



Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA)

REQUEST FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES

Los Alamos County, New Mexico v. 08-22-13

I. Applicant Information

Legal name	UbiQD, LLC
Trade name (dba)	UbiQD
Address	134 Eastgate Dr
City, State, ZIP	Los Alamos, NM 87544
Phone #	505-310-6767
Email	hunter@ubiqd.com
Primary contact person	Hunter McDaniel
Federal Tax ID #	465186689
NM State Tax. and Rev. #	03-301798-00-0
County Business Registration #	BR000375-03-2016

This business is organized as a New Mexico LLC, taxed as a Limited Partnership

Principals*	Title	Address
Hunter McDaniel	President	108 Dos Brazos St., Los Alamos, NM
Matt Bergren	VP	1447 Oakwood Loop, Los Alamos, NM
Katharine Chartrand	Director	5005 Hermosura, Los Alamos, NM
Colin Cuming	Director	2801 S. Fox Ledge Dr., Stillwater, OK
Dudley & Candy McDaniel	Owners	54 Blue Heron Dr, Rockport, TX

*Complete capitalization table is included in the attached operating agreement.

Please find **attached** copies of:

- Incorporation papers (New Mexico LLC)
- By-laws (Operating agreement)
- Resumes of all principals (active staff members).

Company Overview

UbiQD is a cleantech materials company that manufactures inexpensive low-hazard quantum dots (QDs) and nanocomposites in Los Alamos, New Mexico. QDs are particularly attractive due to their bright and strongly size-tunable color of photoluminescence. The “killer application” for this technology is using them as electricity-generating window tints for buildings. UbiQD’s vision is to be the worldwide leader in QD technologies by enabling new products.



Hunter McDaniel (CEO, right)
Matt Bergren (Vice President, left)

Problem

In urban settings where demand (and price) for electricity is high, the space available for solar energy is minimal. Tall buildings utilize huge amounts of electricity that is transmitted from remote power stations on lossy transmission lines. Emerging competing sunlight-harvesting window solutions are expensive and have poor aesthetics. Competing QD technologies are costly and toxic.

Solution

UbiQD invokes proprietary methods for low-cost manufacturing of low-hazard QDs that are utilized in luminescent solar concentrators (LSCs). Partially transparent LSCs provide a simple method of harvesting light wherein absorbed light is effectively redirected to a small solar cell hidden in the frame of a window.

Business Model

UbiQD is a materials manufacturing company and a technology source. Today the company sells materials for R&D, which enables validated learning, initiation of partnerships, and profitable marketing. The company will maintain healthy profit margins by climbing the value chain (supplying a step beyond raw QDs) and/or IP licensing. The company is partnering with large companies (details protected under NDA) in the development of new products, which is driving cashflow today in addition to several government grants and early sales.

Market Opportunity

BCC Research forecasts \$1.2 billion of worldwide QD sales in 2018, up from \$600 million in 2016 (report from Sept. 2016) mostly due to growth in demand for QD-enhanced LCD displays. UbiQD is looking beyond displays to several emerging, and potentially larger markets. The company’s focus on sunlight harvesting QD window tints (a type of BIPV) but the company has customers or partners in security inks, solid-state lighting, design, and other areas. The company estimates the solar window sales potential at about \$6 billion annually.

Year Founded: 2014
Full Time Employees: 6

134 Eastgate Dr.
Los Alamos, NM 87544
Phone: 505-310-6767
hunter@UbiQD.com
www.UbiQD.com

2015 Revs: \$19,000
2016 Revs: \$310,000
2017 Revs: \$1.1M (est.)

Intellectual Property

In addition to having trade secrets and filing seven of its own patents, UbiQD is licensing technology developed at MIT and LANL. The company's materials technology are unique (novel compositions, optical properties), which enables UbiQD to target different markets from the existing QD players including QDVision, Quantum Materials, Nanoco, and Nanosys, thus avoiding direct competition.



Photo: The UbiQD team (left) and exterior photo of the 134 Eastgate property (right).

