Sources of Business Financing











Thomas Schnell Business Oregon

Financing Needs – What Are They?

- 1. Working Capital
- 2. Equipment
- 3. Real Estate
- 4. Infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, lighting, internet, sidewalk, ports, etc.)
- 5. Blue Sky / Intangibles (trade marks, patents, customer list, brand name etc.)
- 6. Research & Development
- 7. Stock Purchase / Partner Buyout

Short Term – 1 year or less - Lines of Credit (Accounts Receivable & Inventory Financing) Mid Term – 3 – 10 year Term loans (Equipment) Long Term – 10+ year Term Loans (Real Estate / Infrastructure)

Financial Life Cycle of a Business/Project

- Concept or Early Stage Pre-revenue High Risk
 Grants / Equity
- Growth Stage may or may not be profitable Moderate to High Risk Equity / Private Lenders / Government Finance Programs / Royalty Financing / Non-traditional Lenders / Tax Incentives / Grants
- Mature / Exit Stage Moderate to Low Risk

Traditional Lenders / Government Finance Programs / Tax Incentives / Grants



Landscape of Tools – 1,000's of Them!

- **Federal** Over 170 federal financing programs for everything you can imagine small business, redevelopment, environmental remediation, transportation, water, rural development, urban infill, underserved markets, capital improvements, energy, minority owned businesses, etc.
- **State** Hundreds of state programs including grants, loans, tax credits, subsidies, tax incentives, bonds, etc.
- Other Banks, Credit Unions, Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI), Community Development Corporations (CDC), Economic Development Agencies (EDA), counties, cities, ports, private lenders and investors, etc.

Landscape of Tools - Sampling

Micro-lending

Mezzanine Funds

Tax Abatements

SBA 504 Loans

SBA 7(A) Loans

501(c)3 Bonds

CDFI's/CDC's

Port Funds

City Funds

Foundations

Angel Investors

GO Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Vender Financing

Tax-Exempt Bonds

New Market Tax Credits

Economic Development Agencies

Seed & Venture Capital

Tax Increment Finance (TIF's)

