.

33.13.2. **Final Cure Period Before Eviction.** State that if the landlord obtains a warrant of eviction, the tenant will automatically have — or the landlord can agree at any time to grant the tenant — a short final cure period before the landlord proceeds with actual eviction. A “last clear opportunity to cure” at the end of the eviction proceedings substantially undercuts the basis for a Yellowstone injunction. State that the landlord may offer the tenant any such “last clear chance” either in the notice to cure or at any later point before the lease has actually terminated.

33.13.3. **Financial Defaults.** Require the tenant to acknowledge that it cannot obtain a Yellowstone injunction for any financial default, even if uncertainty or disagreement exists about the tenant's obligations. Uncertainty or disagreement will always exist in these cases. The tenant must pay first, fight later. At one time, it was thought that Yellowstone injunctions were never available for financial disputes, but that is no longer always true.

33.13.4. **Landlord Court Victory.** State that if the landlord prevails in litigation, the lease will be deemed to have terminated on the date the landlord delivered notice of default, and the hold-over rent rate applies from that date forward. Require the tenant to deposit this amount in escrow during any Yellowstone injunction.

33.13.5. **Other Rights and Remedies.** State that a Yellowstone injunction, if granted, limits only the landlord's right to terminate the lease and does not limit any other rights or remedies, such as late charges, default interest, and reimbursement of the landlord's expenses.

33.13.6. **Waiver.** Require the tenant to waive its right to bring a Yellowstone injunction, but recognize that existing law probably makes such a waiver unenforceable. Perhaps consider limiting the duration of any Yellowstone injunction to a short number of days, so that if the litigation is not fully resolved in that time the landlord is free to pursue remedies, or perhaps the rent automatically rises.

Although any or all of the above Yellowstone prevention measures may be creative and might even work, New York judges often regard Yellowstone injunctions as both automatic and a quasiconstitutional element of New York law. Thus, judges may disregard or laugh at any of the measures just suggested.

33.1. *Assignment of Remedies.* Allow the landlord to assign any of its enforcement rights under the lease to a third party. For example, if the lease restricts certain uses, the landlord may assign to another tenant the right to enforce that restriction.

33.1. *Liquidated Damages.* If the tenant violates a radius clause, operating covenant, or other similar prohibition, establish a simple formula for liquidated damages. Otherwise the landlord will have no meaningful remedy.

34 RENT

34.1. *All Payments Are “Additional Rent.”* Define “additional rent” to include all payments the lease requires of the tenant. This will support the use of “summary dispossess” rights for nonpayment of all these amounts. The same characterization may have unfavorable consequences in bankruptcy, though. The landlord may wish to be strategic about this issue.

34.2. *Commercial Rent Control.* Standard Forms already often require the tenant to make a corrective payment when rent control terminates. Consider requiring the tenant to escrow the shortfall amount with the landlord each month during any rent control period, and pay interest on the shortfall, with credit for any interest earned on the escrow account. Any such measure will almost certainly not be enforceable, though, once the Legislature establishes commercial rent control, hence might not be worth the effort.

34.3. *Finalizing Dates.* Where important dates remain to be determined after lease signing, such as the delivery date, commencement date or rent commencement date, state that the landlord can later deliver a commencement date letter to the tenant, memorializing all relevant dates. The lease could include a form of that letter as an exhibit. The letter should automatically become effective unless the tenant delivers a written objection to the landlord within 10 days after receipt.

34.4. *Free Rent.* Define the free rent period as ending on a particular date (defined in the term sheet), not a certain number of months after an event (such as lease signing or delivery of premises). Consider including a rent schedule for clarity. This approach shifts to the tenant the financial risk of protracted lease negotiations. Free rent periods should apply only to fixed rent. As a compromise in “free rent” negotiations, consider allowing a retail tenant to pay rent in gift certificates for a certain period.

34.5. *Lockbox.* If the tenant pays rent into a lockbox, consider how to handle the risk that the lockbox administrator will deposit a check that the landlord would have wanted to reject. For example, the lease might say that any such deposit does not waive the landlord’s rights, as long as the landlord refunds the amount of the incorrectly deposited check within some short time after the lockbox administrator deposited it. Thus, the landlord can correct the lockbox administrator’s mistakes and preserve the landlord’s rights. The landlord will also need to make sure that any such corrections do not create issues under the landlord’s loan documents.

34.6. Payment. The lease should include an express covenant to pay rent, not just a schedule of rental amounts. Allow the landlord to require the tenant to pay all rent by wire transfer. If an affiliate pays the rent, the landlord can reject the payment or require that all future payments be made by the actual tenant. The lease should say that an affiliate's payment of rent does not give the affiliate any rights. Any such payment is merely for the tenant's convenience.

34.7. Remeasurement. Negate any possible remeasurement of the space or the common areas. If the tenant insists on the right to remeasure, define the formula for remeasurement. For example, one might refer to the Building Owners and Managers Association ("BOMA") standards. In that case, however, make sure the landlord and its counsel understand exactly how BOMA works. The authors of the BOMA standards almost by definition favor larger measurements rather than smaller measurements of any given space. Have the landlord's architect/space planner certify any space measurement to the landlord. If the tenant later brings an action against the landlord for bad measurement, the landlord may have a claim against the design professional. Any restriction on remeasuring the space should not preclude the landlord from remeasuring the entire building with no effect on the tenant's overall percentage.

34.8. Rent Concessions. Allow the landlord to undo or recapture a rent concession and any other inducement if the tenant defaults before fully applying the concession. Consider extending a rent concession for a longer time, such as six months of 50 percent free rent rather than three months of 100 percent free rent. Perhaps allow free rent in stages over the lease term, such as one month free after every 24 months rather than several months free at the beginning. Condition any rent concession on the tenant's having finished its initial alterations by a certain date or having met other conditions. Consider any accounting implications for the landlord.

34.9. Rent Not Per Square Foot. State rent as a flat amount rather than basing it on the square footage of the premises. This can prevent controversy about square footage and remeasurement. Avoid any statement about the square footage or rentable square footage of the premises.

34.10. Stock Options. For tenants with initial public offering ("IPO") potential, consider whether to require stock, options, or warrants in lieu of, or in addition to, rent.

34.11. Waiver. Consider requiring the tenant to waive legal principles that can automatically convert a terminated lease into a month-to-month tenancy, with notice requirements for termination. Some subcommittee members reject such a waiver, arguing the automatic conversion makes sense.

35 RULES AND REGULATIONS

35.1. Compliance. Require the tenant to comply strictly with the rules and regulations attached as an exhibit to the lease, and also with any changes (or perhaps only just "reasonable" changes) that the landlord makes later. Consider whether the landlord's rules and regulations correctly reflect present circumstances and building operations. They often do not. In that case, update them.

