



**MAINE SMALL BUSINESS  
DEVELOPMENT CENTERS**

# **So, You Want to Buy a Business!**

Presented by:

Raynor Large, CBA, BCA

Center Director of Maine SBDC at CEI



Funded in part through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Small Business Administration

# Thank you

- A copy of this slideshow & a recording will be made available.
- We invite questions throughout the presentation or in the comments; this is a complicated topic, and we intentionally limited headcount to encourage participation.
- Please mute your connections if you are not asking a question.

# What We'll Cover

---

- Why Buy?
- What are you Buying?
- How are you Buying it?
- What's it Worth?
  - Ability to Support Debt
  - 'Multiples'
- Structuring the Deal
- Next Steps, best practices



# Why Buy?

---

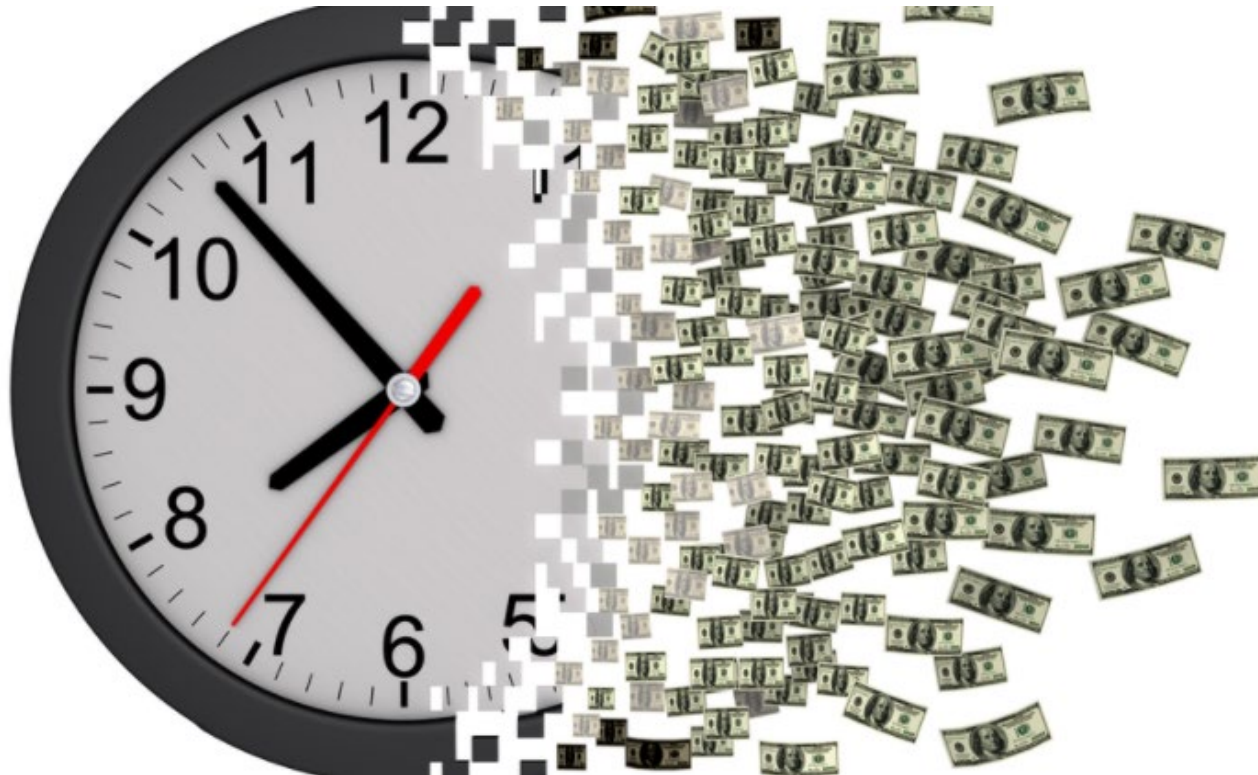
- Tired of working for others
- “Keep what you kill”
- Don’t re-create the wheel!
- Confirmed market presence
- Existing customer list, employees
- Proof of concept



