## MetroTex <br> ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS ${ }^{\circledR}$ <br> Welcome to 7) Today's Simulcast!

Please Note:

- Remember to sign in (and don't forget to sign out)!
- Sit as close to the front as possible in the assigned seating area.
- Read and sign MetroTex Course Policies for CE Credit.
- You may use your device to take notes only. Otherwise, all devices must be turned off and put away when class starts.
- Everyone is muted to eliminate sound clutter. Have a question during class? If you are in Dallas: Go to the mic! All other locations: Raise your hand! After you are recognized by the Simulcast Producer or Instructor, simply speak in a normal voice.

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## Types of CRE Properties

Five Primary Categories

1. Office Buildings
2. Industrial / Warehouse / Manufacturing
3. Retail / Restaurant
4. Multi-Family
5. Land

## Other Property Types

- Self-Storage, Hotel/Motel, Auto-Wash, Mobile Home Park, etc.




## The Retail Property Real Estate Supply and Demand

The real estate cycle for Industrial properties in any given market is a function of many interrelated factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- Jobs, jobs, jobs - Is there job grow or decline in the market. What type of jobs and income levels?
- The Economy - Local, Regional, and National Economic trends.
- Financing - The availability and cost of financing for investors and developers of industrial properties.
- Consumer Spending - Related to Jobs. When people have jobs they earn incomes and spend a significant portion. Outlook for future dictates consumer confidence which impacts spending versus saving
- Demographics and Psychographics: Population characteristics, growth, income, spending patterns


## Retail Reports: Intersection of El Dorado and Teel



## Retail Report:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

In the identified area, the current year population is 317,702 . In 2010 , the Census count in the area was 251,989 . The rate of change since
2010 was $4.51 \%$ annually, The five-year projection for the population in the area is 386,466 representing a change of $4.00 \%$ annually from 2015 to 2020 . Currently, the population is $49.0 \%$ male and $51.0 \%$ female.
Median Age
The median age in this area is 32.4 , compared to U.S. median age of 37.9 . Race and Ethnicity 2015 White Alone
2015 American Indiar/Alaska Native Alone
2015 Asian Alone
2015 Pacific Islander Alone
2015 Other Race
2015 Twispanic Origin (A
Any Race)
71.8\%
12.0\%
$0.5 \%$
$8.5 \%$
$0.0 \%$


|  |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $70.0 \%$ | $70.0 \%$ |
| $10.0 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| $0.6 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| $8.3 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| $0.1 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| $5.5 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ |
| $3.5 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| $17.2 \%$ | $15.9 \%$ |

Persons of Hispanic origin represent $15.9 \%$ of the population in the identified area compared to $17.6 \%$ of the U.S. population. Persons of
Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index, which measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index, which measures the probabiity that two peo
different race/ethnic groups, is 62.4 in the identifed area, compared to 63.0 for the U.S. as a whole.

| Households |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 Households | 509 | 5,408 | 31,599 |
| 2010 Households | 10,758 | 30,651 | 88,705 |
| 2015 Total Households | 14,067 | 40,536 | 110,639 |
| 2020 Total Households | 17,324 | 51,498 | 134,043 |
| 2000-2010 Annual Rate | 35.68\% | 18.94\% | 10.87\% |
| 2010-2015 Annual Rate | 5.24\% | 5.47\% | 4.30\% |
| 2015-2020 Annual Rate | 4.25\% | 4.90\% | 3.91\% |
| 2015 Average Household Size | 3.37 | 3.12 | 2.87 |

The household count in this area has changed from 88,705 in 2010 to 110,639 in the current year, a change of $4.30 \%$ annually. The fiveyear projection of households is 134,043 , change of $3.91 \%$ annually from the current year total, Average household size is currently 2.87 ,
compared to 2.84 in the year 2010 . The number of families in the current year is 82,902 in the specified area.


## Retail Report:




## Tapestry Segmentation

Tapestry Segmentation represents the fifth generation of market segmentation systems that began 30 years ago. The 67 -segment Tapestry Segmentation system classifies U.S. neighborhoods based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. Each segment is identified by its two-digit Segment Code. Match the two-digit segment labels on the map to the list below. Click each segment below for a detailed description.

