Wednesday, October 29, 2014 3:00pm-5:00pm

Webinar Panel Hosted by



Paul Mudde Associate Professor of Management



Panelists



Jonathon J. Siebers Attorney

SMITH HAUGHEY RICE & ROEGGE ATTORNEYS AT LAW



Doug Holtrop Senior Vice President





Randy Rua President Rua **ASSOCIATES** Mergers and Acquisitions Strategists



Dan Slate Partner/CPA





Mergers and Acquisitions Strategists

Seller Expectations

Seller Expectations

- Summary
- Same Page

Motivation

Tired of working / burned out

Purpose

Meet retirement goals

Options

Internal Sale, ESOP, Strategic Buyer, **Individual Buyer**

Ideal Prospect Attributes

Strategic Buyer with ? Ability, or Individual Buyer with cultural match

Ideal Transaction Picture

- **Exit Date**

EBITDA

- Cash at Close
- **Total Valuation**

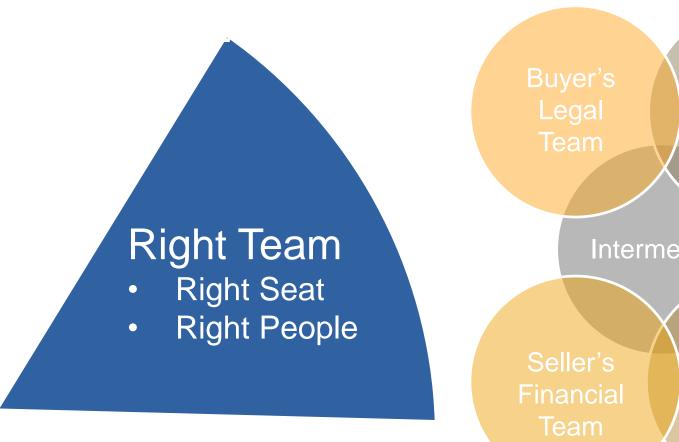
- Revenue
- Valuation
- **Future Annual** Cash Flow

Description of Life After Sale



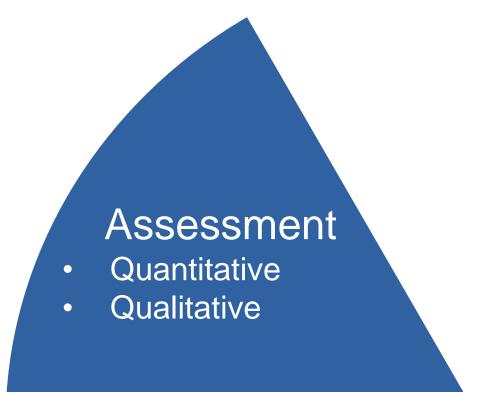
Right Team

Team Roles



Buyer's Financial Team Intermediary Seller's Legal Team

The Components of a Successful Transaction







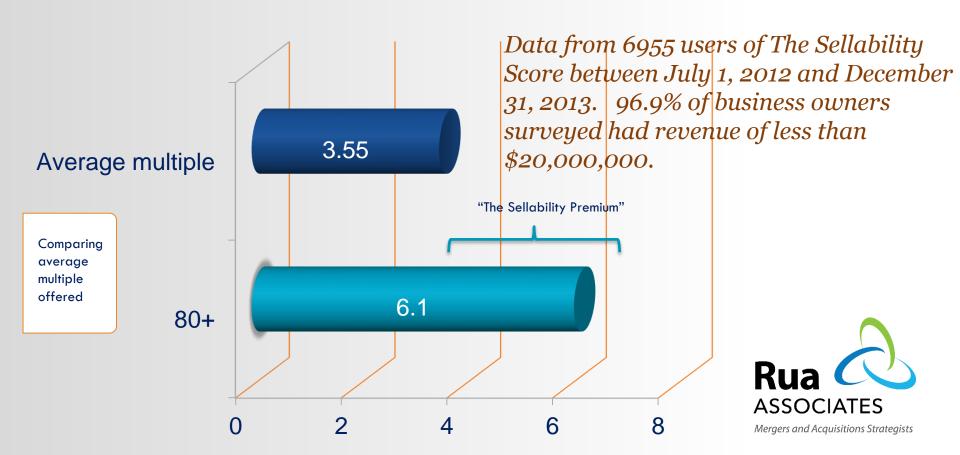
It's All About Your Point of View

Mergers and Acquisitions Strategists



Highest Multiple Offered To Companies With A Sellability Score of 80+

Q "What multiple of your earnings did the offer represent?



