Application of Valuation Principles: Industry-Specific Valuation Methods

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U.S. Bankruptcy Court (N.D. Tex.); Fort Worth

VALCON 2016

Application of Valuation Principles, and Where (and Why) Methodologies Deviate by Industry

(Shipping, Oil & Gas, and Healthcare)

Presented by

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SelectedValuation Cases Summaries

Case Name	Citation/ Court/ Jurisdiction	Fact Summary	Valuation Method	Conclusion
In re Genco Shipping & Trading Limited	513 B.R. 233 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2014)	Shipping: Valuation of dry- bulk shipping company, operating a shipping fleet, pursuant to chapter 11 proceedings.	Market Multiple Approach, Comparable Transaction Approach, and Discounted Cash Flow Analysis all deemed acceptable methodologies; Net Asset Value methodology also considered influential within the shipping industry.	For cram-down purposes during bankruptcy, "market price" or "going concern" valuation is best fair-value measurement. Net Asset Value methodology, proposed by debtors, could not be exclusive determinant of debtors' value, but could be accorded significant weight.
R.F.C. v. Denver & RGWR Co.	328 U.S. 495; 66 S.Ct. 1282 (SCotUS 1946)	Shipping: Valuation of railroad, within context of cram-down of reorganization plan over creditors' objections.	Capitalization of Present/Future Earnings Method	Earnings-based valuation methods deemed acceptable to establish railroad's reorganization value.

Case Name	Citation/ Court/ Jurisdiction	Fact Summary	Valuation Method	Conclusion
In re Mirant Corp.	334 B.R. 800 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2005)	Energy: Chapter 11 Valuation of conglomerate of companies engaged in the production and marketing of electric power in the United States, Caribbean, and the Philippines.	Discounted Cash Flow and Comparable Companies Methods	Accepted methods based on need to value debtor based on future ability to generate income. Market's pre-confirmation valuation of debtor corporations was not proper measure of enterprise value, as pre-confirmation valuation did not account for beneficial impacts of chapter 11 process. Appropriate cost of equity used for DCF analysis: 12% to 16.6%
In re Associated Gas & Elec. Co.	149 F.2d 996 (2d Cir. 1945)	Energy: Valuation of public utility holding companies.	Capitalization of Earnings	Valuation, based on capitalization of earnings (accounting for future earning capacity) was reasonable.
In re Addington	2015 WL 3404505 (Bankr. E.D. Ky. 2015)	Energy Valuation (regarding Mineral Rights): Adversary procedure to recover fraudulent transfer of Debtor's mineral interests.	Multiples of EBITDA	Valuation of Mineral Interests: Common to use multiples of EBITDA or projected income. Deviation from projected valuation range is acceptable as long as deviating amount is at least close (in this case, within \$20,000) of minimum or maximum values.
In re Semcrude, L.P.	526 B.R. 556 (D. Del. 2014)	Energy: Valuation for midstream Oil and Gas company / chapter 11 debtor.	Income Approach (used to value going concern-debtor)	Income approach preferred over asset approach, when applied to valuation of going-concern entity. Reflects concept of valuation as reflection of present value of company's future income.
Parsons & Whittemore Enterprises Corp. v. Cello Energy, LLC	2011 WL 382813 (S.D. Ala. 2011)	Energy: Valuation of assets of Synthetic Fuels Company, within context of fraudulent transfer challenge.	Market Value; Business Enterprise Method deemed permissible	Market value used to assess value of assets for purposes of evaluating potential fraudulent transfer. Under Alabama fraudulent transfer law, assets could be valued using the "business enterprise method."

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Case Name	Citation/ Court/ Jurisdiction	Fact Summary	Valuation Method	Conclusion
Floyd v. Hefner	556 F.Supp.2d 617 (S.D. Tex. 2008)	Energy: Valuation stemming from implosion of former Seven Seas Oil Company, specializing in oil & gas E&P in Colombia. Plaintiffs challenged expert valuations of the company, partially based on experts' reference to a 2001 tax appraisal.	Experts used the "Fair Market Value" Method, defined as "price at which property would change hands in a hypothetical sale between a willing buyer and willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of all relevant facts."	Fair Market Value analyses not required to include a "marketability discount." Experts not required to have industry-specific expertise, if they are experts in valuation methods, have conducted previous valuations, and have experience analyzing financial date related to companies in the industry.
Gasmark Ltd. Liquidating Trust y. Louis Dreyfus Natural Gas Corp.	158 F.3d 312 (5th Cir. 1998)	Energy: Valuation of broker-dealer in natural gas, where parties challenged their opponent's methods of valuation. LDNG challenged Trustee's method of valuation, arguing for Going-Concern value because Gasmark's assets were largely "soft" and did not appear on a balance sheet. LDNG's expert testified to this effect, but Judge elected not to address this issue because LDNG had not shown a "genuine issue of material fact" regarding Gasmark's insolvency or whether LDNG received greater than chapter 7 liquidation value.	Balance Sheet Method used.	Even if valuation method is incorrectly selected, court may not address challenge to method if no genuine issue of material fact is demonstrated.
In re Future Energy Corp.	83 B.R. 470 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1988)	Energy: Valuation of upstream oil and gas E&P company	Entity's "going concern" value obtained via capitalization of debtor's estimated future earnings.	Post-confirmation valuation of shareholders' retained interest in reorganized debtor must take account of debtor's reduced indebtedness post- reorganization.

