

Verizon / Frontier: How much can Verizon pay

By Jonathan Chaplin | September 21, 2024

What's new: we provided our most comprehensive thoughts on Verizon's proposed acquisition of Frontier in a call last week (SLIDES; REPLAY). We published a subsequent report arguing that Frontier investors ought to demand a higher price (HERE). In this report, we explore how much Verizon can pay, with the deal still being accretive to value for Verizon shareholders. We conclude that Verizon can afford to pay a much higher price.

Synergies

Verizon has guided to synergies of \$500MM, captured over three years. We assume the deal closes at the end of 2025, which would mean synergies are fully captured in 2028.

We estimate an incremental \$350MM in savings from refinancing Frontier's debt at Verizon's cost of debt. There would be tax savings from the acceleration of Frontier's NOLs, which we haven't quantified yet. This brings total quantified cost synergies to at least \$850MM by 2028.

In our prior note (see <u>slide 10</u>), we quantified revenue synergies of ~\$480MM, based on Verizon's disclosure of churn impacts and higher share in converged markets. We generally don't include revenue synergies when we underwrite deals, but the Companies often do. If Verizon needs to justify a higher price to investors, they can fall back on these revenue synergies.

We assume cost to achieve of \$585MM, including \$500MM to achieve opex synergies and \$85MM in premiums paid to exchange Frontier debt.



Synergies & CTA	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Run rate opex synergies	500	500	500	500	500
x % Achieved	10%	60%	100%	100%	100%
= Opex cost synergies achieved	50	300	500	500	500
+Savings on interest	350	350	350	350	350
= Quantifiable cost synergies achieved	400	650	850	850	850
Run rate revenue synergies	481	481	481	481	481
x % Achieved	10%	60%	100%	100%	100%
= Revenue synergies achieved	48	289	481	481	481
Quantifiable cost synergies achieved	400	650	850	850	850
+ Revenue synergies achieved	48	289	481	481	481
= Total synergies achieved	448	939	1,331	1,331	1,331
Total cost to achieve	585	585	585	585	585
x % of Total CTA	30%	70%	0%	0%	0%
= Merger Costs	176	410	0	0	0

Thresholds

Companies will generally do deals that are accretive once synergies are fully realized. When doing merger analysis, we will generally look at accretion / dilution two ways: we will either look at current earnings and FCF, proforma for full cost synergies, or we will look at earnings and FCF in the year the synergies are realized. Verizon doesn't grow much, and so the two approaches yield similar results.

In this note, we will focus on accretion / dilution in 2028, the year that synergies are fully realized. Our rough rule of thumb: if it is neutral to FCF in 2028, the Company is paying full price; if it's dilutive, they are overpaying; if it is accretive, they are capturing value for their shareholders.

The value we are focused on here is the value that Verizon can afford to part with. This isn't the same as intrinsic value. Verizon could pay less than the intrinsic value of the asset and it could still be dilutive. This note is focused on what Verizon can pay rather than intrinsic value. See this report for valuation analysis based on trading and transaction comps (LINK).

We also assume leverage is a threshold. In the current deal, Verizon dips below 2x leverage at the end of

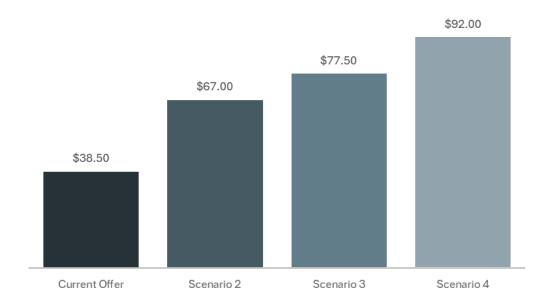
2028. We assume they must be at 2x by the end of 2028. This doesn't impact what they can pay, but it does impact the mix of cash and stock.