Market

- Marketing Plan
- Qualification



Mergers and Acquisitions Strategists

Summary

- Contacted 20 Strategics and 20 Private Equity Firms
- Received Feedback from 5
 Strategics and 7 PE's
- 50% of Strategics were interested and 75% of PE's

Typical Structure:

- Strategic: All Cash if long-term management team is in place besides ownership
- PE: 70% Cash at Close, 30%
 Seller-Note, Rolled-Over Equity or Earn-Out

Sell Side Market Test

Typical Multiple Range

Strategic: 4-6 times EBITDA

PE: 4-6 times EBITDA

Drivers of Multiple and Structure:

Strategic Top 3:

- Location
- Synergies
- Service Type

Private Equity Top 3:

- Flexibility of Ownership
- Customer Concentration
- Strength of Management Team



How can risk be shared?

Seller Risk **Seller Constraints** •Cash at Close Requirements Personal Goals No Seller Risk means Lower Price Seller Note Willingness To maximize • Earn-Out Willingness price perceived risk must be mínímízed **Buyer Risk Bank Risk** Industry Fit Net Worth Strong Cash Flow Type of Buyer Business Collateral •Systems and Procedures •Government Program Utilization •Legal & Financial Records





Negotiations • Proposal Elements • Financing Feasibility



Closing on The Business





The Rua Transaction Process

PREPARATION

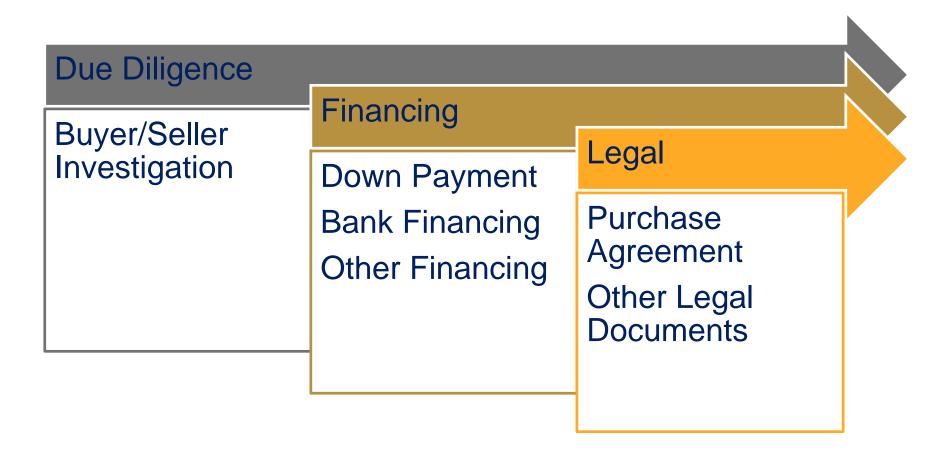








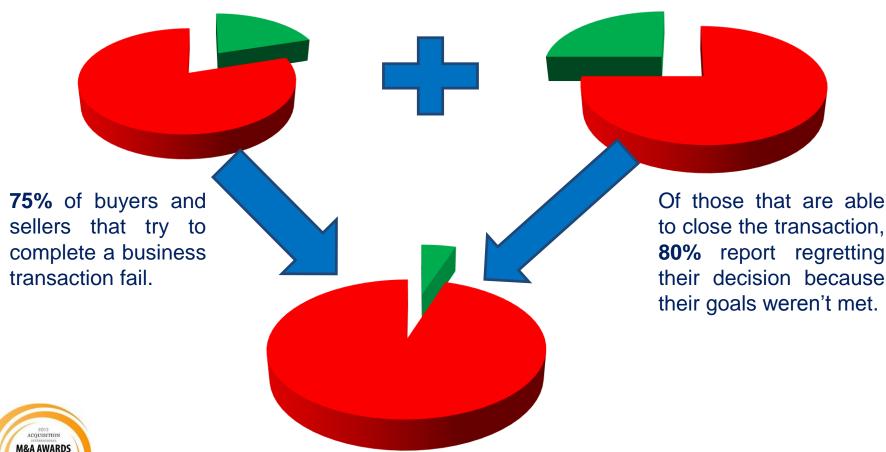
Closing Process – The Last 90 Days

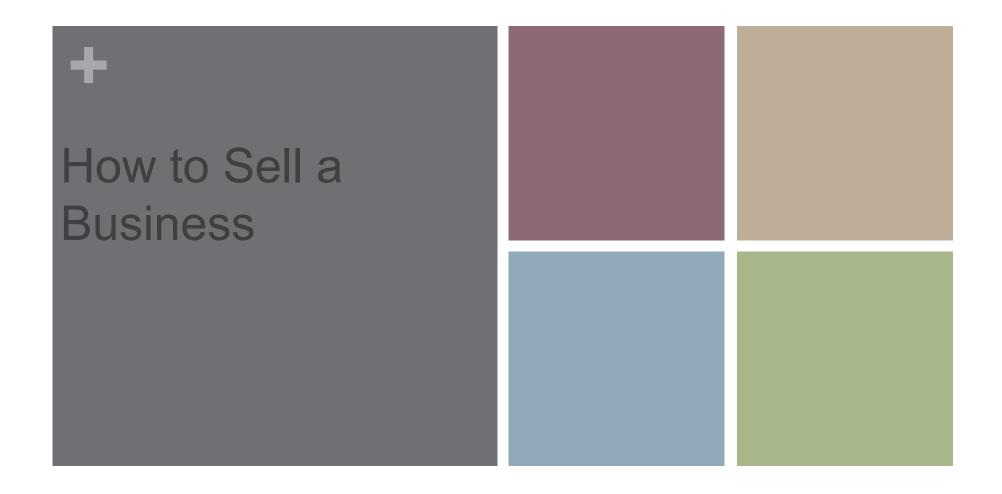




M&A Industry Statistics