Case Name	Citation/ Court/ Jurisdiction	Fact Summary	Valuation Method	Conclusion
In re Energy Co- Op, Inc.	109 B.R. 822 (N.D. III. 1989)	Energy: Valuation of energy co-op owing an oil refinery. When determining co-op's solvency, Trustee asserted book-value was best gauge of refinery's value, while operators claimed fairmarket or going-concern value was more appropriate measure.	Court applied Fair Market Value method, based on repeated failed sales attempts yielding only one offer of one Nigerian dollar.	Reliance on expert's "discounted replacement basis" or "discounted future earnings" methodology cannot establish value for an asset, if marketing processes have yielded no suitors willing make a firm offer for the property interests. "There is simply no substitute in measuring value than to analyze what informed buyers are willing to accept, informed sellers are willing to pay, and with neither group under a compulsion to act."
In re Doctors Hosp. of Hyde Park, Inc.	507 B.R. 558 (Bankr. N.D. III. 2013)	Healthcare: Valuation of for-profit hospital entity, spurred by fraudulent transfer challenge during chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings.	Plaintiffs relied on Capitalized Cash Flow Method, supplemented by Trailing-Twelve Month method, to complete balance sheet test with regards to solvency. "Fair Valuation" – the price a willing buyer would pay in an arm's length transaction. Fair Market Value of property defined as what property would bring if actually sold on the open market at the time of the transfer, assuming informed willing buyer and seller having reasonable amount of time to sell the property. Subsequent events not used to fix fair market value at time of transfer, unless they were reasonably foreseeable at the time of the transfer.	Expert valuation of debtor erred by not valuing debtor's sole shareholder's wealth as a contingent asset. Company specific risk premiums applied when calculating the WACC should be scrutinized carefully. Cannot use value of loans to entity as proxy to establish entity's value.
In re Valley Health System	429 B.R 692 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 2010)	Healthcare: Valuation of bankrupt public health agency operating system of hospitals, as part of chapter 9 proceedings.	Income Capitalization Approach and Sales Comparison Approach used to determine "fair value" for agency's assets.	California local standard: fair market value presumed if transaction certified as fair and reasonable by independent consultant – consideration offered by purchaser was deemed greater than fair market value of VHS' assets. Public health agency officers not deemed to have fiduciary duties to maximize sale value, only to obtain "fair" value.

Case Name	Citation/ Court/ Jurisdiction	Fact Summary	Valuation Method	Conclusion
In re Erez Health Care Realty Co., LLC	2011 WL 5900807 (Bankr. D.N.J. 2011)	Healthcare: Valuation of single-purpose entity which owned a residential health care facility, pursuant to challenge to real property tax assessments.	Market Value of property used for purposes of tax assessment, as determined by the Income Capitalization Approach.	Income Capitalization Approach given more credence than Cost Approach to establish property's market value, where Sales Comparison Approach was inapplicable and Cost Approach was inappropriate for very old or very new properties.
In re Med Diversified, Inc.	346 B.R. 621 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2006)	Healthcare: Valuation of health care services company during sale to other healthcare entity.	Discounted Cash Flow Method, Guideline Company Method, and Comparable Transaction Method	While choice of methods was appropriate, expert's application of discounted cash flow method, guideline company method, and comparable transaction method deemed so flawed as to render conclusions unusable.
In re Health Diagnostic Laboratory, Inc.	2015 WL 4915621 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 2015)	Healthcare: Valuation of medical testing and analysis company, pursuant to chapter 11 proceedings.	Fair Market Value, using the "Going Concern" valuation method	"Forced liquidation" valuation method inappropriate, where chapter 11 debtor-in- possession continued to operate business during proceedings.
In re Integrated Health Services, Inc.	289 B.R. 32 (Bankr. D. Del. 2003)	Healthcare: Valuation of "fair rental value" of nursing home facilities leased by debtor and later rejected pursuant to chapter 11 proceedings.	Fair rental value determined by comparing rent to projected earnings, as well as analysis of market comparable transactions.	
In re American HomePatient, Inc.	298 B.R 152 (Bankr. M.D. Tenn. 2003)	Healthcare: Valuation of home healthcare service, pursuant to chapter 11 proceedings.	Market Comparison Approach, Comparable Transaction Approach, and Discounted Cash Flow Approach all deemed acceptable methodologies.	Expert witness given credence by court applied synthesis of the MCA, CTA, and DCFA to estimate debtor's value.
In re Greater Southeast Community Hospital Corp. 1	2008 WL 2037592 (Bankr. D.D.C. 2008)	Healthcare: Valuation of single-purpose entity which owned a hospital, pursuant to chapter 11 proceedings.	Market (comparable transactions) Approach, Cost Approach, and Discounted Future Income Approach	Market Approach value reached via analysis of Guideline Transactions (similarly structured businesses) and Guideline Public Companies (similarly structured publicly-held businesses) Cost Approach calculated using aggregate value of entity's assets and liabilities, adjusted to fair market or liquidation values, as appropriate.

