



Finances related to Property

Paul Grier

Foundation Day of Learning
October 12, 2021

Sequence of Decisions

First - “why?”

Then - “what?”

Then - “how?”

This sequence costs less, saves time, and is more likely to result in a positive outcome

Defining the “Why”

Defining the “What”

Frequent situations include:

- Aging-in-Place
- Continuing congregation with a sale of lease or sharing of real property:
 - No financial partner / “going solo”
 - With a financial partner
- Merger
- Dissolution

Defining the “How”

Key elements:

- Identifying and naming the transaction
- Identifying partners and key stakeholders
- Estimating the time horizon
- Identifying complicating factors
- Identifying approvals needed
- Evaluating the financial implications

Defining the “How”

Identifying and naming the transaction:

- Aging-in-Place
- Continuing congregation with a sale of lease or sharing of real property:
- No financial partner / “going solo ”with a financial partner
- Merger
- Dissolution

Defining the “How”

Identifying and naming the transaction:

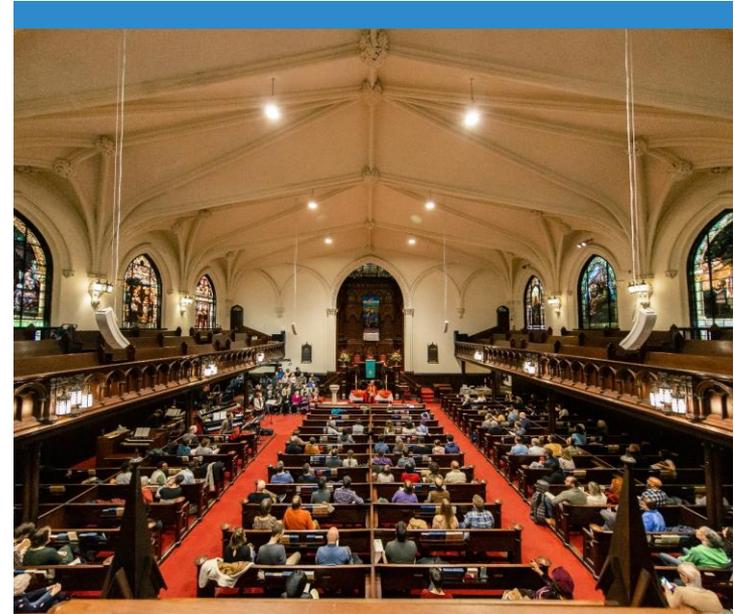
- Maintenance mode
- Sale
- Lease or rental
- Partnership
- Creation of new entities
- Dissolution



Defining the “How”

Identifying partners and key stakeholders:

- Leaders and members
- Presbytery
- Municipality
- Partners and lenders
- Advisors
- Neighbors



Defining the “How”

Estimating the time horizon:

- Lease / sharing relationships can be quick
- Sales average 18 months from listing to close
 - Most contracts fall through
- Mergers work averages 18–24 months
 - Most discussions fail
- Dissolution speed varies
- Redevelopments often take 5 years

Defining the “How”

Given these time horizons ...

- Do you have enough time?
 - Will your money last that long?
 - Will your people stay that long?
 - Will your energy last that long?
- Perhaps the greatest danger: fatigue



Defining the “How”

Identifying complicating factors:

- Ownership complexity
- Reversionary or restrictive clauses
- Zoning and related restrictions
- Historic status and historic districts
- Environmental hazards
- Cemeteries

Defining the “How”

Identifying approvals needed:

- Defining authority to enter into agreement
- Presbytery policies
- “Opt out” congregations (Chapter 7)
- Clarity in communications with buyer or lenders or partners
 - Set expectations conservatively

Evaluating Financial Implications

Essential tasks:

- Current financial position defined:
 - Financial statements are accurate and fully representative
 - Current income streams are understood
 - Member giving patterns have been analyzed
- Cash-flow requirements and timing defined

Evaluating Financial Implications

Essential tasks:

- Projected continuing and new expenditures
- Projected continuing and new income streams
- Must assume loss of some members
- Evaluate sustainability factors
- Evaluate risk

Evaluating Financial Implications

Considerations:

- “Disinterested” third party assistance is often beneficial
- Leaders’ optimism must be balanced with pragmatism
- If this were easy, someone else would have already done it!

Evaluating Financial Implications

Frequently-encountered obstacles:

- Absence of accurate and timely financial data
- Absence of leadership familiarity with finances
- Disproportionate dependence on a few families for ongoing revenues
- Naïveté re property values, buyer expectations

Success Factors

Patterns of success usually include:

- Strong leadership, both clergy and lay
- Both vision and goals clearly defined
- Realistic expectations
- History of operational excellence
- Clear and compelling communications
- Discretion and confidentiality
- Well-organized & attention to details

“Leadership is disappointing your own people
at a rate they can absorb.”

management expert Ron Heifetz
as quoted in Tod Bolsinger’s book,
Canoeing the Mountains

“Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result.”

Albert Einstein (*maybe*)

Paul H. Grier
Presbyterian Foundation
1-800-843-9547
paul.grier@presbyterianfoundation.org