



M&A Financing

Presentation to:
FEI – NE WI Chapter

April 19, 2016

- Characteristics of Attractive M&A Targets
- Key Financial and Tax Considerations
- Typical M&A Financing Participants
- Typical Buyout Capital Structure
- Key Legal Terms and Considerations
- Process Timing and Overview of a Buyout Transaction

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A Successful Tradition:

- Headquartered in Milwaukee, WI
- Formed in 1998
- Closed more than 35 transactions including follow-on investments
- Cohesive Buyout team with an average tenure of 20 years with Mason Wells
- Currently seeking investments by a \$615 million fund⁽¹⁾ raised in 2015 - 16

Poised for Continued Growth:

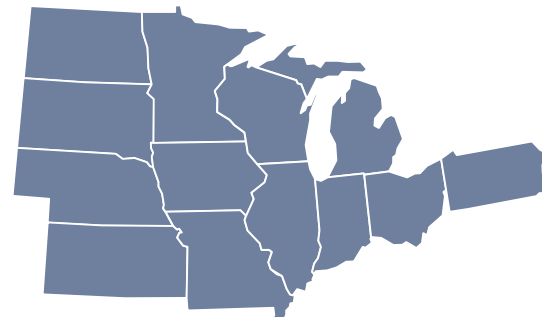
- Our philosophy: “Invest in people” (vs. buy companies)
- Seek to achieve returns through sustainable value creation (revenue, earnings) vs. financial engineering
- A network of specialized executive partners with experience and expertise in a variety of industries

(1) Includes executive side-by-side fund.

Lower Middle Market

- Company revenue \$25 - \$300M
- Transaction value \$25 - \$200M
- EBITDA \$5 - \$30M

HQ in Midwest Region



Targeted Industries



Value Creation System

- Invest for operational efficiency
- Focused strategies for growth
 - Internal via cap ex investment
 - External via tuck-in acquisitions
- Prudent financial structuring



Characteristics of Attractive M&A Targets

- Equity capital for the acquisition or recapitalization (partial sale) of private companies
- Positive cash flow companies with growth opportunities
- Majority equity position held by PE fund
 - Typically held by just one private equity fund (compare to VC model)
 - Remaining equity held by management and possibly prior owners
- Returns generated through growth and improvement of the business
 - Investment in growth (IT system, geographic or product/service expansion, etc.)
 - Operational improvements
 - Strategic positioning

- Founders/owners seeking liquidity for estate planning or diversification purposes
 - Partial or full sale of equity position
 - Desire that company remain independent
 - Transaction pursued in confidence without competitive risk
 - Help in resolving any “delicate” family ownership or management transition issues
- Change in business environment drives need for additional equity
 - Significant capital expenditures needed to grow
 - Industry consolidation requires company to get larger to compete
 - New risks/opportunities
- Divestiture of a “non-strategic” subsidiary or division by a larger company
- “Going private” transaction of a publicly-traded company

- Financial Profile Meeting Investment Criteria
 - Sales, EBITDA and Annual Capex —→ Sustainable Free Cash Flow
 - Supports minimum investment size
- Management team in place
- Well defined growth opportunities
 - Strong position in a niche market
 - Benefitting from a large and growing market
- Limited customer concentration
- Opportunities for improvement
 - Margin improvement and capital management
 - Benefit from strategic focus and additional capital

Key Financial and Tax Considerations

- Quality of Earnings
 - Audits vs. Reviewed Financials
 - History
 - Consistent sales growth and margins
 - EBITDA Addbacks
 - “Aggressiveness”
 - Total # proposed
- Standalone Company vs. Corporate Carve-out
 - Determine go forward cost structure
 - Corporate carve-out – determine short-term & long-term incremental expenses
 - TSA – IT, HR, financial reporting
 - Add’l personnel – leadership & sales
 - Tax → ability to attain asset step-up
 - In stock deals – 338(h)10 elections for:
 - S-Corps
 - Corporate divestitures

Example of Value to a Buyer w/338(h)10 Election

Legal Structure: S-Corp (Privately Held)

Enterprise Value: \$60MM

Marginal Tax Rate: 40%

Excess Purchase Price: \$35MM (For Tax Purposes)