Case Name	Citation/ Court/	Fact Summary	Valuation Method	Conclusion
	Jurisdiction			
In re Coram	315 B.R. 321	Healthcare: Valuation of IV	Market Comparison Approach,	Trustee's failure to place debtors on open
Healthcare Corp.	(Bankr. D. Del.	/ Infusion services company,	Comparable Transaction Approach, and	market to establish fair market value was
	2004)	pursuant to chapter 11	Discounted Cash Flow Approach all	acceptable due to perceived deleterious
		proceedings.	deemed acceptable methodologies.	effects on debtor's operations if offered
				for sale.

US 3982748v.4



Application of Valuation Principles, and Where (and Why) Methodologies Deviate by Industry (Shipping, Oil & Gas, and Healthcare)

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GENCO Outline

Background

Summary of GENCO Summary of Bankruptcy Filing

The Issue

Valuation Methodology - A Comparison

A Comparison Re: DCF

A Comparison Re: Comparable Companies

A Comparison Re: PTA

A Comparison Re: ABV & NAV

Industry Considerations

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Supercycle

The Boom-Bust Cycle in Dry Bulk Shipping

Going Concern Value

Conclusion

Other Factors

Security Analyst

GENCO Market Performance - Over Time

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Background



Summary of GENCO

- At the time of GENCO's bankruptcy filing ("the Filing") considered one of the world's largest dry bulk shipping companies
- Fleet size of 53 bulk carrier vessels composed of Capesize, Panamax, Supramax, Handymax, and Handysize vessels
- Had an approximate 11% and 20% economic ownership interest in Baltic Trading ("Baltic") and Jinhui Shipping ("Jinhui") (fleet size of 13 and 36 bulk carrier vessels, respectively)
- Based on most recent financial statement data at the Filing GENCO reported latest twelve months EBITDA of \$90.0 million; NAV of \$1.5 billion, and
 - Had a highly leveraged capital structure that was composed of senior secured debt held in three separate credit facilities including \$1.05 billion with Wilmington Trust (as agent); a \$100.0 million credit facility with Credit Agricole (as agent), and \$253 million credit facility with Deutsche Bank (as agent)
 - Convertible unsecured notes ("the Note Holders") amounting to \$125.0 million
 - Amounts due to ordinary unsecured creditors including charters, vendors and suppliers



Summary of Bankruptcy Filing

- On April 21, 2014 GENCO filed a voluntary petition with the Court seeking relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code
- The Filing was a prepackaged plan ("the Plan") seeking to implement a consensual debt conversion restructuring (that was supported by GENCO's lenders)
- Prior to the petition, GENCO negotiated a restructuring support agreement ("the RSA") on April 3, 2014, which established a framework for the Plan that was intended to
 - Deleverage GENCO (converting approximately \$1.2 billion of debt to equity)
 - Extend maturity dates on the Credit Agricole and Deutsche Bank credit facilities
 - Note Holders to receive equity and a right to participate in up to 20% of the rights offering
 - Provide new liquidity through a fully backstopped \$100.0 million rights offering
 - Equity holders to receive warrants in exchange for cancelling their equity interest.
 Warrants to cover 6% of new equity



The Issue



The Issue

- · The primary points of disagreement between GENCO and the Equity Committee are
 - The GENCO business enterprise value ("BEV")
 - **The valuation methods** used by GENCO (and its financial advisor, Blackstone) and the equity committee ("the Equity Committee") and its financial advisor Rothschild
 - GENCO urges court to adopt Net Asset Value ("NAV") as the appropriate methodology
 - The Equity Committee's position GENCO's valuation analysis was flawed and improper.
 Recommended a weighted approach heavily weighting the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method
 - The Equity Committee also employed the comparable companies method, precedent transactions method ("PTA"), and the Assessed Break-up Value ("ABV") method
- · The BEV range was

