

Rumbles of regulation Don't worry PE industry

BY CHUCK GREEN
SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL

As a number of private equity firms infuse large amounts of cash into company acquisitions, it has triggered speculation that a regulatory push could get a boost if Democrats take the House or Senate in November or win the White House in 2008.

But Dana Callow, for one, isn't fretting. While Callow, managing partner, Boston Millennia Partners, acknowledged "the amount of money that has gone into private equity, the size of these deals and the power on the private equity side — particularly the buyout business — is going to bring attention, I don't think legislation will stop the momentum of deals, although it might change their nature."

Recent press reports have stated that the private equity industry has stepped up their federal lobbying efforts and have explored the possibility of starting a trade group with the goal of pre-empting calls for regulation that have of late buffeted hedge funds.

Callow said that while legislation won't stop the momentum of deals, "it could increase or delay the cost of some deals, reduce — at least to a degree — the returns to the buyers, and refocus some of the money from the type of deals with greater political exposure to more technology-centered buy outs."

Additionally, Callow noted, "there might be pension fund monitoring or other forms of employment protection structures, and no doubt you'll have more scrutiny in the world of transparency."

Overall, though, he believes business is going to run its course.

John LeClaire, chairman of the private equity group at Goodwin Procter LLP, said that to understand what might spark calls for industry regulation, "You'd have to ask, 'What's happening that's causing people to be hurt, angry or abused?' Most often, private equity deals, because they're private by definition, occur under the radar. You can argue these deals win for everyone: The public stockholders get a premium; management gets to stay in the company and own a significant equity in it; and the private equity investors make a good or great return. This is a chance for management to not just be well paid, but to get really rich. That could bring about jealousy, which is always a factor in politics, especially given the current political and economic environment."

He also hypothesized if money continues to pour into companies and debt continues to multiply, it could result in "visible crash-outs and possibly people losing their jobs." In that event, "I think you'll see rigorous

enforcement of the bankruptcy and fraudulent-conveyance laws and perhaps some sort of litigation for the people who took money out. But that presupposes the market overheats and deals start crashing. You could also see state-sponsored funds like CalPERS (California Public Employees' Retirement System) not liking private equity firms that receive large fees from the portfolio companies and



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don't share them with the LPs." LeClaire believes private equity firms must continue to stress fundamentals.

"What's going on in the market is not at all like the stealing that (former WorldCom CEO) Bernie Ebbers and the like did," he said. "But hubris begets a fall, and if you reach and reach on bigger and bigger things, eventually your train could go off the track."

The notion that a power shift in the nation's capital could stimulate regulations isn't at all off track to Mark Heesen, president of the National Venture Capital Association.

"If the House of Representatives changes control, let's say a major corporation with whom a buyout firm was associated suddenly goes under, there could be politicians — more on the Democratic than the Republican side — who might want to call for investigations of why a particular transaction occurred and factors such as how many jobs were lost. That could put these buyout shops in the limelight. In the past, that's not something they've been part of. It would dampen the climate as far as the level of activity."

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