35.2. Lease Incorporation. If the rules and regulations contain anything unusually important, move it to the body of the lease. Courts may ignore rules and regulations. State that if any conflict exists between the rules and regulations and the lease, the lease governs.

35.3. No Liability. If the landlord does not enforce the rules or regulations against other tenants, or if other tenants violate them with impunity, this should impose no obligation on the landlord. A landlord often wants to have the freedom to enforce rules and regulations against some tenants but not others. Often the landlord has a good reason for that.

35.4. Recycling. Consider requiring the tenant to separate its waste. The landlord's requirements may exceed those of applicable law. Consider adding a provision governing medical waste or other tenant-specific recycling or waste disposal requirements.

36 SECURITY DEPOSIT

36.1. Amount. Although the amount of any security deposit is a business issue, counsel may wish to suggest a declining letter of credit (initially in the amount of the tenant improvement allowance, or the landlord's cost of build-out) to protect the landlord if the tenant defaults after the landlord incurs significant expense for front-end leasing costs.

36.2. End-of-Term Issues. Expressly allow the landlord to apply the security deposit to, among other things, costs to restore the demised premises and remove the tenant's abandoned personal property and signs. Give the landlord a reasonable time to return the security deposit after the end of the lease term, so the landlord can fully process and calculate any escalations, reimbursements, damages, and other amounts the tenant may owe.

36.3. Increased Security. Require the tenant to increase the security deposit if (i) the rent rises; (ii) the tenant defaults more than x times; or (iii) the tenant's or guarantor's financial rating drops below a certain point. Should any other circumstances trigger such a requirement?

36.4. Letter of Credit. Depending on the jurisdiction, consider requiring the tenant to deliver a letter of credit in place of a cash security deposit to try to reduce the impact of any possible tenant bankruptcy. To minimize administrative complexity, require the tenant to elect at lease signing whether it will post cash or deliver a letter of credit. Try not to allow either/or. Only if the landlord insists on the promptest possible closing, allow the tenant to deliver a letter of credit after signing. Close with a cash security deposit. This avoids delays in dealing with banks' letter of credit departments. Require the tenant to reimburse the landlord's costs of handling, renewing, accepting a replacement of or drawing on any letter of credit.

36.5. Letter of Credit Requirements. If the tenant delivers a letter of credit, require that: (i) the issuing bank be (1) reasonably acceptable to the landlord and (2) a New York Clearinghouse bank; (ii) the landlord can draw the letter of credit at a bank branch in the same city as the landlord upon presentation of merely a sight draft (no drawing certificate or other documentary conditions); (iii) the letter of credit be an “evergreen” (i.e., providing for automatic renewal unless the issuer gives ample notice of nonrenewal) or the bank must notify the landlord (at least X days before expiry) of any failure to renew and the landlord may draw (or better, shall be deemed automatically to have drawn) the letter of credit; (iv) even if the letter of credit is an “evergreen,” the issuer must confirm the current expiry date upon request (and then remember to request); (v) the letter of credit will not expire until at least a specified period after lease expiration (at least 30 days); (vi) the landlord can transfer the letter of credit without charge to any lender or purchaser (or, if there is a charge, the tenant must pay it); and (vii) the tenant must reimburse the landlord’s out of pocket costs, including attorneys’ fees, in dealing with the letter of credit.

36.6. Lien on Personalty. In states where the common law does not give a landlord an automatic lien on the tenant’s personal property, the landlord should consider taking such a lien. File a UCC-1 financing statement if the landlord obtains a security interest in the tenant’s personal property. Any security interest should by its terms survive lease termination; otherwise it might terminate with the lease. Note that the tenant may (legitimately) resist granting such a lien because it violates or will interfere with its financing arrangements.

36.7. Mortgagee Requirements. Accommodate future mortgagee requirements (for example, allow the landlord to pledge the landlord’s interest in the security deposit or to transfer any letter of credit to the mortgagee). If the tenant ultimately needs to cooperate with these measures, establish a tight time frame for cooperation. Allocate any resulting costs, including attorneys’ fees and bank fees to reissue or transfer a letter of credit.

36.8. Replenishment. Require the tenant to replenish promptly the amount of any security that the landlord draws, or restore the letter of credit accordingly.

36.9. Segregated Account. The landlord and the lease should comply with any state-specific requirements on holding security deposits. When these provisions require notices to the tenant about the security deposit, try to build those notices into the lease, if possible and permissible. Well before the landlord disburses any interest to the tenant, the tenant should execute and deliver a W-9 form to the landlord.

36.10. Security for Guaranty, not Lease. Consider securing a lease guaranty obligation with a letter of credit or other security. By tying such a letter of credit or other security to a guaranty rather than to the lease, the landlord may reduce the likelihood that the tenant’s bankruptcy estate could “claw back” any proceeds that exceed the landlord’s permitted claim for rent in the tenant’s bankruptcy. This becomes a potential problem only if the security deposit or letter of credit exceeds one year’s rent.

36.11. Waiver. Require the tenant to waive any damages claim against the landlord for any wrongful drawing on the letter of credit, and any right to enjoin or otherwise interfere with a drawing. Replenishment of an incorrect drawing should make the tenant whole.

37 SERVICES

37.1. Additional Services. If the landlord agrees to make available additional electricity or HVAC services, allow the landlord to set aside capacity for future needs, as the landlord estimates them. State that the landlord will furnish building services only during “building standard” hours, with some flexibility to (re)define what that means.

37.2. Changes in Building Operation. Allow the landlord to change how the building operates and the services the landlord provides, such as the number of elevators and security levels and procedures, subject to reasonable standards. To the extent that the landlord agrees to particular performance standards, build in flexibility if usage levels change, such as if the long-term storage area for old files on the third floor becomes a cafeteria.

37.3. HVAC. Define any HVAC standards as design criteria, not as performance specifications. The landlord’s only obligation should be to operate HVAC in conformance with design criteria. Prohibit the tenant from changing the HVAC system without the landlord’s consent. The tenant should be responsible for any distribution problems within the premises.

37.4. Off-Season Air-Conditioning. If the landlord provides air-conditioning before or after the regular air-conditioning season, because of hot weather or tenant requests, allow the landlord to charge tenants for that extra service, even if the lease does not yet require air-conditioning.

37.5. Resale. Prohibit the tenant from reselling to other tenants any telecommunication services, satellite capacity, electricity, or other utility or service.

37.6. Safety Measures. Require the tenant to cooperate with the landlord’s present and future safety measures for the building. For example, the tenant should participate in fire drills.

37.7. Specifications. To the extent the landlord agrees to meet specifications for any landlord services, consider the assumptions that underlie those specifications. For example, elevator specifications assume a certain level and distribution of occupancy and type of usage. If the tenant installs a cafeteria, this may alter traffic patterns so much that the landlord should have the right to change the elevator performance specifications.