Segment 1B (Professional Pride)
Segment 1C (Boomburbs)
Segment 1D (Savvy Suburbanites) Segment 1E (Exurbanites) Segment 2A (Urban Chic) Segment 2B (Pleasantville) Segment 2C (Pacific Heights) Segment 2D (Enterprising Professionals) Segment 3A (Laptops and Lattes) Segment 3B (Metro Renters) Segment 3C (Trendsetters) Segment 4A (Soccer Moms) Segment 4B (Home Improvement) Segment 4C (Middleburg) Segment 5A (Comfortable Empty Nesters) Segment 5B (In Style) Segment 5C (Parks and Rec) Segment 5D (Rustbelt Traditions) Segment 5E (Midlife Constants) Segment 6A (Green Acres) Segment 6B (Salt of the Earth) Segment 6C (The Great Outdoors) Segment 6D (Prairie Living) Segment 6E (Rural Resort Dwellers) Segment 6F (Heartland Communities) Segment 7A (Up and Coming Families) Segment 7B (Urban Villages) Segment 7C (American Dreamers) Segment 7D (Barrios Urbanos) Segment 7E (Valley Growers) Segment 7F (Southwestern Families) Segment 8A (City Lights) Segment 8B (Emerald City)

Segment 8C (Bright Young Professionals)
Segment 8D (Downtown Melting Pot)
Segment 8E (Front Porches)
Segment 8 (Old and Newcomers) Segment 8G (Hardscrabble Road)
Segment 9A (Silver \& Gold)
Segment 9B (Golden Years)
Segment 9C (The Elders)
Segment 9D (Senior Escapes)
Segment 9E (Retirement Communities)
Segment 9 F (Social Security Set)
Segment 10A (Southern Satellites)
Segment 10B (Rooted Rural)
Segment 10C (Diners \& Miners) Segment 10D (Down the Road) Segment 10E (Rural Bypasses)
Segment 11A (City Strivers)
Segment 11B (Young and Restless) Segment 11C (Metro Fusion)
Segment 11D (Set to Impress)
Segment 11E (City Commons) Segment 12A (Family Foundations) Segment 12B (Traditional Living) Segment 12C (Small Town Simplicity) Segment 12D (Modest Income Homes) Segment 13A (International Marketplace)
Segment 13B (Las Casas)
Segment 13C (NeWest Residents) Segment 13D (Fresh Ambitions) Segment 13E (High Rise Renters) Segment 14A (Military Proximity) Segment 14B (College Towns) Segment 14C (Dorms to Diplomas) Segment 15 (Unclassified)



## Retail Real Estate Cycle




## Retail Market Statistics

IRR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Viewpoint 2015
2014 Retail Market Conditions and 2015 Forecasts (Table 25)