USDA B&I Guarantee

Bank/Credit Union Loans

State Funds

Revenue Based Financing

Purchase Order Financing

Friends and Family

Brownfield Loans/Grants

Tax Revenue Bonds

Basic Research Grants

Grants

EB-5

Credit Enhancement

Special Assessment

Collateral Support

BIA Loans/Support

Crowdfunding

County Funds

Factoring

Private Notes

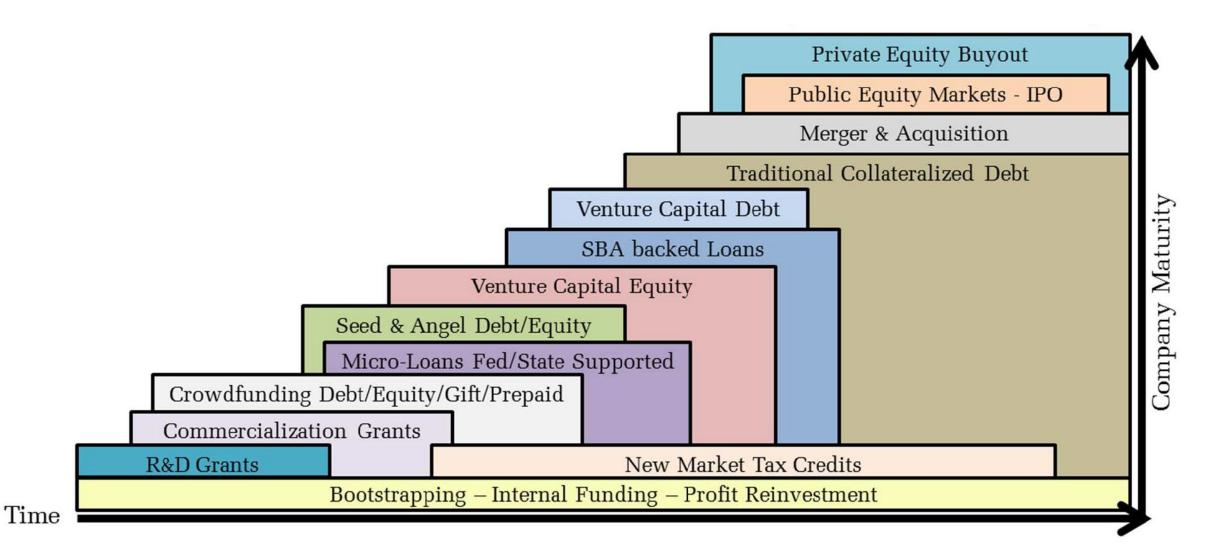
Venture Capital

SBIR Grants

Tax Incentives

Kickstarter

Business Funding Ladder (Oregon Capital Scan 2016)



Tax Incentives – What Are They

- A tax incentive is a tax code designed to incentivize or encourage a particular economic activity.
- Tax incentives simply remove part or all the burden of the tax from whatever market transaction is taking place.
- If implemented and designed properly, tax incentives can attract investment to an area.
- Other benefits of tax incentives include, increased employment, higher number of capital transfers, research and technology development, and also improvement to less developed areas.

Grants – What Are They?

- Money in exchange for organization's time to accomplish a societal goal (Private Foundation / Company Grants)
- Money to discover new things, test hypotheses (Basic Research Grants) and commercialize technology (Small Business Innovation Research SBIR)
- Money given by an organization to accomplish a particular purpose

Equity versus Debt

<u>Equity</u>

Ownership (own it)

Return on their money (ROI)

Give up some Ownership

Give up some Control

Team & Product

Must Sell to Satisfy (may also pay dividends or buyout)

Debt

Loanership (rent money)

Return of their money + interest (APR)

Give up some Profit

Give up Personal Guarantees

Cash Flow & Collateral (Good & Sufficient)

Must make Payments on time as agreed to satisfy lender

Pros / Upside - Grants

- Free money*
- May be able to obtain early stage / concept stage funding
- Can receive generous amounts of money
- A good way to build visibility and credibility

^{*}May be taxable – check with your tax professional

Pros / Upside - Equity

- Funding designed for early stage / higher risk businesses
- Do not need sales and or need to be profitable
- Terms can be flexible and tailored to each business
- No set repayment schedule
- Can bring on investors who have:
 - Industry experience or contacts
 - Skill sets that may be lacking in the business

Pros / Upside - Debt

- Do not give up control or ownership of the business
- Can be a low cost of capital
- Fairly quick turn time
- No profit sharing
- Sits senior to equity
- Do not give up any of the upside
- State and Federal programs designed to help "almost bankable" borrowers
 - SBA 7(a) / 504
 - USDA B&I guarantee
 - Business Oregon CEF / CAP / ORF / EDLF / OBDF
- Interest paid can be tax deductible*

