





Underwriting Natural Food Cooperatives

Margaret Lund

April 11, 2012



Introduction

- CDFI Fund's Capacity Building Initiative
 - Financing Healthy Food Options
 - Workshops
 - Technical Assistance individual and group
 - Resource Bank



Today's Webinar Topic

Underwriting Natural Food Cooperatives

- Why?
 - Understand the structure and unique nature of cooperatives
 - Learn about the "nuts and bolts" of underwriting cooperative food retail outlets



Presenter



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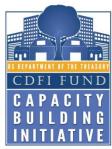


Basic Elements of a Natural Foods Cooperative:

- Owned and controlled by its (usually consumer) members
- Adheres to an international set of common cooperative principles and values (see www.ica.coop)
- Governed by an elected board, managed by hired staff
- There are 300+ consumer food co-ops in the U.S.; the largest 125 are members of the NCGA
- NCGA members have annual sales of \$1.4 billion, membership of 1.3 million;
- Many formed in the 1970's-1980's; lots of recent start-ups

Not the '70's anymore . . .



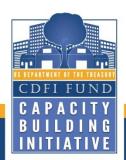


Market Trends and Developments in the Natural Foods Sector

- Sales of organic products have grown from \$1 billion in 1990 to \$26.7 billion in 2010;
- Double-digit sales growth every year for the last 20 years until 2009 (7.7%)
- Largest seller of organic foods in U.S. is Walmart; top 5 are conventional chains, Whole Foods is # 6
- It is a significant, growing, and increasingly mainstream segment of the market
- Food co-ops have more than held their own during the recent recession; growing part of the market

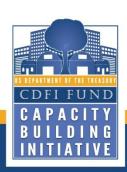
National Context

- Cooperative Grocer industry publication since 1985
- NCGA was formed in 1999; provides business services and group purchasing for member co-ops
- Savings from group purchasing has allowed the organization to fund a variety of specialized TA services, including its own development arm and financial benchmarking system (CoCoFiSt)
- Specialized TA also available from private consulting firms, primarily Cooperative Development Services – CDS
- Food Co-op Initiative founded to assist start-ups



Key underwriting differences from conventional grocery stores

- Gross margin is higher -- 36 39%
 - Mix of products
 - Margin on products
 - More artisan products, organics, bulk
 - Commonly offer deli and prepared foods
- Labor expense is higher 23 25%
 - High expectation of service and knowledge
 - Fund member services and education functions
 - High road employers, good benefits etc.
 - Offer much greater number of SKUs etc.,



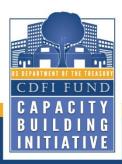
Other differences between Co-ops and conventional food stores

- Market draw is often much wider than regular grocery stores
- Education rather than income is the key variable in natural foods purchasing; race is not
- Personal guarantees are generally not feasible collateral; need to underwrite, have confidence in the operation itself
- Food co-ops are often key players in, and builders of, existing healthy foods infrastructure



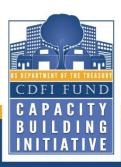
The "Locovore" advantage





What is not different . . .

Average profit margin is around 1 to 2 percent . . .



Understanding Membership

- Members provide the base capital in terms of a set share price each
 - Be sure to understand how the co-op's membership system works
 - Most co-ops moving away from a discount structure to an annual patronage dividend
- Members typically (depending on state law) also offer subordinate "quasi-equity" members loans for start-up or expansion
 - Co-op structure is governed by state law; state securities laws vary regarding how member investments are treated



Understanding Membership continued...

- Members should provide a solid percentage of sales
 - This amount will vary by market over 50% and less than 100% is best
- Membership should be growing
- Members elect the board of directors from amongst themselves
 - Food co-ops typically do not have outside directors
 - Look for mix of skills, mix of tenure
 - Ask about board turnover



What is this CoCoFiSt?

Not this . . .





But this!

Common **Co**operative **Fi**nancial **St**atements – a unique peer comparison and support system

- All NCGA members share a common chart of accounts
- Finance managers send monthly data to CoopMetrics, who return reports comparing each store's performance to a selected peer group
- Can also get comparison reports by department, region, size etc.
- Has spawned several subsidiary groups (CoCoBuds, CoCoHabana, CoCoMamas) whereby department
 managers at different co-ops can both compete with and support each other



Some national CoCoFiSt data . .

	<u>Small</u>	Med-Small	Med-Large	<u>Large</u>
Sales	2,025,732	6,156,301	8,895,379	12,285,258
Gross Margin	35.80%	39.29%	37.74%	37.16%
Personnel	23.45%	25.08%	22.75%	24.33%
Occupancy	3.97%	3.54%	4.07%	2.95%
Net Income	1.44%	0.98%	2.21%	0.81%
4th Quarter 2007				



Underwriting Issues

- There is COGS, labor and everything else
- Real estate costs do not drive the deal; location does
- Quite a bit of variability by store size
- Sales growth trajectory slower in rural markets
- Deli can add a lot of margin, also potential for loss (TA)
- Market studies based on conventional grocery comps are often not accurate; G2G has database specific to food co-ops
- These are not hard collateral loans
 - Your key security is their ability is turning tomatoes into cash — ability to **turn inventory** and know where they are making their \$



Food Co-op Expansions

- Look to current comparable CoCoFiSt data for projections
- Make sure market study is for natural foods co-ops, with comps to similar-size, similar market food co-ops
- Ask what kind of TA, support they are getting from NCGA, peers, consultants
- Make sure members are sufficiently vested
- Don't tie up their cash
- Very typical to lose \$ first year, 18 months before it cash flows
- Discounts, terms from vendors can be substantial
- Expect it will take 6 months or so to stabilize margins etc.

