

Parametric Sound Corp  
Form PREM14A  
November 04, 2013  
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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**SCHEDULE 14A**  
**(Rule 14a-101)**  
**INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT**

**SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION**  
**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the**  
**Securities Exchange Act of 1934**  
**(Amendment No. )**

Filed by Registrant:

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant:

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

**Confidential, For Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**

- .. Definitive Proxy Statement
- .. Definitive Additional Materials
- .. Soliciting Materials Pursuant to § 240.14a-12

**Parametric Sound Corporation**

**(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)**

**(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement if Other Than the Registrant)**

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- .. No fee required.
- x Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

**Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, of VTB Holdings, Inc. and Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, of VTB Holdings, Inc.**

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

**35,282,286 shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, of VTB Holdings, Inc. and 48,689,555 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, of VTB Holdings, Inc.**

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing is calculated and state how it was determined):

**\$0.0333333 per share of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock, calculated in accordance with Rule 0-11(c)(1)(i) based on the value of the shares of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock of VTB Holdings, Inc. being acquired by the registrant, who is the acquiring person, established in accordance with Rule 0-11(a)(4) for securities of issuers with an accumulated capital deficit based on one third of the par value of such shares, or \$279,906 in the aggregate.**

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

**\$279,906**

(5) Total fee paid:  
**\$36.05**

.. Fee paid previously by written preliminary materials.

.. Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:



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**PRELIMINARY PROXY STATEMENT SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED NOVEMBER 4, 2013**

**PROPOSED MERGER YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT**

You are cordially invited to attend a Special Meeting of the stockholders of Parametric Sound Corporation, a Nevada corporation (referred to as Parametric, we, our or us ), which we will hold on [ ], 2013, at [ ], at [ ], local time.

At the Special Meeting, you will be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the issuance of Parametric common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, in connection with the merger contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger (referred to as the merger agreement ) dated August 5, 2013, among Parametric, VTB Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (referred to as VTBH ), and Paris Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (referred to as Merger Sub ), and the change of control of Parametric which will result from the merger. We refer to this proposal as the merger proposal. Under the merger agreement, Merger Sub will be merged with and into VTBH, with VTBH surviving the merger as a subsidiary of Parametric. At the effective time of the merger, the former stockholders of VTBH will receive shares of Parametric common stock which, together with options to purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of Parametric common stock (and will be assumed by Parametric at the effective time of the merger pursuant to the merger agreement), will represent approximately 80% of the shares of Parametric common stock on a fully-diluted basis after the merger, subject to adjustment as provided in the merger agreement.

**The Parametric board of directors, referred to as the Parametric Board, has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares pursuant to the merger and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders. The Parametric Board recommends that Parametric stockholders vote FOR the merger proposal. Additionally, the Parametric Board unanimously recommends that Parametric stockholders vote FOR the advisory (non-binding) proposal to approve specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger, FOR the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to solicit additional proxies, if necessary or appropriate, FOR the approval of the 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan and FOR the approval of the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan.**

The enclosed proxy statement describes the merger agreement, the merger and related agreements and provides specific information concerning the Special Meeting. In addition, you may obtain information about us from documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC ). You should read the entire proxy statement carefully, including the appendices, because it sets forth the details of the merger agreement and other important information related to the merger.

**Your vote is important. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast on the merger proposal at the Special Meeting (assuming a quorum is present in person or by proxy), excluding abstentions, is required for approval of the merger proposal. Whether or not you plan to attend the Special Meeting, please complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or on the Internet as soon as possible.** If you hold your shares in street name, you should instruct your broker how to vote in accordance with your voting instruction card.

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If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares, please contact our proxy solicitor, Morrow & Co. LLC, by mail at 470 West Ave., Stamford CT 06902 or by phone as follows: stockholders, please call (800) 279-6413 (toll free); banks and brokerage firms, please call (203) 658-9400.