37.8. Sprinklers. Charge the tenant for sprinkler maintenance and upgrades. Consider charging a monthly fee for static water.

37.9. Telecommunications/Fiber Optics Cable Provider. Consider requiring the tenant to use the landlord's telecommunications/fiber optics cable provider. Give the landlord the right to change providers. Negate any landlord obligation to continue to use any particular provider. The Federal Communications Commission constantly reviews and revises the rules in this area, which often supersede lease language.

37.10. Tenant Complaints. Limit who can complain about building services. Require a written notice of any such complaint, signed by specified officers of the tenant. Excuse the landlord from any liability for utility service failures.

37.11. Tenant-Provided Services. Prohibit the tenant from providing its services of types that the lease contemplates the landlord will provide, such as cleaning, especially if this might create labor problems.

37.12. Utilities. Require the tenant to pay for temporary utilities during construction. If the tenant's business will consume unusual amounts of utilities or services (such as a hairdresser, restaurant, or trading floor), try to require a separate (sub)meter. If not, make sure the allocation formulas will adequately capture the tenant's usage.

38 SUBORDINATION AND LANDLORD'S ESTATE

38.1. Expenses. Require the tenant to reimburse the landlord's expenses for obtaining any SNDA from the landlord's mortgagee, including the landlord's reasonable attorneys' fees. (All comments in this section on the landlord's mortgagee also presumptively apply to possible future ground lessors.)

38.2. "Financeability" Provisions. To avoid negotiating a separate SNDA, include directly in the lease all mortgagee protections and benefits that an SNDA would typically give a mortgagee. Require the tenant to confirm these protections if a mortgagee so requests, with the form of confirmation attached as an exhibit, perhaps within the form of estoppel certificate. Build in flexibility to add any other SNDA protections that some future mortgagee might (reasonably?) require. Tightly limit any cure period for any default arising from the tenant's failure to sign an SNDA. Any attornment or other lender protection provision should: (a) survive any (claimed) termination of the lease in foreclosure; and (b) expressly benefit present and future lenders. Review all loan documents affecting the building to ensure that any lease requirements (e.g. nondisturbance) have been satisfied.

38.3. Lease Subordinate. Make the lease automatically subject and subordinate to the landlord's existing or any future fee mortgage, easement agreements, condominium declaration, ground lease, and similar future documents. Try not to condition subordination on delivery or filing of these documents, or any confirmation or countersignature by anyone.

38.4. Mortgage Modifications. Require the tenant to agree to any reasonable modification of the lease that a mortgagee or prospective mortgagee requests, if it does not materially reduce the tenant's rights or materially increase its obligations.

38.5. *Mortgagee Right to Subordinate.* State that any mortgagee can unilaterally subordinate its mortgage to the lease, in whole or in part, at any time, including after commencement of a foreclosure action. Any such subordination should bind the tenant automatically, whether or not the tenant has been notified of it.

38.6. *SNDA Form.* Require the tenant to execute any SNDA form that the landlord's lender requires or attach an industry standard model SNDA, such as the one the New York State Bar Association promulgated in 1994 (New York State Bar Association Real Property Law Section Newsletter, Spring 1994, at 42). Edit the form of SNDA to make it nonrecordable, and prohibit recordation. State that if the landlord delivers a conforming SNDA and the tenant does not sign and return it within a specified period, then the landlord has fully performed its obligations on obtaining an SNDA from that mortgagee. Any SNDA should have an expiration date so that it will not cloud title after lease expiration. If the tenant wants to negotiate the form of SNDA, it must pay the landlord's lender's legal fees.

38.7. *Zoning Lot Mergers.* Require the tenant to cooperate and timely execute documents as necessary.

39 TENANT'S EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS

39.1. *Conduits and Risers.* The landlord should control and coordinate use of conduits and risers that run through or next to the premises. The landlord should have no liability for claims arising out of the tenant's use of conduits and risers. The tenant should label all cables and communications lines. Allow the landlord to relocate conduits; to recapture unused conduit or riser space; and (at the landlord's option) to require the tenant to remove cables, conduits, and risers no longer in use. Provide that the tenant may not install telecom or data cable outside the premises; the tenant must use one of the existing distribution cables. The landlord may have to commit in exchange to have at least two or three different telecom or data transmission providers in the building, with diverse points of entry.

39.2. *Ducts and Ventilation.* Require the tenant to pay for any alterations or upgrades. Require the tenant to solve at its expense any venting or odor problems, all to the landlord's reasonable satisfaction.

39.3. *Electromagnetic Fields ("EMF").* The tenant should agree not to cause any EMF interference. If the tenant generates EMF interference, the tenant should agree to solve the problem. Negate any landlord liability. Allow the landlord to limit placement of machines that may cause EMF, even within the premises.

39.4. Rooftop Equipment. The landlord should control roof rights, including penetrations, fuel supplies, ancillary equipment, relocation, and size and weight of any rooftop dish or other equipment. Require the tenant to remove its equipment, including any connecting cables, and restore (or pay for the landlord to restore) the roof at the end of the term. The tenant should agree to indemnify the landlord against all liability and roof damage that arises from the tenant's rooftop equipment. Charge for the tenant's use of rooftop space. State that the landlord may require the tenant to relocate equipment elsewhere on the roof, and to provide screening or walkways, all at the tenant's expense. State that any use rights granted to the tenant do not limit the landlord's use rights. Describe the tenant's rooftop rights as a "nonexclusive license." Try to limit the tenant's roof usage as much as possible, recognizing that future installations, including installations as yet unknown, can produce substantial additional income for the landlord.

39.5. Signage and Identity. The landlord should control all rights to exterior signage (including the name of the building, any flagpole, and rights to install plaques or other identification), even if exterior signage affects light and air. Prohibit digital, flashing, or video signs, or establish criteria for such signs, such as how often they may change. Signage can only advertise this tenant's operation at this location; it cannot advertise the tenant's products or services generally, or anyone other than the tenant. If the landlord installs any signs for the tenant, the tenant should pay for them. As an alternative, state that the tenant's signs must comply with signage criteria attached as a lease exhibit, which the landlord may modify or update from time to time. The landlord should think about consistency and future needs in the signage program for the entire building. For future changes in signage criteria, give the landlord an express right to upgrade the tenant's signs, at the tenant's expense. Require the tenant to cooperate and execute all necessary documents. Give the landlord the right to remove signage temporarily for repair or compliance with law. If the tenant's sign is worn, stained, unattractive or broken, require the tenant to repair or replace it quickly. In drafting lease provisions, think of signage as a profit center, which the landlord should preserve and protect. The landlord should also control interior signage visible from outside the space.