BEV Range	Low (In Billions)	High (In Billions)
The Equity Committee	\$1.54	\$1.91
GENCO	\$1.36	\$1.44

Of note, the Equity Committee required a minimum value of \$1.48 Billion to recover and not be out of the money



Valuation Methodology – A Comparison



Valuation Methodology – A Comparison

Valuation Methodology (In Billions)	DCF	Comparable Companies (Valuation Multiples)	PTA (Valuation Multiples)	ABV/NAV
The Equity Committee: Mid-Point	\$1.97	\$1.64	\$1.58	\$1.42
GENCO: Mid-Point	\$1.24 \$1.29 \$1.35			
The Equity	Traditional valuation methodologies – standard for investment bankers Virtually every fairness opinion delivered by globally recognized investment banking prices paid to buy			

The Equity Committee	Traditional valuation methodologies – standard for investment bankers Virtually every fairness opinion delivered by globally recognized investment banking firm determines intrinsic value using these three methods Methods fully account for elements of a going concern (including goodwill)	NAV method reflects prices paid to buy vessels (not a business) Elements of a going concern not accounted for using NAV NAV undervalues GENCO
GENCO	Methods are not applicable Methods do not reflect how industry values itself Industry emphasis on sales of vessels, not enterprise, thus PTA is not applicable Charter rates inherently volatile, but uses DCF to stress test its conclusion	NAV is more indicative of how industry values itself GENCO management has used NAV for every transaction it has historically analyzed

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Valuation Methodology - A Comparison Re: DCF

The Equity Committee	GENCO
Range of Values: \$1.66 - \$2.27 billion	Range of Values: \$1.11 - \$1.37 billion
Principle Positions: Relied on adjusted shipping rate projections provided by Mr. Arntzen* WACC 8.5% - 10.5% Calculated terminal value using EBITDA exit multiple and perpetuity growth rate Concedes shipping rates are volatile and industry characterized as cyclical	Principle Positions: DCF method is used to stress test its value conclusion WACC used 10.1% (but sensitized at 9.1% - 11.1%) Summary of Blackstone: charter rates inherently volatile; rates can change drastically on a daily basis, which makes it difficult to predict charter rates; cash flow projections are unreliable

^{*} Mr. Arntzen of CMG, qualified as an expert witness, and assisted Rothschild by providing adjusted shipping rates that were used by Rothschild in their application of the DCF.



Valuation Methodology – A Comparison Re: Comparable Companies

The Equity Committee	GENCO
Range of Values: \$1.49 - \$1.80 billion	Range of Values: \$1.17 - \$1.42 billion
Principle Positions: Criteria for selection of comparable companies - Corporate profile Fleet Composition Size of company Comparable companies include - Baltic Trading Diana Shipping Safe Tankers Star Bulk Selected an EBITDA multiple of 7.3X	Principle Positions: Criteria for selection of comparable companies - Corporate profile Fleet Composition Size of company Comparable companies include - Baltic Trading Diana Shipping Jinhui Paragon Shipping Safe Tankers Star Bulk Selected an EBITDA multiple of 6.5X* and a multiple of 0.92X NAV**

^{*}Each EBITDA multiple was adjusted to account for differences between average age of GENCO fleet and comparable companies average fleet age. Adjusted EBITDA multiples ranged 5.9X – 7.3X.
**Multiples ranged 0.60X – 1.18X of NAV.



Valuation Methodology – A Comparison Re: PTA

The Equity Committee	GENCO
Range of Values: \$1.54 – \$1.62 billion	Range of Values: \$1.30 - \$1.40 billion
Principle Positions: Reports 6 transactions over last 5 years Does not dispute there are few transactions Acknowledges fleet acquisitions tend to be around NAV	Principle Positions: Argues 5 of 6 transactions were actually fleet sales Reports there were 4,422 dry bulk vessels sold within the last 10 years

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Valuation Methodology - A Comparison Re: ABV & NAV

The Equity Committee **GENCO** ABV* Range of Values - \$1.37 – \$1.47 billion NAV** Range of Values - \$1.36 - \$1.44 billion Principle Positions: **Principle Positions:** Engaged multiple third party appraisal firms to conduct asset level valuations of GENCO Assessed GENCO's fleet valuation based on range implied by <u>GENCO's appraisals</u> Valued GENCO's interest in Baltic on a control basis using a range of 29.6% - 35.2% Valuations of fleet by appraisers ranged from approximately \$1.2 - \$1.3 billion*** NAV provides impartial assessment of the Argues Blackstone's valuation thesis is economically inconsistent with amount of private capital invested into the marine regarding future earnings industry and the dry bulk sub-sector, also Thesis is inconsistent with economic terms of the Plan itself and Management Incentive Plan ("MIP"). States MIP strike prices indicate management anticipates significant increase in GENCO's value

*ABV (assuming mean values herein) inclusive of fleet value approximating \$1.2 billion; \$78 million for management contracts, investments in Baltic and Jinhui \$56 and \$59 million, respectively; \$3 million for net working capital; and \$4 million for other fixed assets.