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On behalf of the Parametric Board, I thank you for your support and appreciate your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Potashner

Executive Chairman

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities regulatory agency has approved or disapproved the merger, passed upon the merits or fairness of the merger or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosure in this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

This proxy statement and the form of the proxy are first being sent to Parametric stockholders on or about [ ], 2013.

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**PRELIMINARY PROXY STATEMENT SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED NOVEMBER 4, 2013**

**PROPOSED MERGER YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Parametric Sound Corporation, a Nevada corporation ( Parametric, the Company, we, our or us ), will be held on [ ], 2013, at [ ], at [ ] local time for the purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the issuance of Parametric common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, in connection with the merger contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger (referred to as the merger and the merger agreement ) dated as of August 5, 2013, among Parametric, VTB Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Paris Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation, and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, which proposal we refer to as the merger proposal ;
2. To consider and vote, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, upon specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger;
3. To consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting to approve the merger proposal;
4. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Parametric Sound Corporation 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan (the Stock Plan );
5. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Parametric Sound Corporation Annual Incentive Bonus Plan (the Bonus Plan ); and
6. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment of the Special Meeting.

The holders of record of Parametric common stock at the close of business on November 11, 2013, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting or at any adjournment thereof. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast on the merger proposal at the Special Meeting (assuming a quorum is present in person or by proxy), excluding abstentions, is required for approval of the merger proposal.

**The Parametric board of directors has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares pursuant to the merger agreement and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders. The Parametric board of directors recommends that Parametric stockholders vote FOR the merger proposal, FOR the advisory (non-binding) proposal to approve specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger, FOR the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to solicit additional proxies, if necessary or appropriate FOR the approval of the Stock Plan and FOR the approval of the Bonus Plan.**



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**Your vote is important.** Whether or not you expect to attend the Special Meeting, please sign and return the enclosed proxy card promptly in the envelope provided or promptly submit your proxy by telephone or over the Internet following the instructions on the proxy card. You may revoke your proxy and vote in person at the Special Meeting if you desire. All stockholders are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

James A. Barnes

Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer

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All trade names, trademarks and service marks appearing in this proxy statement are the property of their respective owners. We have assumed that the reader understands that all such terms are source-indicating. Accordingly, such terms, when first mentioned in this proxy statement, appear with the trade name, trademark or service mark notice and

then throughout the remainder of this proxy statement without the trade name, trademark or service mark notices for convenience only and should not be construed as being used in a descriptive or generic sense.

**Table of Contents****SUMMARY**

This summary discusses the material information contained in this proxy statement, including with respect to the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions and agreements contemplated in connection with the merger. You should carefully read this entire proxy statement, its annexes and the documents referred to or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, as this summary may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. The items in this summary include page references directing you to a more complete description of that topic in this proxy statement.

**Parties to the Merger (Page [ ])**

*Parametric Sound Corporation.* Parametric Sound Corporation referred to as Parametric, we, our or us, is a Nevada corporation. Parametric is a technology company focused on delivering novel audio solutions through its HyperSound or HSS technology platform, which pioneered the practical application of parametric acoustic technology for generating audible sound along a directional ultrasonic column. The creation of sound using Parametric's technology creates a unique sound image distinct from traditional audio systems. In addition to its commercial digital signage and kiosk product business, Parametric is targeting its technology for new uses in consumer markets, including computers, video gaming, televisions and home audio along with other commercial markets including casino gaming and cinema. Parametric is also focusing development on health applications for persons with hearing loss. See Parties to the Merger Parametric Sound Corporation on page [ ]. Additional information about Parametric is contained in its public filings, some of which are incorporated by reference herein as described in Where You Can Find Additional Information beginning on page [ ].