39.6. Supplemental HVAC, Backup Generator, and Fuel Tank. The tenant must maintain its equipment in compliance with law and good practices (such as monthly inspections), and keep written maintenance records. These installations become the property of the landlord at the end of the term. The tenant must deliver the equipment in good working order with all permits, warranties, and maintenance history documents. Restrict testing of backup generators, which are very loud.

39.7. Uniform Elevator Lobbies, Signage, Entrance Doors and Window Shades. Require all tenants to maintain uniform elevator lobbies, signage, entrance doors and window shades. As an alternative, consider giving the landlord the right to require future uniformity. Give the landlord the right to install thermal film on the inside surfaces of any windows.

39.8. Temporary Signage. Require a retail tenant to install temporary promotional signage during construction and before opening. Does the landlord want the right to approve that signage? Require uniform signage for space under construction?

40.1. Advertising. In a retail lease, consider requiring the tenant to include the name and address of the premises, as appropriate, in all regional and internet advertising. Or, in the alternative, prohibit the tenant from using the name, image, or likeness of the building in its advertising, or control the manner in which the tenant does so. If the landlord has trademarks, service marks, or other intellectual property, which the landlord will allow or want the tenant to use under certain circumstances, including appropriate provisions in the lease. At a minimum, the tenant will need to disclaim any interest in the landlord's intellectual property and the landlord will need to approve each usage.

40.2. Basement Use. If the building contains a basement with tenant access, describe the basement and indicate what permitted uses the tenant may conduct there. For example, is it a "selling basement"? If so, then the rent is generally higher. Is it a "storage basement"? If so, what can be stored there? And, in that case, prohibit use as selling space. If there are meters inside the basement, require that the utility companies have the right of access even if they have remote reading capabilities. Over time, basement usages tend to expand into any available and visible unused space. Allow the landlord to adjust the rent accordingly.

40.3. Certificate of Occupancy. State that the landlord does not represent or warrant that the tenant may use the premises for the permitted use. Even delivery of a certificate of occupancy does not create such a representation or warranty.

40.4. Continuous Operation. Require a retail tenant to open and stay open during certain prescribed hours with sufficient personnel and inventory and all required licenses. If the tenant breaches, try to define the landlord's measure of damages. Also, provide for remedies other than an injunction or a lease termination, such as higher rent. A court may not grant an injunction and the landlord would probably not want to terminate the lease.

40.5. Co-Tenancy. Build in flexibility in co-tenancy requirements to accommodate possible future changes in the retail marketplace. Avoid requirements that over time may become impossible to satisfy (for example, because of multiple name changes). Define co-tenancy requirements broadly enough so the landlord can meet them not just by maintaining occupancy by the named co-tenants, but also by substitute or replacement cotenants, or even other categories of retail tenant. Terminate the co-tenancy requirements at some point (for example, based on the passage of time or the achievement of sales thresholds).

40.6. Density. Limit density in the premises, i.e., how many people in how much space.

40.7. Exclusive Uses. Track exclusive uses to avoid conflict. The landlord would ideally have no liability for conflicting exclusive use clauses or enforcement of exclusive use clauses. Consider limiting the tenant’s remedies if the landlord violates any exclusivity clause. For example, allow the tenant to pay “percentage rent” only — but have no other remedy — if the landlord violates the clause. After a certain amount of time, require the tenant to revert to full rent or terminate the lease. If some other tenant operates a prohibited use, allow the landlord to assign to this tenant, as this tenant’s sole right and remedy, any right to enforce the prohibitions in the other tenant’s lease. Carve out from any “exclusive use” existing tenants and expanded or new anchors, and/or any store that operates the same use as one of multiple uses, but not its primary use. Limit this tenant’s exclusive use right so it refers only to this tenant’s primary business. Consider measuring limited permitted excluded use by square footage, time of day, or percentage of sales. Allow other tenants a limited right to sell exclusive use items (so-called “incidental sales”), but limit the right to sell the exclusive use item to a certain percentage of sales floor area or restrict the percentage of sales that may come from the exclusive use item.

40.8. Franchises. If the tenant operates a franchise, the tenant should agree to comply with its obligations under the franchise agreement. The landlord may also want to receive copies of any material notices from the franchisor and have the right to communicate with the franchisor to confirm the tenant’s good standing and identify any issues.

40.9. Limited Hours of Operation. Consider limiting hours of operation as appropriate, e.g., in a mixed-use building with security concerns.

40.10. Loss of Exclusive. Provide that if the tenant does not use its exclusive use right, or goes dark for a certain period, then any exclusive use rights terminate. These terminations need to be permanent. Temporary terminations do not help the landlord much.

40.1. Medical Use. Disclaim any right or obligation on any medically sensitive information in the tenant’s space. The tenant should agree to remove all that information at the end of the term. As an administrative matter, the landlord will want to assure it never takes control of or touches that information, and may even want to say that in the lease.

40.2. Narrow Use. Draft the use clause narrowly (for example, not general office use, but office use for a computer consulting company operating under a specific business name). Then say: “and for no other use.”

40.3. Noise and Odors. If the tenant’s operation emits noise or odors (such as a bar, a restaurant, or a donut store), define in the lease specific noise and odor mitigation measures. Do not just impose a general obligation for the tenant to control or prevent noise and odors. Allow the landlord to impose additional noise and odor control measures if the landlord determines that the initial measures do not work. Any odor and noise mitigation ultimately must meet with the landlord’s reasonable approval. State that the landlord has no responsibility for other tenants’ noise or odors, provided the landlord exercises reasonable efforts to require those tenants to comply with law.

40.4. Permitted Use. State that the landlord has no obligation, implied or otherwise, to allow any change in the permitted use of the premises, even if the landlord consents to (or is required to consent to) an assignment or subletting or any alterations.

40.5. Quality Standards. If the landlord requires a certain quality level, try not to use words like “first class.” Instead, define the required standard of operation, such as “white tablecloth” or “table service” in the case of a restaurant. These standards can be very tricky. It is best to use a very specific and objectively determinable standard. For example, the lease could require that the quality level match the quality level of a comparable business/location, as of a specified date. Pricing may be a dangerous test. Obligate the tenant to remodel and/or renovate as necessary to maintain the desired quality level.

40.6. Recapture Right. In a retail lease, especially one without an operating covenant, give the landlord a continuous or periodic recapture right if the tenant ceases to operate for a stated period. Structure the right so a lender can exercise it after foreclosure. For example, do not just give the landlord a one-time right to recapture within a certain period after the tenant closes its store; provide for a periodic or continuous right. Anything less will make lenders nervous.

40.7. Restaurant Use. If the local restaurant inspectors issue ratings, state that if the tenant’s rating drops below a certain level, certain consequences follow. For example, the lease could give the tenant a limited but reasonable time in which to “clean up its act.” Ultimately, if the tenant cannot do so after a long cure period, the landlord may want the right to terminate the lease.