**Median of range of values that is inclusive of Maritime Strategies International Limited (MSI) conclusion for each vessel based on valuation approaches inclusive of Econometric Modeling approximating \$1.2 billion; Time Series Modeling at \$1.3 billion; and Last Done Method at \$1.2 billion; plus Blackstone's estimate of value for net working capital at \$40 million; \$42 million and \$56

million respectively for interest in Baltic and Jinhui; \$40 million for contracts; and \$4 million for other fixed assets.
***MSI's fleet valuation was median value approximating \$1.2 billion. Other appraised values of fleet approximated \$1.2 billion by Marsoft; \$1.2 billion by Vessel Value; and two unnamed brokers



Industry Considerations

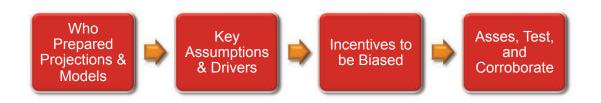


Reasonableness of Projections

The Equity Committee	GENCO			
Expert: Mr. Arntzen of CMG	Expert: Mr. Sterling of Marsoft			
Purpose: engaged to provide adjusted shipping rates to Rothschild – who utilized data for their DCF analysis CMG was formed weeks prior to hearing Mr. Arntzen has 35 years of industry experience Former CEO of shipping company Was never previously paid for his rate forecast Rates never subjected to review by others (i.e. analysts, financial advisors, etc.) States "It is difficult to accurately forecast rates in dry bulk shipping".	Purpose: engaged by GENCO to provide shipping rates for use in their forecast • Marsoft founded 30 years ago • Has 25 employees • Serves 100+ clients in maritime industry • Provides ongoing evaluations & forecasting of market conditions including recurring quarterly reports on dry bulk markets • Marsoft has built advanced modeling & planning techniques • Analyzes accuracy of its forecasting of rates to industry performance			
Conclusion: Shipping rates had to be adjusted because 2016 and 2017 projections were inconsistent with management's historical practices. Also, by contrast, forecast by leading industry analysts – increasing market for spot rates	Conclusion: DCF is fundamentally unreliable			

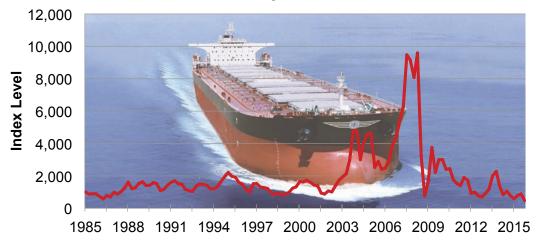


Reasonableness of Projections – Continued There is a Process



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Baltic Dry Index



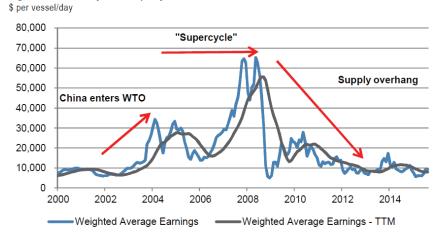
Source of Information: Bloomberg as of December 31, 2015

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Dry Bulk Supercycle

Figure 1: The last dry bulk "supercycle"

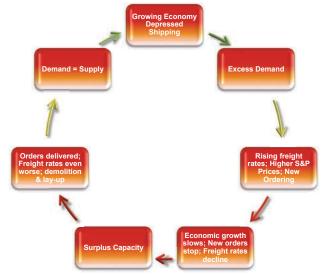


Source: J.P. Morgan. Clarkson Research Services

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The Boom-Bust Cycle in Bulk Shipping-



^{*} Source of Information: University of Gothenburg



Going Concern Value – Industry Considerations





Conclusion



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Conclusion

Summary of Judge Lane's Opinion (from a valuation perspective)

- "There are three main methodologies commonly used to determine reorganization value: (1) discounted cash flow analysis ("DCF"); (2) market multiple approach; and (3) comparable transaction approach."
- "But courts have "broad discretion to determine the extent and method of inquiry necessary for a valuation...
 depend[ing] on the facts of each case."