Tax Goodwill Amortization Period: 15 years

Annual Gross Tax Shield: \$2.3MM

Annual Cash Tax Shield: \$0.9MM (@ 40%)

- Discounted (@ 20%) value to Buyer over 5 years: \$2.7MM
- 338(h)10 “Tax Make Whole” payment to Sellers: \$100k
- Win-Win for Both Seller & Buyer

Typical M&A Financing Participants

Senior Debt

Cash Flow (More popular approach)

- Open to “air ball” of no collateral coverage
- Relies on free cash flow & enterprise value to cover loan (e.g. can always be sold to payoff loan)
- EBITDA is critical → lend in multiples of EBITDA
- Higher Interest Rates – Libor plus 4 – 5%
- Higher amortization

ABL

- More traditional
- Requires appraisals of borrowing base and equipment
 - More expensive and time consuming
- Interest Rates – Libor plus 2 – 3% before any “air ball”
- Lower amortization on term loan

Mezzanine

- Source of subordinated debt (e.g. below senior debt)
- Key Terms include:
 - Rates – 11-13% with 1-2% PIK
 - Prepayment Penalties
 - Typically year one non-call
 - Then typically 1-3% in years 2 and 3
 - Often want some equity co-investment
 - Often 10% of mezzanine loan amount
 - May require warrants – 2-5% of fully diluted equity
 - Usually only in a “challenging” financing environment
 - Intercreditor Agreement
 - Agreement between senior and mezzanine lenders to lay out the rules in a downside scenario

Buyout Equity

- Require majority and board control → can control strategic plan, personnel decisions and exit timing
- Option pool (often 7 - 10% of FDE) to incentivize senior management
- Will utilize a leveraged capital structure
- Often involved over 4 - 7 year period

Growth Equity

- Option to finance an acquisition or major plant expansion if don't want to sell control
- Typically at least one board seat, but no control
- Typically sell 5 - 30% of the FDE
- Negotiation around enterprise value and “buy-in” price
- Equity investor is typically “along for the ride” but sometimes can negotiate a put option to get repaid at certain financial hurdles and/or time periods

Typical Buyout Capital Structure

Multiple of EBITDA

Representative Financial Structure:

Senior Debt (Club Deals)

- *Revolver*
- *Term Loans*

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2.0x – 3.0x

Mezzanine

0.5x – 1.5x

Total Leverage

2.5x – 4.5x

Equity

- *Preferred Stock (8%PIK)*
- *Common Stock*

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2.5x – 3.5x

Total Purchase Multiple

5.0x – 8.0x

Typical Capital Structure

(\$ in 000's)

| PURCHASE PRICE | | SOURCES OF CASH | | USES OF CASH | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Enterprise Value | \$47,967 | Revolving Credit | \$4,211 | Cash to Sellers | \$42,990 |
| + Cash Balance | 456 | Term Debt - A | 8,000 | Cash on Hand | 0 |
| - Funded Debt Repaid | 5,433 | Term Debt - B | 6,500 | Retire Debt | 5,433 |
| - Supp Retirement Benefits | 0 | Subordinated Debt | 7,500 | Closing Costs | 2,244 |
| Equity Value | \$42,990 | Preferred - MW | 20,520 | Total Uses | \$50,667 |
| | | Preferred - Co-Investor | 900 | | |
| | | Preferred - Mgmt | 180 | | |
| Enterprise Valuation Multiples: | | Common - MW | 2,280 | | |
| Prior Year EBITDA | 7.0 X | Common Stock - Co-Investor | 100 | | |
| LTM EBITDA | 6.4 X | Common - Mgmt | 20 | | |
| Forward Year EBITDA | 6.4 X | Cash & Equivalents | 456 | | |
| | | Total Sources | \$50,667 | | |