# What's Your Relationship with the Seller?

	Staff / Family	Replacing Seller	<i>Synergistic Buyer</i>
What are you Buying?	A Job		<i>A market share</i>
How will you pay for it?	Commercial loan / Seller Note <b>paid for by the cash flow of the business</b>		<i>Commercial loan / Seller Note paid for by the cash flow of <b>the businesses – yours and theirs, combined</b></i>
Advantages to Structure?	Ease of transition, likelihood of success	Wide range of Options	<i>Based on gross income Leveraged by existing business</i>
Disadvantages?	May rely heavily on Seller involvement (financial or otherwise) Limited by Cash Flow	Limited by Cash Flow	

# What are you *actually* Buying?



*The ability of  
purchased **Assets***

*to **reliably generate**  
**Cash Flow.***

# Assets?

## Tangible

- Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment
- Inventory
- Real Estate
- ...

## Intangible

- Name, Reputation
- Customer List
- Social Media presence / followers
- Phone number
- Referral network
- ...



# Defining the purchase: Stock vs. Asset Sale

**Stock Sale:** Buying Ownership stock of existing business (*Assets and Liabilities*)

**Asset Sale:** NewCo buying predetermined list of assets from OldCo (*Not Liabilities; assets can include intangible assets*)

Other Considerations: AR? AP? Work in Progress?



# *Transferrable Assets are Buyable Assets*

How can you justify the purchase of intangible assets / 'goodwill'?

- Processes
- SOPs
- Procedures
- Recipes

**Or: Is the Business just the Seller?!**

***When was the last time they took a vacation?***

# *Transferrable Assets should create cash flow*

How do you measure 'Goodwill'?

The ability of assets to create reliable excess cash flow.

# “Reliable Cash Flow”?



**Legal & Demonstrable**



**(Usually) Tax Returns**



**Historic Consistency**

# The Income Statement

- Top Section: **Sales**
- Second Section: **Cost of Goods**
- Third Section: **Expenses (SG&A)**
- Sales – COGs – Expenses =
- **Net Income**

	Jan
<b>TOTAL SALES</b>	
Ice Cream	12,500
Hot Dogs	3,130
	<b>15,630</b>
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	
Ingredients	4,580
Direct Labor	4,100
<b>TOTAL COGs</b>	<b>8,680</b>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>6,950</b>
<b>Overhead</b>	
Advertising	300
Admin Payroll	3,800
Rent	3,000
Interest	190
Utilities	800
Insurance	1,000
Vehicle	300
<b>TOTAL OVERHEAD</b>	<b>9,390</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>(2,440)</b>

# Revenue? (Sales!)

(Price per Item / Service) x (Number Sold in Period)

		20XX		%
		How many do I expect to Sell?		Revenue
TOTAL SALES	Price	50,000		Ice Cream Count
		25,000		Hot Dog Count
	Price per Ice Cream	\$ 4.50	225,000	80.0% Ice Cream Sales
	Price per Hot Dog	\$ 2.25	56,280	20.0% Hot Dog Sales
			281,280	100.0%

# Cost of Goods?

Direct Labor & Ingredients to create product

			20XX	% Revenue	
How many do I expect to Sell?			50,000		<i>Ice Cream Count</i>
			25,000		<i>Hot Dog Count</i>
<b>TOTAL SALES</b>	<b>Price</b>				
Price per Ice Cream	\$ 4.50		225,000	80.0%	<i>Ice Cream Sales</i>
Price per Hot Dog	\$ 2.25		56,280	20.0%	<i>Hot Dog Sales</i>
			<b>281,280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	<b>Ice Cream</b>	<b>Hot Dogs</b>			
Cost of Ingredients	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.80	82,500	29.3%	<i>Ingredients Cost</i>
Cost of Labor	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.75	73,740	26.2%	<i>Labor Cost</i>
<b>TOTAL COGs</b>	52.2%	68.9%	<b>156,240</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<i>COGs Margin</i>

# Revenue – COGs = Gross Profit

“Gross Profit” is a measure of the value added

Adding a lot of value to raw ingredients = *High Margin (Low Volume)*

Tweaking or small improvements = *Low Margin (High Volume)*

% Revenue = how much of every dollar sold do you get to “keep”?