Management Team

UbiQD's Founder and CEO, Hunter McDaniel, received a PhD in Materials Science and Engineering from the University of Illinois. He has published 20+ papers and filed ten patents relating to QDs. He founded the company to commercialize technology that he helped develop as a postdoc at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Steve Reinhard, MBA is Vice President of Business Development and brings more than ten years of business experience. Matt Bergren, PhD is Vice President and currently leads operations and project management around building window markets. Dr. Karthik Ramasamy (manufacturing), Dr. Aaron Jackson (nanocomposites and prototypes), and Dr. Nikolay Makarov (spectroscopy and QC) comprise the R&D team. Additionally, two more MBA's (in addition to Reinhard) will join the team full-time this summer. Colin Cumming, Dudley McDaniel, and Katharine Chartrand are on the Board of Directors. The company is in the process of developing an advisory board that currently includes Prof. Brian Korgel (UT Austin), Peggy Hines, PhD (formerly Nanoco), and Pete Palomaki, PhD (formerly QDVision).

II. Purpose of the Project



Photo: Space to be improved in Los Alamos for materials R&D and manufacturing.

UbiQD is a capital-intensive business of technology development and manufacturing. The company critically needs infrastructure for its operations that includes chemistry lab space and manufacturing pilot line capabilities. The company has invested ~\$330,000 in capital equipment, including recently investing ~\$150,000 in its new facility at 134 Eastgate Dr in Los Alamos. The company brought in \$313,000 in revenues in 2016. The funds requested from Los Alamos County (LAC, \$325,000 loan) are to support the company's planned building purchase and renovations. Currently, no adequate commercial spaces for materials R&D or semiconductor manufacturing exist in LAC. The company signed a ten-year lease to 134 Eastgate with Philip Kunsberg and Joy Leong, and moved there from the New Mexico Consortium Biolab in late July, 2016. Because of the urgency of this transition, the company already completed "Phase I" of the improvements using its existing cash. Phase I represents the bare minimum that the company needs to operate today with 5 people at the new location. The total cost of Phase I was roughly \$150,000 and included new flooring, one fume hood, several benchtops, new industrial sink, electrical upgrades, new paint, equipment, new LED lighting, and laboratory gas plumbing. Phase I was completed March 2017, and focused on the rooms adjacent to and the building's high bay. The company has received rough quotes from several contractors for the next phase II, which involves improving the high bay space (shown above) so that the company can scale up manufacturing and build a solar

window pilot line. The pilot line will be for construction of sunlight harvesting window prototypes and larger scale QD manufacturing. Additionally, dependent on state LEDA support and the providing of an easement behind the building from LAC, the company will also renovate the building's ~3,000 ft² basement.

Taken all together, the funds requested (\$325,000) are towards the estimated \$1,000,000 total costs for the building purchase and phase II improvements. Specifically, a climate-controlled low-level (~100,000 class, ISO 8) cleanroom finished space will be built within the high bay. Three ducted fume hoods will be installed, and laboratory benchtops will be constructed. Eventually, a new exterior rear entrance will be added to the basement, and the basement will be finished. The space will allow for scale up of manufacturing and accommodation of twenty additional FTE employees at the Eastgate site by 2022. The project will retain five existing FTE employees at the company (total of 25 employees within five years). The company has reached an agreement to purchase the building from the landlord, and aims to contract the Phase II project in late 2017, and have the work completed by spring 2018. The company's operations will be fully compliant with OSHA, EPA, state, federal, and other required regulations.

III. Request of the County

UbiQD requests the assistance of LAC through the LEDA Program as a no-interest loan in the amount of \$325,000 in July 2017, with payments deferred for three years. The LAC LEDA funding is specifically for purchasing the building, which will enable the required significant renovations to be funded with state LEDA and company cash. These are the building purchase terms agreed with the current owner/seller (Philip Kunsberg):