^{*}Check with your tax professional

Cons / Downside - Grants

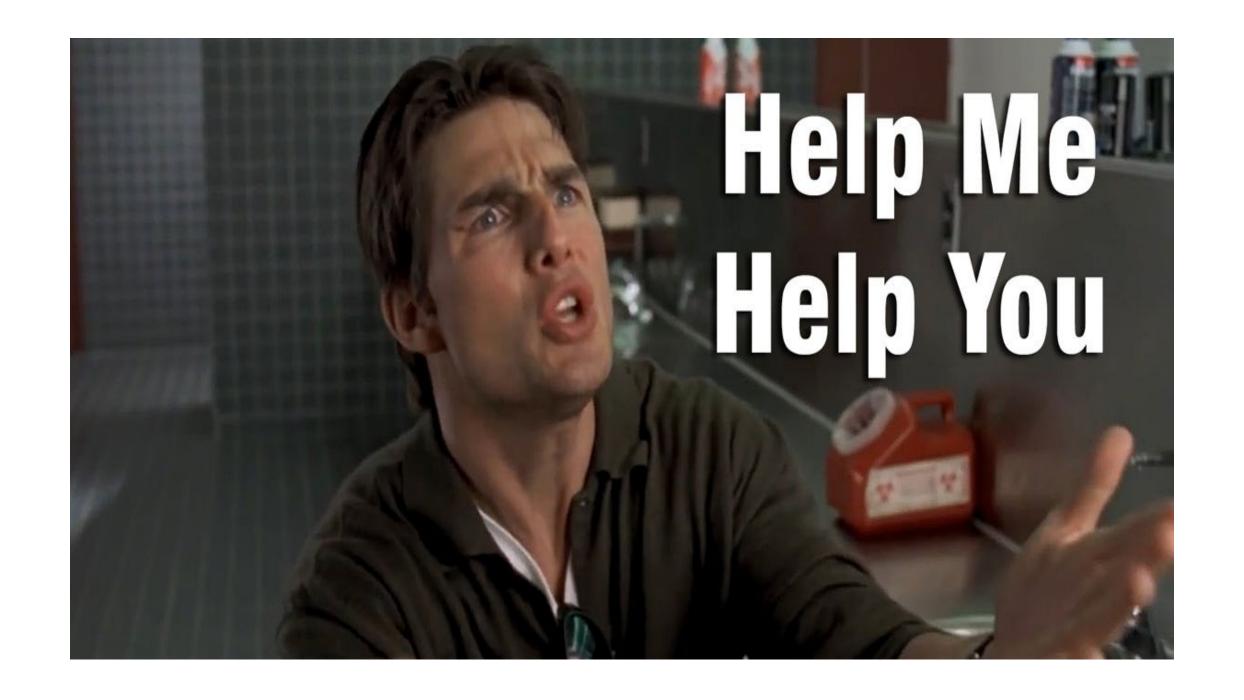
- Very specific eliminates many businesses
- Competition is fierce with low success rate, eliminating many applicants
- May cause a business to modify their business model to qualify
- Very detailed paperwork for submission
- Time consuming research to find and determine eligibility
- May need to hire a professional grant writer
- There are strings attached to the money you receive no such thing as free money

Cons / Downside - Equity

- Deep-dive due diligence
 - Focused on founder / team
 - Product / market / problem solved
- Can be costly:
 - Attorney fees
 - Due diligence costs
 - Time away from the business to focus on fund raising
 - May need to share in the profit of the business via dividends
 - High level of reporting/accountability to investors
 - May need to sell the business or buyout investors to satisfy them
- Give up some ownership and possibly control of the business
 - Dilutes ownership
 - May need to share decision making
- Can take a long time
- Sits junior to debt

Cons / Downside - Debt

- Focused on lower risk deals
- Need to have revenue
- Most lenders require
 - Cash flow profitable
 - Guarantees
 - Collateral
- May require financial performance covenants
- Do not share on the downside lenders want their money back
- Need a good credit history to qualify
- Lenders expect to be paid <u>on time</u> and <u>as agreed</u> requires discipline



Find the right financing source

- Tax Incentives incentive, not a subsidy
- Grants needs to solve or accomplish a certain goal or purpose
- Equity needs an exit strategy
- Debt needs to be repaid on time and as agreed

Source of Tax Incentives

- CPA's
- Tax attorneys
- IRS website:
 - https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/business-tax-credits
- State taxing agencies
- County treasurer or taxing authority
- City treasurer or taxing authority
- SBDC's / EDA's / Chambers

Sources of Grants

- www.grants.gov
- www.sbir.gov
- www.guidestar.org
- http://foundationcenter.org
- Each Federal Agency's website
- State Agencies websites
- Grant writers/consultants

Sources of Equity

Founder's personal savings Key employees / ESOP's

Friends & Family Grants

Accredited Investors Angel Investors

Venture Capital Social/Impact Investors

Partnerships (suppliers / competitors / industry experts)

Sources of Loans (Debt)

Banks / Credit Unions

Government Programs

Federal / State / County / City

Suppliers

Dealers / Manufacturers

CDFI's / CDC's / EDA / Ports

Friends & Family

Foundations

Private Notes

Factoring

Purchase Order Financing

Revenue Based Financing (RBF)

Credit Cards

Crowd Funding

Other Resources:

- https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs
- https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/businessprograms
- http://www.oregon4biz.com/How-We-Can-Help/Finance-Programs/
- http://www.oregon4biz.com/Oregon-Business/Tax-Incentives/
- https://www.cdfa.net/
- https://oeda.biz/
- http://www.americassbdc.org/

Economic Development Finance



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