

Meet The Team

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Why Economic Development Finance?



- Let's go back to the basics of economic development
 - Grow the tax base
 - Help businesses create and retain good jobs
 - Develop and expand certain industry
 - o Improve quality of life or key community initiatives
- Financial capital is the lifeblood of business start-ups, business growth, and business attraction
- Financing is involved in many areas within economic development

Setting The Stage





Projects From the Frontlines

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Business Expansion

Business Attraction

Small Business/Entrepreneur

Do I really need to learn this?



- It is a core tool in our toolbox
- Start your journey in understanding finance
- Surround yourself with experts that can lend a hand



Do We Need to Finance? Private Sector



- Equity financing
 - Capital investment that does not require repayment
 - In return, investors receive partial ownership
- Debt financing
 - Capital investment that must be repaid
 - In return, lenders receive fees and interest



Do We Need to Finance? Private Sector



- Public, quasi-public, non-profit, etc.
- o There to bridge the gap when private financing is insufficient
 - Not for clients that can access and qualify for conventional financing
- Sometimes access to capital is more important than the cost of the capital (fees and interest)

Business Financing

2024

- Uses of Funds
 - Working capital
 - Fixed assets
- Business Cycle
 - o Start-up
 - Growth
 - Maturity
 - Reorganization

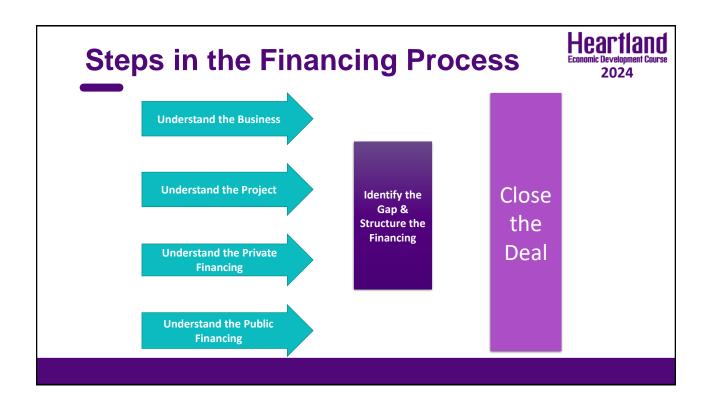
 Depending on the stage, businesses will need different financing tools.

Public Sector Financing Lower the cost of borrowing

2024

- Lower the risk
- Flexible structures
- Package loans
- Technical assistance







Project A: Business Retention & Expansion



- Drivers:
 - o Ongoing relationships (BRE) is key
 - Understanding all the partners and what defines their success
 - Publicly traded global company
 - Competitive global search for a location
 - o Locally a long-time employer of choice
 - Make a compelling case for why to reinvest in the community



Structure of the Financing

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- Scope:
 - \$30 million in new production equipment
 - \$10 million in building and RE improvements
 - 150 new FTE's at 130% of county average wage
- o Financing/Incentive Tools:
 - State BUILD bonds, Workforce Training, Missouri Works
 - Local Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) (aka MO Chapter 100)





Principles of ED Finance

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- Lending Process
 - o Creating the programs rules and guidance
 - Screening potential borrowers
 - Underwriting
 - Structuring the loan
 - Loan documentation
 - Loan servicing



 For EDOs with limited resources you may want to create partnerships to help

Principles of ED Finance

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- Financing the right deals
 - o Meet ED and community goals?
 - o Will the assets stay in the community?
- o Stretch the public funding that is available
 - Push for more private funding
 - Use only enough of your funding to get the project done



Financing/Incentive Tools



- Direct loans
- Loan guarantees
- o Bonds
- Grants
- o Seed capital / venture capital
- Stock purchase
- Revolving Loan Fund



Principles of ED Finance



- Underwriting credit analysis, client's ability to repay
 - o Business planning purpose
 - Current/past financial statements
 - Due diligence strength of the business
 - o Is this a bad deal?



Principles of ED Finance



- o 6 Cs of Credit
 - Character borrowers reputation
 - Capacity ability to repay the loan
 - Capital enough financial resources to weather a storm
 - Collateral pledged assets to secure the loan
 - Conditions terms of the loan and general economic conditions
 - Credit borrowers history of handling finances (640+)
- o 6 Ds of Credit

Divorce - Death - Drugs - Disability - Disaster - Debt

Project B: Business Attraction





Project B: Business Attraction



o Drivers:

- Dollar Tree needed a 14th DC to serve retail stores in the Midwest
- DC's are not profit centers
- Extremely truncated timeline
- J.M. Mullis Inc. site consultant
- Regional employer interviews to verify available workforce



Project B: Business Attraction



- o Drivers continued:
 - For the community of 19,000, first anchor tenant for a new business park
 - Single private land owner with a legacy mindset
 - Infrastructure (all utilities, roads, annexation)
 - Local, regional, and state team effort



Structure of the Financing



Scope:

POLLAR TREE. FAMILY DOLLAR.