Kunsberg payments:		\$4,500	LAC payments:		\$4,500	Dfr 3 yrs
Debt 1 interest rate:		5.00%	Debt 2 interest rate:		0.00%	Reduce init
Debt 1 term:		5yr	Debt 2 term:		10yr	Payments
Year	Debt 1	Interest	Debt 2	Interest	\$/mo	
2017	\$260,000	\$0	\$325,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2018	\$233,000	\$6,500	\$325,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2019	\$185,500	\$11,650	\$325,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2020	\$143,150	\$9,275	\$325,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2021	\$98,425	\$7,158	\$298,000	\$0	\$7,500	
2022	\$51,583	\$4,921	\$244,000	\$0	\$7,500	
2023	Balloon^		\$190,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2024			\$136,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2025			\$82,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2026			\$28,000	\$0	\$4,500	
2027		Balloon:	\$0	\$0	\$4,500	

- \$650,000 purchase price, close July 3rd, 2017, \$65,000 cash (10%) down
- Owner/seller will hold \$260,000 paper at 5% interest, five-year term
- LAC lends \$325,000, 0% interest, deferred payments for three years
- \$4,500 monthly payments to seller, \$50,000 balloon payment to seller in 2022, initially \$3,000 monthly payments to LAC (highlighted overlapping with seller payments), then \$4,500/mo payments to LAC starting in 2023

The building purchase is absolutely critical to the company by enabling investments in manufacturing and scale up; the company is not willing to invest further in *leasehold* improvements. The improved space also benefits LAC because today no adequate R&D/manufacturing space exists in LAC. The private lab space will be an LAC asset regardless of the success or failure of UbiQD.

Additionally, the company requests a 10 ft easement along the rear of the building (LAC owned property) in order to add a new entrance to the basement.

IV. Financial History

- ~~Yes~~/**No** Has business or any of its officers ever been in bankruptcy?
- ~~Yes~~/**No** Has the business or any of its officers ever defaulted on any loans or other financial obligations?
- ~~Yes~~/**No** Does the business or any of its officers have any loans or other financial obligations on which payments are not current?

Please find **attached** copies of:

- Financial statements for 2014 and 2015 (prepared by our CPA)
- Financial statement from February, 2017
- Projected income and cash flow statements for four years into the future
- Completed credit check authorization

V. Project Funding Sources

Company Financing

Funding Type	Source	Amount
Investment	Angel investors, closed 2014-2015	\$634,000
Investment	Angel investors, expected close Summer 2017	\$1,000,000*
Next financing	Venture Capital, expected close in 2018	\$3,000,000
* \$350,000 filled	TOTAL	\$4,334,000

Project Financing

Funding Type	Source	Amount
Cash	UbiQD, LLC (see chart above)	\$290,000
Debt	Los Alamos County LEDA ← 2 nd in line	\$325,000
Debt	Kunsberg holds paper ← 3 rd in line	\$260,000
Grant	State of New Mexico LEDA ← 1 st in line	\$125,000
	TOTAL	\$1,000,000

VI. Business Plan Summary

Solar Windows Elevator Pitch

In the near future, luminescent solar concentrating glass windows with quantum dot (QD) interlayers will enable building-integrated, sunlight harvesting and revolutionize urban architecture by turning tinted windows into power sources. With this technology, buildings may eventually realize net zero energy consumption or even end up suppling the grid with electricity. Several companies are pursuing transparent organic photovoltaics as a sunlight-harvesting window solution, but are far from an economically viable product. Those competing “solar window” technologies suffer from poor aesthetics, which we have learned is the number one factor for the target customer. A much lower cost alternative is the luminescent solar concentrator (LSC), and although the concept has been pursued academically, no companies have commercialized the idea due to the lack of a suitable material. UbiQD’s innovation is the development of a nearly optimal material technology in $\text{CuInSe}_x\text{S}_{2-x}/\text{ZnS}$ (CISeS/ZnS) QDs, has the team to scale the technology and the industry relationships to bring an LSC product to market. The sales pitch will be “this window looks like any other window, but it pays for its self in less than four years by generating electricity and after that you’ll have ‘free’ electricity for the next 10-20 years.”



Solar window prototype developed by UbiQD, with a Los Alamos scene in the background. The window converts sunlight into electricity while maintaining transparency.