Regarding Methodologies

DCF	Comparable Companies	Precedent Transactions	NAV	
May be problematic where projections are inaccurate or unreliable	Choice of appropriate comparable companies is a key consideration	Requires judgement in light of unique facts & circumstances of each transaction	Adds together appraisal values and any other assets	

Regarding the Value of GENCO

Not an appropriate method due to highly speculative nature of rate projections in dry bulk shipping Useful in determining value; bu given nature of the industry siz (of comparable company) alone would be of less significance Has some limited utility.
The few transactions that exist appear to confirm NAV.
Virtually all of the transactions have been in the form of vessel

Should not be given exclusive basis for valuation, but given substantial weight due to nature of the dry bulk shipping industry

Judge Lane

"...the court concludes that the Debtors have established by a preponderance of the evidence that the Debtors' value does not exceed the \$1.48 billion figure."



Other Factors



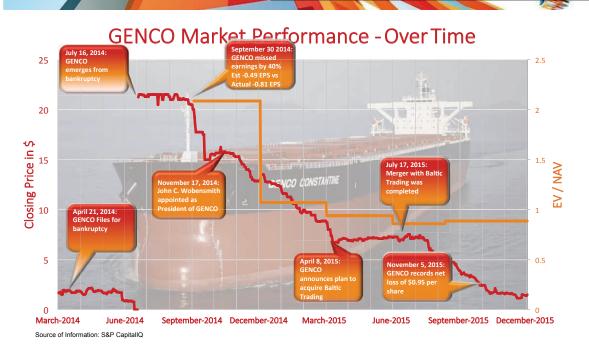
Security Analysts -**GENCO & Other Bulk Shipping Companies**

Company	Security Analyst	Security Analyst Methodology	NAV (in \$ billions)	EV / NAV	Number of Full Time Employees
GENCO	Morgan Stanley Jefferies	NAV	\$ 1,150	0.9x	50
Baltic Trading *	Arctic Securities	NAV	NA NA	NA	N/A
Diana Shipping	JP Morgan	NAV	\$ 1,239	0.6x	11
Golden Ocean	JP Morgan	NAV	\$ 1,217	0.8x	25
Jinhui Shipping	Arctic Securities	NAV	\$ 784	0.3x	75
Navios Maritime Holdings	JP Morgan	NAV	\$ 1,170	1.5x	N/A
Navios Maritime Partners	Bank of America	Comparable Companies	\$ 742	1.1x	N/A
Paragon Shipping	N/A	N/A	\$ 141	1.1x	5
Safe Tankers	N/A	N/A	\$ 668	0.8x	5
Star Bulk	JP Morgan	NAV	\$ 1,443	0.6x	N/A
Scorpio Bulkers	JP Morgan	NAV	\$ 1,230	0.3x	3**

Source of Information: S&P Capital IQ financial information as of December 31, 2015; Employee information for each company - per latest 10-K.

* Baltic Trading was acquired by GENCO on July 20, 2015
** Excludes executive officers

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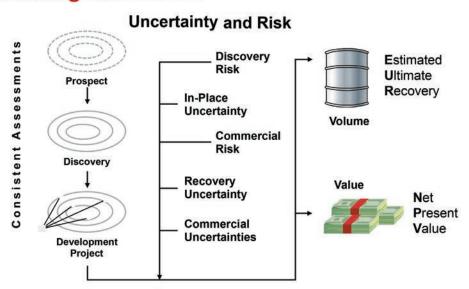




OIL & GAS VALUATION - IT'S ALL ABOUT THE ASSETS



Evaluating Resources

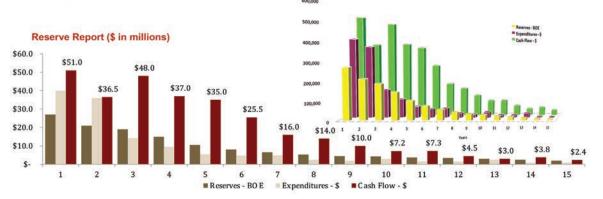


Source: SPE Reserves ATW

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What is a Reserve Report?

An inventory of oil and gas reserves categorized by uncertainty (reserves category)
A forecast of future expenditures required to develop and produce the reserves
A projection of cash flows generated from the sale of oil and gas reserves

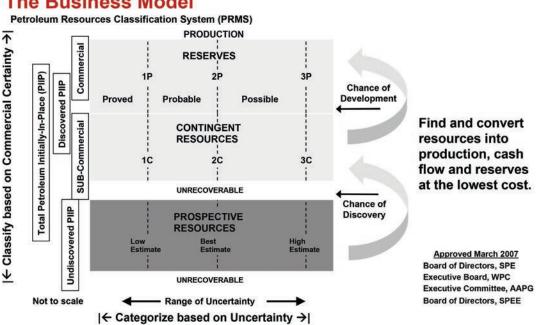


Source: NSAI

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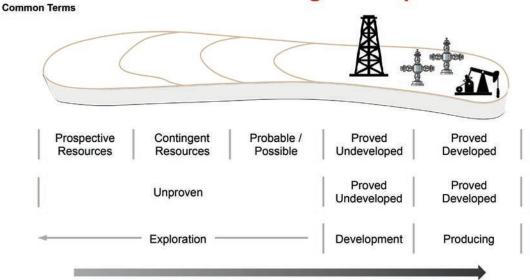
The Business Model





