



The L3C

The For Profit With The Nonprofit Soul

Introducing the new, socially responsible
limited liability company

© 2008 - 2011 Americans for Community Development



Overview

- Private sector resources come in two types:
 - For Profit Sector Resources: Market Driven - making money & building wealth - normally require rate of return of +5%
 - Nonprofit Sector Resources: Market incentives are inadequate or non-existent - rate of return of 0 to -100%
- Challenge: How do we access the vast pools of market driven wealth to invest in ventures that fall into the gap between the 0 and +5?



Overview

- Many worthy causes can be self-sufficient in the 0 to + 5% zone.
- They offer a return on investment but the return is insufficient to attract most market driven investors.
- They fall into the gap between the for profit and nonprofit worlds – what we call the “Low-Profit Zone.”
- The L³C was designed to fill that gap – it lives in the Low-Profit Zone.



What is an L³C?

- It is the for profit with the nonprofit soul. It operates in the space between the nonprofit and the pure for profit organization to perform a social mission. A type of LLC, the L³C (Low-Profit Limited Liability Company), is able to bring together a mix of foundations, trusts, DAFs, endowments, pension plans, individuals, corporations, nonprofits, governmental entities and others in order to achieve social objectives while operating according to for-profit metrics. Just like any LLC, an L³C has the liability protection of a corporation and the flexibility of a partnership. It is structured to be an ideal vehicle for PRIs (Program Related Investments by Foundations)

-



Program Related Investments (PRIs)

- The tax code allows foundations to directly invest in for-profit ventures under limited circumstances.
- To qualify, these investments – called Program Related Investments – must have a socially beneficial purpose and be consistent with and further a foundation’s mission.
- A PRI can enjoy profits, but profit cannot be the primary motivation for the investment. The risk/reward profile must be outside that of a normal, market-driven investment.
- PRI’s apply towards a foundation’s five percent annual payout requirement.



PRI's — A Few Examples

- Low-interest loans to needy students.
- Equity investment or loans for low-income housing projects.
- Low-interest loans to disadvantaged business owners.
- Brownfields mitigation and land conservation.
- Direct investment in businesses, non-profits and property in distressed neighborhoods.
- Job creation.
- Nonprofit support organizations.



Current Challenges to PRIs

- Does the investment qualify?
 - To address this uncertainty, many foundations either forego the investment or spend valuable time and resources acquiring a costly Private Letter Ruling from the IRS.
- How to attract market driven capital?
 - PRI transactions are often one off situations. Market capital likes repetitive, easily identifiable, brandable opportunities



The L³C Addresses These Challenges

- The L³C's operating agreement specifically outlines the PRI-qualified purpose for which its being formed, helping ensure that the nonprofit partner's tax exempt status is secure.
- The L³C has flexible membership rules that allow all the partners to structure them in such a way as to satisfy their unique needs.
- As a replicable, recognizable brand the L³C can actively market memberships to market driven members as well as other foundations, trusts, pensions, and individuals, making it easier for socially-motivated investors to locate the L³C that fits their needs.



The Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- As a special form of a LLC, the L³C enjoys the same flexible rules that have made the LLC so successful, including:
 - Simple Structure: The LLC combines liability protection with the flexibility of a partnership.
 - Flexible Ownership Rules: Ownership rights under an L³C can be adjusted an infinite number of ways, ensuring each partner enjoys a role that fits their unique requirements.
 - Pass Through Entity Election: Profit and loss flow through the L³C to its members and are taxed according to each investor's particular tax situation, making it easier for non-profits and for-profits to partner together.
 - State Based: Since once a single state, Vermont, had adopted the L³C, just like any LLC, an L³C can be formed in Vermont to be used in any US state or territory.



The Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- Members of an LLC create a contract among themselves called an operating agreement.
- The L³C operating agreements will include provisions that fundamentally guarantee the charitable or public benefit orientation of the enterprise.
- Other Advantages:
 - Management flexibility: Members may participate or may be completely passive.
 - Ownership Flexibility: Each operating agreement can be tailored to meet each member's own particular needs – profits may be allocated in proportions that are different from capital contributions.



The L³C – Other Advantages

- The L³C is more than just a better Program Related Investment – it leverages limited foundation dollars to access trillions of market driven investment dollars through layered investing.
- The ability of the foundation to invest at less than the market rate while embracing higher risk levels, lowers the risk to other investors while increasing their potential rate of return.
- The L³C is a profit-making entity with a social mission. As such, it has the ability to operate in a territory with a profit/risk profile that would scare off normal investors.