*VTB Holdings, Inc.* VTB Holdings, Inc., referred to as VTBH, is a privately held Delaware corporation. Voyetra Turtle Beach, Inc., a Delaware corporation (VTB), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of VTBH. VTBH and its subsidiaries, including VTB, are collectively referred to as Turtle Beach. Turtle Beach designs, develops and markets premium audio peripherals for video game, personal computer, and mobile platforms, including its acclaimed line of Ear Force gaming headphones and headsets crafted for Microsoft Xbox®, Sony PlayStation®, Nintendo Wii® and PC-based gaming. Turtle Beach's advanced products allow video game players to experience high-quality, immersive sound and communicate with others while playing video games. Unlike most traditional stereo headphones, the more advanced headsets from Turtle Beach incorporate sophisticated technology for processing audio and multi-band wires transmission capabilities. Turtle Beach has strong market share in established gaming markets, including a 53% share of the U.S. console gaming headset market as of year-end 2012 according to The NPD Group, Inc. Turtle Beach has a presence in 40 countries and has partnered with major retailers, including Wal-Mart, Carrefour, Tesco, Best Buy, GameStop, Target and Amazon. See Parties to the Merger VTB Holdings, Inc. on page [ ]. Additional information about Turtle Beach is contained in this proxy statement. See [ ].

*Paris Acquisition Corp.* Paris Acquisition Corp., referred to as Merger Sub, is a Delaware corporation and is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parametric that was formed solely for the purpose of entering into the merger agreement and completing the merger. Upon the consummation of the merger, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Turtle Beach and will cease to exist. See Parties to the Merger Paris Acquisition Corp. on page [ ].

**The Merger (Page [ ])**

Parametric, Merger Sub and VTBH agreed to consummate a merger under the terms of the merger agreement that is described in this proxy statement and attached hereto as Annex A. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into VTBH, with VTBH surviving the merger and continuing as a subsidiary of Parametric, wholly-owned except for the holders of Series B Preferred Stock, which will remain outstanding after the merger. At

the effective time of the merger, the stockholders of VTBH, other than the

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holders of Series B Preferred Stock, will receive shares of Parametric common stock which, together with options to purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of Parametric common stock (and will be assumed by Parametric at the effective time of the merger pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement), will represent approximately 80% of the shares of Parametric common stock on a fully-diluted basis after the merger, subject to adjustment as provided in the merger agreement.

The merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement. We encourage you to carefully read the merger agreement in its entirety because it is the legal document governing the merger.

## **Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of the Parametric Board (Page [ ])**

We believe that the combination of Parametric's and Turtle Beach's businesses will create more value for Parametric's stockholders in the long-term than Parametric could achieve as an independent, stand-alone company.

In the course of reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, and to recommend that Parametric stockholders vote to approve the merger proposal, the Parametric board of directors, referred to as the Parametric Board, reviewed a significant amount of information and considered a number of factors, including, among others, the following factors:

Parametric's estimated near- and long-term operations and performance on an independent, stand-alone basis;

the substantial additional financing that would be needed to achieve such performance assuming Parametric continued its planned technology development activities and recognized revenue from its core consumer, commercial and health care markets, possible dilution of the Parametric stockholders from such potential financings and the risk that such substantial additional financing may not be obtained on terms favorable to Parametric, or at all;

the industry in which Parametric competes, including that many competitors in targeted consumer and commercial audio markets have greater resources, financial and otherwise, than Parametric, and the risks involved in maintaining and establishing business relationships with customers and suppliers;

the belief that Turtle Beach's experience, financial resources, technical expertise, sales and marketing resources, scalable supply chain and global distribution network will help accelerate the design, development, commercialization and distribution of Parametric's products and technology, including its HyperSound-based products, in particular in Parametric's three target market segments;

the belief that Turtle Beach's position as a leading and established consumer audio brand will support adoption of Parametric's current and planned HyperSound-based products;

historical and current information concerning Turtle Beach's business, financial performance, financial conditions, financial prospects, and operations presented by Turtle Beach's management to the Parametric

Board, Parametric's management team and its advisors;

the process undertaken to explore strategic alternatives available to Parametric to maximize stockholder value, and the review and assessment of the possible outcomes of such alternatives, including the possibility of remaining independent, combinations with other merger partners, being acquired by other entities, licensing Parametric's intellectual property and the possibility of equity or debt public or private offerings;

the number of shares of Parametric's common stock to be issued to VTBH's stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement and the fact that, following the completion of the merger, Parametric stockholders and option holders would participate in approximately 20% of the future growth and earnings of the combined company in light of the issuance of new shares of Parametric's common stock (and the assumption of Turtle Beach stock options) pursuant to the merger agreement;