40.8. Security Requirements. Make the tenant responsible for any additional security (and any damages) resulting from the tenant’s presence in the building and its use of the premises.

40.9. Single-Store Operation. Require the tenant to use and operate the premises only as a single retail operation (no separate stores or stalls, except bona fide licensed departments or concessions not operated under a separate name). Prohibit the tenant from segregating any part of its space from the rest of the space for use as a separate store, with or without a separate entrance.

40.10. Zoning Restrictions. Do any zoning restrictions or rules limit the uses of the premises? If multiple units, consider limitations that apply to the building as a whole, or units as a group. For example, if retail space exceeds X square feet, must it have a loading dock? The landlord should consider requirements and issues like these in determining the scope and size of permitted uses within the leased space.

41 VAULT SPACE

41.1. Diminution. State that any reduction of vault space (such as use by any government or utility) does not entitle the tenant to any rights.

41.2. Recapture. Give the landlord the right to recapture any vault area if the landlord, a utility or governmental authority ever needs the space.

41.3. Use and Occupancy. Since vault space may lie outside the boundaries of the landlord's property, state that the landlord makes no representation about any right to use or occupy such space. If the tenant uses any vault space, require the tenant to maintain, repair, and pay any municipal fees imposed from time to time. Alternatively, the landlord may want to prohibit the tenant's use of any vault space to avoid liability and other issues.

42 DUE DILIGENCE, EXTERNAL CONSIDERATIONS

42.1. Accounting Implications. The Financial Accounting Standards Board has finally issued new guidance on how to account for leases. Those new standards may drive substantive changes in the terms of leases, such as by leading tenants to favor shorter leases. This could affect not only lease negotiations but also the entire dynamic and structure of commercial real estate ownership. Any attorney negotiating a commercial lease, especially a substantial one, for the landlord or the tenant should involve the client's accountants to consider how the FASB's new provisions affect the lease negotiations and agenda.

42.2. Background Check. Perform suitable background and credit checks, including any tenant litigation history (court records, L & T law firms) and online checks. Check the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") list of terrorist entities online at www.fincen.gov to see if the tenant, or any of its principals, appears on the list. Perform a UCC and bankruptcy search for the actual specific entity that will be the tenant, as well as its parent company and perhaps major affiliates. Check any corporate and limited liability company entities on the applicable department of state website. Look online for general information about the tenant's past litigation, other history, activities, and plans. Some types of background investigation will require a consent from the person being investigated. Do not assume the prospective tenant can consent to a background check for some other person, such as a guarantor.

42.3. Consents. Does any mortgage, ground lease, other space lease, development agreement, or reciprocal easement agreement limit who may be a tenant in the building? Confirm that this tenant complies. If appropriate, obtain suitable representations and warranties (for example, not a "prohibited person"). Does the transaction require any consent on the landlord's side, such as from a joint venture partner, mortgagee, mezzanine lender, or ground lessor? Do any of these parties require the landlord to include particular provisions in space leases? If so, include them. And what will the consent process require? How long will it take? Can the landlord seek consent based on just a term sheet, or must the landlord wait until the transaction has been fully documented? What needs to go into the package sent to the party whose consent the landlord needs? And what else can the landlord or its counsel do to expedite the consent process?

42.4. Green Construction. Every company now seems to say it is a “green” company —whatever that means. Leases are starting to sprout new “green” covenants, e.g., obligations to recycle. But most new occupants of commercial space still fully demolish their new space, if it wasn't already raw when delivered. Every time a space turns over to a new tenant, huge amounts of construction debris still go to landfills. If a landlord wants to reduce the environmental impact of its building, what can that landlord do over time to change construction techniques in the building, to eliminate or reduce those truckloads of construction debris? How can landlords make their spaces more adaptable to the needs of multiple tenants over time, so every tenant will not need to fully demolish the space? Those questions go beyond lease negotiations and legal issues. A “greener” approach to tenant improvements would eventually affect the terms of leases.

42.5. Identities of Tenant and Guarantor. Determine early the exact name of the tenant. Understand the tenant’s equity ownership structure. Get the right entity as the tenant. Cross-check the tenant’s name against its charter certificate as filed, or at least the appropriate Secretary of State website. The same comments apply to any guarantor.

42.6. Incentives and Subsidies. Understand any incentive and subsidy programs available for the contemplated lease. Can this tenant qualify? If so, the landlord should consider that qualification — and any economic benefits the tenant will realize — as part of rent negotiations. If the tenant will save a dollar through incentive and subsidy programs, perhaps the landlord can charge an extra 90 cents of rent, demonstrating that geographically targeted incentive programs may ultimately do nothing more than increase the value of real estate investments (and ultimately land) in the targeted area. These programs often require that when the beneficiary applies for benefits, the beneficiary has not yet taken some action to “commit” to a particular location, such as filing a building permit or signing a lease. Keep these pitfalls in mind in managing the process.

42.7. Lease Cross-Check. Just before signing the lease, take one last look at the term sheet or deal summary. Recheck to confirm that the final lease documents, after whatever negotiations occurred, still fully conform to the term sheet or deal summary. If the landlord moved away from that starting point in negotiations, counsel should confirm that the landlord signed off on those concessions in writing, at least by email. In the morass of leasing issues great and small, do not lose sight of the single most important issue: the rent. Consider circulating just the final rent numbers to the client and the client’s broker—separately from anything else — with a request for final confirmation that they are right. As with any other numbers in a legal document, these numbers can look right but be very wrong. And so can the rent adjustment dates.

42.8. Legal Requirements. Do any special legal requirements apply to this landlord? For example, if the landlord is somehow a governmental contractor, then procurement regulations may require this landlord to include in its leases an obligation for tenants to comply with equal opportunity requirements, hiring of particular categories of person, or other governmental agendas, including for example the foreign policy of the City of New York.

42.9. Other Leases. Does any other tenant have a right of first refusal or other pre-emptive right for the space now being leased? The landlord should understand all possible preemptive rights under other leases in the building, to assure that no two tenants can ever claim the same space at the same time. Does any other tenant's lease contain any other provisions that this lease ought to take into account, such as a right to enter the premises to run cable or obtain access to telecommunications installations? Particularly in a retail context, has the landlord given any other tenant an exclusive right that this one might violate? If the tenant requests any rights outside the leased premises (for example, an antenna on the roof), can the landlord accommodate that request without running afoul of rights already given to other tenants? Rather than deal with all these issues on a one-off basis for each lease, the landlord or its counsel should maintain — and keep updated — a correct and complete master list of all rights of the types mentioned in this paragraph.

42.10. Plans. Does the landlord plan any significant changes, redevelopment, repositioning or sale of the building in the term of this lease? How would those plans affect the terms of the lease? Does this lease match the landlord's plans for the building?