An L³C Example– The Problem

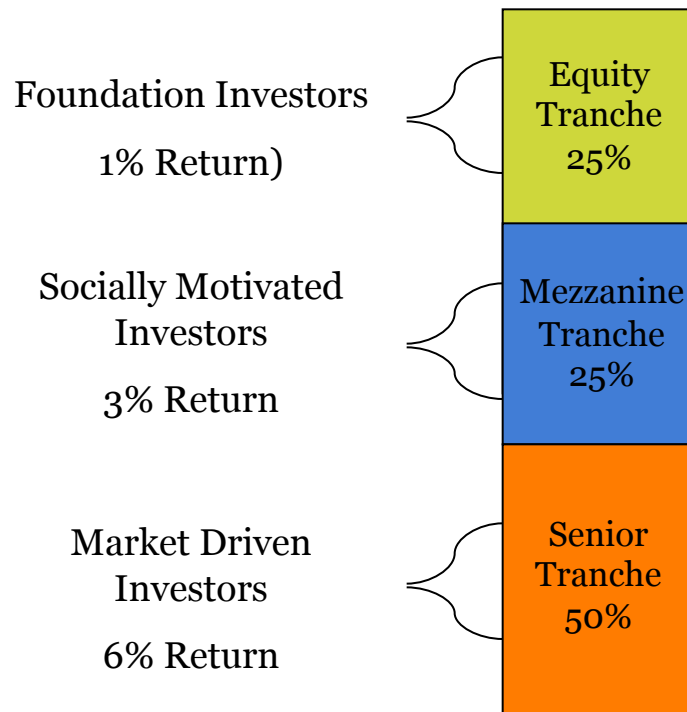
- A corporation closes a furniture factory in a small town and puts 200 people out of work. The business bases its decision on the ultimate cost of keeping the factory open compared to the other uses for that money:
 - Factory Investment: \$10 million capital investment with an expected 3 percent rate of return (\$300,000).
 - Alternative Investment: Similar risks with an expected 6 percent annual rate of return (\$600,000).
- The company invests elsewhere - 200 jobs are lost.



An L³C Example – The Solution

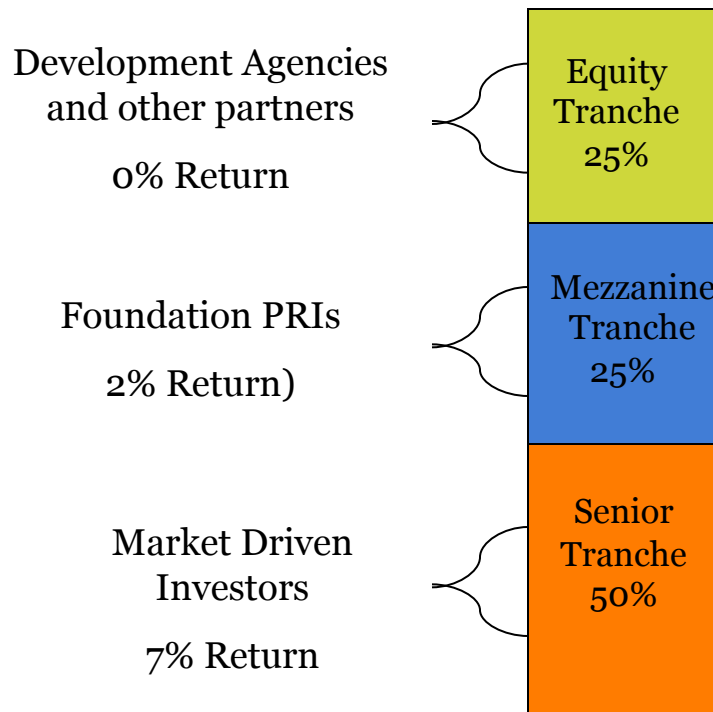
- A foundation dedicated to serving the local community organizes an L³C specifically dedicated to buy the factory and save the jobs.
- The foundation's L³C membership stake provides for a very low rate of return (as little as zero) and is subordinate to the other investors.
 - If the investment is sold, the foundation's interests would be paid last.
- The remaining L³C memberships could then be marketed at rates of return and risk levels necessary to attract market driven investors.