Scenarios

We explored four scenarios:

- 1. **\$38.50**: the current offer
- 2. **\$67.00:** the price at which the deal is breakeven on FCF per share in 2028 assuming management's synergies of \$500MM.
- 3. \$77.50: the price at which the deal is breakeven on FCF per share in 2028 assuming our synergies of \$850MM (opex synergies plus interest savings).
- 4. **\$92.00:** the price at which the deal is breakeven on FCF per share in 2028 assuming management's synergies of \$500MM, interest savings of \$350MM, and revenue synergies of ~\$480MM.

We believe Frontier investors and the board ought to at least demand \$67. Verizon could comfortably afford up to \$77.50. They could justify up to \$92 in a desperate fight with other bidders, but they probably shouldn't.



Scenario 1: \$38.50 per share, all cash (the current deal)

At \$38.50, Verizon is buying Frontier equity for \$10BN. After absorbing \$12BN of debt, the total deal is valued at \$22BN (this is net debt at closing, which is \$2BN higher than current net debt). The \$22BN increases Verizon leverage by 0.4x. The deal is accretive to free cash flow per share starting in 2028, assuming the deal closes at the end of 2025.



Share Price	\$38.50				
x Shares	260				
= Equity Value	10,010				
+ Net Debt = Deal Enterprise Value	12,431 22,441				
Cash consideration	10,010				
+ Share issuance	0				
= Equity Value	10,010				
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Pro forma EPS	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.38	\$5.49
Standalone EPS	\$4.82	\$4.96	\$5.12	\$5.20	\$5.27
Standalone vs. Pro Forma EPS (\$)	(\$0.07)	\$0.04	\$0.13	\$0.18	\$0.22
Standalone vs. Pro Forma EPS (%)	-2%	1%	3%	3%	4%
Pro forma FCFPS	\$4.62	\$5.03	\$5.45	\$5.64	\$5.82
Standalone FCFPS	\$4.92	\$5.09	\$5.32	\$5.45	\$5.58
Standalone vs. Pro Forma FCFPS (\$)	(\$0.30)	(\$0.05)	\$0.13	\$0.19	\$0.24
Standalone vs. Pro Form a FCFPS (%)	-6%	-1%	2%	3%	4%
Pro Forma Leverage	2.4x	2.2x	1.9x	1.7x	1.5×
Standalone leverage	2.0x	1.8x	1.6x	1.4x	1.2x
Standalone vs. Pro Forma Leverage	0.4x	0.4x	0.4x	0.3x	0.3x

Scenario 2: \$67.00 per share, cash and stock

Assuming just management's \$500MM in synergies, the transaction would be neutral to FCF per share in 2028 at \$67.00 per share. Based on our simple framework, anything above that would be bad for Verizon's shareholders and anything below that would be good. At \$67.00, the deal is worth \$30BN.

We assumed Verizon wants to be at 2.0x leverage by the end of 2028. As they push the price higher, they would have to include some stock as part of the consideration to meet the leverage target (they may choose to use all cash and accept higher leverage; our approach is conservative, as using stock erodes the accretion).



Share Price x Shares = Equity Value + Net Debt = Deal Enterprise Value Cash consideration	\$67.00				
	260 17,420 12,431 29,851				
+ Share issuance	3,180				
= Equity Value	17,420				
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Pro forma EPS	\$4.63	\$4.88	\$5.13	\$5.25	\$5.36
Standalone EPS	\$4.82	\$4.96	\$5.12	\$5.20	\$5.27
Standalone vs. Pro Forma EPS (\$)	(\$0.19)	(\$0.08)	\$0.01	\$0.05	\$0.09
Standalone vs. Pro Forma EPS (%)	-4%	-2%	0%	1%	2%
Pro forma FCFPS	\$4.50	\$4.91	\$5.32	\$5.51	\$5.68
Standalone FCFPS	\$4.92	\$5.09	\$5.32	\$5.45	\$5.58
Standalone vs. Pro Forma FCFPS (\$)	(\$0.42)	(\$0.18)	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.11
Standalone vs. Pro Forma FCFPS (%)	-8%	-3%	0%	1%	2%
Pro Forma Leverage	2.5x	2.3x	2.0x	1.8x	1.6x
Standalone leverage	2.0x	1.8x	1.6x	1.4x	1.2x
Standalone vs. Pro Forma Leverage	0.5x	0.5x	0.5x	0.5x	0.4x

Scenario 3: \$77.50 per share, cash and stock

In this scenario, we include the interest savings that Verizon extracts from exchanging Frontier's debt. We've quantified these at \$350MM. With \$850MM of synergies, Verizon can pay \$77.50 per share for Frontier, a 101% premium to the current offer. At \$77.50, Frontier is worth \$33BN.