42.11. Previous SEC Filings. If the tenant is publicly held and any previous lease of the tenant was a "material obligation," the tenant should have incorporated that prior lease in a previous SEC filing. As a strategic matter, the landlord may wish to review that filing and see what the tenant accepted in the previous transaction.

42.12. Real Estate Tax Assessment. Think about the real estate tax assessment in the base tax year. If for some reason the landlord knows it is "too high," will probably drop in later years, but probably will not drop for the actual base year, then over time the real estate tax escalation in the lease may not help the landlord much. How to handle this problem will depend in part on the particular building and the particular landlord, as well as local tax assessment procedures and timing.

42.13. References. Obtain references for the tenant and its principals.

42.14. Scope of Premises. Think about where the premises begin and end, identifying and resolving any uncertainties. Do not just refer, for example, to "the eighth floor" or "all the rentable space on the eighth floor." Prepare a clear floor plan (or at least a sketch) to attach to the lease. Even for a full-floor tenant, clearly demarcate where the premises end and the common areas (and other landlord-controlled areas) begin. Do the premises include service closets? Elevator lobbies and restrooms, particularly in the case of full-floor premises? The landlord may, for example, want to switch to the tenant the burden of restroom maintenance; inclusion in the premises can help achieve that. If someone prepares and throws onto the back of the lease an intuitive sketch of the space at the last minute, this can lead to serious disputes later if the sketch included even very tiny spaces that it shouldn't have included. If the lease refers to rent as a function of "rentable area" — an undesirable approach — then a space sketch could even somehow create arguments or uncertainty about the amount of "rentable area" and hence the rent. Give the landlord some flexibility to reconfigure the leased premises if needed, and at least the building core.

42.15. Status of Premises. Is the space presently vacant? Do any issues exist about its present physical condition? Does the landlord anticipate any problems obtaining vacant possession?

42.16. Tax. Consider any tax issues arising from, e.g., the structuring of the rental stream and allocation of depreciation deductions arising from any initial capital investment for the lease.

42.17. Tenant Representations. Obtain representations and warranties on the tenant's ownership structure, perhaps backed by a secretary's certificate and copies of documents. Also seek confirmation that the tenant obtained all necessary approvals, especially if the tenant is a nonprofit or other unusual type of entity. Consider obtaining the same for any entity guarantor.

43 OTHER DOCUMENTS AND DELIVERIES

43.1. Advice and Administration Memo. The landlord may want its counsel to prepare a memorandum summarizing important provisions of the lease and advising the landlord on actions it should remember to take to avoid problems, issues or disputes. Any such memorandum should also include reminders of any important dates (including any that recur periodically); a disclaimer of counsel's responsibility to remind the landlord of those dates; and a suggestion that the landlord maintain a tickler file. Because such a memo can't include everything, it should include appropriate disclaimers. But to the extent it does cover anything, make it 100 percent right. Check it three times.

43.2. Brokerage Agreement. Confirm early on that the landlord has entered into suitable brokerage agreements (or has obtained commission waivers) with every broker involved in the transaction in any way. Any brokerage agreement should waive any claim unless the parties actually sign a lease and all conditions to its effectiveness are met. Consider the effect of a possible tenant default on the landlord's liability for unpaid brokerage commissions. What about an early negotiated termination of the lease based on a change in the tenant's financial condition? Try to negate any further payment obligations to the broker in any such event. If the lease gives the tenant early termination options, then defer any commission payments accordingly. Try to express any brokerage commission as a dollar figure rather than as a formula, because formulas invite disputes, especially when they provide for exclusions, gross-ups, adjustments, hypothetical eventualities, and other sources of complexity and disputes. Did the landlord ever enter into any previous leasing transaction with this tenant, creating the risk that a broker involved in the previous transaction will expect a commission from this one? Conversely, try to negate any obligation to pay today's broker a commission on future renewals. The landlord should reach out to the tenant to discuss renewal well before the tenant contacts the broker. The landlord and its counsel should mark their calendar. If the landlord cannot avoid such an obligation to pay a commission on renewals, then set as high a standard as possible for payment. For example, allow the broker to collect a commission on a renewal only if: (a) the tenant exercises a renewal option in accordance with its terms; (b) the broker still represents the tenant at the time of renewal; or (c) the tenant has formally notified the landlord of that continued relationship. Require the broker to keep the contents of the brokerage agreement confidential.

43.3. Certificate of Insurance. Have an insurance consultant review the tenant's insurance certificate as well as the tenant's underlying insurance policy and endorsements. There is really no substitute for reviewing the actual policy and endorsements themselves.

43.4. Copies. Say once, somewhere, that whenever the lease requires the tenant to deliver copies of anything, that means true, correct, and complete copies, without redaction.

43.5. Disclosures. To the extent that governing law requires a prospective landlord to disclose information to a prospective tenant, identify those requirements and make the disclosure. Ever-expanding disclosure requirements have become part of the territory for certain consumer transactions. The trend has started to affect commercial leasing. For example, New York requires prospective landlords to notify prospective tenants of certain vapor intrusion issues.

43.6. Environmental Assessment (Baseline). Particularly if a tenant will lease an entire building or conduct activities that might cause contamination, obtain an environmental assessment as of the beginning of the lease term. Attach it as an exhibit. Use it as a baseline to measure any possible contamination the tenant caused or for which the tenant might otherwise be responsible.

43.7. Estoppel Certificate. Attach a form of estoppel certificate to the lease. Make it as broadly acceptable as possible, and consistent with the form contemplated by any existing loan documents. Give the landlord the right to add to the form. It should allow reliance not only by third parties but also, if possible, by the landlord.

43.8. Exhibits. To the extent that the lease will contain exhibits, who prepares them? For example, will someone else want to prepare the rules and regulations for the lease? Construction rules and regulations? Have they changed since the last version included in the Standard Form? Don't wait until the lease is otherwise ready to sign. Focus on the exhibits from the beginning.

43.9. Financial Statements. Obtain for the tenant and any guarantor(s), and perhaps selected affiliate(s). Make sure the client has reviewed them. Confirm they relate to the correct entity.

43.10. Good Standing and Organizational Documents. Obtain and review the tenant's good standing certificate and government-certified copies of organizational documents. Ask for an organizational chart if the tenant's structure is complex.

43.11. Guaranty. Obtain a guaranty executed by the correct guarantor – check the name against some appropriate document and the Secretary of State website -- and acknowledged before a notary. Confirm the authority of the signer for any entity guarantor. Require the guarantor's taxpayer identification number and (for an individual) residence address under the guarantor's signature. Check the guarantor's address on Google maps. Verify it is a residence. If an individual guarantor resides in a joint property state, consider obtaining the signature of the guarantor's spouse as well. If the guaranty covers anything less than all lease obligations, think about how the landlord might enforce the guaranty in the context of various possible defaults, and try to prevent any surprises. If the tenant defaults and perhaps cures some of those defaults in various ways, how does that affect the landlord's claims under the guaranty?

