

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE EVALUATION POLICY

1. Enabling Statute.

Act 104, effective May 24, 1989, amended Chapter 171-36(a) (5) to read in part:

"... provided further that prior to the approval of any assignment of lease, the board shall have the right to review and approve the consideration to be paid by the assignee and may condition its consent to the assignment of the lease on payment by the lessee of a premium based on the amount by which the consideration for the assignment, whether by cash, credit, or otherwise, exceeds the depreciated cost of improvements and trade fixtures being transferred to the assignee;" (revision underlined)

2. Qualifying Leases.

This policy shall be applicable to the subject lease.

3. Prior Approval.

Prior to giving its consent to an assignment, DLNR must receive (i) the name, legal composition and address of any proposed assignee, (ii) a complete copy of the purchase agreement and the proposed assignment agreement, including the total consideration to be paid by the assignee for the assignment whether by cash, credit or otherwise, and (iii) the best available financial statement or balance sheet no older than 1 year prior to date of purchase agreement of the proposed assignee or any other such statement, audited or certified as correct by a financial officer of the proposed assignee.

Assignments of lease shall not be entered into until the Attorney General has reviewed the proposed assignment and the Land Board have given their approval. Such assignments shall be entertained only if they meet the criteria set forth in Section 171-36(a) (5), HRS.

4. Qualifications of Assignee.

If qualification was required of a lessee as a pre-condition of the lease, the prospective assignee must also be qualified to assume the lease.

EXHIBIT "C"

5. Consideration to be Paid.

Prior to review by the Attorney General and approval by the Land Board, the lessee (assignor) must present with written evidence of the consideration to be paid by the assignee and any other cost data that the state may require.

6. Payment of Premium.

The act permits the state to receive from the lessee (assignor) a premium based on the amount by which the consideration for the assignment, whether by cash, credit, or otherwise, exceeds the depreciated cost of improvements and trade fixtures being transferred to the assignee. The value of the inventory of merchandise and any other tangible assets in the sale of a business shall be deducted from the consideration paid. The appropriate cost index is then applied to determine the adjusted depreciated cost.

All lessees shall be required to furnish the state with the actual costs of construction of all improvements and renovations within 30 calendar days after its completion as well as the purchase costs of all trade fixtures acquired for the lessee's operation on the premises within 30 calendar days after their purchase. Lessees shall be required to furnish evidence of the actual costs by copy of the construction contract, receipts or otherwise. Lessees shall also be required to furnish an inventory of all personal property placed on the premises. Records of all costs incurred by the lessee for construction of improvements or renovations as well as trade fixtures submitted by the lessee shall be maintained in the lease file and shall include the Construction Cost Index for Apartments, Hotels, Office Buildings (CCI) and the Honolulu Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI) as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year construction is completed.

The replacement cost for improvements or renovations is calculated by using the CCI for the evaluation year divided by the CCI for the year in which the improvements or renovations were completed (base year). The result is then multiplied by the original cost of the improvements or renovations. For trade fixtures, the cost is similarly calculated by using the CPI for the purchase year (base year) and the evaluation year.

Depreciation of improvements and trade fixtures will be determined on a straight line basis. Depreciation of improvements or renovations will be determined in the same

proportion that the expired term of the improvements or renovations bear to the whole term. The whole term will be from the date the construction of the improvements or renovations are completed until the termination date of the lease. Depreciation of trade fixtures will be determined in the same manner, except that the whole term will be the anticipated life of the trade fixture.

The premium will be a maximum of 50% of the excess. The percentage will decrease by 5% after every 5 years of the term has elapsed in accordance with Schedule C. The sliding scale will encourage long term occupancy and prevent speculation as well as recognize the investment, effort, and risk of the lessee.

In cases where the lessee is unable to furnish the Department of Land and Natural Resources with evidence of the actual cost of construction of improvements because the lessee has performed the work itself, the State may determine the cost or the lessee shall have the option of paying for an appraiser, to be selected by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, to determine what the improvements would have cost if the labor had been performed by a third party rather than the lessee. The lessee shall exercise its option by giving written notice to the lessor within thirty (30) calendar days after completion of construction of the improvements. If the lessee fails to exercise its option within this period, the lessor shall have the right to determine the cost of the improvements.

Schedule D attached provides a typical example of the evaluation calculations using Schedule A to calculate the replacement cost for improvements or renovations and depreciation, Schedule B to calculate the cost and depreciation for trade fixtures, and Schedule C to obtain the premium percentage.

7. Non-qualifying Deductions.

The statute only recognizes tangible items. Intangibles such as "goodwill", business name recognition, etc., are not deductible.