| MARKET AREA | CR/NR INVENTORY (SF) | CR/NR <br> VACANCY <br> RATE (\%) | REGIONAL MALL INVENTORY (SF) | REGIONAL MALL VACANCY RATE (\%) | CR/NR AVG <br> ANNUAL NET <br> ABSORP. <br> $2011-2014$ (SF) | CR/NR FORECAST AVG ANNUAL NET ABSORP. 2015-2018 (SF) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EST } \\ & \text { CONST. } \\ & \text { (SF) } \end{aligned}$ | EST CR/NR <br> TENNANT IMPROVEMENT (\$/SF) | CR/NR <br> MARKET <br> RENT <br> (\$/SF) | $\begin{gathered} \text { EST } \\ \text { MARKET } \\ \text { RENT } \\ \text { CHANGE }(\%) \end{gathered}$ | EST EXPENSE GROWTH <br> (\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta, GA | 81,600,000 | 13.40\% | 25,900,000 | 7.00\% | 405,000 | 550,000 | 330,000 | 13.50 | 17.44 | 2.00\% | 2.50\% | 2 | 2 |
| Austin, TX | 20,852,000 | 6.57\% | 2,532,805 | 6.00\% | 193,250 | 317,250 | 2,108,816 | 14.50 | 20.98 | 3.00\% | 3.00\% | IB | IB |
| Baltimore, MD | 124,740,000 | 5.20\% | . |  | 782,920 | 821,870 | 500,000 | 10.00 | 17.56 | 0.00\% | 2.50\% | 3 | 3 |
| Birmingham, AL | 12,067,000 | 13.74\% | 7,882,938 | 11.10\% | 74,000 | 200,000 | 415,000 | 26.00 | 14.89 | 2.00\% | 3.00\% | 5 | 3 |
| Boise, ID | 8,080,902 | 7.19\% | 5,199,187 | 9.55\% | 230,000 | 245,000 | 150,000 | 17.50 | 18.65 | 2.50\% | 2.50\% | IB | 2 |
| Boston, MA | 37,350,000 | 7.54\% | - | 10.00\% | 300,000 | 300,000 | 420,000 | 2.00 | 27.28 | 3.00\% | 3.00\% | IB | IB |
| Broward-Palm Bch, FL | 169,461,600 | 9.46\% | 18,820,700 | 5.00\% | 1,125,000 | 1,310,000 | 3,400,000 | - | 21.04 | 3.20\% | 2.50\% | 1 | 1 |
| Charleston, SC | . | - | - | - | 200,000 | 250,000 | 100,000 | 15.00 | 14.25 | 3.00\% | 3.00\% | IB | IB |
| Charlotte, NC | 32,421,944 | 10.69\% | 8,248,706 | 2.50\% | 520,000 | 300,000 | 858,887 | 5.00 | 16.74 | 2.75\% | 3.00\% | 2 | 2 |
| Chicago, IL | 82,000,000 | 13.43\% | 20,400,000 | 3.50\% | 350,000 | 950,000 | 1,600,000 | 25.00 | 19.05 | 0.00\% | 2.25\% | 3 | 4 |
| Cincinnati, OH | 94,100,000 | 8.85\% | 16,500,000 | 8.75\% | - | - | 10,000 | 15.00 | 11.20 | 2.00\% | 2.50\% | 1 | 2 |
| Cleveland, OH | 25,162,400 | 11.89\% | 6,121,466 | 7.50\% | 118,000 | 190,000 | 100,000 | - | 12.52 | 1.75\% | 1.50\% | 2 | 2 |
| Columbia, SC | 45,005,000 | 13.93\% | 5,750,000 | 14.00\% | 150,000 | 150,000 | 450,000 | 15.00 | 10.89 | 2.00\% | 3.00\% | IB | 3 |
| Columbus, OH | 25.660 .000 | 8.27\% | 4.990 .000 | 8.50\% | 400.000 | 300.000 | 300000 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 200\% | 250\% | IB | 1 |
| Dallas, TX | 119,777,561 | 9.18\% | 20,718,354 | 5.00\% | 583,000 | 628,750 | 2,401,046 | 16.50 | 16.15 | 2.50\% | 3.00\% | 3 | 3 |
| Dayton, OH | 60,000,000 | 8.33\% | 6,000,000 | 12.00\% | 50,000 | 60,000 | 300,000 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 5.00\% | 2.50\% | 2 | IB |
| Denver, CO | 94,500,000 | 7.53\% | 18,900,000 | 7.50\% | 3,552,000 | 4,500,000 | 800,000 | 12.50 | 16.08 | 3.00\% | 3.00\% | IB | 4 |
| Detroit, MI | 147,800,000 | 10.92\% | 11,500,000 | 7.00\% | 540,000 | 900,000 | 1,200,000 | 6.50 | 15.21 | 1.50\% | 1.75\% | IB | 2 |
| Fort Worth, TX | 61,576,806 | 9.81\% | 14,709,985 | 3.50\% | 240,750 | 242,750 | 299,361 | 14.50 | 13.39 | 2.00\% | 3.00\% | 3 | 4 |
| Greensboro, NC | 18,008,560 | 11.61\% | 6,887,989 | 14.00\% | 100,000 | 300,000 | 3,000,000 | 12.50 | 14.20 | 2.00\% | 2.00\% | 3 | 3 |
| Greenville, SC | 79,520,000 | 6.43\% | 3,685,000 | 1.00\% | 675,000 | 675,000 | 200,000 | 10.00 | 9.72 | 2.50\% | 3.00\% | IB | IB |
| Hartford, CT | 5,260,000 | 11.00\% | 5,100,000 | 8.50\% | 200,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 0.00\% | 2.00\% | 4 | 4 |
| Houston, TX | 179,053,253 | 8.55\% | 28,578,920 | 5.30\% | 683,719 | 400,000 | 1,582,491 | 21.00 | 15.15 | 1.50\% | 1.50\% | 1 | 1 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 23,800,000 | 10.67\% | 8,600,000 | 7.50\% | 200,000 | 200,000 | 275,000 | 25.00 | 23.66 | 1.75\% | 2.00\% | 3 | 3 |