The targeted customers will be window manufacturers that will sell products enabled by UbiQD’s materials to construction companies and architects, particularly those that are developing new tall buildings. UbiQD has had advanced discussions with several such companies but the details are proprietary (no proprietary information is in this proposal) and in some cases covered under non-disclosure agreements. There are no direct competitors on LSCs today but within a couple of years several may appear. Two transparent PV companies that are targeting the window market are Solar Windows Corporation and Ubiquitous Energy. In both cases the companies have claimed energy payback times of less than eleven years, but many are doubtful due to the high cost of transparent conductors needed (typically indium tin oxide is at least one contact that must coat the entire window). UbiQD does have competitors in the QD manufacturing space, including Nanosys and Nanoco, for example. So far these companies have not pursued CISeS, related compounds, or LSCs, and so aside from being behind in the materials development, they would need UbiQD’s intellectual property to deploy products. UbiQD has the exclusive rights to CISeS/ZnS QDs from M.I.T.

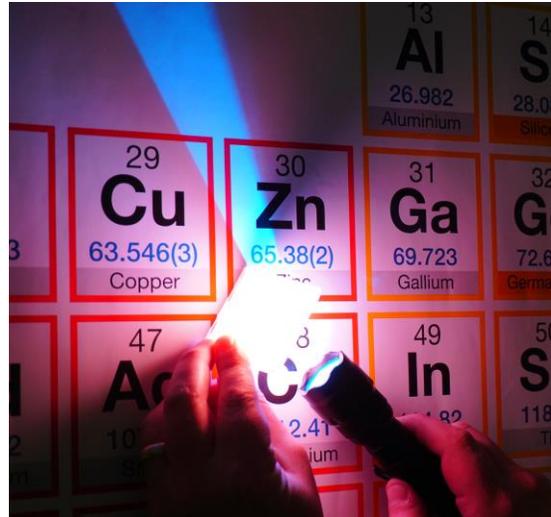
According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), worldwide solar energy capacity has grown dramatically, reaching ~177 GW by the end of 2014. This is up from 90 GW in 2012, nearly doubling in only two years. Although the growth is impressive, solar currently accounts for just 1% of the worldwide electricity supply and only 0.6% in the United States. The IEA projects that by 2050, solar will account for 27% of generated worldwide electricity. If that's true we can expect disruptive new approaches to how we utilize sunlight in densely populated areas. One major barrier to entry into urban markets, where electricity demand is high, is the lack of solar real estate. LSCs offer a solution to this problem with partially transparent color-neutral sunlight harvesting windows that can cover the surfaces of city buildings and still allow natural lighting. LSCs may ultimately lower electricity costs while providing carbon-free power in urban settings by turning tall building into grid assets.

The potential market for such a technology is large considering the available area for deploying LSCs on tall buildings. As an example, converting the South-facing side of the One World Trade Center in NYC (72,000 square meters, 12,000 windows) into LSCs, assuming existing performance, would potentially generate the equivalent energy need of ~350 apartments. Glass used in skyscrapers typically costs \$70-160/m² installed, and it is estimated that integration of UbiQD's QDs into a coating combined with a PV device would only cost an additional \$10-15/m² (at today's manufacturing costs with room for profit margin). As a simple comparison, utilizing organic PV solar windows instead would cost an over \$200/m². The tall building total addressable market for UbiQD is roughly \$6 billion in annual sales for new construction. The retrofit market is several orders of magnitude larger.

UbiQD will make money by supplying QD concentrates and nanocomposite precursors to window manufacturers. The window product will need 3-5 grams of QDs per square meter. Therefore, the 10 kg/day scale the company will achieve with the planned expansion will be enough to supply at least 2,000 m² of windows each day (100 kW of new power-generating capacity per day), or roughly enough for a few skyscrapers per month. In addition, the company may license the LSC technology that was developed internally or already licensed to downstream partners. UbiQD does not intend to market and sell directly into the window user market, but rather enable and teach window makers how to add LSC functionality to their products (and supply the QDs that enable them). The proposed expansion will focus on the infrastructure needed for UbiQD to 1) scale up manufacturing of QDs, requiring 50-200 L reactors and walk-in fume hoods and 2) a dust-free environment for fabrication of large LSC/window prototypes and optical components. The company plans to slowly penetrate the commercial building market, achieving revenues of >\$80M by 2022, and \$1B by 2027.