43.12. Letter of Credit. Review the letter of credit form as early as possible in the process. Obtain lender sign-off as needed. If the lender requires any arrangements to give the lender control of the letter of credit, set up those arrangements. They may involve third parties, hence take longer.

43.13. Lender's Rights. Review the landlord's loan documents to assure that the landlord's rights and obligations under the lease track the landlord's obligations as borrower under the loan. What landlord consent rights do the existing loan documents require the borrower to retain? And what landlord consent rights will future lenders probably require? If the loan documents are being negotiated at the same time, try to correct any disconnects by modifying the loan documents if necessary. The concerns in this paragraph go beyond assignment and subletting, but seem most likely to apply to assignment and subletting.

43.14. Marked Leases. When preparing final lease documents for signature, mark them against the landlord's standard form to facilitate future lease review projects and administration. Do not give tenants and their counsel those marked copies.

43.15. Memorandum of Lease and Release. If the lease requires the landlord to sign a memorandum of lease, also obtain a release of memorandum of lease, and deposit it in escrow with the landlord's counsel or some other third party willing to assume responsibility.

43.16. Opinion of Counsel. For a major lease, consider obtaining an opinion of counsel on the tenant's due authorization, execution, and delivery of the lease, though probably not enforceability of the lease. Consider requesting a representation by the tenant that entering into the lease does not violate any pre-existing agreements of the tenant. Similar considerations may arise for any guarantor. A landlord might particularly want an opinion of counsel for a foreign, governmental, or nonprofit tenant.

43.17. Original Documents. Create an audit trail showing who received original documents, particularly letters of credit. In general, original documents should go to the client and the landlord's counsel should retain a scanned copy of the entire lease and all related documents, with all exhibits. Is there anyone else to whom the landlord must send copies of new leases? What about the landlord's mortgagee or any ground lessor?

43.18. Plan Approval. If the landlord will perform any construction, have the tenant approve any plans at lease signing, if possible. Failure to do that may give the tenant an opportunity to delay the construction process (by withholding approval of future plans), which could delay commencement of rent.

43.19. Press Release. Particularly if the landlord wants to control or initiate press coverage for the transaction, the landlord may want the parties to issue a press release about their transaction. If so, the parties should resolve the form of that press release as part of negotiating documents, because it will need to go out immediately after signing to achieve maximum attention from the press.

43.20. SNDA Request. Without putting any ideas into the tenant's head, try to determine early in the process whether the tenant intends to require an SNDA. If so, start the process early. See what exactly the governing loan documents will require the landlord to do. Who acts for the lender? What information and other deliveries must that person receive? Match the form of SNDA attached to the lease (or otherwise expected by the tenant) to the form of SNDA contemplated by the loan documents. The same agenda arises for any ground lessor.

43.21. Taxpayer Identification Number; W-9 Form. Require the tenant's taxpayer identification number under the tenant's signature. Sooner or later the landlord will need it. If the tenant delivers an interest-bearing security deposit, the landlord will need the taxpayer identification number immediately. Consider incorporating the tenant's W-9 Form certifications into the body of the lease, as a backup for a separate form, which the landlord should also obtain.

43.22. Term Sheet (Letter of Intent). Any significant leasing transaction often starts with a term sheet or letter of intent, prepared by the brokers. The landlord's counsel should try to participate in preparing that document, at least to the extent necessary to prevent unintended liability, obligations, and issues for the landlord. Typically, it will make sense to say that the term sheet or letter of intent does not bind the parties, except a few provisions that do, such as confidentiality, a brokerage indemnity, consents to background checks, nonreliance, and the agreement of the parties about the otherwise nonbinding nature of the document.

43.23. Third-Party Consents. If the transaction will require any third-party consents, obtain whatever piece of paper evidences that consent. Like any other piece of paper, it may require drafts and negotiations. Start those early.

44 POST-CLOSING; MONITORING

The following suggestions on lease administration and enforcement do not constitute a complete guide to administering and enforcing leases. Some of these responsibilities will belong to the landlord's leasing broker or property management company, so they should be delegated accordingly in a way that is unambiguous.

44.1. Abandonment. If the tenant seems to have moved out, then before entering and taking control of the premises, consider sending an “estoppel” notice to the tenant reiterating the lease provisions on “abandonment” and inviting the tenant to confirm that it has not abandoned the premises, with payment of any unpaid rent. If any doubt exists about whether the tenant has abandoned the premises, consider using a summary possession action rather than self-help to avoid claims of wrongful eviction.

44.2. Alteration Consents. A lease sometimes says the tenant need not remove its alterations and restore the premises at the end of the term unless the landlord requires such restoration as a condition to the landlord’s approval of the particular work. In those cases, the landlord must remember to exercise its right to require restoration when appropriate— thus creating a little trap for the landlord. So when the landlord receives a request for approval of alterations, the landlord should check the lease to see if it imposes such a requirement. (In a perfect leasing world, of course, the lease would require the tenant to give the landlord a conspicuous reminder of any such requirement whenever the tenant submits plans.)

44.3. Casualty and Restoration. If a casualty occurs during construction and affects the construction, identify and comply with any lien statutes or other contractor-protection statutes that might apply. In New York, for example, insurance proceeds that arise under these circumstances will be subject to the trust fund provisions of Lien Law article 3-A, a minefield for all concerned.

44.4. Changes of Address. If the landlord or any other notice recipient relocates, send formal notices to all tenants. Do not assume an ordinary emailed or bulk-mailed announcement will do the job. Update any filings, such as the Secretary of State and corporate service companies. If a tenant gives a formal notice of a change of address, the landlord should update its records. If the landlord becomes informally aware of a tenant relocation, the landlord should add the tenant’s new address to its records, but use it in addition to continuing to use the old address. For clarity in that case, the landlord might request the tenant to give a formal update.

44.5. Commencement Date; Delivery of Premises. Issue formal notice and confirmation of delivery of the premises and commencement date, in a way that satisfies the specific delivery requirements of the lease. Exactly who needs to receive notice? Does anyone else need to receive a copy? The requirements may exceed those of the regular “notices” clause in the lease. Think about how to comply with them before the commencement date actually occurs, because delays in giving notice may result in lost rent dollars. Memorialize the commencement date with a document filed in such a way that someone will be able to find it in five years. If the lease (or a memorandum of lease) was recorded, consider recording notice of the commencement date. Once the lease is signed, prepare the commencement date notice with a blank date so it’s ready to go. Provide that if the parties never actually confirm the commencement date, the landlord can provide evidence of rent payments (with backup) to establish the commencement date.