			20XX		% Revenue	
			How many do I expect to Sell?			
			50,000			Ice Cream Count
			25,000			Hot Dog Count
TOTAL SALES			Price			
Price per Ice Cream	\$	4.50	225,000		80.0%	Ice Cream Sales
Price per Hot Dog	\$	2.25	56,280		20.0%	Hot Dog Sales
			281,280		100.0%	
Cost of Goods Sold			Ice Cream			
Cost of Ingredients	\$	1.25	82,500		29.3%	Ingredients Cost
Cost of Labor	\$	1.10	73,740		26.2%	Labor Cost
TOTAL COGs			156,240		55.5%	COGs Margin
GROSS PROFIT			125,040		44.5%	Gross Profit Margin



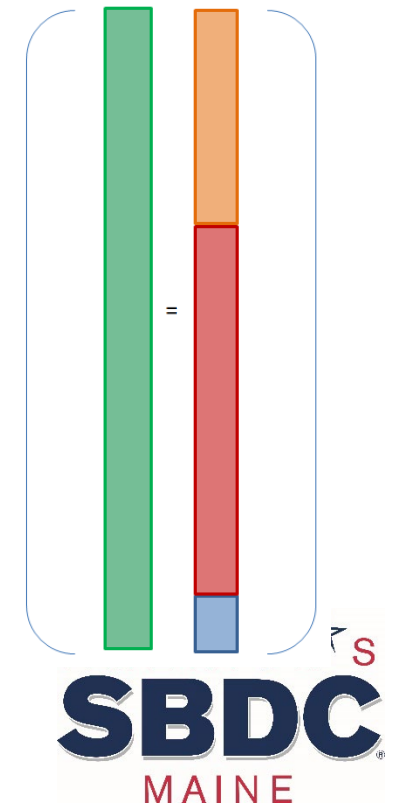
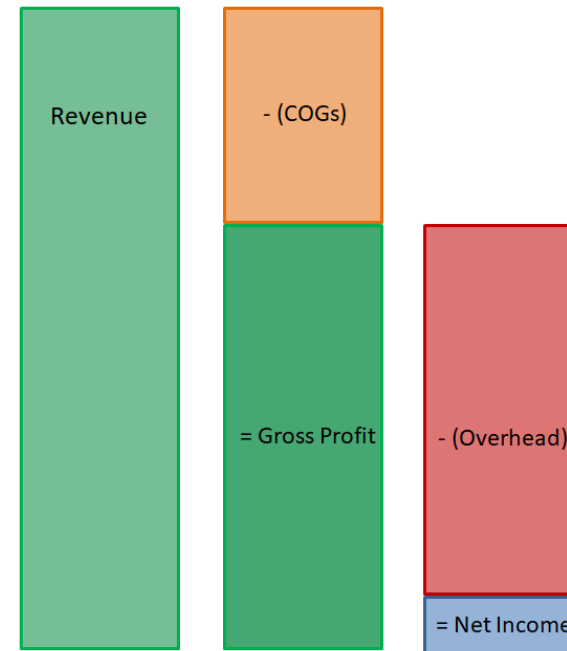
# Overhead / Fixed costs

Operational costs don't change with number of sales (too much)

Overhead	
Advertising	\$ 5,000
Admin Payroll	\$ 40,000
Rent	\$ 30,000
Interest	
Utilities	\$ 15,000
Insurance	\$ 12,000
Vehicle	\$ 6,000
<b>TOTAL OVERHEAD</b>	

# Breaking Down the Income Statement

	20XX	% Rev
Revenue		
Sales	230,000	65.7%
Service	120,000	34.3%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Cost of Goods		
Materials	90,000	25.7%
Direct Labor	85,000	24.3%
<b>Total COGs</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
Overhead		
Rent	45,000	12.9%
Insurance	10,000	2.9%
Admin Payroll	60,000	17.1%
Professional Fees	5,000	1.4%
Marketing & Advertising	10,000	2.9%
Utilities	12,000	3.4%
Meals	3,500	1.0%
<b>Total Overhead</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>8.4%</b>



# Understanding Cash Flow

## **Year-to-year comparison of Tax Returns**

Continuity & trends?

Large jumps?

Large misc. / other?

Compare COGs as a percent of Revenue, overhead as a \$.