Some Layered Investment Examples



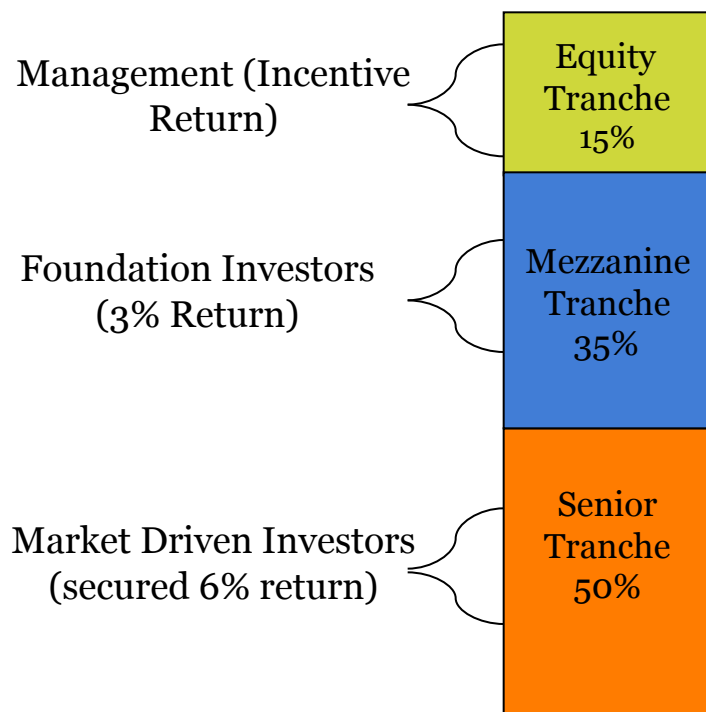
- Foundations make a 25% investment. They buy the Equity tranche or layer and receive a 1% return.
- Mezzanine Investors (corporations, trusts, banks seeking to fill their Community Reinvestment Act obligations, and other investors whose social interests allow them to take a less-than-market rate of return) accept the middle level of ownership with less than market rates of return -3%.
- Pension funds and others requiring safety and market return invest a safe 6%
- The blended rate of return is 4% which is within the capacity of the L³C to generate the needed income.

More Examples - Layered Investing at Work



- Another possibility is that development agencies and other governmental partners take the equity tranche at 0% return, essentially making a grant.
- The foundation takes the mezzanine tranche at a 2 % return.
- The balance is then marketed to outside investors at 7%.
- Again we have a 4% blended return.
- The membership rights of this portion can be adjusted to meet the needs of potential investors.

More Examples – Layered Investing



- Equity (management) tranche receives 15% ownership but only gets return if profits exceed 6% of total capital. Foundations may also share in this excess profit.
- Foundation: The foundation invests 50% of the L³C capital (\$5 million) but its ownership stake is 35% and subordinate to the Senior Tranche.
- The market driven investors put up 50% (\$5 million). Their ownership stake is 50% and is senior to the other shares. They receive all returns up to 3% of total capital (\$300,000 or 6% of their investment) per year.



L³C Examples – Benefits

- The ability of the foundation to invest at less than the market rate and at higher risk lowers the risk to other investors while increasing their potential rate of return.
 - The foundation is able to further its mission while making an investment rather than a grant.
 - Entrepreneurs/management can have incentive opportunities.
 - The for-profit investor is able to make a market-driven investment where none existed previously.
 - Foundation leverages its capital to increase the overall investment.



L³C Examples – Flexible Financing

- What about socially motivated investors?
- For many firms and individuals, an investment with a reasonable level of risk and a moderate return is attractive because they are willing to trade some income and security for philanthropic satisfaction.
- These socially-motivated investors could assume ownership levels in a mezzanine position at or below market rates.
- The L³C's flexible ownership structure allows for any number of ownership combinations.
- More or less than 3 layers possible.



Advantages to the Foundation

- Confidence that its share of the L³C is a PRI-qualified investment.
- Leveraged its investment to attract additional capital to the project.
- Attracted new partners with the expertise to make the investment work.
- Retained its investment to further the foundation's mission in the future and potentially enjoy capital gains.



Advantages to the For-Profit Investor

- New world of potential investments to explore.
- Is able to make socially motivated investments at a market based risk and return.
- Is able to structure the membership levels to reflect its priorities.



Governance and the L³C

- The L³C is designed to operate as a private business. This for-profit aspect of the L³C helps to make the business self-regulating.
- Managers of the L³C will enjoy the freedom and flexibility of a for-profit with marching orders that ensure they maintain their nonprofit souls.
- The L³C will operate with a board, officers, and members or other structure to help ensure it complies with the goals set out by its founders and its operating agreement.



What's Next for the L³C?

- On April 30, 2008, Vermont's Governor Jim Douglas signed the nation's first law to authorize the formation of L³Cs. Since then it has become law in Michigan, Illinois, Wyoming, Utah, The Crow Indian Nation, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Maine, North Carolina and the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The bill is pending in many more states.
- Now that some states have acted, L³Cs may be formed under their state laws to operate in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and all U.S. territories.
- We have model operating agreements which are available to ACD members on our website



Expanding the Ability of Foundations to Invest in Their Communities

- The L³C offers America's foundations a powerful new tool to achieve their mission.
- It gives businesses a wholly new vehicle to make socially responsible investments.
- It expands the capital available for foundations and other nonprofits to continue their important work.
- It's the perfect marriage of the for-profit and nonprofit world.



How Can You Help?

- Join Americans for Community Development and help stimulate socially motivated investment in the United States!
- Contact us at:
info@americansforcommunitydevelopment.org
- Or visit our website at:
<http://americansforcommunitydevelopment.org/default.asp>