44.6. Consent Requests. If the tenant requests consent to anything, check the lease to see what conditions the tenant must satisfy. The tenant's request for consent may give the landlord an opportunity to solve problems or uncertainties that may have arisen. If the landlord anticipates incurring attorneys' fees in dealing with the consent, confirm that the lease obligates the tenant to reimburse those fees. If it doesn't, try to have the tenant agree to do that before the landlord starts to consider the request for consent.

44.7. Contact Person. Keep accurate records of the tenant's emergency contact details. Check them occasionally.

44.8. Document Files. The landlord should establish reliable procedures to assure that when the tenant requests an estoppel certificate, the landlord will be able to list all documents that define the landlord-tenant relationship, such as option exercise letters, change of address notices, other notices, and the like. The landlord should prevent issues that might arise if the landlord delivers an estoppel certificate and forgets to include any of these other miscellaneous documents.

44.9. Escalations. If the landlord and the tenant agree on simplifying assumptions or formulas for calculating operating expense or other escalations, memorialize those understandings in writing. Otherwise, they leave the door open for a future lease auditor to come in many years after the fact and try to recalculate escalations in accordance with the precise words of the lease, an exercise that may and may not be practical.

44.10. Estoppels. The landlord may wish to request periodic estoppel certificates simply to try to prevent future issues from arising. Request an estoppel certificate (or include equivalent language in the documentation) for any amendment, consent, waiver, favor, or other concession of any kind. Consider periodically requiring an estoppel certificate on general principles, including from guarantors. Obtain one when the landlord has finished initial build-out. If the tenant has a deadline to respond to these requests, and perhaps in all cases, communicate these requests in compliance with the notice provisions of the lease. Periodically ask the tenant to confirm its formal notice address. If the tenant wants to negotiate the form of estoppel, it must pay the landlord's lender's legal expenses. Don't amend the lease in an estoppel certificate, as the parties may never find it again.

44.11. Fair Market Value Determinations. If the lease will require the parties to determine fair market rental value for any rent adjustments or option terms, the landlord should plan ahead for those likely disputes. At a minimum, the landlord should maintain suitable notes on other transactions and useful information, and perhaps engage the "best" appraisers well in advance to try to assure the process goes well if the parties can't agree on fair market rental value. If a renewal option term is for less than ten years and priced at fair market value, describe it as "the first three years of a ten year hypothetical fair market value term." Price renewal option terms at highest and best uses. If there is to be a fair market rent appraisal, how does the rent bump after the appraisal date? The appraiser can either determine or take it into account in the analysis. The lease should indicate which.

44.12. Future Amendments. If the landlord and the tenant amend the lease, the landlord should obtain guarantor consent (even if the guaranty waives such a requirement); amend any recorded memorandum of lease; and obtain any consents needed from lenders, partners, or other parties. Consider including estoppel-type assurances in any amendment. Lease amendments create their own minefields, as described in Joshua Stein's article on the topic, *How to Stay Away From The Minefields in Lease Expansions, Extensions, and Renewals*, *The Practical Real Estate Lawyer*, March 2012, at 17. Among other things, lease amendments give the landlord a good occasion on which to check the file, understand all amendments that have occurred to date and make sure the landlord's housekeeping remains in order.

44.13. Future Deliveries. To the extent the lease requires the tenant to make future or periodic deliveries of documents (such as financial statements of the guarantor or the tenant, certificate of ownership structure, insurance renewals or sales reports), remember to ask for them. If the landlord fails to enforce a tenant obligation long enough, that might create a waiver.

44.14. Future Events. Memorialize any exercise of an option, delivery of additional space, and the like, and any resulting rent or base year adjustments. Keep a copy of any resulting documentation in the lease file, in a place where someone will find it when they want "all" the lease documents. Memorialize any such understandings or event in writing. Do not rely on a course of dealing or other circumstances.

44.15. Guarantor. For an individual guarantor, check occasionally to see if the guarantor has died or has become disabled. If this occurs, the landlord may need to file a claim in probate, quite quickly, or lose its rights against the guarantor.

44.16. Insurance. Monitor expiry dates of insurance. Update coverage limits and requirements as markets change. Check insurance certificates for renewals, to confirm they continue to comply with the lease.

44.17. Lease-Related Agreements. If the landlord and the tenant enter into any future agreements related to the lease, think about whether they constitute lease amendments and require approval from lenders or other third parties. Unless they constitute lease amendments, any nonpayment or nonperformance under these future agreements will probably not constitute a default under the lease, and thus may not allow the landlord to exercise lease-related remedies.

44.18. Letters of Credit. Establish a single safe location to store letters of credit, and memorialize that location among all who need to know about it. Check that location once in a while to make sure the letter of credit has not somehow walked away. Monitor expiry dates. Pay attention to possible credit downgrades affecting the letter of credit issuer; they may allow the landlord to draw the letter of credit. If the letter of credit is an evergreen, consider obtaining periodic confirmations that the letter of credit remains in effect. It's hard for a landlord to prove the landlord never received a cancellation notice. Typically, draw at the earliest possible opportunity, if necessary.

44.19. Notice Address. From time to time, confirm that the tenant's notice address remains valid.

44.20. Permits. Periodically check the official records for open building permits that the tenant should have closed.

44.21. Preemptive Rights. Give the tenant notices of available space, and other notices, under any right of first refusal or other preemptive rights in the lease. Track this tenant's rights, and potential triggering events for those rights, in a way that nothing will fall between the cracks. In giving notices, do it right the first time. For suggestions, see Joshua Stein's article on the topic, *A Checklist for Giving Legally Effective Notices*, *The Practical Lawyer*, August 2005, at 11.

44.22. Tenant's Name. If the tenant operates or identifies itself under any name other than its legal name in the lease, check with landlord-tenant counsel to see whether this could create an issue in an eviction action. Similarly, if checks for rent under the lease show the name of anyone other than the tenant, consider any issues this may create. If necessary, notify the tenant that future rent checks should come from the tenant, and not any affiliate or other party.

44.23. Tickler Reminders. If the tenant persuaded the landlord to remind the tenant of certain matters (e.g., option exercise deadlines), establish appropriate reminders in the landlord's calendar. Track lease renewal dates. Approach the tenant well in advance to make sure no broker is involved. Counsel may also wish to make appropriate "tickler" entries, but should avoid assuming responsibility to remember. To the contrary, counsel should affirmatively warn the landlord that counsel does not assume responsibility to remember any dates.

44.24. Title Search. Any careful property owner may want to obtain an updated title search on their property periodically, just to check for surprises. As a landlord, the most common surprise would consist of a mechanic's lien arising from a tenant's work.

44.25. Violations and Real Estate Taxes. Check periodically for outstanding Department of Buildings violations and for payment of real estate taxes (if that's the tenant's obligation). For the latter item, the landlord may want to engage a tax service.

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