- \$110 million in real estate and personal property improvements
- o 125-acre site
- 375 new FTE's at above county average wage
- \$3 million or more in utility, roads and other site improvements by many partners
- Off-site Human Resources and Training center required during hiring phase
- 150+ trucks per day requiring separate ingress/egress

Structure of the Financing



- o Financing/Incentive Tools:
 - State
 - BUILD bonds (MDFB)
 - Workforce Training
 - Missouri Works
 - Local
 - Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) (aka Mo Chapter 100)
 - EDC provides HR training center
 - Local & Partners All site infrastructure costs



Say "Hello" to Eric! Formerly from Iowa - expressed great appreciation for a job. Current address was his car. The Power of Crew DC14!

More about the Missouri Chapter 100 (IRB)

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- Cost Benefit Analysis is required
- Bond Counsel is necessary and fees are paid by Company
- Bonds are tax exempt and do not require voter approval
- Allows for an "operating lease" where a public entity (city or county) holds the title
- Allows for real estate and/or personal property tax to be abated
- Company pays an annual PILOT (payment in lieu of tax)



Teaching Points from this Project

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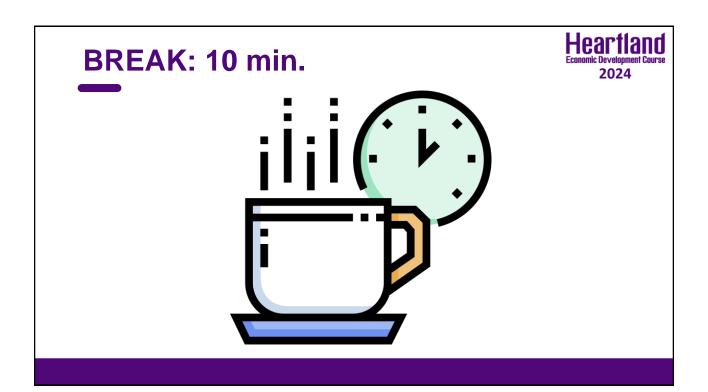
- Annual Incentive monitoring and "clawbacks"
- Annual Payments in addition to PILOT
 - Annual wage and benefit thresholds
 - Annual jobs created and retained thresholds
 - Amount of investments
- Encourage the EDO to produce the GASB77 report



Who has questions about finance?

What about financing keeps you up at night?





Project C: Fixed Assets





Will the deal work?



Is cash flow greater than debt service?

CF > DS

Debt Service = Principal &/+ Interest

Three types of profit

- Gross Profit (Topline Revenue)
- Operating Profit (Before all the payments)
- Net Profit (What the owner cares about)

Will the deal work?

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How do you determine Cash Flow? Source: Profit & Loss (P&L)

- Sales
- Cost of Goods Sold (COGS): Material, Parts
- Gross Profit
- Operational Expenses: Salary, Rent, Marketing
- Operating Profit (EBITDA Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortization)
- Interest
- Tax
- Depreciation
- Amortization
- Profit After Tax (PAT) NET PROFIT ** CASH FLOW **

Project C: Fixed Assets





Project C: Overview

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Workforce Housing

- Seasonal Workforce
- International Residents
- Private Employer Development
- 300 750 J1 student workers
- 30+ countries



Project C: Overview



Scope of the Project

Numbers have been changed for the example

- \$20,000,000+/- total project
- 90% Loan to cost / 80% Loan to Value (Determined by appraisal)
- WORKSHEET EXAMPLE

