

August 2, 2013

What to Do When a Friend Pitches an Investment Idea

By PAUL SULLIVAN

THE first question Elliot M. Liss asks when a friend walks up with an investment offer is, “Why me?”

“It’s Question 1 at the cocktail party,” he said. “If someone like me doesn’t ask this question, they’re silly.”

Mr. Liss is a founder of Closeline, a nationwide title insurance company. He is wealthy, so people think he has money to invest in their ideas. He has learned that how he responds to them takes more than a little thought.

He said he knew not to turn down a request on the spot. He sees no reason to offend the person and he has had success with investments that have come to him through friends. Yet Mr. Liss has also lost friends and money in investments that fell at his feet, so he has grown more circumspect in the two decades since he started his company.

Others have learned the same lesson. “The first thing I tell clients is, ‘One of the things that happens when you’re successful is somehow, some way, someone is going to ask you for money, and it’s going to be someone you know,’ ” said Jeff Leventhal, a managing director at HighTower Bethesda, who has focused his advisory practice on working with entrepreneurs.

The decision to decline or invest, say those with deep pockets, requires as much an analysis of the offer and the person making it as an assessment of the pain of losing a friend if the investment turns sour.

PARRY THE PITCH Chat Reynders, chief executive of Reynders McVeigh Capital Management, said he had grown cautious of the typical party pitch since the 2008 financial crisis. They seem to be thinner.

“More often than not what you have is a situation where someone is reinventing himself or trying to get their feet beneath them, and they have an idea,” he said. Most times, he said, the person doesn’t understand how hard it will be to bring that idea to fruition.

He speaks from experience. He is now a successful investor in and producer of Imax films like

“Whales” and “To the Arctic,” but he had a tough start. “I got the tar beaten out of me,” he said. “The difficulty was in learning what I didn’t know. I learned a lot about how hard it is to be an entrepreneur.”

The one investment in a friend’s idea that still haunts Mr. Liss was far easier to grasp than an Imax movie. It was an investment in a store that sold bedroom furniture for teenagers, and the friend had some experience in retail. Mr. Liss believed in him and trusted that he would treat him well.

“It wasn’t completely harebrained, but looking back, the business was completely weak,” he said. “We lost it all.”

The friendship also ended, but not because of the investment. Mr. Liss said it was his friend’s reaction to failure, which as an entrepreneur he knew was possible.

Then there are pitches that require a stone-faced adviser to hear out, like one for the mobile electrolysis machine. “They would come to your home to conduct electrolysis,” said John P. Rompon, managing partner at McNally Capital. “I get it conceptually, but from a business perspective, that dog don’t hunt.” His firm was charged with letting the person down gently.

DEVELOP A PROCESS Many pitches are for something an investor may actually need. Amy Renkert-Thomas, managing director of Withers Consulting Group, for 12 years ran [Ironrock](#), her family’s paving stone company in Ohio, which was founded in 1866.

When she took over, as a member of the fifth generation to run the company, she found processes in place to evaluate direct pitches for investments. But when an uncle approached her, seeking to sell insurance, it was more difficult.

She said she fell back on the company’s processes to assess all investments. She went with a different insurer, and her uncle understood, she said. More important, he is still happy to see her at Thanksgiving.

“What saves a family is having a policy we follow,” she said. “Most family members are not that offended when you tell them that. If you said, ‘I don’t like you,’ that wouldn’t work as well.”

Drew McMorrow, president of Ballentine Partners, said a strict set of guidelines on when and under what conditions they would make additional investment could also save people from investing more than they wanted. One strategy, he said, was to have all investments pegged to a percentage of what the person could raise from other investors — for example, putting in 20 percent of every outside dollar raised.

Without set parameters, Mr. McMorrow said, entrepreneurs who feel they are close to success but

just shy of the money they need will not understand why the investor cannot give more. “That’s where the emotions get higher and the pain of loss is never forgotten,” he said.

Mr. Liss said sticking to a process and keeping the emotion to a minimum in these investments was something he has learned only with time. “In the past, when I’ve deviated from that process, my personal emotion of being the guy who is dying to help you gets in the way,” he said. “And it doesn’t serve you or me very well.”

MAKE AN ANALYSIS Mr. Leventhal said he weeded out about 90 percent of offers with a few questions. How much of their own money were they going to invest? What do they want to accomplish with the money? Real estate, he said, was the easiest because he could understand the cash flow. Businesses were the hardest because so many of them sounded plausible. He said he remembered a golf club in Virginia that had a famous architect and a great location but went bankrupt in the recession; he considers it a success that none of his four clients who were approached about it invested money.

Another thing Mr. Reynders does is clarify whether the money is to cover development expenses that will not be recouped or is an actual investment with the expectation of a return.

CONSIDER THE OTHER INVESTORS Mr. Reynders said he took the process one step further, particularly in the case of family members: he asks for third-party investors. “The entrepreneur has an obligation to that third-party investor,” he said. “It tells the family this isn’t about family. This is an investment.”

SHOW SOME RESPECT And, of course, some of these deals from friends do succeed. Mr. Liss made an investment in an oil and gas distributor several years ago from a friend, and it has paid off handsomely. “We sat down and evaluated all those individual pieces. It was still a 40-yard pass.”

Those informed long shots are often what these investments are about. They are also why someone who has been approached by a person selling a mobile electrolysis machine may want to be careful about how he turns down the proposal: the next idea could be a winner.

“It’s important to articulate why it’s wrong, and that will help someone bring you ideas in the future that are more relevant to you,” said Mr. Rompon of McNally Capital. “People are afraid to articulate what they want because they’re afraid either that people will think that they shouldn’t want those things or the things they want are wrong or that the investment hypothesis is wrong.”

Yes, emotions are that confusing. But when an idea doesn’t fit a person’s investment agenda, turning it away should be easy enough, said Maria Elena Lagomasino, managing partner and chief executive of WE Family Offices (She says WE stands for Wealth Enterprises). She said the greater

challenge was when a friend making the request wants to know why the idea was rejected.

“Then we have to be able to say in a way that doesn’t burn your bridge why we turned this thing down,” she said. “If it doesn’t fit with what you want to do, that’s easier. If there is a fundamental risk issue, that’s a more difficult conversation.”

But the responsibility for honesty and respect cuts both ways. Most business ideas require several rounds of financing, and investors need to be ready to put in more money, just as they would with a traditional private equity fund.

“These ideas don’t die a quick death,” said Mr. McMorrow of Ballentine Partners. “Most often they’re sort of successful. The entrepreneur will say, ‘If you just invest another \$50,000 or \$100,000, it will be successful.’ We had a client put in \$25 million and it failed.”

Imagine what that next Thanksgiving dinner was like.