II
Retail properties share many of the same financial characteristics with other types of commercial investment properties such as office, multi-family, or Industrial. Some of the unique differences would be:

- It is less management intensive than multi-tenant office but more than Industrial categories.
- Tenant responsible for interior and HVAC maintenance
- Landlord responsible for roof, structure and common areas
- Sometimes a Merchant Association Fee
- Tenant Improvement costs can be high and are usually shared by Landlord and Tenant. Tenant may be required to pay a significant portion
- Leases are almost always NNN and in some cases there is also a Percentage Rent provision
- Generally less tenant turnover if tenants are successful
- Difficult to receive a Brokerage commission on Renewals

[^0]All Investment CRE properties:

## Potential Rental Income

- Vacancy and Credit
+ Other Income
= Gross Operating Income
- Operating Expenses
= Net Operating Income
- Annual Debt Service
= Cash Flow Before Taxes


## Rent Structures

Rental schedules over the lease term can vary greatly and are limited only by what can be imagined or negotiated.

There are, however, common lease structures, such as:

- Flat over the term - Base Rent stays constant over the term
- Stair-stepped - Base Rent bumps or "steps" up by fixed amounts
- This could be one time, at regular intervals (i.e., annually), or at other negotiated points in the lease term
- Percentage Rent - In addition to Base Rent and NNN expenses, Tenant may pay a portion of Retail Sales above a Threshold or Breakpoint




## Percentage Rent

In some retail leases the tenant is required to pay, as additional rental above Base Rent, a percentage of their retail sales, usually above an agreed level, the Breakpoint. This additional rent is referred to as Percentage Rent. It can be paid monthly, quarterly, or otherwise as negotiated.

- Breakpoint
- Can be a negotiated value or calculated as the "Natural" Breakpoint
- Base Rent / \% Rent = Natural Break (NB)
- Sales above NB x \% rent = Percentage Rental (\$)
- Example: Percentage Rent $=6 \%$ above Natural Breakpoint
- $\$ 120,000 / y r$ Base Rent $/ 6 \%=\$ 2,000,000$ Breakpoint (NB)
- $\$ 3,000,000$ Actual Sales - $\$ 2,000,000$ NB $=\$ 1,000,000$ sales subject to \% Rent
- $\$ 1,000,000 \times 6 \%=\$ 60,000$ percentage rent (paid in addition to Base Rent)



## Percentage Rent Calculation

- A retail tenant has agreed to a lease for 4,000 sf at $\$ 16.00 / S F$, NNN, with percentage rent of $5 \%$ above the natural breakpoint. They anticipate first year retail sales of $\$ 1,180,000$ which they project will grow at $3 \%$ per year.
- In what year will they begin paying percentage rent? $\qquad$
- How much percentage rent will they pay in that year? $\qquad$
- Step One: Natural Breakpoint = Annual Base Rent / \%


## Work area



## Measurement and Comparison

## Some basic formulas to remember:

- Gross Effective Rent = The total of all rents due over the term.
- Average Annual Rent = Gross Effective Rent / \# years
- Average Annual (Effective) Rate = Avg. Annual Rent/Sq. Ft.
- Discounted Effective Rent (PV) = The Present Value of the Gross Effective Rent for each year using a discount rate


## Concessions

- Concessions vary according to Market conditions and can include almost anything, however, most commonly:
- Rent abatement, usually at the beginning of the term
- Above standard Tenant Improvements
- Cash up front for moving or other expenses.
- In order to accurately compare one lease alternative to another, as well as the financial impact to the Landlord or Tenant, economic concessions must be taken into account.
- How concessions are accounted for can vary based on many factors such as cash outlays or avoidance, timing, or even tax impact.


## Concession - Effective Rent

In the example below the Flat Base Rent quoted is $\$ 20.00 / \mathrm{sf}$ NNN. The Landlord will also abate the first six months of Base Rent.
-What is the Average (Effective) Base Rent over the term?

|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base Rent | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| Abatement | $(\$ 10.00)$ |  |  |  |  | $(\$ 10.00)$ |
| Totals | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (Effective) Rent $=\$ 90.00 / 5$ Years $=$ | $\$ 18.00 / 5 f /$ Year |  |  |  |  |  |



## The End

Questions?


[^0]:    Clifford J. Bogart Copyright 2015

