Commercial Real Estate Closing Kit

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Introduction

This comprehensive kit is designed to guide you through the complexities of commercial real estate transactions, from initial planning to post-closing considerations.

Business Structures for Commercial Real Estate

LLC (Limited Liability Company)

LLCs are popular for commercial real estate investments due to their flexibility and liability protection. Benefits include:

- Personal asset protection
- Pass-through taxation
- Flexibility in management structure

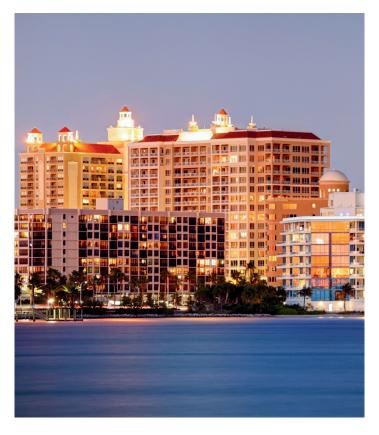
LP and LLC Hybrid

This structure combines a Limited Partnership (LP) with an LLC acting as the general partner.

Advantages include:

- Additional layer of asset protection
- Separation of management and ownership
- Potential tax benefits in certain states

Tax Considerations & Liability and Asset Protection





Capital Gains Tax

Capital gains tax applies when selling commercial property at a profit. Key points:

- Long-term capital gains rates apply to properties held over one year
- Rates vary based on income level (0%, 15%, or 20% for 2023)

Tax Deferral Strategies

- 1031 Exchange: Defer capital gains by reinvesting in a similar property
- Opportunity Zone Investments: Defer and potentially reduce capital gains tax
- Installment Sale: Spread capital gains tax liability over multiple years

Liability and Asset Protection

- Use separate LLCs for each property to isolate risks
- Maintain proper insurance coverage (property, liability, umbrella)
- Implement strong lease agreements and property management practices

The Commercial Real Estate Transaction Process & Due Diligence Checklist



The Commercial Real Estate Transaction Process

- Initial Planning and Property Search
- Underwriting and Financial Analysis
- · Letter of Intent (LOI)
- · Due Diligence
- Purchase and Sale Agreement
- Financing
- Closing

The Commercial Real Estate Transaction Process

- Title search and insurance
- Property survey
- Environmental assessment
- · Building inspection
- Zoning and land use review
- Financial analysis (rent rolls, operating statements)
- Lease review
- · Property tax assessment

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Key Contract Elements & Buyer's Guide





Key Contract Elements

- Purchase price and payment terms
- Due diligence period and contingencies
- Representations and warranties
- Closing date and conditions
- Allocation of closing costs
- Prorations (taxes, rents, utilities)
- Default provisions and remedies

Closing Day Preparation

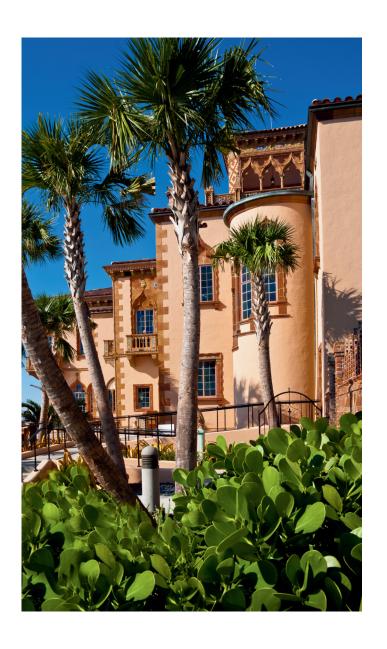
- Clearly define investment goals and criteria
- Assemble a team of professionals (broker, attorney, accountant)
- Conduct thorough market research
- Perform comprehensive due diligence
- Negotiate favorable contract terms
- Secure appropriate financing
- Plan for post-acquisition management

Seller's Guide

- Prepare property for sale (address deferred maintenance, compile documents)
- Determine optimal pricing strategy
- Consider tax implications and 1031 exchange options
- Disclose material property information
- Negotiate favorable contract terms
- Prepare for due diligence inquiries
- Plan for transition of property management



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Closing Day Preparation

- Review closing statement
- Verify all required documents are prepared
- Confirm wire transfer instructions
- Arrange for property access (keys, codes, etc.)
- Schedule final walk-through
- Bring proper identification and any required funds

Post-Closing Steps

- Record deed and other necessary documents
- Update insurance policies
- Notify tenants and vendors
- Implement new property management plan
- Address any post-closing adjustments or prorationss