Only 5% of Business Transactions are <u>Successful</u>*







Doug Holtrop Mercantile Bank of Michigan Senior Vice President

Buyer Profiles

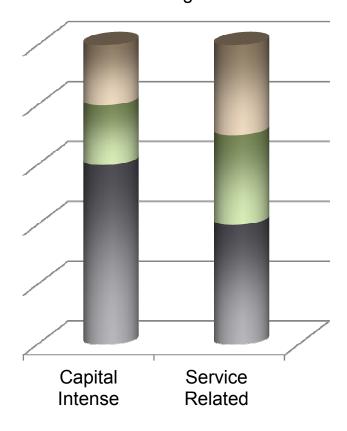
- ■Related Buyers Co-Owners, Family, Employees
 - Pros: Easier transition, Seller controlled process, Higher likelihood of success
 - Cons: Lower valuation, Management strength, Financing / deferred risk
- ■Financial Buyers Investor, Private Equity (PEG)
 - Pros: Better Valuation than related, Shorter transition, More buyer options
 - Cons: End of legacy, Culture changes, Loss of some employees
- Strategic Buyer Competitor, Customer, Vendor
 - Pros: Often best value and terms, May be short transition time
 - Con: End of legacy, Limited buyers with funding (large public companies)



Capital Structure

- Bank Financing
 - Based largely on collateral values
 - Capital intense business
 - Service business
- Buyer Equity
 - Internal buyers often lack liquidity
 - Financial buyers target ROE
 - Strategic buyers leverage existing assets or access capital markets



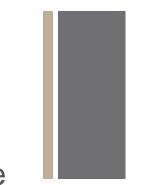




Seller Financing

- Helps to fill financing gap and maximize sales price
- Typically short term (2-5 years)
- Repayment
 - Variable Earn out
 - Amortizing
 - Balloon Payment
- Security
 - 2nd Position in business assets
 - Stock / Interest in the company
 - Personal and/or Corporate guarantees





What can I do today to increase my company's value?