8. Subsequent Assignments.

If the consideration for any subsequent assignment includes the purchase of existing tenant owned improvements, the evaluation will be conducted in a similar manner as the first assignment. An example is shown on Schedule E.

Using Schedule E, the consideration the assignor paid less included inventory and any premiums will be used to obtain the adjusted depreciated cost of improvements and trade fixtures. Also, the Base Year is redefined to be the date the assignor received the Consent of the Board to occupy the premises. The holding period (redefined Base Year to assignment date), or actual occupancy of the assignor, is used in place of the "expired term" when calculating depreciation. Depreciation will be calculated by dividing the holding period by the whole term of the lease (The whole term will remain unchanged).

The change in the CCI will be reflected by comparing the CCI for the redefined base year to the most current CCI.

The holding period will be the basis for determining the appropriate premium percentage. Subtracting the included inventory and any premiums from the consideration the assignor paid will result in a reassessment of the market value of the improvements. If additional improvements were constructed by the assignor, they will be treated in the same manner as improvements constructed by an original lessee.

The excess of subtracting the adjusted depreciated consideration the assignor paid and the adjusted depreciated cost of additional improvements, if any, from the consideration the assignor received will be used against the appropriate premium percentage to determine the amount payable to the state.

9. Rights of Holders of Security Interest-Agricultural Leases only.

In the event of foreclosure or sale, the premium, if any, shall be assessed only after the encumbrances of record and any other advances made by the holder of a security interest are paid.

10. When state-owned improvements are included in the leased premises, improvement renovation requirements shall be recognized as being tenant-owned improvements for evaluation in the policy.

In other words, the total expenditure of the lessee to fulfill the requirement would be treated as though a new improvement was constructed.

SCHEDULE A. Adjusted Depreciated Cost of Improvements or Renovations

1. Adjusted Cost of Improvements or Renovations.

Multiply the actual cost of the improvements or renovations by the most recent U.S. Construction Cost Index for Apartments, Hotels, Office Buildings (CCI)* and divide the result by the CCI of the year construction was completed (base year) to get the adjusted cost of improvements or renovations.

2. Depreciation

Determine the depreciation percentage on a straight-line basis by dividing the expired term of the improvements or renovations by the whole term of the improvements or renovations, the whole term beginning on the date the improvements or renovations are completed to the expiration date of the lease. Multiply the adjusted cost of the improvements or renovations by the depreciation percentage to determine the depreciation.

3. Depreciated Cost of Improvements or Renovations

Subtract the depreciation from the adjusted cost of improvements or renovations. The balance is the depreciated cost of improvements or renovations.

*As published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Example

	Actual cost:	\$500,000
	CCI (most recent):	121.1
	CCI (base year):	102.3
1. Adjusted Cost of Improve-	Expired term:	57 mos.
ments or Renovations	Whole term:	408 mos.

$$\text{Actual Cost} \times \frac{\text{CCI (most recent)}}{\text{CCI (base year)}}$$

$$\$500,000 \times \frac{121.1}{102.3} = \$591,887$$

2. Depreciation

$$\$591,887 \times \frac{57 \text{ mos.}}{408 \text{ mos.}} = \$82,690$$

3. Adjusted Depreciated Cost of Improvements or Renovations
 $\$591,887 - \$82,690 = \underline{\$509,197}$

SCHEDULE B. Adjusted Depreciated Cost of Trade Fixtures

1. Adjusted Cost of Trade Fixture.

Multiply the actual cost of the trade fixture by the most recent Honolulu Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI)* and divide the result by the CPI of the year in which the purchase was made (base year).

2. Depreciation.

Determine the depreciation percentage on a straight-line basis by dividing the expired term of the trade fixture by its anticipated life. Multiply the adjusted cost of the trade fixture by the depreciation percentage to determine the depreciation.

3. Depreciated Cost of Trade Fixtures.

Subtract the depreciation from the adjusted cost of the trade fixture. The balance is the depreciated cost of the trade fixture.