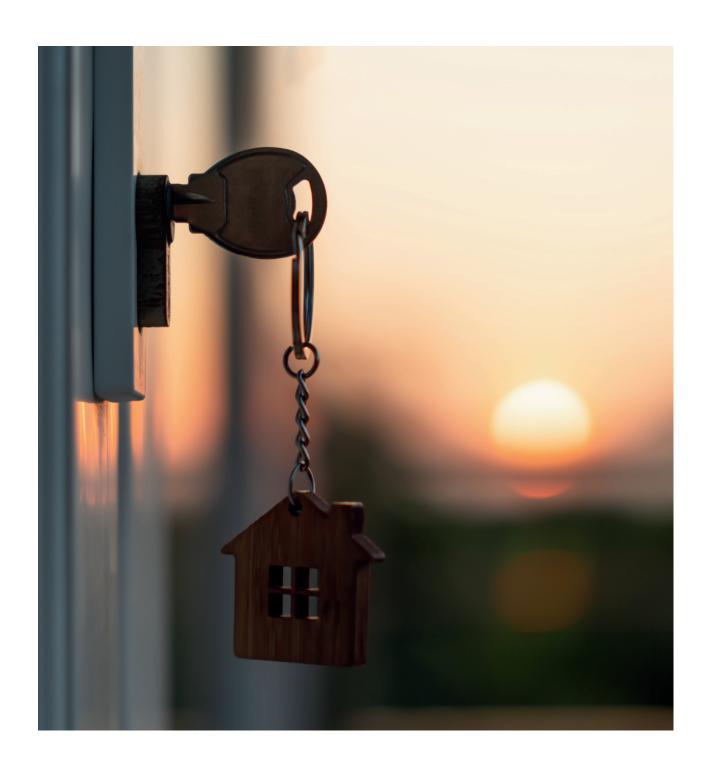
FAQs

Q: How long does a typical commercial real estate transaction take?

A: The process can vary widely, but generally takes 60-180 days from offer acceptance to closing.

Q: What are the main differences between residential and commercial real estate transactions?

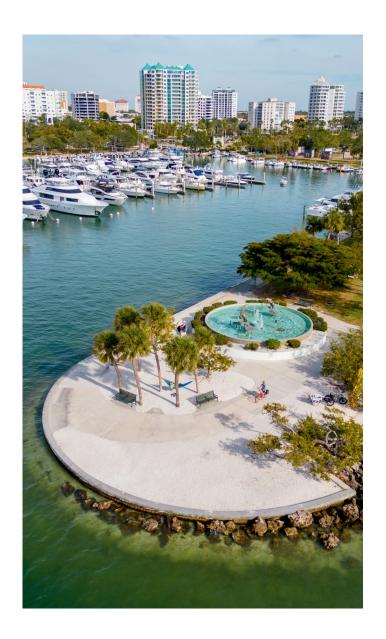
A: Commercial transactions often involve more complex due diligence, larger sums of money, and fewer consumer protections.



Resources

National Association of Realtors (Commercial): www.nar.realtor/commercial Urban Land Institute: www.uli.org | CCIM Institute: www.ccim.com

Remember, commercial real estate transactions are complex and can have significant financial implications. Always consult with qualified legal, tax, and real estate professionals before making any decisions.



Checklist

Due Diligence (Buyer)

- Review title report
- Conduct property inspection
- Review lease agreements (if applicable)
- Obtain environmental assessment
- Review zoning and land use regulations
- Verify property tax information
- Obtain property survey
- Review financial statements and rent rolls

Pre-Closing (Both Parties)

- Finalize purchase agreement
- Obtain necessary board/member approvals
- Secure financing (if applicable)
- Obtain title insurance commitment
- Review closing statement
- Arrange for wire transfer of funds
- Prepare entity resolutions authorizing the transaction

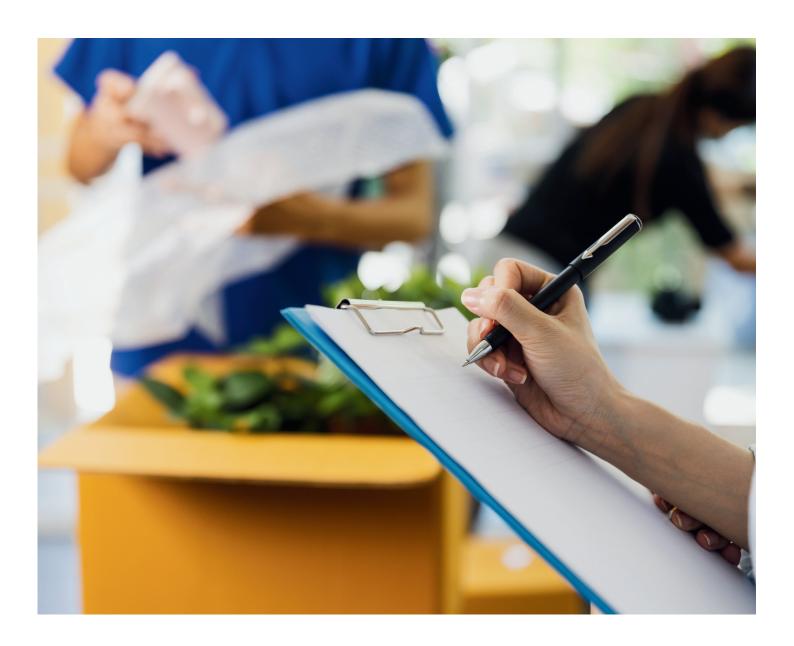
Seller-Specific Tasks

- Provide all necessary property documents
- Disclose any known property issues
- Prepare deed for transfer
- Arrange for payoff of existing loans (if applicable)
- Provide tenant estoppel certificates (if applicable)

Buyer-Specific Task

- Secure property insurance
- Schedule final property walk-through
- Confirm all contingencies have been met
- Prepare for property management transition

Checklist



Closing Day

- Bring company seal (if applicable)
- Bring proper identification for signatories
- Review and sign all closing documents
- Deliver closing funds
- Obtain keys, access codes, and other property access items

Post Closing

- Record deed and other necessary documents
- Update insurance policies
- Notify tenants of ownership change (if applicable)
- File any required tax forms
- Update accounting records

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NOTES & IMPORTANT REMINDERS





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