| | Pro Forma | FYE12/31 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | At Close | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
| Revenues | \$74,419 | \$79,267 | \$86,618 | \$92,400 | \$100,205 | \$108,221 |
| EBITDA | 7,528 | 7,480 | 8,782 | 10,743 | 12,210 | 13,698 |
| EBITDA Margin | 10.1% | 9.4% | 10.1% | 11.6% | 12.2% | 12.7% |
| Interest Expense | 375 | 1,778 | 3,024 | 2,984 | 2,762 | 2,431 |
| Capital Expenditures | 3,270 | 3,263 | 2,750 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Balance Sheet | | | | | | |
| Total Assets | \$58,417 | \$61,929 | \$62,904 | \$64,154 | \$65,743 | \$67,334 |
| Senior Debt | 18,711 | 22,363 | 20,808 | 18,668 | 15,554 | 11,150 |
| Total Funded Debt | 26,211 | 29,976 | 28,652 | 26,750 | 23,881 | 19,730 |
| Shareholder's Equity | 24,000 | 23,608 | 25,002 | 27,567 | 31,204 | 35,988 |
| Ratios | | | | | | |
| Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio | | 1.5 X | 1.4 X | 1.5 X | 1.7 X | 2.3 X |
| Total Debt Leverage Ratio | 3.8 X | 4.0 X | 3.3 X | 2.5 X | 2.0 X | 1.4 X |
| Senior Debt Leverage Ratio | 2.7 X | 3.0 X | 2.4 X | 1.7 X | 1.3 X | 0.8 X |

Typical Capital Structure

| CAPITAL STRUCTURE | | | | | EQUITY SPLIT & TARGET RETURNS | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (\$ in 000's) | | | | | | | |
| <u>Debt</u> | <u>At Close</u> | <u>At Close % of Capital</u> | <u>Mult. Of EBITDA</u> | <u>Coupon</u> | | <u>Equity Split</u> | <u>Target Returns</u> |
| Revolving Credit | \$4,211 | 8.4% | 0.6 X | 5.5% | Revolving Credit | | 5.5% |
| Term Debt - A | 8,000 | 15.9% | 1.2 X | 5.5% | Term Debt - A | | 5.5% |
| Term Debt - B | 6,500 | 12.9% | 0.9 X | 6.0% | Term Debt - B | | 6.0% |
| Capex Note | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 X | 0.0% | Subordinated Debt | | 12.0% |
| Subordinated Debt | 7,500 | 14.9% | 1.1 X | 12.0% | Mason Wells | 84.07% | 20%+ |
| Total | 26,211 | 52.2% | 3.8 X | | Mason Wells Co-Investor | 3.69% | 20%+ |
| Equity | | | | | Mgmt & Other Employees | 10.74% | 50%+ |
| Preferred - MW | 20,520 | 40.9% | 3.0 X | | (Includes 10% Option Pool) | | |
| Preferred - Co-Investor | 900 | 1.8% | 0.1 X | | Director Options | 1.50% | 50%+ |
| Preferred - Mgmt | 180 | 0.4% | 0.0 X | | Sub Debt | 0.00% | |
| Common - MW | 2,280 | 4.5% | 0.3 X | | Total | 100.00% | |
| Common Stock - Co-Investor | 100 | 0.2% | 0.0 X | | | | |
| Common - Mgmt | 20 | 0.0% | 0.0 X | | | | |
| Total | \$50,211 | 100.0% | 7.3 X | | | | |

