



Sample Dividend Recapitalization

Revenue:	\$80MM
EBITDA:	\$10MM
Net Profit	\$ 6MM
Cash Dividend	\$40- 45MM*

\* Private Equity backed companies obtain terms and conditions at the higher end of the estimated debt range compared to privately owned company without significant institutional ownership or secondary sources of liquidity.

ProForma Capitalization Table

<u>Capital</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>EBITDA Multiple</u>
Revolver:	\$ 5 - 10.0MM	Undrawn
Senior Term:	\$20 - 32.5MM	2.0 - 3.25x
Mezz Debt:	\$ 10.0MM	3.0 - 4.25x
Total Drawn Debt	\$35 - 42.5MM	3.0 - 4.25x
Total Committed Debt	\$ 50.0MM	5.00x

**Term & Conditions**

Revolver	<p>Borrowing Base (“BB”) or Committee Capital            BB – 85% eligible A/R; 20 – 60% advance eligible inventory            Origination Fee: 25 Bpts – 1.0%            Loan Spread: Libor + (2.0 – 4.5%). 0 – 1.25% Libor Floor            Senior Lien / Non recourse            Maturity 3-5 Years</p>
Senior Term	<p>Origination Fee: 25 Bpts – 1.0%            Loan Spread: Libor + (3.0 – 6.5%). 0 – 1.25% Libor Floor            Senior Lien / Non recourse            Maturity 3-5 Years            Amortization – (5% – 33% annually)            Net cash flow recapture (“NCFR”) – (0 – 75%)            Maturity 3-5 years            Prepayment subject to prepayment penalty.            Discuss hybrid ABL vs. pure cash flow based financing            Covenants: FCC, Net Worth, Max Leverage</p>
Mezz Debt:	<p>Origination Fee: 1.0 - 2.0%            Loan Spread: Libor + (10-15%) e.g. 12%; PIK L + (0 – 3%)            Ownership dilution / Warrant: (0-10%).            Non recourse            Lien – unsecured or second lien            Maturity 4 - 5 years typical (6 months post senior).            Amortization – Interest only            NCFR – (0 – 75%)            Prepayment subject to yield maintenance or prepayment penalty.            Covenants: FCC, NW, Max Leverage (20% beyond Senior)</p>

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# Partial Equity Sale to ESOP

Representative Example

Details of the firm and assumptions

## California C corporation

Revenue: \$ 80MM

Payroll Expense: \$ 15MM

EBITDA: \$ 10MM

Debt: \$ 10MM<sup>1</sup>

Equity: \$ 50MM<sup>2</sup>

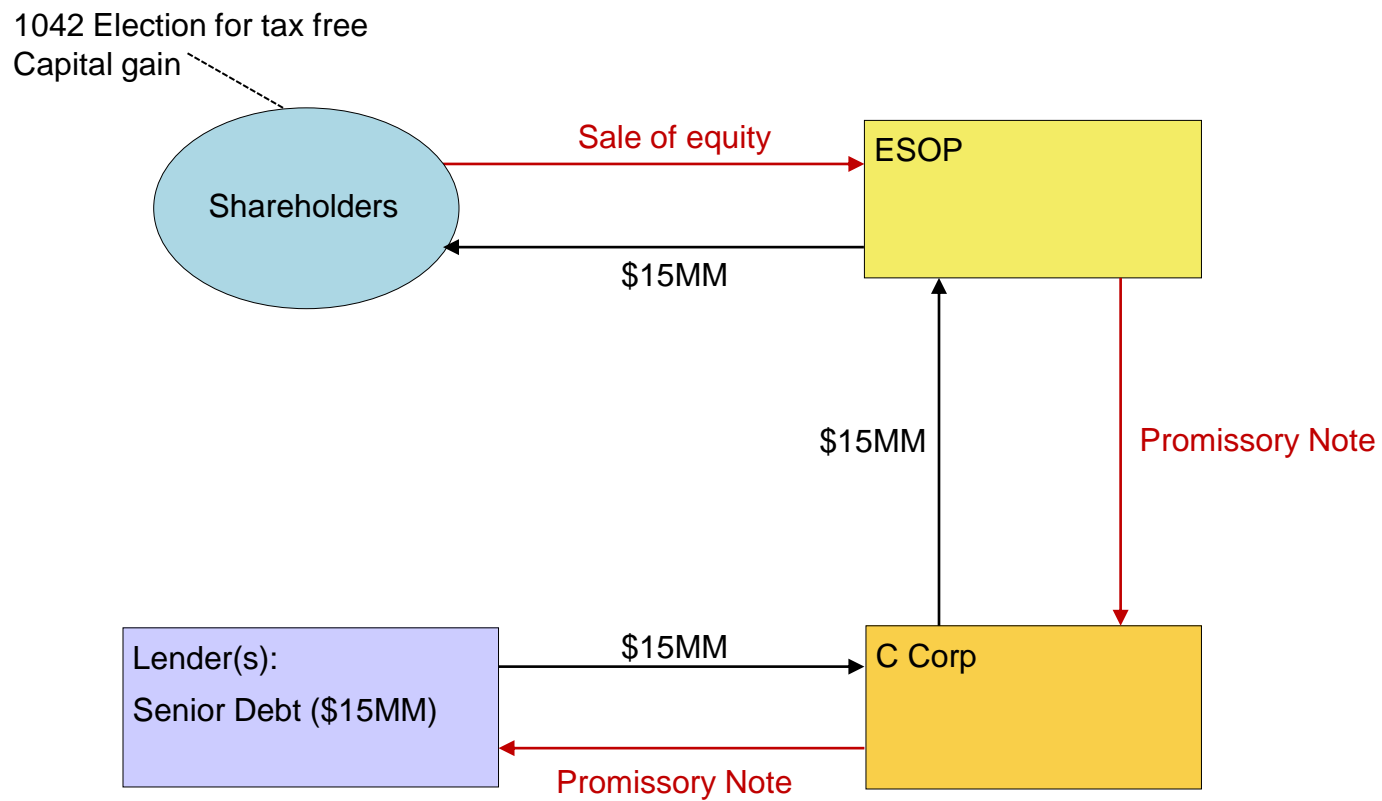
**Scenario: Shareholder need is for \$15 million in liquidity**

1) Reflects drawn debt from \$ 15MM line of credit at 5% interest

2) Reflects enterprise value of \$60MM based on 6x EBITDA multiple

# Transaction Structure Illustration

## Leveraged ESOP Buyout



# Summary Comparative Tax Impact

## Leveraged ESOP Buyout

### Tax shield with ESOP

(\$ MM)	
Income Statement	Amount
EBITDA	\$10.0
Depreciation & Amortization	1.0
EBIT	9.0
Contribution to ESOP <sup>1</sup>	3.75
Interest <sup>2</sup>	0.5
<b>Taxable income</b>	<b>\$4.75</b>

### Tax impact without ESOP

(\$ MM)	
Income Statement	Amount
EBITDA	\$10.0
Depreciation & Amortization	1.0
EBIT	9.0
Interest <sup>3</sup>	1.25
<b>Taxable income</b>	<b>\$7.75</b>

**Contribution to ESOP includes tax-deductible interest and principal on ESOP debt**

- 1) Assumes 25% of payroll expense
- 2) Interest on existing line of credit
- 3) Interest on existing line of credit & acquisition debt