Strong sales can cover a lot of mistakes



Additional thoughts about Food Co-op Start-ups

All the same thoughts as expansions plus . .

- National support organization the Food Cooperative Initiative has lots of data, technical assistance
- 50 new food co-ops have started in the last five years,
 50 more in some kind of development;
- Only five of these have failed so far
- Strong and growing interest in local foods; is this the new organic? Too soon to tell



Case Study – Lexington Food Co-op, Buffalo, NY





At time of expansion . . 2005

- Co-op founded in 1971
- 1,200 SF retail; self-described "worn-out hole-in-the-wall"
- In 1997 co-op sustained a loss of \$50,000 on sales of \$800,000; on top of eight years of flat sales, equity near zero; finance staff recommended closing
- Instead, key board and staff members worked on turnaround

 staff began wearing nametags, had customer service
 training sales grew, almost at \$2 million by 2004
- In 2001, started planning expansion, hosting member forums, working with consultants, building vision



New Store Projections

- 4,500 SF retail (3x as big)
- New construction building
- Addition of a deli
- Projected first year sales increase of 75%



Project Sources

SOURCES	Total	
Cash Reserve	121,000	3.5%
Cash from Operations	84,412	2.4%
New Member Equity	65,000	1.9%
Donations, Sale of Equipment	15,000	0.4%
Member Loans	574,347	16.6%
Owners Contribution	859,759	24.9%
Vendor Credit	27,198	0.8%
Free Fill	30,000	0.9%
LEAF	100,000	2.9%
BERC Forgiveable Loan	200,000	5.8%
NCDF	300,000	8.7%
ECIDA & BERC	360,000	10.4%
2nd Position Debt	1,017,198	29.4%
NCB - Equipment and Working Capital	480,000	13.9%
NCB FSB	1,100,000	31.8%
1st Position Debt	1,580,000	45.7%
Total Sources	3,456,956	100.0%



Project Uses

USES		
Acquisition - Land	618,000	17.9%
Builder's Risk, Electrical Service Install	35,000	1.0%
Construction	1,219,989	35.3%
Equipment	550,000	15.9%
Additional Inventory	110,000	3.2%
Fees	461,025	13.3%
Start-up Promotion	14,322	0.4%
Start-up Staffing	14,322	0.4%
Business Disruption	12,788	0.4%
Holding/Site Costs	45,298	1.3%
Interest during project	111,212	3.2%
Working Capital 1st Year	125,000	3.6%
Subtotal Uses	3,316,956	96.0%
Overrun Allocation (10% of project costs-	140,000	4.00/
purchase price)	140,000	4.0%
Total Uses	3,456,956	100.0%



Risk Issues

- Store size over 3 times as big
- Added element of deli operation
- New building construction
- Limited collateral
- Recovering, but still not really strong balance sheet
- Site has limited parking
- Overall economy of Buffalo stagnant to declining



Elements of Success

- Over \$250,000 in member loans raised before securing site, average size of \$3,000 indicating deep member commitment
- Strong general manager with years of experience building vision and relationships
- Very strong local neighborhood market (walkable, mixeduse, lots if independent businesses); very limited competition



Results

Lexingto Projection	n Food Co ons	-op Result	ts vs.			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Proj 2012
Sales	1,948,029	2,116,333	4,483,561	5,272,556	6,319,454	9,400,000
Growth		9%	112%	18%	20%	
Net						
Income		(5,324)	(238,243)	38,410	87,108	
Projected			3,500,000	4,025,000	4,427,500	
Growth			75%	15%	10%	



Lexington Food Co-op today





Happy Shoppers – 6,500 members with 20 more joining every week





Resources

Natural foods cooperatives:

- Ncga.coop
- Cooperativegrocer.coop
- Foodcoopinitiative.coop

On cooperatives, generally:

- Ica.coop
- Ncba.coop
- Go.coop









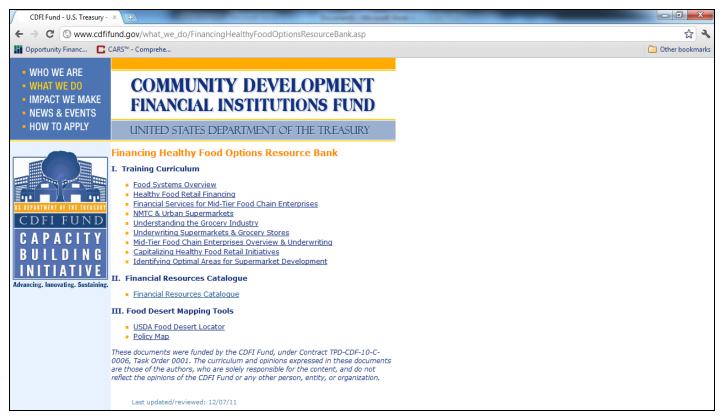


Additional Resources



Financing Healthy Food Options Resource Bank

http://www.cdfifund.gov/what we do/FinancingHealthyFoodOptionsResourceBank.asp





Upcoming Workshops

Farms & Food Production
Boston, MA
May 31st and June 1st

Link to Training Information & Registration



Upcoming TA Webinars

Underwriting Supermarkets & Grocery Stores

•Wednesday, April 18, 2pm ET

The Grocery Gap

•Tuesday, April 24, 2pm ET

Connecting Farms to Institutions

•Monday, April 30, 2pm ET



Visit www.opportunityfinance.net/FHFOwebinars/ to register for one or all of the TA webinars

Contact Information

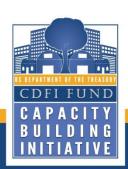
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