Lighting Elevator Pitch

The global shift from traditional lighting products (like incandescent and compact fluorescent light bulbs) to solid-state lighting (SSL, light emitting diodes (LEDs)) represents an enormous opportunity for worldwide energy savings. In the US lighting represents ~15% of electricity usage or about 750,000,000 MWh/yr. That's equivalent to the total electricity used by 68 million US homes each year. Projections made in the DOE's 2016 SSL R&D plan state that by 2030 the US's energy savings from SSL will equate to the annual electricity consumption of 36 million US homes, or \$40 billion in utility costs. Major drivers for switching to SSL are increasing concerns about the environment and the cost of electricity, both of which can be mitigated by the higher efficacy of SSL products. An additional benefit of using SSL is the ability to modify the spectral components and therefore the color temperature of the lighting package. These features make SSL the most versatile and efficient lighting option commercially available.



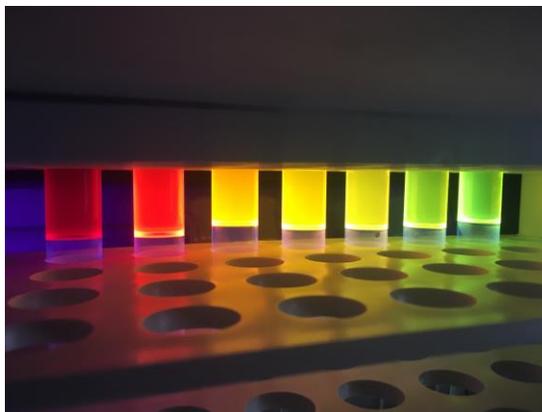
SSL prototype with $\text{CuInS}_2/\text{ZnS}$ QD-silicone as it generates white light by down-converting light from a blue LED flashlight.

The most common type of SSL lighting for general illumination is the phosphor-converted LED (pc-LED), which is composed of three components: a blue LED (InGaN chip), a down-conversion phosphor (typically based on yttrium aluminum garnet (YAG)), and a silicone package. UbiQD is developing a new “drop-in solution” red phosphor, to be combined with YAG in commercial silicones, that simultaneously achieves high quantum yield and narrow red emission linewidth. Together these achievements will outline a path to deploying the first-ever QD SSL products in 2019.

Despite the numerous benefits associated with SSL, less than 10% of existing lighting installations utilize SSL products. This is largely due to two main barriers: color performance and cost. The problem with color performance is the trade-off between color rendering and efficiency, and arises from the broadness of phosphor emission. A consequence of that tradeoff is that lower color temperature “warm” white LED products (redder with less blue) have lower luminous efficacy (visible lumens per watt). Warm 3000 K LED bulbs that have similar spectra to old incandescent bulbs are 10-20% less efficient than 5000 K “daylight” LED bulbs. Bulbs with high color rendering index (CRI>90) are even worse. Color performance is becoming a key differentiator in SSL products, and that trend is expected to continue. UbiQD's materials enable application-specific lighting spectra with high CRI while maintaining high wall plug efficiency. The company plans to slowly penetrate the lighting industry achieving revenues of >\$12M by 2022, and >\$500M by 2027.

Elevator Pitch for Emerging Quantum Dot Applications

QDs are small semiconductor “nano”crystals, typically 2 – 20 nm in diameter. They are effective broadband absorbers that can efficiently convert the absorbed energy into emitted light with a much narrower spectrum. For example, the image to the right shows CuInS₂ QDs absorbing violet light and then emitting a range of colors. CdSe QDs are already in commercial products, but due to the presence of cadmium, they are banned in consumer products (e.g., see the Restriction on Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) in the European Union). Currently, there are temporary exceptions for displays at low cadmium concentrations (e.g., <1000 ppm), but they are set to expire this year. The only cadmium-free QD solution on the market is InP, which is a known carcinogen, is unstable in air, and is very costly. Despite this, large companies like Samsung, Merck, and Dow have committed to cadmium-free QD product development.



Quantum dots made by UbiQD can be tuned to emit a wide range of colors with high efficiency, this enables new applications beyond solar and lighting.

