

Child Care and Charter School Facilities Lending

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Low Income Investment Fund

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Agenda

- Course Overview
- Key Lending Characteristics for Charter School and Child Care Facilities
 - Revenue Sources
 - Borrower Characteristics
 - Real Estate Characteristics and Capital Structure
- Underwriting & Case Study

Course Overview

Topics

- **Why** Invest in Child Care/Charter Schools
- **How** is the Market & Sector Unique
- **What** to Know when Underwriting a Loan
- **Who** Can Help After Today

Course Overview

Take Away

- Community Development Connection
- Revenue & Capital Sources
- Applied Underwriting Experience
- Tools & Resources for Your Practice
- Contacts for On-going Support

Child Care and Charter Schools

LIIF's Involvement

- Poverty alleviation strategy
- Community development tool
 - Stabilization of communities & job creation
 - Revitalization of real estate
- Response to our customers
- Need for LIIF's financing expertise
 - Thin cash flow and unconventional revenue
 - Facilities need
 - 1st time borrowers

Child Care

LIIF's Involvement

- Quality child care lays a foundation for school and future life success
 - \$1 invested in quality child care for low income families saves \$7 in future public costs (special education, social services, incarceration, lost taxes)
- Fuels the economic engine
 - Businesses have consistent workers
 - Parents earn income

Child Care

LIIF's California Initiative

- Purpose
 - Build a comprehensive and sustainable financing and support system for child care facilities development
- How
 - Employ a combination of grants, loans, technical assistance, training and policy advocacy

Child Care

LIIF's ABCD Fund

- Purpose
 - Assist in creating a financing system for child care center facilities by providing capital for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, refinancing of new or existing child care center facilities
- Criteria
 - Center-based child care providers – both nonprofit and for profit – serving at least 20% low-income children
- \$25 million Fund

Key Lending Characteristics for Child Care and Charter School Facilities

- Revenue Sources
- Borrower Characteristics
- Real Estate Characteristics
- Feasibility & Capital Sources

Child Care and Charter School Facilities Lending

Revenue Sources

- Government revenue sources
 - Federal
 - State
 - Local
- Parent contributions and fee for service
- Charitable contributions

Government Revenue Sources: Charter Schools

- Government funding sources
 - **Revenue Limit (aka “General Purpose Block Grant”)**
 - State & local district portion
 - By far, largest share of revenue
 - **Federal Income**
 - **Planning/Implementation Grant**
 - **Title I (Low-income)**
 - **Child Nutrition**
 - **Title II (Teacher quality)**
 - **Drug/Alcohol/Tobacco**

Government Revenue Sources: Charter Schools

- **Government funding sources**
 - **Other State Revenue**
 - **Categorical Block Grant**
 - **Special Ed**
 - **EIA**
 - **State Lottery**
 - **SB 740**
 - **Local Revenue**
 - **District portion of Revenue Limit**
 - **Fundraising**
 - **Proceeds of Loans**

Government Revenue Sources: Risks (Charter Schools)

- Typical revocation provisions:
 - “Material violations” of charter
 - Failure to meet or pursue pupil outcomes identified in charter
 - Gross fiscal mismanagement
 - Violations of any provision of law
- Important to assess local experience

Government Revenue Sources: Child Care (Center-based)

- Government funding sources
 - Federal
 - Head Start & Early Head Start Contract
 - Income: Federal Poverty Level
 - Preschool, Infant Care, Family Support
 - Performance Standards
 - Contracts Negotiated with Regional Office
 - Child & Adult Food Program (USDA)

Government Revenue Sources: Child Care (Center-based)

- Government funding sources
 - State (California)
 - Department of Education
 - Contract:
 - » 75% State Median Income
 - » General Child Care (0-13 year olds, full day)
 - » State Preschool (3-4 year olds, part day)
 - Voucher:
 - » CalWORKs (parents participating in employment-related activities)
 - » Alternative Payment (75% State Median Income)

Government Revenue Sources: Child Care (Center-based)

- Government funding sources
 - Local
 - First 5 School Readiness/Preschool (California)
 - Community Development Block Grant
- Other
 - Parent Fees
 - Foundations
 - Employer Sponsored Child Care

Government Revenue Sources: Risks (Child Care)

- Federal and state budget cutbacks
- Political shifts
- Population changes

Key Lending Characteristics for Child Care and Charter School Facilities

- Revenue Sources
- Borrower Characteristics
- Real Estate Characteristics
- Feasibility & Capital Sources

