Read this online

# Allen Matkins REAL ESTATE JUKEBOX CURRENT HITS TO KEEP TIME WITH MARKET CONDITIONS

September 20, 2010

### **Changes O**

## Change Orders: The Danger of Too Much Control

It is no surprise that a landlord wants control over what a tenant constructs in its leased premises, since the premises are, after all, the landlord's property. In an effort to prevent a tenant from performing construction work that could impair the value of the landlord's property, landlords generally require the right to review and approve the plans and specifications for any tenant build-out or tenant alterations to the leased premises. So far, so good.

However, in an effort to prevent any modifications to the approved plans and specifications that could be problematic (now or in the future) for the building or the landlord, it is not unusual for the landlord to insist on the right to consent to ALL change orders. So what is the problem?

- **Delay in Completion.** Requiring the tenant to obtain the landlord's consent for <u>every</u> change order will inevitably delay the construction project. Consequences from such delay that could negatively impact the landlord might include:
  - A later commencement date, which could postpone the tenant's obligation to pay rent to the landlord.
  - In the retail setting, a longer period during which a store is closed for construction, which could negatively impact the shopping center as a whole.
- Unintended Waiver of Future Obligations. As a practical matter, it is unlikely that the landlord will enforce its consent right with respect to ALL change orders, because many change orders will be very minor (e.g., changing the direction that a door is hung). This situation raises issues of waiver that could come back to haunt the landlord on unrelated issues. In other words, the landlord's behavior could provide grounds for the tenant to argue that other provisions of the lease should not be strictly enforced.

#### **SUGGESTED SOLUTION:**

Consider specifying guidelines in the lease as to when the landlord will agree in advance <u>not</u> to require the right to approve a change order. For example:

- Field changes
- Non-structural changes
- Changes that do not affect the building systems

#### **PAST HITS**



- "You Get What You Give"
   Making a Purchase
   Agreement with a Due
   Diligence Period Enforceable
- » "When Will I Be Loved"
  Payment of Commissions on the "Broken Deal"
- » "I Walk the Line" Suggestions for Seeking Landlord's Consent to a Sublease Transaction (Part Two)

#### Subscribe

What is the Jukebox?
Jukebox is a monthly email with a short "hit single" real estate tip.
Tell us what you think

#### **About Allen Matkins**

Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP, founded in 1977, is a California law firm with over 230 attorneys practicing out of seven offices in California. The firm's broad based areas of focus include construction, corporate, real estate, project finance, business litigation, taxation, land use, environmental, bankruptcy and creditors' rights, and employment and labor law. More...

• Changes that cost less than a specified dollar amount that do not affect performance or function

NOTE: Although change orders are discussed above in the context of the landlord/tenant relationship, the same considerations apply in the lender/borrower or tenant/subtenant context.



Lee F. Gotshall-Maxon (415) 273-7423 Email

Nancy Lundeen (415) 273-7477 Email

Lee A. Edlund (415) 273-7436 Email

© 2010 Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP. All rights reserved. This email is intended for general information purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice or legal opinions on any specific facts or circumstances. This email was sent by: Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP, 515 S. Figueroa Street, 7th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071. To stop receiving this publication, click on the "unsubscribe" button