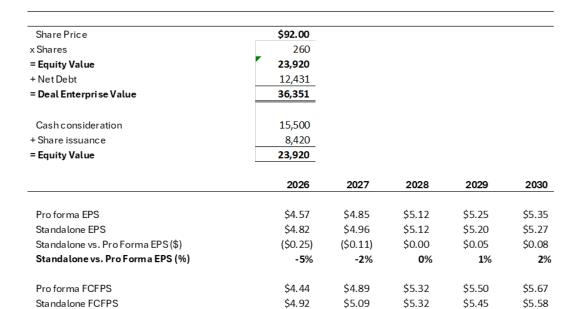
Share Price	\$77.50				
x Shares	260				
= Equity Value	20,150				
+ Net Debt	12,431				
= Deal Enterprise Value	32,581				
Cash consideration	14,730				
+ Share issuance	5,420				
= Equity Value	20,150				
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Pro forma EPS	\$4.63	\$4.88	\$5.13	\$5.25	\$5.36
Standalone EPS	\$4.82	\$4.96	\$5.12	\$5.20	\$5.27
Standalone vs. Pro Forma EPS (\$)	(\$0.18)	(\$0.08)	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.09
Standalone vs. Pro Form a EPS (%)	-4%	-2%	0%	1%	2%
Pro forma FCFPS	\$4.51	\$4.91	\$5.32	\$5.50	\$5.68
Standalone FCFPS	\$4.92	\$5.09	\$5.32	\$5.45	\$5.58
Standalone vs. Pro Forma FCFPS (\$)	(\$0.41)	(\$0.17)	\$0.00	\$0.05	\$0.10
Standalone vs. Pro Form a FCFPS (%)	-8%	-3%	0%	1%	2%
Pro Forma Leverage	2.5x	2.3x	2.0x	1.8x	1.6x
Standalone leverage	2.0x	1.8x	1.6x	1.4x	1.2×
Standalone vs. Pro Forma Leverage	0.5x	0.5x	0.5x	0.5x	0.4x

Scenario 4: \$92 per share, cash and stock

In this scenario, we include revenue synergies of \$480MM derived from the higher penetration and lower churn that management spoke to. This takes total synergies to \$1.3BN. With this quantum of synergies, the transaction would be breakeven on 2028 FCF per share at a price of \$92. This would value Frontier at \$36BN.

As mentioned above, we generally regard revenue synergies as speculative, and we regard these ones as particularly speculative. The Company shouldn't pay for these. The deal starts to become of questionable financial benefit to Verizon shareholders above \$77.50, in our view. However, if a bidding war starts, and Verizon views this as a must-have strategic asset, they could justify a price up to \$92.





(\$0.48)

-10%

2.5x

2.0x

0.5x

(\$0.20)

-4%

2.3x

1.8x

0.5x

\$0.00

0%

2.0x

1.6x

0.5x

\$0.05

1%

1.8x

1.4x

0.4x

\$0.10

2%

1.6x

1.2x

0.4x

More stuff

A replay of our conference call is **HERE**. Slides are **HERE**.

Standalone vs. Pro Forma FCFPS (\$)

Standalone vs. Pro Form a Leverage

Pro Forma Leverage

Standalone leverage

Standalone vs. Pro Form a FCFPS (%)

Our note on why investors ought to demand a higher price is **HERE**.

Blair's note on the regulatory prospects is **HERE**.

Our thoughts on the deal Verizon (and AT&T) should do next is HERE.

Our quick thoughts following the merger call is **HERE**.

Our quick take following deal rumors from the perspective of Verizon owners is HERE.



Our quick take following deal rumors from the perspective of Frontier owners is HERE.

Full 12-month historical recommendation changes are available on request

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