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Resources Definitions During Development



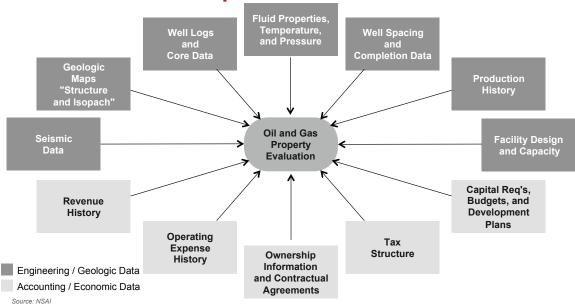
Increasing Certainty

Source: SPE Reserves ATW

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What do Reserve Reports Consist of?



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Typical E&P Valuation Methodologies

- Trading Multiples
 - Enterprise Value / EBITDAX
 - Enterprise Value / Daily Production (BOE per day)
 - Enterprise Value / Proved Reserves (BOE)
- Comparable Transactions
 - Value / EBITDAX
 - Value / per flowing Barrel (BOE per day)
 - Value / Proved Reserves (BOE)
 - \$ per Acre (Undeveloped)
- Net Asset Value
 - Risk adjusted present value calculation of reserves / resources
 - ➤ Key inputs
 - ◆ Reserve report production volumes
 - Risk factors applied by category
 - ◆ Price deck
 - Operating expenses
 - ◆ Capex for non-producing or undeveloped assets

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Acquirer Perspective General Industry Practice

Risked Internal Rate of Return

- Risked by Reserve Category
- Expected Return influenced by Buyer's Cost of Capital

Additional factors to consider:

- Location of properties
- Type of properties (oil, gas, marginal, long / short life, etc.)
- Concentration or diversity of properties
- Operated vs. non-operated
- Operator quality
- Value sensitivity to prices or operating expenses
- Abandonment liability issues
- Premium / discount due to industry mood (e.g., shale in favor, offshore out of favor)
- Open / limited list of buyers (e.g., partnership where the only buyers are other partners)



Potential For Increased E&P Transactions

- Since the downturn in commodity pricing, substantial bid / ask spreads have existed
- What changes that......
 - Acknowledgement of lower for longer
 - RBL borrowing base redeterminations
 - Distressed situations may experience challenges arriving at POR and may shift toward asset sales
 - Non core versus core after reducing costs
 - G&A synergies may drive consolidation



HEALTHCARE – IT'S THE MULTIPLES, AND MAYBE A BIT MORE

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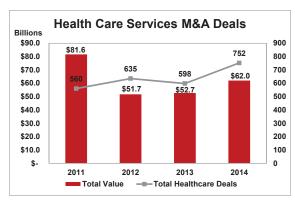
Going Concern Value – Industry Considerations

Highly Competitive
Government Ruling, Regulations & Oversight
CON States versus Non-CON States
Labor content (Employed versus Independent Physician Group, Union versus Non-Union)
Reimbursement Rates and Payer Mix
Demographics (Population age & health, growth)
The Affordable Care Act
Health systems versus Stand-alone entities
High M&A activity in recent years, overall consolidation in the industry
Shift to outpatient care

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Healthcare M&A Deals

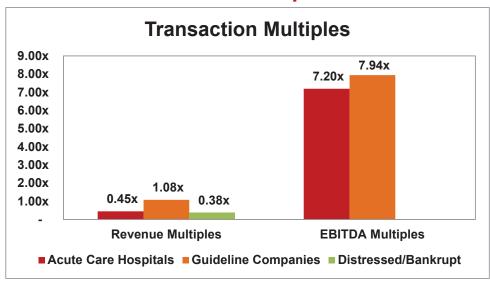




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Healthcare Transaction Multiples



