

Inner City Capital Connections

New York

October 20, 2009



ICIC

Initiative for a Competitive Inner City

Bank of America 



ICIC

INNER CITY CAPITAL CONNECTIONS



Bank of America 

The Full Spectrum of Financial Options

Agenda

❑ Who is ICIC?

- Defining Inner Cities
- Inner City Capital Connections Program

❑ Financing Spectrum: Debt to Equity

❑ What is equity and how is it used?

Who is ICIC?

- ICIC is a national not-for-profit organization founded in 1994 by Harvard Business School professor Michael E. Porter.

ICIC Mission

- To promote business-led economic development in America's inner cities through private sector engagement that leads to jobs, income and wealth creation for inner city residents.

What is an Inner City?

- Inner cities are defined as concentrations of economic distress in urban areas, measured by poverty rates, income levels, and unemployment. Core urban areas that are economically distressed.

Access to Capital: Inner City Capital Connections

- ❑ Inner City Capital Connections (ICCC) is a free national program designed to drive the growth of inner city companies.
- ❑ Founded in 2005 by the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City (ICIC) and Bank of America.
- ❑ Competitive pre-screening selection process: 148 companies have been selected and participated.
 - These companies sought more than \$892 million in capital and have been connected with over 60 equity funds.
- ❑ Participating companies have raised more than \$335 million in capital

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- ❑ Who is ICIC?
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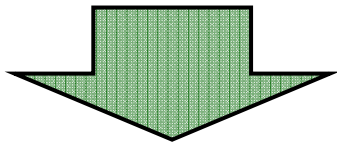
❑ Financing Spectrum: Debt to Equity

- ❑ What is equity and how is it used?

Growth Requires Capital

Operational Capacity

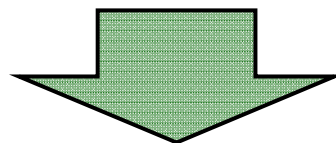
- Management
- Sales and distribution
- Support and service
- Administration



Equity,
Tax Credits

Working Capital Needs

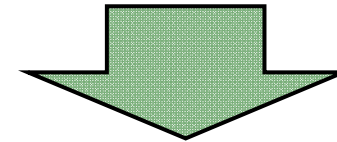
- Accounts receivables
- Inventory
- Payables



Debt, Lines of credit,
Factoring, Equity

Capital Expansion

- Technology
- Equipment
- Leasehold improvements



Debt, Equity, Tax
Credits, Grants

Debt vs. Equity Comparison

	Debt	Equity
Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on collateral and cash flow to reduce risk (higher for borrower)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on future opportunity and return on investment by assuming risk (higher for investor)
Repayment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repayment starts after funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deferred repayment
Return	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return for lender not based on company performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return for investor dependent on company performance
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lower cost for company if business is successful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher cost for company if business is successful
Dilution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No ownership dilution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ownership dilution
Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involved partner relationship
Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard issues and documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complex issues and documentation

What are these Forms of Financing Typically Used For?

❑ Bank debt

- For companies that are cash flow positive
- Typically used for line of credit, working capital, real estate and other investments in capital equipment.
- Generally requires collateral and operating history

❑ Mezzanine debt

- For companies that are cash flow positive (need to support current interest payments)
- Typically used in conjunction with bank debt and private equity to “fill the gap”
- Unsecured high interest (e.g. 12-18%) debt often bundled with equity “kickers” known as warrants
- Unsecured debt with limited collateral or guarantee (5-7 years interest only)