Child Care and Charter School Facilities Lending

Borrower Characteristics

- Management capacity
- Real estate finance/development capacity
- Financial capacity

Management

- **What to Evaluate:**
 - Track record
 - Breath and depth of capacity
 - Stability
 - Board experience

Management

- **What to Look Out for:**
 - Often 1st time borrowers
 - Lack of facility development expertise
 - Key person/founder risk
 - Tension between board & management
 - Insufficient resources to handle growth

Key Lending Characteristics for Child Care and Charter School Facilities

- Revenue Sources
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- Feasibility & Capital Sources

Collateral/Real Estate

- **Summary: Valuation complicated**
 - Limited market of true comparables
 - Location in undervalued low-income communities
 - High costs in urban areas
 - Use of temporary or leased facilities often only option for many providers

Charter Schools

Facilities Need

- Typically insufficient public funding for facilities
- Limited ability to locate in school district facilities
- As a result, charter schools typically:
 - Start in small spaces
 - Move often
 - Endure instability that can impact programs

Key Lending Characteristics for Child Care and Charter School Facilities

- Revenue Sources
- Borrower Characteristics
- Real Estate Characteristics
- Feasibility & Capital Sources

Underwriting Community Facilities

- Common Underwriting Issues
 - Revenue and Cash Flow
 - Management
 - Quality/Program
 - Real Estate/Collateral

Revenue and Cash Flow

- **What to Evaluate**
 - Public and private sources
 - Stability, frequency, eligibility, timing
 - Fundraising track record, pipeline, funding conditions
 - Trends and growth patterns
 - Per student, child, or patient encounter
 - Changes in payer

Revenue and Cash Flow

- **What to Evaluate, cont'd:**
 - Age and type of population served
 - e.g., additional subsidies for low-income
 - Demand in community
 - Retention/turnover
 - Timing of ramp-up
 - In some cases, location
 - Labor and facility costs

Revenue and Cash Flow

- **What to Look Out for:**
 - Ramp-up: enrollment or attendance often not discounted in projections
 - Waiting lists may not match open spaces
 - Restrictions on funding sources
 - Eligibility, disbursement conditions, track record, future risks, contingency plans
 - Seasonality

Revenue and Cash Flow

- **Summary: Publicly Funded, Under funded and Thin Margins**
 - Primarily funded by public sector
 - Annual or short-term contracts
 - Inherent instability, especially in tough economic times
 - Delays in receiving funds
 - Funding for operations often doesn't include funding for capital
 - High cost areas impacted by statewide funding policies
 - Dependent on fundraising

Management

- **Summary: Along with cash flow, management analysis is a critical underwriting area for community facility loans**
 - Important factor in borrower's ability to maintain and increase cash flow (primary source of repayment)

Quality/Program

- **What to Evaluate:**
 - Competitive advantage
 - Response to community needs
 - Measures of quality and accountability
 - Achievement data (schools)
 - Accreditation (child care)
 - Certification/licensing (health care)
 - Funder requirements

Quality/Program

- **What to Look Out for:**
 - Difficulty of measuring quality
 - Difficulty of retaining quality staff
 - Program experience/knowledge may be centralized

Quality/Program

- **Summary: Often hard to quantify, quality of program will drive cash flow and be influenced by management**

Collateral/Real Estate

- **What to Evaluate:**

- Zoning, permitting, and licensing requirements
- Prior use and condition
- Age, size of facility, and degree of renovations required
- Accessibility, transportation availability, and proximity to targeted population

Collateral/Real Estate

- **What to Look Out for:**
 - Lack of facility development expertise is real
 - Special purpose/single use facilities limits re-sale value and restricts flexibility
 - Development timelines are often under estimated
 - Project costs are often under budgeted

CASE STUDY

Charter Schools

Resources

- Center for Education Reform
 - www.edreform.com
- U.S. Department of Education
 - www.uscharterschools.org
- Charter Schools Development Center
 - www.cacharterschools.org
- State trade associations and resource centers

Child Care

Resources

- **National Association for Education of Young Children** (local, state chapters) www.naeyc.org
- **National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies** www.naccrra.org
- **National Children's Facilities Network**
www.ncfn.org
- **LIIF, ABCD Initiative** www.liifund.org
- **Building Child Care** www.buildingchildcare.org

Contact Us

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