UbiQD’s core technology consists of CuInSeS QDs that are non-carcinogenic, do not contain cadmium, and have no known toxicity. The material composition is familiar in the solar industry in its bulk form (non-nano) to make flexible thin film solar cells with high conversion efficiency, and is widely accepted to be low-hazard. More recently, the preparation of highly luminescent CuInSeS QDs has been demonstrated at MIT and LANL (UbiQD is licensing this technology). This new class of QDs solves cost, toxicity, self-absorption, and stability problems with previous generations of QDs, while achieving a wider range of colors:

Material	Emission/nm	Stability	Toxicity	Self-Abs	Cost/kg	FWHM/nm	Best QY
CdSe	500 – 700	good	high	high	>5X	~30 nm	>95%
InP	530 – 750	bad	bad	high	>10X	~50 nm	~85%
CuInSeS	540 – 1200	best	low	low	X	~90 nm	>95%

Because of the benefits of this new class of QDs, proprietary to UbiQD, the company is experiencing strong industry pull for new applications in security inks (unique optical signatures, multiple patents, partnership), design (customers), non-destructive testing (patented), safety reflectors (patented), agriculture (patent in progress), healthcare (proposal pending), medical diagnostics (partnership), displays (partnerships in progress), and more. Initially the company is partnering with industry players in these other applications and selling materials for R&D purposes. These other applications are driving cashflow into the company, as UbiQD works towards the primary goal which is to power the smart cities of the future with the glass on skyscrapers.

VII. Estimated Impact on the Local Economy

A. How many and what type of jobs will this project **create**?

		Number of Jobs Created		
Job Title or Type	Estimated Pay Scale	At Start-up	Beginning of Year 3	Beginning of Year 6
Executive Management	\$85,000	1L	1L	1L
Program Manager	\$75,000	1O	1O, 1L	1O, 1L
Chemists	\$65,000	1L,1O	1L, 2O	2L,2O
G&A	\$60,000	1L	1L	1L
Total Cumulative No. of Jobs Created		5	12	20
Total Estimated Annual Payroll		\$350,000	\$840,000	\$1,395,000

*Note, salaries are likely to increase.

Please indicate in the above chart which jobs will you:

- Fill locally (**L**)
- Fill by transfer from other facilities or recruit from outside the Los Alamos, NM area (**O**)

B. How many and what type of jobs will this project **retain or impact**?

		Number of Jobs Retained/Impacted		
Job Title or Type	Estimated Pay Scale	At Start-up	Beginning of Year 3	Beginning of Year 6
Executive Management	\$82,000	2	2	2
Program Manager	\$73,000	3	3	3
Total No. of Jobs Retained/Impacted		5	5	5
Total Estimated Payroll		\$383,000	\$383,000	\$383,000

*Note, salaries are likely to increase.

C. What is the total projected value of purchases (goods and services) made by the business each year? \$277,000

D. What percentage of this value is projected to be purchased in Los Alamos? 15%

E. What is the total estimated value of new construction, including tenant improvements that the business will require each year in year 1-3?

Year 1: \$80,000
 Year 2: \$200,000
 Year 3: \$70,000

F. What is the anticipated impact of this project on the local tax base (e.g. what increases in taxes paid do you expect from this project)? We

estimate that Los Alamos County property taxes will be increased to ~\$10,000/yr within one year.

- G. What is the anticipated impact of this project, if any, on the local school system? Team will be able to conduct more outreach at LAHS. Recently the company presented at five LAHS Freshman Physics classes (total of 7hrs). The company plans to participate in the Science Fest and continue to coach high school robotics teams. UbiQD may be able to take student interns using the space.



Photo: Matt Bergren and Hunter McDaniel doing outreach at Los Alamos High School.

VIII. Collateral and Financing

What does the business plan to offer as collateral and what is the value of this collateral, including real and business property?