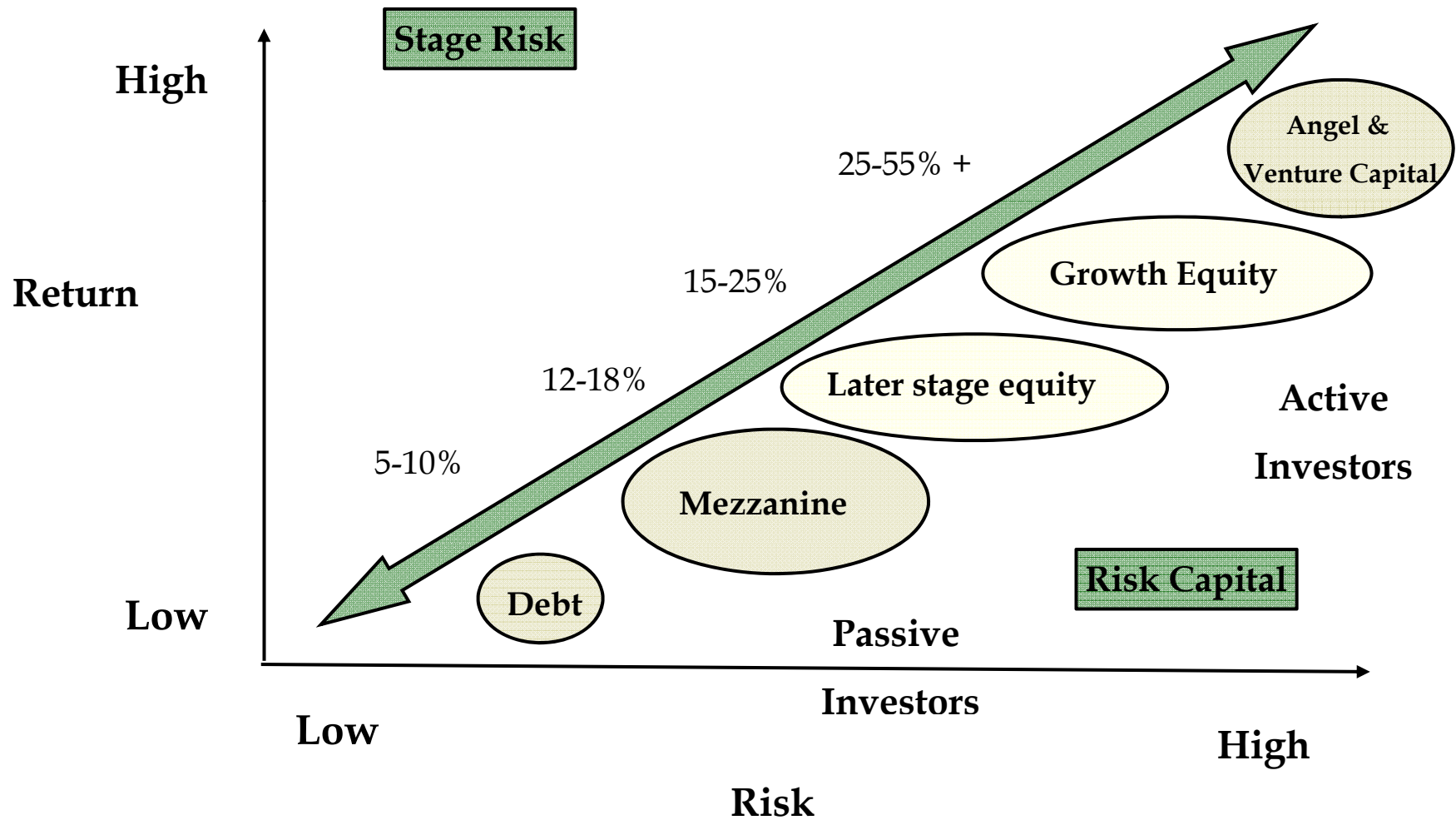
❑ Early Venture Capital Funds (Includes Angel and Network Investors)

- For start-up companies searching for large amounts of capital (\$20,000 - \$3 MM)
- Typically used for proof of concept or to test the business model and begin building out professional management team
- Pre-revenue or early stage revenue companies (company revenues up to \$ 1 MM)

