GRAFF FINANCE THEORY CONCEPTUAL RESEARCH

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JANUARY 9, 2003

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TWO-COMPONENT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT MODEL

- Study #5 Introduces an Investment Model Based on Occupancy Rights as the Source of Real Estate Value
- Occupancy Rights-Based Model Implies That Real Estate Has Two Investment Components
 - One Component Consists of Benefits Associated with Leased Occupancy Rights
 - Occupancy Rights Belong to Lessees
 - Source of Component Value is Expected Rent from Leases
 - Component is a Fixed-Income Asset
 - The Other Component Consists of Benefits Associated with Unleased Occupancy Rights
 - Occupancy Rights Belong To Property Owners
 - Component Encompasses All Property-Related Equity Investment Characteristics
- It is Often Possible to Disentangle the Future Returns of the Components for Investment Purposes

OWNERSHIP SEPARATION INTO TERM-OF-YEARS AND REMAINDER INTERESTS

- Study #1 Investigates Investment Return Separation Methodologies for Commercial Real Estate
- The Study Introduces the Dual Deed Structure
 - The Dual Deed Structure Separates Returns by Separating Property Ownership into Components
 - Three Capitalization Structures for Investment Return Separation are Examined Prospectively
 - Two are Based on the Dual Deed Structure
 - One Dual Deed Structure is Close to One Implemented Later in Real-World Applications
 - The Components are Independent for Investment Purposes
 - Component Separation Creates an All-Equity Capital Structure
- Leverage Without Debt for the non-Fixed-Component
 - Component Ownership Rights do Not Include Any Liens on the Other Component
 - No Leans Implies No Debt in the Capital Structure
 - Corporate Finance Applications Cannot Create Off-Balance-Sheet Debt
- Valuation Methodology for the Components is Investigated
 - Liability and Tax Issues are Introduced

CHANGING LEASES INTO INVESTMENT-GRADE BOND-EQUIVALENT FINANCINGS

- Study #2 Presents a How-To Guide for Financiers and Financial Intermediaries
 - The Study Introduces the Two-Trust Dual-Deed All-Equity Capital Structure
 - One Trust for the Deed to Each Component
 - Ensures Investment Independence of the Components
 - Removes non-Fixed-Income Risk Components from Term-of-Years Investment Interests
- Set of Four Diagrams is Key to the Study
 - First Diagram Depicts the Structure of Traditional Mortgage Finance
 - Last Diagram Depicts the Two-Trust Two-Deed All-Equity Capital Structure
 - Intermediate Diagrams Show How to Modify the Mortgage Structure to Derive the New Structure
 - Four Pictures are Worth Four Thousand Words at the Standard Words-per-Picture Exchange Rate
 - Text Fills in Details
- Component Separation Creates Leverage with Less Investment Risk for Financiers than CMBS
 - Fat-Tailed Real Estate Investment Risk Implies that Financiers Overvalue Subordinate CMBS Tranches

HOW DOES THE ALL-EQUITY LEVERAGED CAPITAL STRUCTURE COMPARE WITH THE PASS-THROUGH MORTGAGE LEVERAGED CAPITAL STRUCTURE?

- Both Capital Structures Have a Fixed-Income Interest and an Equity Interest
- Both Fixed-Income Interests Finance the Lease Rather than the Property
 - Fixed-Income Interests Receive the Same Benefits Absent Lease Default
 - Fixed-Income Interests Receive the Rent from the Initial Lease Term
 - Lease Default Impacts the Fixed-Income Interests Differently
- Equity Interests Generate the Same Benefits Absent Lease Default
 - Equity Interests Receive No Benefits During the Initial Lease Term
 - Equity Components Receive All Benefits Generated by the Property after the Initial Lease Term
 - Lease Default Impacts the Equity Interests Differently
- Each All-Equity Interest Has Lower Risk in Lease Default than the Corresponding Mortgage Structure Interest
 - Similar Benefits with Lower Risk Implies that Each Interest is Worth More than its Counterpart Interest
 - All-Equity Capital Structure Has Incremental Value Relative to the Debt-Encumbered Capital Structure
 - Property Value is Not Independent of Capital Structure