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Parametric may be unable to obtain stockholder approval as required for the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement on a timely basis, or at all;

the conditions to the closing and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement may not be satisfied due to events beyond Parametric's control;

Parametric's obligation, in certain circumstances upon a termination of the merger agreement, to pay a \$1,000,000 termination fee and/or enter into a license agreement with VTBH with respect to certain Parametric intellectual property for use in console audio products on an exclusive basis and certain computer audio products on a non-exclusive basis;

the ability of Parametric to solicit alternative merger partners during the 30-day post-signing "go shop" period and furnish information to and engage in discussions or negotiations with a third party under certain circumstances described in the merger agreement, as well as the ability to withdraw or modify its recommendation regarding the merger under certain circumstances; and

the opinion of Craig-Hallum Capital Group LLC, dated August 2, 2013, to the Parametric Board as to the fairness to Parametric, from a financial point of view, as of the date of the opinion, of the Per Share Exchange Ratio contemplated by the merger agreement, as more fully described below in the section titled "The Merger - Opinion of Craig Hallum Capital Group LLC" on page [ ].

For a more complete discussion of Parametric's reasons for the merger, as well as risks and uncertainties related thereto, see "The Merger - Reasons for the Merger" on page [ ].

### **Opinion of the Financial Advisor to the Parametric Board (Page [ ])**

In connection with the evaluation of the proposed merger by the Parametric Board, Craig-Hallum Capital Group LLC ( "Craig-Hallum" ), financial advisor to the Parametric Board, rendered a written opinion to the Parametric Board, dated August 2, 2013, that, as of that date and subject to the assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the Per Share Exchange Ratio as set forth in the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Parametric.

**The full text of the written opinion of Craig-Hallum, dated August 2, 2013, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement. Craig-Hallum provided its opinion for the information and assistance of the Parametric Board in connection with its consideration of the merger. The Craig-Hallum opinion was not intended to and does not constitute a recommendation as to how any holder of Parametric common stock should vote or make any election with respect to the merger or any other matter.**

For a more complete description, please see the sections of this proxy statement entitled "The Merger - Opinion of Craig-Hallum Capital Group LLC, Financial Advisor to the Parametric Board." Please also see Annex B to this proxy statement.

### **Treatment of VTBH Capital Stock in the Merger (Page [ ])**



*Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock.* At the effective time of the merger, each share of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Parametric common stock equal to the Per Share Number, plus any cash paid in lieu of fractional shares. The Per Share Number is computed in accordance with a formula specified in the merger agreement and is estimated, as of the date of this proxy statement, to be approximately [ ], which would result in approximately [ ] shares of Parametric common stock being issued to the former holders of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock at the effective time of the merger. These newly issued shares, together with the options to

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purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of Parametric common stock (and will be assumed by Parametric at the effective time of the merger), would represent approximately 80% of the shares of Parametric common stock, on a fully-diluted basis, after the effective time of the merger.

*Series B Preferred Stock.* Each share of VTBH Series B Preferred Stock that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger shall remain issued and outstanding after the effective time of the merger. The Series B Preferred Stock is not convertible into VTBH common stock, and after the merger it will not be convertible into Parametric common stock. 1,000,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock are currently outstanding, with a liquidation preference, at October 25, 2013, of \$13,532,188 inclusive of accrued dividends. These shares accrue dividends at the rate of eight percent per annum and are payable only when, as and if declared by the VTBH board of directors or upon redemption. After the merger, the Series B Preferred Stock will vote (at the VTBH subsidiary level) on an as-if converted basis with the VTBH common stock (representing 0.99% of the voting power of VTBH after the merger) and is mandatorily redeemable upon the earlier to occur of maturity (September 2030) or certain liquidation events, such as certain change of control transactions of VTBH. The merger contemplated by the merger agreement will not require that the Series B Preferred Stock be redeemed.