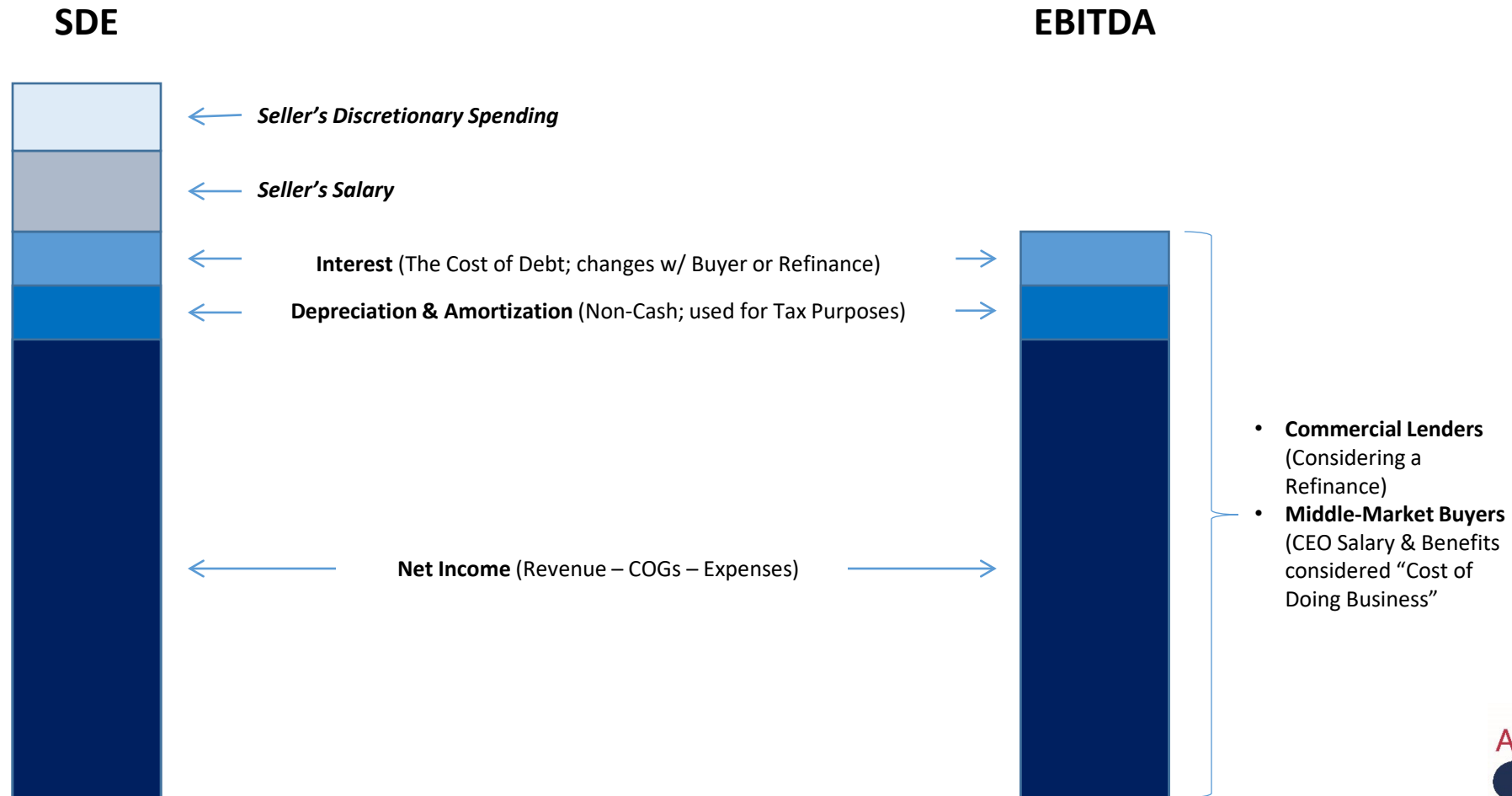
**How much cash remains to pay out to your new Balance Sheet?**

# IDENTIFYING CASH FLOWS:

## Seller's Discretionary Earnings (SDE)

vs.

## Equity Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, & Amortization (EBITDA)



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Financial Statement: The Balance Sheet

What IS your business?