SYNTHETIC LEASE FINANCE OF TANGIBLE CORPORATE ASSETS

- Synthetic Lease Finance Became Popular with Corporate Finance Departments in the 1990s
 - Off-Balance-Sheet Debt Finance of Corporate Assets
 - Interest-Only Cost of Debt Service During the Synthetic Lease Term
 - Whether Synthetic Leases have Economic Drawbacks was Unknown
- •Study #3 Investigates the Economic Benefits and Financial Risks of Synthetic Leases
 - No Previous Financial Economic Research Studies
- The Off-Balance-Sheet Aspect of Synthetic Leases is Their Only Advantage
 - True Motivation for Interest-Only Debt Service is Tax Uncertainty Reduction
 - Synthetic Lease Vendors Turn a Problem into a Selling Point
 - An Example of Making Lemonade out of Lemons
 - Interest-Only Debt Service Creates Large Refinancing Risk at the End of Each Lease Term
 - Synthetic Lease can Not be Renewed if Property Value Declines During Lease Term
- Additional Tax Ambiguities Exist Regarding Property Depreciation Deductions

IS OFF-BALANCE-SHEET FIXED-INCOME CORPORATE FINANCE POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE SHORTCOMINGS OF SYNTHETIC LEASE FINANCE?

- Study #2 Implies that the Question has an Affirmative Answer
 - Study #3 Explores the Matter in Greater Depth
 - The Answer Involves Financial Economic, Tax and Accounting Considerations
- Component Separation Creates Two Legally and Functionally Distinct Investment Assets
 - The Lessee of One Component can Acquire an Investment Position in the Other Component
 - Property and Tax Law Impose Some Limitations
 - Off-Balance-Sheet Debt Accounting Reform Will Impose Additional Constraints
 - · Less Constraining on All-Equity Capital Structure Than on Off-Balance-Sheet Debt
- The Equity Component Encompasses All Property-Related Investment Characteristics of the Leased Asset
 - An Investment Interest in the Component Lets the Lessee Share in Property Investment Performance
- The Fixed-Income Component Satisfies the Financial Definition of Synthetic Debt of the Lessee
 - The Only Example of Synthetic Corporate Debt without Embedded Financial Derivatives
 - No Contracts in the Capital Structure Implies Less Risk in Default than Other Synthetic Debt

SYNTHETIC DEBT FINANCE AND SYNTHETIC LEASE FINANCE AS EXAMPLES OF OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CORPORATE FINANCE PRODUCTS

- The Financial Industry Generally Regards Off-Balance-Sheet Finance as a Regulatory Inefficiency
 - An Example of a Temporary Phenomenon that will Disappear with Adequate Accounting Reform
- Study #4 Shows that Off-Balance-Sheet Finance is a Consequence of Regulatory Efficiency
 - A Consequence of Multiple Regulators Protecting Different Investment Constituencies
 - It Follows that Off-Balance-Sheet Finance is Likely to be Around for a Long Time
 - A Template is Presented to Financially Engineer Additional Off-Balance-Sheet Products
- Otherwise Study #4 is a Practitioner-Oriented Analogue of Study #3 with Some New Results
 - Depreciation Deductions are Mandatory in Synthetic Lease Finance Despite Tax Uncertainties
 - Unfavorable Scenarios can Occur with Synthetic Lease Finance that were Previously Unforeseen
 - Synthetic Debt Finance Avoids these Difficulties
- A Table Comparing the Main Features of Synthetic Debt Finance and Synthetic Lease Finance is Included

IMPLICATIONS OF GRAFF CONCEPTUAL FINANCE RESEARCH

- Financing Concepts are Investment Theory Concepts from Different Perspective
 - Productive Methodology for Product Innovation
 - Sell Side Perspective Involves More Risk Factor Considerations
- Applied Corporate Finance is Interdisciplinary
 - Economics
 - Law
 - Accounting
 - Marketing
- Inefficiency is Ubiquitous in Financial Applications
 - Financial Risk is Underanalyzed and Underappreciated
 - Agency Costs are Widespread

GRAFF CONCEPTUAL FINANCE THEORY SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Perspectives on Debt-and-Equity Decomposition for Investors and Issuers of Real Estate Securities, *Journal of Real Estate Research*, 1992, 7:4, 449-467.
- 2. Changing Leases into Investment-Grade Bonds: Financial Alchemy and Cost Reduction in Real Estate Finance, *Journal of Real Estate Portfolio Management,* 1999, 5:2, 183-194.
- 3. Off-Balance-Sheet Corporate Finance with Synthetic Leases: Shortcomings and How to Avoid Them with Synthetic Debt, *Journal of Real Estate Research*, 2001, 22:1/2, 213-241.
- 4. Synthetic Debt: Off-Balance-Sheet Corporate Finance for the 21st Century, *Journal of Real Estate Portfolio Management,* 2002, 8:1, 45-54.

(with D. Cashdan)

5. Some New Ideas in Real Estate Finance, *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, 1990, 3:1, 77-89.