Key Legal Terms and Considerations

Senior Credit Agreement from a Borrower's Perspective

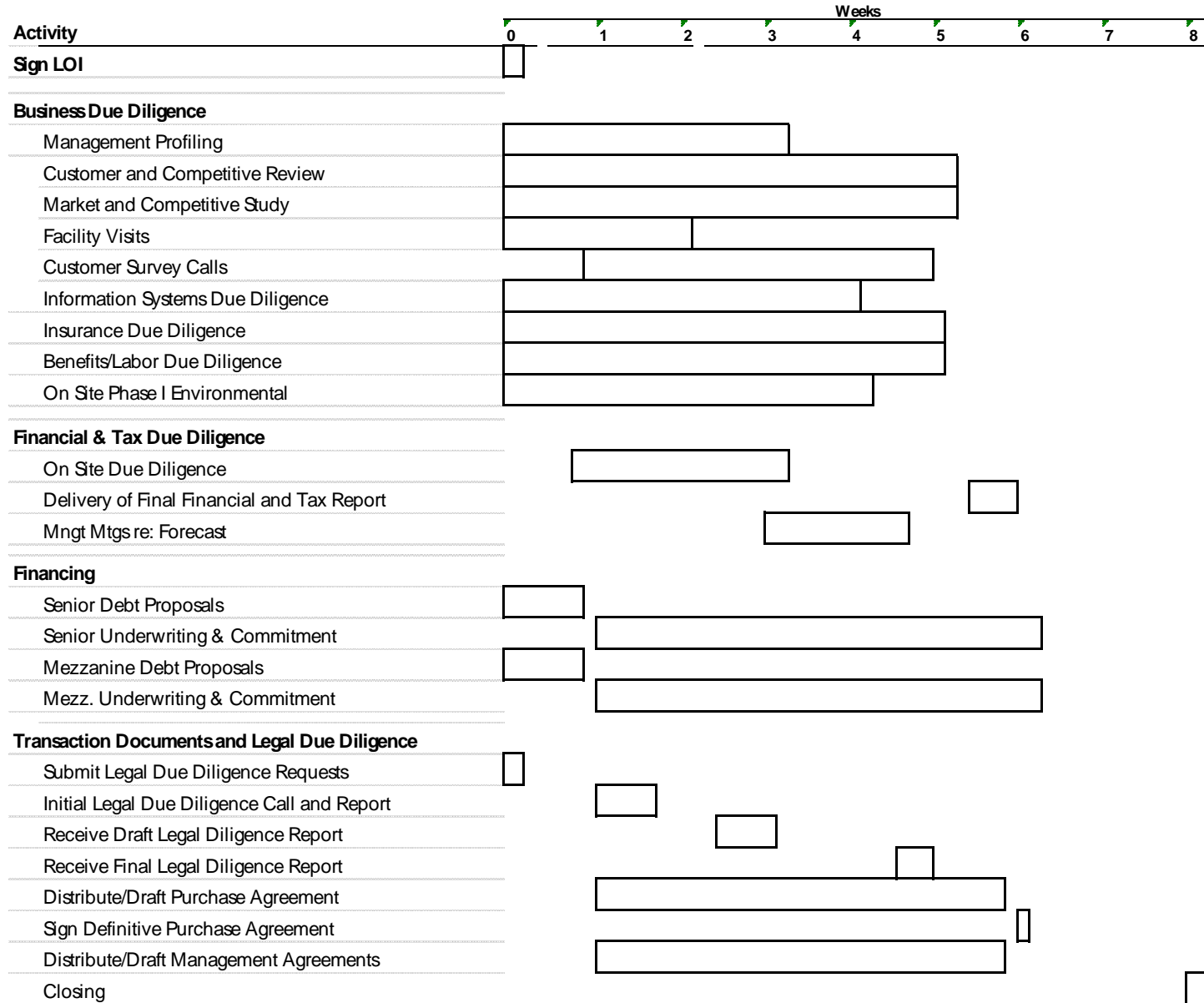
- Club deals are preferred over syndicated deals
 - Prefer to know lenders around the table
 - Retain control over lender group
- No pledge of the Fund's securities at the Holdco level
 - Opco vs. Holdco stock pledge
- Avoid covenants that cannot be rendered without an infusion of capital
 - Ex: Minimum EBITDA covenant
- Key covenants typically include:
 - Fixed Charge
 - Senior Debt/LTM EBITDA
 - Total Debt/LTM EBITDA
 - Annual Capital Expenditures Cap

Note Purchase Agreement (Mezzanine) from a Borrower's Perspective

- Mezzanine lender should piggyback its agreement off of the senior Credit Agreement
 - Always second to be negotiated
 - Very similar (in many cases identical) definitions
- Typically see 15-20% cushion to the senior Credit Agreement covenants and default levels
- If a warrant is issued under NPA, many of the covenants should terminate when the mezzanine debt is paid off
- Prepayment penalty is a key term and obviously seeks as short a period as possible
 - <2 years is currently market
 - Seek no penalty if want to do a large tuck-in acquisition and need to refinance

Process Timing and Overview of a Buyout Transaction

Overview of Timing: Process of a Buyout



QUESTIONS?