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Equity
  - (Equity = Assets – Liabilities)

*At a specific point in time*

## **BALANCE SHEET**

Assets	
Cash	17,152
Inventory	5,000
Equipment	50,000
<b>Total ASSETS</b>	<b>72,152</b>
Liabilities	
Loan 1	39,322
Loan 2	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>39,322</b>
Equity	
Initial Investment	25,000
Retained Earnings	7,830
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>32,830</b>

*Tie out: (A - L - E)*

That's great... what's the relationship?

# The Net Income is Used to Fund the BS

- Can *increase* Assets – and *increase* future sales (**re-invest in the business**)
  - Let cash accumulate
  - Buy new equipment
  - Buy real estate
- Can *reduce* Liabilities
  - This is what a bank wants to see – their Debt Coverage Ratio requirement
- Can *pay out to* Equity
  - Every owner's dream (but last for a reason)



# Balance Sheet Considerations: Debt & Equity

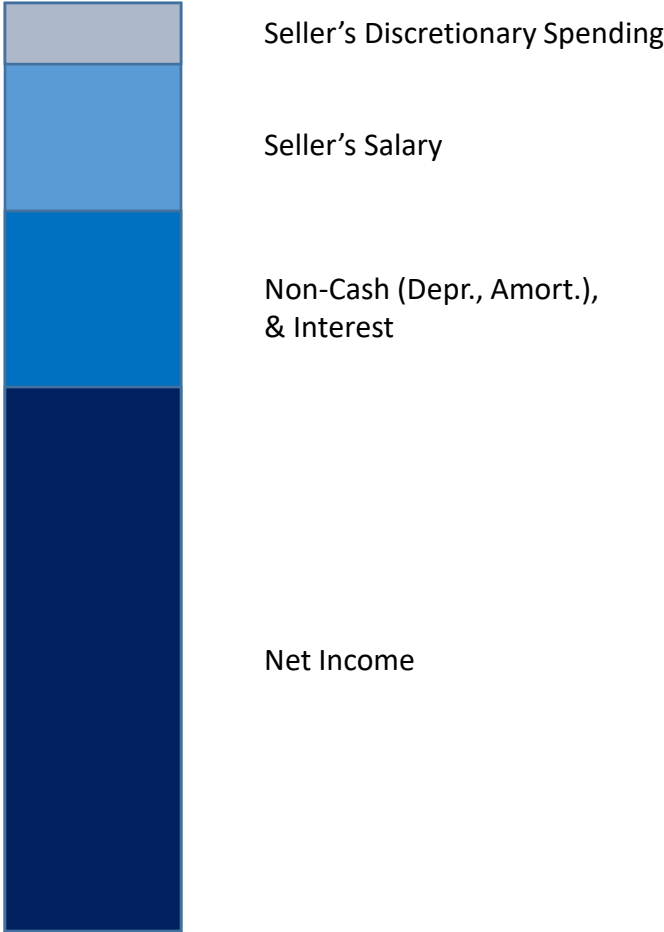
To reach your intended **Assets**, you can accept either Debt or Equity

Both require a plan and structure for repayment / return – relying on the  
***utilization of the assets to generate excess cash.***

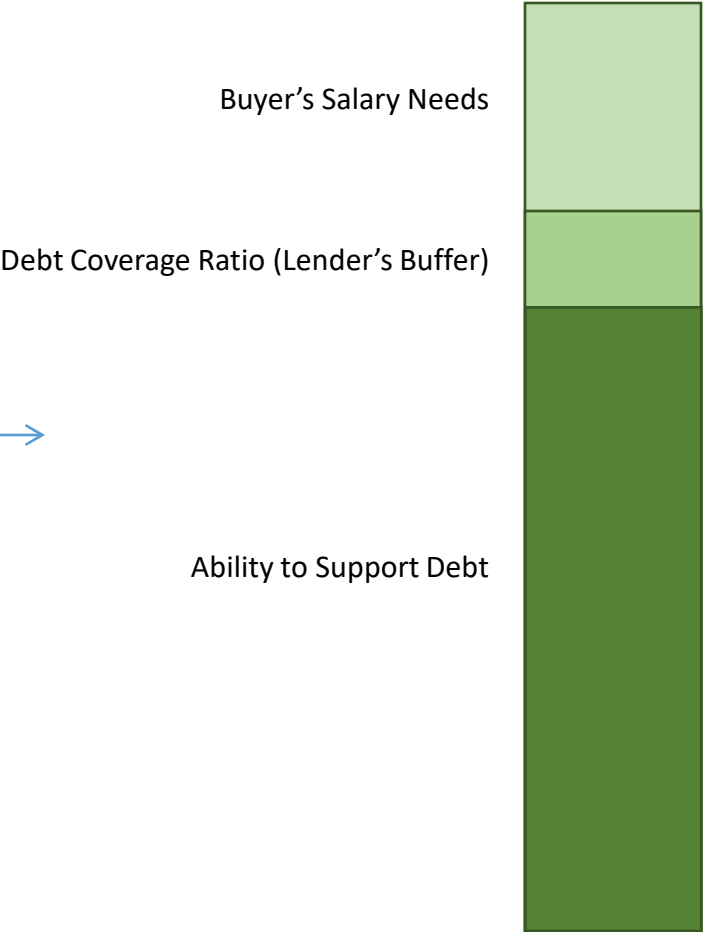
As Assets increase, so does our expectation of Income Statement performance