- Clean up the books / records
- Be intentional about customer / revenue mix
- Reduce under-utilized fixed assets, product lines, and employees
- Consider your most likely buyer and their value world.



Exit Planning – Related Buyer

Who: Manager(s), Employees, Partner (LBO, MBO, ESOP)

Value Builders: Eliminate external owner reliance, Separate ownership from employment

Positioning: Hiring well, Groom management, Documented Systems, Build lender capacity, "Ownership training"



Exit Planning – Financial Buyer

Who: Financial Investor, Private Equity Group

Value Builders: Sales Growth, Market Share, Unique products, Strategic advantage, Key employees, Presentation

Positioning: Focus on Sales / Products / Market share / Customer care, Key "Technical" employee development, Documented systems, Clean records



Exit Planning – Strategic Buyer

Who: Competitor, Customer, Industry Complement

Value Builders: Sales Growth, Market Share, Unique products, Key employees

Positioning: Less focus on back-office, Key "Technical" employee development, Focus on Sales / Products / Market share







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Legal Issues in Selling a **Business**

By: Jonathan J. Siebers, Attorney

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Legal Steps in Preparing to Sell

- Perform seller-due diligence what red flags will a buyer see?
 - Make sure federal, state and local taxes (including unemployment) are up-to-date.
 - Analyze renewal and assignability of key contracts.
 - Make sure corporate records and state filings are up-to-date.
- Assemble Team of Advisors



Legal Structure of the Transaction

Basics of an Asset Sale

 Basics of a Stock or Membership Interest Sale



Seller's Primary Goal

- The primary goal, generally, is to collect and keep the full amount of the purchase price.
- Representations and warranties, indemnity provisions, and the goal.
- Seller financing and the goal.
- Earn-outs and the goal.



The Key Legal Documents

- Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)
- Letter of Intent (LOI)
- Asset Purchase Agreement (APA) or Stock Purchase Agreement (SPA)
- Non-Compete Agreement
- Seller Financing Documents (Note, Security Agreement, Mortgage, Guaranty)
- Other Documents (Bill of Sale, Consulting Agreement, Assignments)

Tax Considerations When Selling Your Business

Dan Slate, CPA H&S Companies





A. Generally speaking we hold tax considerations further down the process, preferring to have the economics of the deal frame-worked first.

B. While often times, what is good for a seller, in terms of taxes, is bad for a purchaser that is not always the case.



1. Goodwill

- (a) Capital gains seller
- (b) Amortizable: 15 years buyer
- Business Goodwill Excess earning
- ➤ Personal Goodwill tool used with regard to C. Corporation Sales



2. Real Estate

- (a) Generally capital gains seller
- (b) Land: non-depreciable/39 years for buildings buyer

3. Covenants

- (a) Ordinary income seller
- (b) Amortizable 15 years, buyer



4. Consulting

- (a) Ordinary income, plus SS seller
- (b) Direct w/o buyer
- (c) Retirement Options Seller

5. Equipment

- (a) Depreciation Recapture seller
- (b) 3 7 years w/o buyer



- C. Installment Contracts Often good for seller (both in terms or taxes and ROI) and buyer
- D. Special Considerations
- 1) Super-size retirement contributions prior to selling defined benefit plan?
- 2) Timing of sale down payments near Y.E. or the following year
- 3) New Net Investment Income Tax (3.8%) Capital gains/investment income



- 4) Stock sales / asset sales C. Corporations versus S. Corporations/Ptrs. or sole-proprietorships
- 5) Real Estate lease with business sale

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