Company assets: \$584,000 (tangible and intangible assets, cash)

Building, land, and improvements: \$1,000,000

Financial plan:

The seller (Kunsberg) has agreed to hold paper on \$260,000 of the sale price with 5% interest, \$4,500/mo payments, and a five-year term. This implies a ~\$50,000 balloon payment in 2022. He is willing to be third/last in line for rights to the building equity (in the event of default). LAC is being asked to provide a \$325,000 loan, carrying 0% interest with three year deferred payments on a ten year term loan. LAC will initially receive payments of \$3,000/mo in 2021 and 2022 while payments are overlapping with Kunsberg, but then the payments will increase to \$4,500/mo enabling complete payoff by 2027. The company is simultaneously applying for LEDA funding from the state of New Mexico, and is expecting a grant for \$125,000 to partially cover renovations. The state asks to be first in line for building equity in the event the company doesn't meet hiring objectives (anticipated at 12 people within three years). The company will cover the difference with cash from investors. See debt payment schedule on page 5.

IX: Authorization for Financial Verification

As part of due diligence in processing this application, Los Alamos County may elect to obtain credit reports in relation to this business and/or its principals. Alternately, the applicant may be asked to provide a notarized letter from their lender or CPA stating that they have the financial wherewithal to complete the project as specified in the LEDA application.

I hereby authorize Los Alamos County to obtain such personal or business credit reports.

UbiQD, LLC
Applicant Name (Printed)

465186689
Corporation Federal Tax ID #



03/30/2017

Signature of Applicant

Date

X. Authorization to Proceed and Confidentiality

I (we) hereby authorize Los Alamos County and its agents and assignees to review this application and the business and/or financial history of the applicants. I understand that the business information contained herein may be subject to staff review but will not be used for any commercial purposes and should be marked by the applicant as confidential where applicable. I understand that the County has certain legal obligations under the Inspection of Public Records Act that may prevent it from maintaining the confidentiality of documents I submit. The county will make every effort to review the application in a timely manner but makes no guarantees to the applicant of specific awards or timing of awards.

I have reviewed and concur with this statement.



03/30/2017

Signature of Applicant

Date

XI. Certification and Authorization

I certify that the information contained in the application is true and correct, and that any information subsequently obtained which may indicate that statements contained in the application are or were untrue or have become misleading or untrue will be promptly disclosed to the County.

I agree to permit the County to inspect the project at any time to ensure compliance with the project plans and the representations contained in the application.



03/30/2017

Signature of Applicant

Date

LEDA Application Administrative Handling Record

Date received: _____

Date reviewed: _____

Reviewed by: _____

Review Item	Yes	No	Incomplete	N/A
Incorporation papers				
Bylaws				
Resumes of principals				
Past financial statements (3 yrs)				
Pro-forma (future estimated) financial statements (3 yrs)				
Credit check authorization or lender statement				
Credit check complete				
Evidence of funding				
Business plan				
Economic impact statement				
Signatures and Dates				

Date presented to CAO: _____

CAO

recommendation:

Date presented to County Council: _____

Action

by

County

Council:

LEDA PROJECT PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT
*****INSERT*****

LEDA ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Applicant Name: _____

Business Name: _____

Date of LEDA Award: _____

Amount/Type of LEDA Award: _____

Date of This Report: _____

A. How many and what type of jobs has this project **created**?

		Number of Jobs Created		
Job Title or Type	Pay Scale	At Start-up	Beginning of Year 2	Beginning of Year 3
Total No. of Jobs Created				
Total Annual Payroll				

Please indicate in the above chart which jobs will you:

- Fill locally (**L**)
- Fill by transfer from other facilities or recruit from outside the Los Alamos, NM area (**O**)

B. How many and what type of jobs has this project **retained or impacted**?

		Number of Jobs Retained/Impacted		
Job Title or Type	Pay Scale	At Start-up	Beginning of Year 2	Beginning of Year 3
Total No. of Jobs Retained/Impacted				
Total Estimated Payroll				

- C. What is the total value of purchases (goods and services) made by the business over the past year (12 months)?
- D. What percentage of this value was purchased in Los Alamos?
- E. What is the total value of new construction, including tenant improvements that the business incurred this year?
- F. What was the value of Gross Receipts Tax paid by the business this past year (tax year)?
- G. What has been the impact of this project, if any, on the local school system?