# How Does Seller's Discretionary Earnings (SDE) Affect a Buyer?

## What They're Selling



## What You're Buying



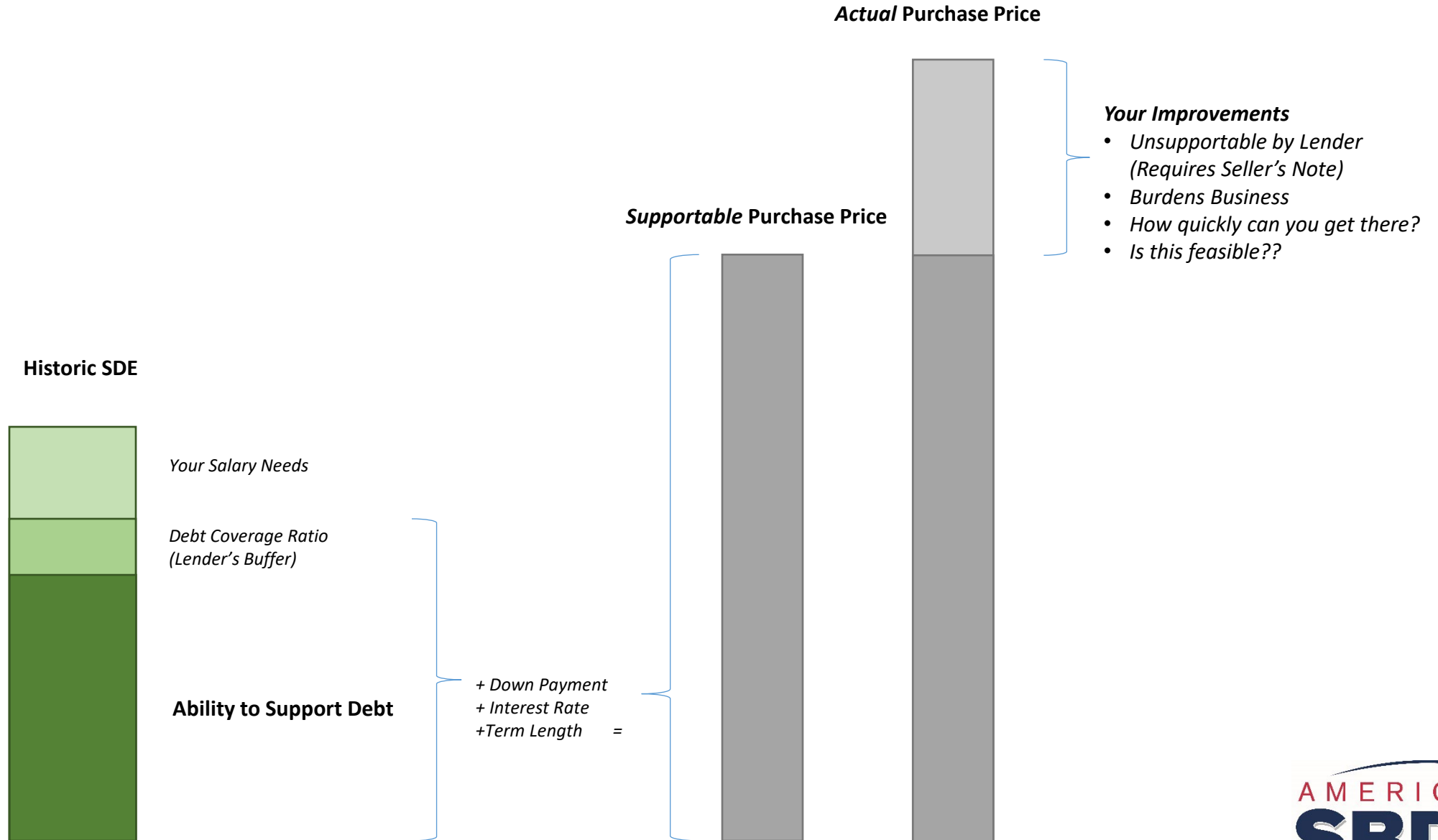
# What's that Cash Flow actually Worth?