### **Treatment of VTBH Equity-Based Awards in the Merger (Page [ ])**

*Stock Options.* At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase a share of VTBH common stock, whether vested or unvested, will be deemed to constitute an option to purchase, on the same terms and conditions, a number of shares of Parametric common stock equal to the product of (i) the number of shares of VTBH common stock subject to such option, multiplied by (ii) the Per Share Exchange Ratio (defined below), at an exercise price per share of Parametric common stock equal to the quotient of (i) the exercise price per share of VTBH common stock subject to such option divided by (ii) the Per Share Exchange Ratio. The Per Share Exchange Ratio means the ratio of the Per Share Number to one. See Summary Treatment of VTBH Capital Stock in the Merger above.

*Phantom Stock Units.* Each phantom stock unit of VTBH that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger shall remain outstanding after the effective time of the merger. As of the date of the merger agreement, 1,153,697 phantom stock units were outstanding.

### **Special Meeting of Stockholders (Page [ ])**

*Date, Time and Place.* A Special Meeting of Parametric stockholders will be held on [ ], 2013, at [ ], at [ ] local time for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon the merger proposal;
2. To consider and vote, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, upon specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger;
3. To consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting to approve the merger proposal;

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4. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Parametric Sound Corporation 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan (the "Stock Plan");
5. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Parametric Sound Corporation Annual Incentive Bonus Plan (the "Bonus Plan"); and
6. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment of the Special Meeting.

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*Record Date and Voting Power.* You are entitled to vote at the Special Meeting if you held shares of Parametric common stock at the close of business on November 11, 2013, the record date for the Special Meeting. You will have one vote at the Special Meeting for each share of Parametric common stock you owned at the close of business on the record date. [ ] shares of Parametric common stock are entitled to be voted at the Special Meeting.

*Vote Required to Approve Merger Proposal.* The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast on the merger proposal at the Special Meeting (assuming a quorum is present in person or by proxy), excluding abstentions, is required for approval of the merger proposal.

*Vote Required to Approve the Other Proposals.* Approval, by non-binding, advisory vote, of specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions. Approval of each of the Stock Plan and the Bonus Plan requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions. Approval of the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions.

## **Voting Agreements; Lock-Up of Certain Parametric Stockholders (Page [ ])**

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement, Parametric and VTBH entered into Stockholder Agreements and Irrevocable Proxies, referred to as the voting agreements, with Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris, as well as certain entities over which they exercise voting and/or investment control, collectively referred to as the management stockholders.

Under the voting agreements, (i) the management stockholders have agreed to vote all Parametric shares that they hold at the time of such vote in favor of the merger proposal (and against other acquisition proposals) and (ii) the management stockholders have agreed to a lock-up restriction whereby they have agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer the shares of Parametric common stock beneficially owned by them (or subsequently acquired by them) until six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions including, without limitation, the right to sell shares in order to pay certain taxes which may arise in connection with the merger. The shares subject to the voting agreements represented approximately [ ]% of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock as of the record date.

## **Stockholder Agreement; Lock-Up of Certain Turtle Beach Stockholders (Page [ ])**

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement, VTBH and certain stockholders of VTBH (including all of the holders of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock), referred to as the VTBH stockholders, entered into a Stockholder Agreement, referred to as the Stockholder Agreement, pursuant to which the VTBH stockholders agreed to certain restrictions and other provisions with respect to the VTBH capital stock currently held by them (and subsequently acquired by them), the shares of Parametric common stock that will be issued to them pursuant to the merger agreement, and other Parametric shares subsequently acquired by them, collectively referred to as the merger shares.

Under the Stockholder Agreement, the VTBH stockholders have agreed to a lock-up restriction whereby they will not sell or otherwise transfer the merger shares for a period of six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions including, without limitation, the right to sell shares in order to pay certain taxes which may arise in connection with the merger. Additionally, the Stockholder Agreement provides for certain post-closing registration rights, block voting covenants, the formation of a group for purposes of Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (referred to as the Exchange Act), and the election to cause Parametric to become a

controlled company under NASDAQ rules after the merger. The VTBH stockholders also executed a written consent of stockholders in favor of the merger concurrently with the

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execution of the Stockholder Agreement. For more information about the Stockholder Agreement and the management of Parametric following the merger, see Management of Parametric Following the Merger on page [ ].