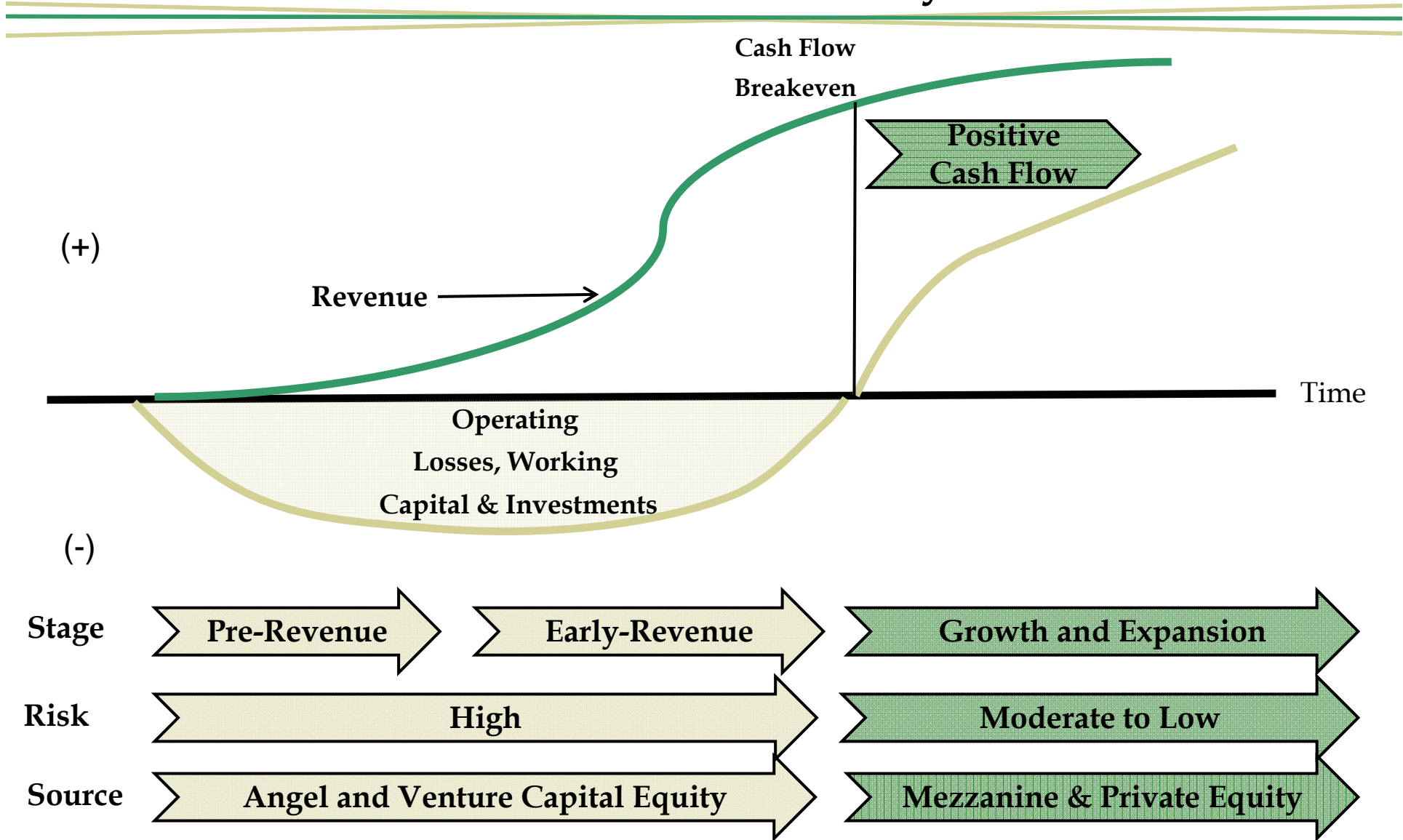
❑ Expansion Venture Capital Funds & Growth equity (Includes Mezz. Funds & Buy Out Funds)

- For companies seeking an infusion of capital to meet growth objectives (\$1 MM- \$20 MM+)
- Typically after a company has a viable product or service and is seeking to scale the business (company revenues from \$1 MM - \$50 MM+)

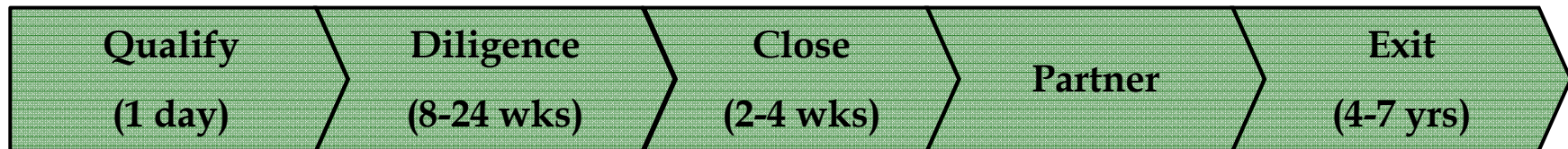
The More Established Your Business, the Less Risk a Lender or Investor Takes On



Growth Companies Consume Less Expensive Capital over the Course of their Life Cycle