- Ceiling – Price for you to re-create from scratch.  
(Buyer's alternative)
- Market Price - If the Cash Flow can support a livable wage for you *and* debt that is equal to or greater than the value of the tangible assets, there might be **Goodwill**. Should be comparable to other businesses of the same size & strength in the industry.
- Floor – Tangible Assets at an Auction

# What are you Buying?

*You buy would it could be; you pay for what it is.*

# How Does Seller's Discretionary Earnings (SDE) Affect You?



## ***Your Improvements***

- *Unsupportable by Lender (Requires Seller's Note)*
- *Burdens Business*
- *How quickly can you get there?*
- *Is this feasible??*

# Wait – what about ‘Multiples’?

A good *starting* point.

Lots of room for negotiation and interpretation!

- What cash flow are you using? Weighted historic averages?
- What’s a ‘discretionary / one-time add back’?
- Inventory included or not? How much?
- Quality / age of tangible assets?
- Vendor relationships, contracts, employee turnover...?

# Structuring the Deal

A commercial lender considers collateral – physical assets.

- Real Estate?
- FF& E?
- Inventory?
- *Loan-to-Value Ratios*

What if the Seller wants a higher price than the collateral supports?

- Buyer personal guarantee – more collateral
- Seller note – secondary position, uncollateralized
- Consulting contract agreement
- Flexible purchase price with benchmarks
- ...? Be creative!



# Preparing to Buy – Setting the Table

- Is the current owner replaceable?
  - Standard Operating Procedures? Policies? Transferable knowledge is buyable knowledge!
- What contracts can be assigned? What need to (or can be) renegotiated?
- Is the capital equipment well-kept?
- Good contracts make good partners... identify:
  - When & how they can look over your shoulder
  - Clear lanes of responsibility
  - Worst-case exit strategies
- Do your strengths coincide with identifiable weaknesses?
- Long term customers? Vendors? Employees? Is high turnover a red flag?
- Build your team: **Attorney, Accountant, Broker, Banker**

# Common Timeline

**Confirm Interest**

**Confidentiality Agreement**

**Letter of Intent outlining Terms**

**Purchase & Sale Agreement: UNDER CONTRACT**

- Due Diligence Contingency Period, Re-Negotiate
- Financing Period

**CLOSE**

Survives the Close:

- Employee / Consulting Contract?
- Non-Compete?
- Seller Note?
- AR Collection / AP Payoff period?

# Common Due-Diligence Items

- Tax Returns - 3+ years
- Detailed Equipment List – Age, Mileage, Make / Model, etc.
- Organizational Charts - longevity, pay, description, contracts
- Sales by Customer reports by year
- Proposed Schedule of Inventory, AR, and AP at time of Close
- Contracts – Equipment Leases, RE Leases, Vendor Agreements, etc.
- IP – Website, social media, passwords, keys, etc.
- Internal financial documents
- Licenses / Permits
- ... Other? Ask your attorney & broker! (Industry-specific items?)

# Need Help – Contact Us:

## Maine Small Business Development Centers (Maine SBDC)

Phone: 780-4420

Email: [mainesbdc@maine.edu](mailto:mainesbdc@maine.edu)

Website: [www.mainesbdc.org](http://www.mainesbdc.org)

Finding your SBDC: <https://americassbdc.org/small-business-consulting-and-training/find-your-sbdc/>