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							EV as a Multiple of:	
Target Company	Acquiring Company	Terms	Closing Date	Enterprise Value	Revenue	EBITDA	Revenue	EBITDA
Raritan Bay Health Services	Meridian Health Systems	Distressed	Pending	n/a	\$ 246,660	\$ 10,040	n/a	
River Valley Health Partners	Prime Healthcare Services	Distressed	Pending	n/a	55,249	1,135	n/a	
arkin Community Hospital Health System	Hollywood Hills Operator	Bankruptcy	Pending	17,000	107,006	4,359	0.16x	3.
flercy Suburban Hospital	Prime Healthcare Services	Distressed	Pending	35,000	105,951	(37,372)	0.33x	
it. Michael's Medical Center	Prime Healthcare Services	Bankruptcy	Pending	62,200	103,631	(75,565)	0.60x	
outhern Regional Medical Center	Prime Healthcare Services	Bankruptcy	Pending	71,560	181,987	(16,594)	0.39x	
Iniversity General Hospital	Foundation Healthcare	Bankruptcy	Dec-15	33,000	70,182	n/a	0.47x	
aughters of Charity Health System	BlueMountain Capital Management LLC	Distressed	Dec-15	n/a	1,200,000	(74,500)	n/a	
Vest Jefferson Medical Center	LCMC Health	Distressed	Sep-15	540,000	243,926	(2,326)	2.21x	
Parkview Adventist Medical Center	Mid Coast Hospital	Bankruptcy	Aug-15	3,800	28,248	(2,090)	0.13x	
it. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	Trinity Health System	Distressed	Jul-15	365,000	626,609	30,229	0.58x	12
kiff Medical Center	Mercy Medical Center - Des Moines	Distressed	Jul-15	n/a	34,212	(599)	n/a	
outhwest Regional Medical Center	Washington Health System	Distressed	Jul-15	n/a	30,654	1,431	n/a	
Vestbury Community Hospital	Ethicus Mgmt Co; HopeBridge Hosp. Houston	Bankruptcy	Jun-15	4,000	16,318	(2,774)	0.25x	
y Cobb Regional Medical Center	St. Mary's Health Care System	Distressed	Jun-15	12,900	27,097	(6,796)	0.48x	
odi Health	Adventist Health	Distressed	Jun-15	100,000	168,137	4,043	0.59x	24
lineral Area Regional Medical Center	BJC HealthCare/Parkland	Distressed	May-15	27,800	40,179	(1,517)	0.69x	
resence Our Lady of the Resurrection Medical Center	Muneris Capital Group LLC	Distressed	Apr-15	30,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Alabama Hospitals	Curae Health	Distressed	Feb-15	n/a	62,853	(4,362)	n/a	
farris Hospital	White County Medical Center	Distressed	Feb-15	n/a	32,399	(9,043)	n/a	
lorth Vista Hospital	Prime Healthcare Services	Distressed	Jan-15	n/a	126,349	(3,555)	n/a	
Callaway Community Hospital	Nueterra and MU Health	Distressed	Jan-15	6,000	16,296	347	0.37x	17
falley General Hospital	EvergreenHealth	Distressed	Nov-14	n/a	35,545	(4,804)	n/a	
Ionroe Hospital	Prime Healthcare Services, Inc.	Bankruptcy	Nov-14	8,150	41,938	(26,177)	0.19x	
Saffney Medical Center	Community Health Systems	Distressed	Nov-14	n/a	47,689	(1,046)	n/a	
exas Health Presbyterian Hospital - WNJ	Alecto Healthcare Services	Distressed	Nov-14	n/a	115,190	(54,920)	n/a	
liver Parishes Hospital	Ochsner Health System	Distressed	Nov-14	n/a	33,615	n/a	n/a	
latchez Regional Medical Center	Community Health Systems	Bankruptcy	Sep-14	18,000	60,131	3,783	0.30x	4
airmont General Hospital	Alecto Healthcare Services	Bankruptcy	Sep-14	15,300	96,600	n/a	0.16x	
R. Mary Health Corporation	Prime Healthcare Services, Inc.	Distressed	Aug-14	85.000	152,253	1.640	0.56x	51
manuel Medical Center	Tenet Healthcare Corporation	Distressed	Aug-14	131,000	217,798	(35,618)	0.60x	
fedWest Health System, Inc.	DLP Healthcare, LLC	Distressed	Aug-14	36,000	105,572	3,952	0.34x	9
edford Memorial Hospital	Centra Health, Inc.	Distressed	Jul-14	22,000	32,881	1,239	0.67x	17
t. Francis Hospital	Westchester County Health Care Corporation	Distressed	May-14	45,000	145,341	(8,601)	0.31x	
Frandview Medical Center	TriStar Health	Distressed	Mar-14	n/a	24,464	(1,773)	n/a	
fedCentral Health System	OhioHealth Corp	Distressed	Mar-14	n/a	270,040	(12,701)	n/a	
		High		\$ 540,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 30,229	2.21x	51
		Low		3,800	16,296	(75,565)	0.13x	
		Median		30,000	70.182	(2,208)	0.38x	



Questions