



AMERICAN
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Finance in the Brave New World: A Post-Trump Evaluation of Trends, Options and Opportunities for Distressed Financings

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Finance in the Brave New World

A POST TRUMP EVALUATION OF TRENDS, OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISTRESSED FINANCINGS

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20 October 2017

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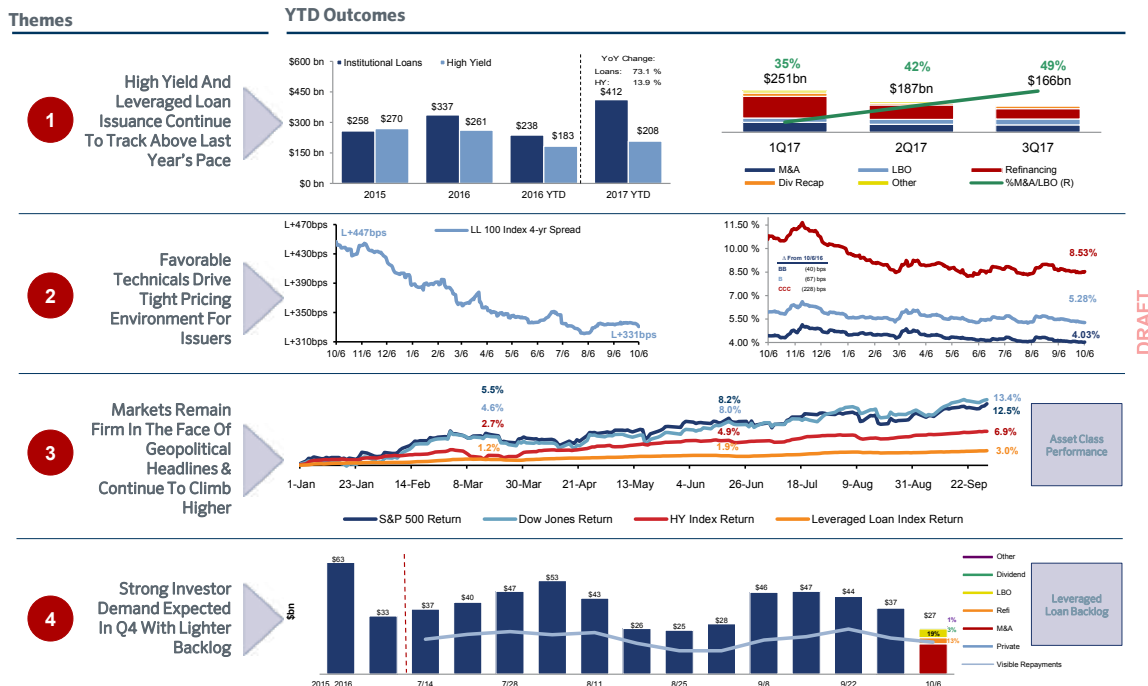
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Panelists

- > **Patrick Armstrong** – Goldman Sachs
- > **Van Durrer** – Skadden Arps
- > **Eric Hoffman** – Centerbridge
- > **Matt Ross** – KKR
- > **Nick Tally** – Wilmington Trust
- > **Jamie O'Connell** (Moderator) – PJT Partners

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Leveraged Finance Markets Overview



Source: AMG Data Services, Barclays Live, Bloomberg, S&P LCD News & Research.

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Trump's Impact

Trump's Puerto Rico comments were taken seriously by the market

- > On 3 October 2017, Trump called to wipe out Puerto Rico's debt obligations in an interview
- > Bonds traded down 10%+ post Trump's comments

Trump has used the bankruptcy process for his businesses six times

- > Trump Taj Mahal
 - Overleveraged after overrunning construction costs
 - In 1991, entered prepackaged bankruptcy resulting in Trump ceding 50% to creditors for lower interest rates and a longer payoff schedule
- > Plaza Hotel
 - Overleveraged after Trump's "expensive" acquisition of the hotel
 - Entered prepackaged bankruptcy in 1992, resulting in forgiveness of \$250mm of debt and an interest rate reduction for a 49% stake in the hotel
- > Trump Hotels and Casino Resorts
 - Operational downturn largely due to increased competition in Atlantic City (e.g., 2003 opening of the Borgata, a JV between MGM Mirage and Boyd Gaming)
 - In 2004, entered prepackaged bankruptcy in which Trump reduced his share from 47% to 27% of the company but remained in charge of its operations

Uncertainty from Trump regarding regulation could stifle deal activity

- > Turnover and general uncertainty in government personnel could impact deal-making in regulation-heavy industries

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Trends – Sponsors Using Credit Agreement Loopholes

Financial sponsors have taken advantage of existing loopholes in credit agreements and indentures

- > Extend runway
- > Grow option value

Select examples include:

- > Caesars
- > J.Crew
- > Claire's
- > Neiman Marcus

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Caesars

In January 2008, Apollo and TPG acquired Caesars

Recession and increased competition due to looser gambling regulations compressed EBITDA

