

# Distressed Company M&A: Approaches & Current Issues

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# I. Introduction

# Focus for Today

- A private company target still operating to be acquired
- Target's liabilities more than (current) enterprise value
- Target is not (yet) in bankruptcy
- Today:
  - Distressed Company M&A Outside of Bankruptcy
  - Distressed Company M&A In a Bankruptcy
  - Comparison

# II. Distressed Company M&A Outside of Bankruptcy

# Non-Bankruptcy

- Impact on Buyers: Equity Deals
  - Negotiated workouts with creditors
- Impact on Buyers: Asset Deals
  - Creditor Successor Liability Claims
    - Higher risk for tax, pension, environmental and other favored creditors
  - Creditor Fraudulent Transfer Claims
    - Claim that Buyer did not pay “reasonably equivalent value”
    - Creditor leverage and time to assert
    - Buyer defenses

# Non-Bankruptcy

- Other Impacts on the Negotiated Sale
  - Focus on liabilities
  - Getting value to owners
  - Indemnities
  - Price terms, including escrows/holdbacks and earnouts
  - Process
- Risk of Bankruptcy Filing Post-Sale
  - Incentives to avoid bankruptcy/handle fraudulent transfer claims

# Non-Bankruptcy

- Other Non-Bankruptcy Sale Alternatives
  - Foreclosure Sale: extinguish liens but liability risks
  - Receivership/Assignment for Benefit of Creditors
    - Limited “free & clear”
  - Combined Private Sale & Subsequent Liquidation
    - Notice from Assignee
    - Notice of Voluntary Dissolution

# III. Distressed Company M&A in Bankruptcy



# Bankruptcy

- Overview
- Sale through a Bankruptcy
  - Creditor “stay” to help stabilize the Target
  - Facilitate transfer of key contracts/leases
  - Sell without creditor (or equity) consent
  - Ability to cherrypick assets to buy
  - Other:
    - “Conflict” sales: Sales to insiders, parties wearing multiple hats
    - Management bonuses pre-filing

# Bankruptcy

- Sale Methods
  - (Slower) sale under a “plan of reorganization”
    - Longer Process
    - Chance for some exclusivity
    - Must resolve creditor fights before sell
  - (Quicker) “363” asset sale
    - Most common method employed in bankruptcy cases

# Bankruptcy

- 363 Sale Timeline Example with a “Stalking Horse”

Period	Action
30-60 Days Pre-Filing	Stalking Horse Buyer lined up after a marketing process
1-5 Days Pre-Filing	Conditional APA signed with proposed sale process terms
Filing	Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing
Next 20-30 Days	Court hearing and orders on APA, sale process terms and related matters
Next 30-60 Days	Continued marketing to find other qualified bidders
Next 10-15 Days	Public auction for qualified bidders to determine “highest and best” bid(s) -Often apples vs. oranges bids -May include creditors credit bidding
Next 1-5 Days	Court hearing and sale order
Next 1 to 15 Days	Closing

# Bankruptcy

- Stalking Horse Buyer in a 363 sale
  - Commitment to buy at a floor price
  - No real exclusivity only some process protections
  - At auction, Stalking Horse Buyer can increase its bid over its floor
  - Stalking Horse Buyer protections if overbid at auction
    - Including a fee of 2% to 4% and/or (partial) expense reimbursement
  - Advantages/disadvantages for being the Stalking Horse Buyer
  - Impact of credit bids

# Bankruptcy

- Impact on Successful Bidder in a 363 Sale
  - Negatives:
    - Typically no indemnities or holdbacks/escrows
    - Typically no earnouts or non-cash consideration
    - Need to address cure costs on assumed contracts/leases
  - Positives:
    - Court order on free and clear transfer of assets
    - No fraudulent transfer risks
    - Unassumed liabilities: Not a Buyer concern (limited exceptions)

# Bankruptcy

- Other Key Impacts/ Strategies for Buyers
  - Post close bankruptcy continues
    - Transition Services
    - Access to Records
  - Preference Claim Waivers
  - New: Reps and Warranty Insurance

# IV. Comparison

# Process & Deal Terms

**Legend**  
 Positive  
 Neutral  
 Negative

<i>Matter</i>	Non-Bankruptcy Sale	Bankruptcy-363 Sale
<b><i>Target and Buyer Control Over Process</i></b>	Substantial (subject to potentially reaching accommodations with creditors)	Limited (dictated by the Court with substantial input from creditors)
<b><i>Buyer Deal Exclusivity</i></b>	Common to grant Buyer exclusivity	None (or very limited for Stalking Horse)
<b><i>Public Deal Process</i></b>	Private or semi-private	Very public
<b><i>Timetable to Closing</i></b>	Varies but can be very fast	Typically months
<b><i>“Stalking Horse” Buyer</i></b>	Not used	Very common (may be Overbid anytime)
<b><i>Reps and Indemnities for Benefit of Buyer</i></b>	Possible (but Owners may have no incentive to provide)	-May be some reps pre-closing -Typically no reps survive closing
<b><i>Escrows/Holdbacks and Earnouts</i></b>	Possible (but disfavored by creditors)	Typically none (highest and best bid)
<b><i>Due Diligence Importance</i></b>	Very important to critical	Critical (and often constrained other than for Stalking Horse Buyer)



# Protections & Results

**Legend**  
Positive  
Neutral  
Negative

<i>Matter</i>	Non-Bankruptcy Sale	Bankruptcy-363 Sale
<b><i>Creditor Stay Pre-Closing</i></b>	None	Yes (which can be critical to keeping the business alive until closing)
<b><i>Third Party Consents to Assign Desired Contracts</i></b>	Required if anti-assignment or change of control clauses	Limited rights of contract parties to object if cure amounts addressed
<b><i>Equity Deal-Buyer Exposure for Unpaid</i></b>	Full exposure to all creditors, so requires creditor accommodations pre-closing	363 usually involves asset sales
<b><i>Asset Deal- Creditor Priorities &amp; Payments</i></b>	Often requires Buyer involvement	Not a Buyer concern (Court process determines distributions post-closing)
<b><i>Asset Deal-Buyer Exposure for Unpaid</i></b>	Risks of fraudulent transfer claims post-closing (if no accommodation pre-closing)	None (with limited exceptions)
<b><i>Buyer Certainty on Getting Clear Title</i></b>	Risks of fraudulent transfer claims post-closing (if no accommodation pre-closing)	Full with Court order approving the sale free and clear

# Presenters



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