The Venture Capital/ Angel Group Process Involves Several Distinct Stages


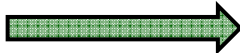





- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector • Story • Management • Margins • Growth potential • Exit options | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management • Market • Competition • Technology/
Barrier to entry • Strategy/
plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms • Legal/
Accounting • Investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active partnership • Board of Directors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale/
merger or IPO |
|--|---|--|--|---|

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Typical Investment Size Varies By Stage of Company

		<u>Amounts</u>
❑ Traditional Equity		
• Seed stage: wealthy individuals, small VC funds		\$25-250K
• Early stage: angel groups, VC funds		\$500K-\$3M
• Development stage: Growth equity		\$3M-10M
• Later stage: Private equity		\$10M-\$1B
❑ Community Development Equity		
• Double bottom line: financial returns AND job creation for underserved regions and/or underserved people		\$250K-\$2M

Equity Considerations/Trade-Offs

Pros

- Less owner risk
- Owner liquidity
- Financial partner
- Business partner

Cons

- Ownership dilution
- Reduced management control
- Cost of legal and other documentation

In a Successful Equity Investment, Founders and Investors Both Win

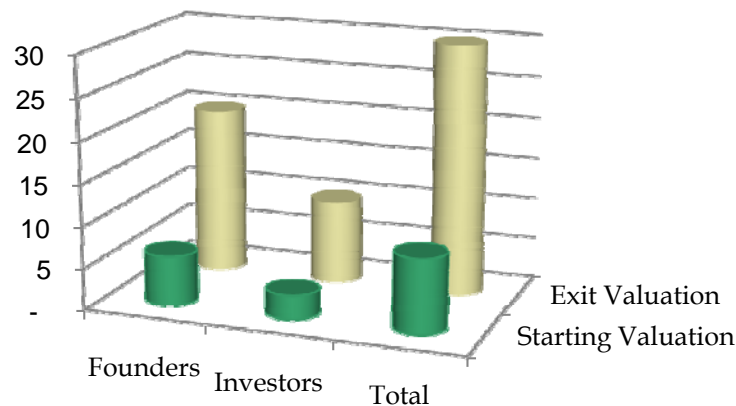
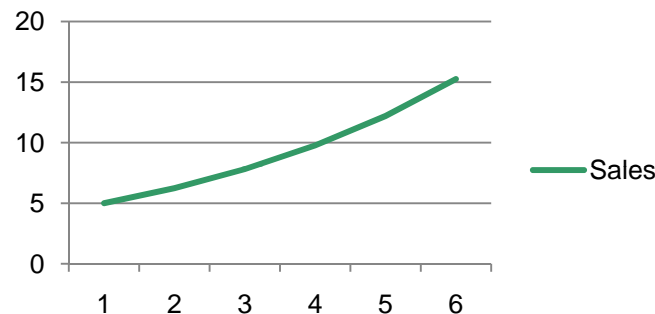
Company Profile

- \$5M revenue, nearing breakeven
- Raised \$3M of equity, selling 33% of company
- Valuation: \$6 M “pre-money” plus \$3M “new money” = \$9M “post-money”

Growth & Value

- 20% per year for five years = \$15.3M revenue
- Sell company for \$30M to third party
- Owners get \$19M, investors get \$10M (3.3X original investment)

Five Year Growth





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Questions



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Developing Strategy & Building Capacity

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Getting Ready For Equity™

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Break-Out Session

Break Out Session Groups

Group 1

Sinu
Mainstreet Technologies Inc.
GTech Networks, LLC
Consultants 2 Go
SEW, Inc.

Group 2

Lori Bonn Design, Inc.
Worldwise Education, Inc.
Auction Systems Auctioneers & Appraisers, Inc.
Babette Inc

Group 3

GM Printing
Printing Methods, Inc.
Ignition and Fuel Systems, Corp
Sandbox Pack and Ship
Baptiste Group

Group 4

The FOG Group
Clinica la Luna y el Sol Medical Center, Inc.
Alterra Energy Services
Career Matching Services , Inc.

Group 5

Coalescence LLC
Diversified Chemical Technologies, Inc.
Reva, Inc.

Group 6

New York Amsterdam News
Hue-Man Bookstore
Harlem Vintage, Nectar Wine Bar
Miami To Go, Inc.
FM Office Express
Fox Travel & Tours Harlem Lanes
sweetriot

Group 7

FanGo Software Systems, LLC.
Pepperdash Technology Corp
iRealtyManager.com
Premier Fulfillment/ New Source Logistics
Avencia Incorporated

