

Tenant Improvement Allowance and Capex - Disclaimer

Disclaimer

This presentation is for illustrative purposes only. This presentation is intended to provide additional information to investors about the impact of tenant improvement allowances and capital expenditures on free cash flow. Other lease-related entries including, but not limited to, single lease cost, cash payments for rent, and the initial recording of an operating lease liability and related operating lease right-of-use asset under ASC 842, have been excluded for these purposes and therefore, this presentation does not purport to represent all elements of lease expenditures or the effect of a lease on a company's financial statements. All numbers and amounts herein are illustrative only, and are not meant to indicate or represent actual figures, results, or amounts. This information should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for or superior to the disclosures contained in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Tenant Improvement Allowance and Capex - Example

Consider the following illustrative example:

- Company A takes possession of a new lease on September 1, 2019 (Q3'19)
- Company A expects to spend \$30 on capital expenditures ("capex") related to the build-out of this leased space in Q4'19 and Q1'20. Spend is assumed to be \$5 per month
- As part of the lease agreement, Company A is entitled to \$15 of tenant improvement allowances ("TIAs")
- Company A receives these TIA reimbursements on a two month delay after the month the capex is spent, which only partially offsets the capex
- Assume the lease term is fifteen months
- The table below outlines the assumed timing of capex and related TIA reimbursements, the cash flow impact of which is shown on the following slide

Month	Capex	TIA reimbursement	Impact to FCF
October	(\$5)	\$-	(\$5)
November	(\$5)	\$-	(\$5)
December	(\$5)	\$5	\$-
Q4'19 Total	(\$15)	\$5	(\$10)
January	(\$5)	\$5	\$-
February	(\$5)	\$5	\$-
March	(\$5)	\$-	(\$5)
Q1'20 Total	(\$15)	\$10	(\$5)

Tenant Improvement Allowance and Capex - Impact to Free Cash Flow

Commentary

	Q3'19	Q4'19	Q1'20
Cash flow from operating activities: ⁽¹⁾			
Income statement impact of amortization of lease incentive	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other assets ⁽²⁾	14	(1)	(1)
Accrued and other current liabilities ⁽³⁾	(15)	5	10
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 10
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	-	(15)	(15)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ -	\$ (15)	\$ (15)
Free cash flow	\$ -	\$ (10)	\$ (5)

⁽¹⁾ CFO in this example excludes the impact of single lease cost and cash payments for the lease
⁽²⁾ Includes the lease incentive obligation net against the operating lease right-of-use asset and amortization of this balance over the lease term
⁽³⁾ Includes the TIA receivable net against the operating lease liability and related cash reimbursements through Q1'20.

1. Company A takes possession of the lease and would record an operating lease liability and related operating lease right-of-use asset (impact of these entries not shown). The TIA receivable is net against the operating lease liability, and the corresponding lease incentive reduces the operating lease right-of-use asset. This entry does not impact cash provided by operating activities ("CFO")
2. The lease incentive obligation is amortized over the lease term of 15 months, a non-cash entry that does not impact CFO
3. CFO is positively impacted due to cash received from TIA reimbursements, which lag capex by 2 months
4. Capex is reported as a cash outflow from investing, when paid
5. FCF for certain periods may be impacted differently based on the timing of capex and the related TIA reimbursements