*As published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of labor Statistics

Refrigerator

<u>Example</u>	Actual cost:	\$1,510
	CPI (most recent):	118.1
	CPI (base year):	104.6
1. Adjusted Cost of Trade Fixture	Expired term:	57 mos.
	Whole term:	96 mos.
	(Anticipated life)	

$$\text{Actual Cost} \times \frac{\text{CPI (most recent)}}{\text{CPI (base year)}}$$

$$\$1,510 \times \frac{118.1}{104.6} + \$1,705$$

2. Depreciation

$$\$1,705 \times \frac{57 \text{ mos.}}{96 \text{ mos.}} = \$1,012$$

3. Adjusted Depreciated Cost of Trade Fixture

$$\$1,705 - \$1,012 = \$ 693$$

SCHEDULE C. Premium Percentages

1. For the first 5 years, the premium is 50% of the amount by which the consideration for the assignment, whether by cash, credit, or otherwise, exceeds the depreciated cost of improvements and trade fixtures being transferred to the assignee. The percentage will decrease by 5% after every 5 years of the total term has elapsed.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1 - 5	50%
6 - 10	45%
11 - 15	40%
16 - 20	35%
21 - 25	30%
26 - 30	25%
31 - 35	20%
36 - 40	15%
41 - 45	10%
46 - 50	5%
51 -	0%

As an example, if a 55 year lease was assigned after 57 months, the premium percentage would be 50%. If the assignment occurs after 130 months (10+ years), the percentage would be 40%.

2. The Board of Land and Natural Resources may impose a ten percent (10%) surcharge if the assignor has not performed lease covenants to improve or use the property.

SCHEDULE D. Assignment of Lease Calculations

1. Subtract from the consideration for the assignment that amount, if any, that is attributable to inventory.
2. Calculate the Adjusted Depreciated Cost of Improvements or Renovations (see Schedule A).
3. Calculate the Adjusted Depreciated Cost of Trade Fixtures (see Schedule B).
4. Calculate the amount by which the consideration for the assignment, whether by cash, credit, or otherwise, exceeds the depreciated cost of improvements and trade fixtures being transferred to the assignee by subtracting the amounts derived by no. 2 and 3 from the amount in no. 1 above.
5. Determine the appropriate premium percentage (see Schedule C). Multiply by the excess, if any, derived by no. 4.

Example

A lease is being assigned 57 months after completion of the improvements at a consideration of \$600,000.

The initial cost of the improvements was \$500,000 while the current year CCI and base year CCI were 121.1 and 102.3, respectively. The whole term for the improvements is 408 months.

For the trade fixtures, the initial cost was \$1,510 with the current year CPI and base year CPI being 118.1 and 104.6, respectively. The total life expectancy is 96 months.

1.	Net Consideration:		\$600,000
2.	Adj Cost Imp/Ren:	\$591,887	
	Depreciation:	<u>- 82,690</u>	
	Adj Dep Cost Imp/Ren:		-509,197
3.	Adj Cost Trade Fixtures:	1,705	
	Depreciation:	<u>- 1,012</u>	
	Adj Dep Cost Trade Fixtures:		- <u>693</u>
4.	Excess:		\$ 90,110
5.	Premium:	Percentage: 50%	\$ 45,055

SCHEDULE E. Subsequent Assignment of Lease Calculations

1. Subtract from the consideration the assignor received for the assignment that amount, if any, that is attributable to inventory to derive the net consideration received.
2. Subtract from the consideration the assignor previously paid for the assignment that amount, if any, that was attributable to inventory. Also, subtract from the consideration the assignor previously paid for the assignment that amount, if any, that was attributable to premiums. The net consideration paid is now defined to be the value of improvements as of the date of the occupancy by the assignor.
3. Using the result from no. 2, calculate the Adjusted Depreciated Value of Improvements or Renovations (see Schedule A).
4. Subtract the amount derived by no. 3 from the amount in no. 1 to determine the amount by which the consideration received for the assignment, whether by cash, credit, or otherwise, exceeds the adjusted depreciated value of improvements being transferred to the assignee.
5. Determine the appropriate premium percentage (see Schedule C). Multiply by the excess, if any, derived by no. 4.

Example

An assignor is assigning a lease 107 months after receiving the consent of the Board. Occupancy or the holding period is defined to be 107 months. The consideration received is \$1,000,000.

The consideration paid by the assignor was \$600,000 while the current year CCI and redefined base year CCI were 156.4 and 121.1, respectively. The whole term was 408 months.

No inventory was included in either consideration. However, a premium of \$45,055 was paid to the state by the previous occupant from the \$600,000 consideration.

1.	Net Consideration <u>Received</u> :			\$1,000,000
2.	Consideration <u>Paid</u> :	\$600,000		
	Premium:	<u>- 45,055</u>		
	Net Consideration <u>Paid</u> :		\$554,945	
3.	Adj Value Consideration (improvements):			
	\$554,945 X	$\frac{156.4}{121.1}$	=	\$716,708
	Depreciation:			
	\$716,708 X	$\frac{107 \text{ mos.}}{408 \text{ mos.}}$	=	<u>-187,960</u>
	Adj Dep Value Consideration:			- <u>528,748</u>
4.	Excess:			\$ 471,252
5.	Premium:	Percentage:	45%	<u>\$ 212,063</u>