Project C: Key Takeaways



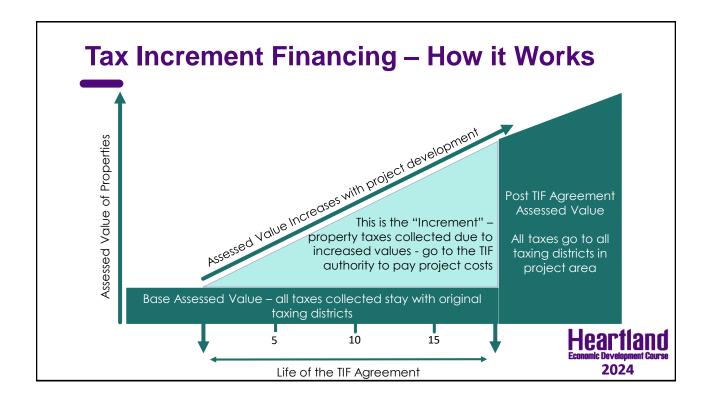
- Private Employer Land Lease saved the project: \$1,500,000
- Lowering the Loan Amount: \$1,350,000
- Debt Service was improved: \$114,615 annually
- Tax Abatement saved the project \$100,000 annually
- Improving total Cash Flow to \$2,300,000 annually
- Land Lease and Tax Abatement improved the project: \$214,615/yr
- Results = 17bps improvement to Debt Coverage Ratio
- O PROJECT WORKS!

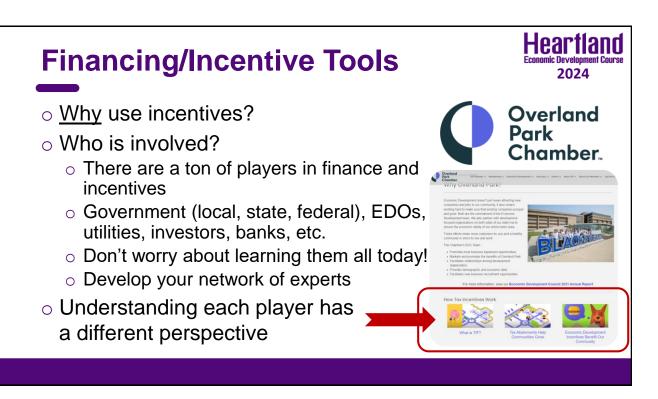
Financing/Incentive Tools



- Reduced price of land
- Technical assistance
- Tax abatement
- Tax credits
- Tax exemption
- Tax incremental financing (<u>TIF</u>)







General Rules



- Due diligence is a must
- Incentives and financing will never fix major project flaws
- Develop your network and create trust
- Confidentiality is a must
- It isn't about hitting a home run every time, singles & doubles win







7(a) loans

- SBA's most common loan program, which includes financial help for businesses with special requirements.
- The 7(a) Loan Program, SBA's most common loan program, includes financial help for small businesses with special requirements. This is the best option when real estate is part of a business purchase, but it can also be used for:
 - Short- and long-term working capital
 - o Refinance current business debt
 - Purchase furniture, fixtures, and supplies
 - The maximum loan amount for a 7(a) loan is \$5 million. Key eligibility factors are based on what the business does to receive its income, its credit history, and where the business operates.





A 504 loan **can** be used for a range of assets that promote business growth and job creation.

These include the purchase or construction of:

- Existing buildings or land
- New facilities
- Long-term machinery and equipment

Or the improvement or modernization of:

- Land, streets, utilities, parking lots and landscaping
- Existing facilities

A 504 loan cannot be used for:

- Working capital or inventory
- o Consolidating, repaying or refinancing debt
- Speculation or investment in rental real estate



Project D: Small Business





Project D: Small Business



Business Goals

- Add a 2nd location
- Increase production & distribution 10x
- o Add a larger "cheese tasting room"
- o 50 Full time jobs
- \$3MM CapX

Project Assistance

- Site Selection
- Planning & Zoning support
- Facilitate the development process



Project D: Small Business

The "rest of the story"

- Limited guarantor capacity
- Debt wasn't structured for business benefit
- Construction and Equipment was \$2MM over budget
- Timeline was delayed 1.5 years
- Difficulty selling the "debenture" = 504 SBA
- Troubled debt
- Restructured multiple times to save the business

WORKSHEET EXAMPLE





Project D: Small Business



What I wish I would have asked

- Does your Contractor have experience in Commercial 'Ground-up Construction'
- O What type of Construction Contract do you have?
 - Guaranteed Maximum or Cost-Plus
- Was a detailed budget (construction & equipment) done to assess your funding needs?
- O How is your debt structured?
- What is your ability to repay the note if the project is delayed?
- Who is responsible in the event of a mistake in ordering supplies / equipment?

Professionalism & Avoiding Landmines



- O Why do public/private deals fall apart?
- O What can you do to ensure success?
 - Educate stakeholders on role of incentives
 - o Be consistent and fair
 - Under promise and over deliver
 - Maintain good accountability and transparency in program administration.
 - Learn the art of saying "no"