- > 2013 CEOC leverage of ~13x LTM EBITDA

Sponsors began evaluating strategic alternatives in late 2013

- > CEOC sold \$2.2B assets to CGP
- > CEOC uses cash tender offer for 2015 notes
- > CEOC transfers properties to CERP
- > Created a JV named CES to transfer Total Rewards and management resources
- > At emergence, company plans to split into a REIT and an operating company

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Caesars (Cont'd)

Company confronted a variety of other challenges in bankruptcy

- > CEOC filed in January 2015 with the support of ~\$6.4B of First Lien Lenders
 - Extensive litigation and negotiation prevented an immediate resolution
 - o Involuntary petition
 - o Venue selection
 - o Examiner report
 - o Stripped parent guarantee after 5% equity sale
- > Company reached a fully consensual deal in September 2016

Marblegate Ruling impact?

- > Regarding Section 316(b) of the TIA
- > Second Circuit overturned a lower court reading that restricted coercive debt exchanges without 100% consent

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J.Crew

In 2011, J.Crew was acquired by TPG and Leonard Green & Partners

Substantial leverage and the 2019 maturity of its PIK Notes led J.Crew to evaluate strategic alternatives

- > Company was leveraged over 10x 2017E EBITDA
- > \$566mm of 7.75% cash 8.5% PIK Notes due May 2019
- > PIK Notes traded ~40 in late 2016

In December 2016, J.Crew transferred IP Assets from a restricted subsidiary within the Term Loan collateral package to a new unrestricted subsidiary

- > Used a \$250mm Permitted Investments basket to transfer assets into a newly-formed foreign subsidiary, which subsequently contributed IP Assets to the newly formed unrestricted subsidiary
- > \$30mm new Sponsor-funded Term Loan pari passu with existing Term Loan

Exchange transaction

- > Term Loan consented for \$150mm pay down, 22 bps increase in spread, a 50 bps increase in amortization and tighter covenants
- > PIK Notes received \$250mm of new 13% first lien notes due 2021 at the new IP subsidiary, \$190mm of parent's 7% perpetual preferred stock and 15% of parent's common equity

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Claire's

Claire's was acquired by Apollo in 2007

Substantial leverage, deteriorating operations and limited liquidity caused Claire's to evaluate restructuring transactions

- > Company had ~12x leverage and less than \$50mm of liquidity at the end of April 2016
- > Company was managing \$200mm of annual cash interest expense

Exchange transaction

- > In October 2016, Company transferred IP rights to CLSIP, an unrestricted subsidiary
- > Company exchanged its \$228mm of its second lien notes due 2019, \$103mm of its unsecured notes and \$1mm of its subordinated notes for \$40mm of new Claire's Stores term loans, \$130mm of CLSIP term loans and up to \$60mm of Claire's Gibraltar term loans

Current situation

- > Company remains overleveraged (~10x LTM EBITDA) but extended runway by retiring 10.5% senior subordinated notes to avoid springing maturity on its revolving credit facility
- > Company has ~\$50mm of liquidity
- > Next maturities in early 2019

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Neiman Marcus

Company was acquired in 2013 by Ares Management and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board

Company began exploring options to reduce leverage

- > ~11x of leverage
- > No maturities until 2020
- > \$400mm+ of liquidity

In March 2017, company designated subsidiaries that conduct operations of MyTheresa and own certain stores as unrestricted subsidiaries

- > Company began leasing the stores from the unrestricted subsidiary
 - Paying ~\$5mm/year

Current situation

- > Company may be contemplating exchanging its \$1.56B of unsecured notes for new secured notes given its secured debt capacity
 - Exchange would capture discount and make the company more marketable to potential buyers
- > Company may also raise debt at unrestricted subsidiaries

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Sectors

Energy

- > Sustained low commodity prices have driven many remaining players into restructurings
- > In 2017, price of oil has largely fluctuated between \$45 and \$55 per barrel compared to previously higher industry expectations

Retail

- > Impact of:
 - Changing consumer tastes
 - E-commerce
 - Declining traffic
 - Customer conditioning to discounting
 - Fast fashion

Healthcare

- > Impact of:
 - ACA
 - Tough reimbursement landscape
 - Dwindling patient volumes and rising costs

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DIP Trends

Alternative asset managers have entered the DIP lending space

- > Bank regulators and leveraged lending guidance have impacted the ability of many large banks to provide DIP financing
- > Second lien and unsecured creditors have shown a willingness to provide DIP financing to influence the bankruptcy process
 - 21st Century Oncology: DIP split between first lien lenders and unsecured noteholders
 - New Gulf Resources: DIP provided by second lien noteholders group

DIP market has been very fluid

- > Westinghouse
 - 32 parties contacted, 25 signed NDAs
 - Limited information provided to parties
 - Rate: L + 625
 - Apollo ultimate lender

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