### **Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger (Page [ ])**

When considering the recommendation of the Parametric Board that Parametric stockholders vote in favor of the merger proposal, you should be aware that Parametric executive officers and directors have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Parametric's stockholders. See The Merger Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger on page [ ] for a description of such interests that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Parametric stockholders.

The Parametric Board knew about these interests and considered them, among other matters, when it determined that the merger agreement and the merger are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders.

The following is a summary of certain interests of Parametric executive officers and directors in the merger:

in connection with the negotiation and execution of the merger agreement, certain amendments were made to the employment, compensation and severance conditions for Parametric's executive officers and directors as described under The Merger Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger on page [ ];

Mr. Barnes, either directly or through an affiliate, holds warrants to purchase Parametric common stock which, pursuant to the terms of such warrants, may trigger a payment obligation from Parametric to Mr. Barnes upon the closing of the merger;

pursuant to the merger agreement, the Parametric Board will have the right to designate two members of the reconstituted Parametric board of directors (see Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Post-Merger Board of Directors ); and

in connection with the negotiation and execution of the merger agreement, certain amendments were made with respect to an option Mr. Potashner held to acquire shares of common stock of HyperSound Health, Inc., a subsidiary of Parametric, such that, among other changes, the option would terminate in full and no vesting would occur in the event the merger closes.

### **Market Prices and Dividend Data (Page [ ])**

Parametric common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol PAMT. On August 5, 2013, the last full trading day before the public announcement of the merger agreement, the closing price for our common stock was \$17.69 per share and on [ ], 2013, the latest practicable trading day before the printing of this proxy statement, the closing price for our common stock was \$[ ] per share.

### **Conditions to the Merger (Page [ ])**

The merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of various conditions, at or prior to the effective time, which include the following with respect to each party:

Parametric stockholders will have approved the merger proposal at the Special Meeting;

the approval of the continued listing application by NASDAQ of Parametric's common stock to be issued in connection with the merger and in connection with the exercise of the VTBH stock options to be assumed by Parametric;

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any applicable waiting period (and any extension thereof) under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, referred to as the HSR Act, shall have expired or been terminated (which occurred on September 5, 2013);

the absence of any law, order or legal other restraint or prohibition that prevents the consummation of the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

PNC Bank, the collateral agent under Turtle Beach's current credit agreement, shall have consented to the terms and conditions of any Qualified Equity Offering in connection with or following Parametric's consummation thereof and shall not have revoked such consent.

Additionally, Parametric is not obligated to effect the merger unless the following conditions are satisfied or waived, at or prior to the effective time:

the representations and warranties of VTBH in the merger agreement must be true and correct, except to the extent that breaches of such representations and warranties (without giving effect to any materiality qualifiers) would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on VTBH (other than certain specified representations and warranties of VTBH concerning organization and good standing, capitalization and corporate authorization, which representations and warranties must be true and correct in all material respects);

VTBH must have performed, in all material respects, all obligations to be performed by it under the merger agreement on or prior to the effective time and VTBH must have delivered a certificate dated as of the closing and signed by its chief executive officer or chief financial officer certifying as to the satisfaction thereof; and

No change, state of facts, circumstance, event or effect shall have occurred that would have a material adverse effect on VTBH.

VTBH is not obligated to effect the merger unless the following conditions are satisfied or waived, at or prior to the effective time:

the representations and warranties of Parametric in the merger agreement must be true and correct, except to the extent that breaches of such representations and warranties (without giving effect to any materiality qualifiers) would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on Parametric (other than certain specified representations and warranties of Parametric concerning organization and good standing, capitalization and corporate authorization, which representations and warranties must be true and correct in all material respects);

Parametric must have performed, in all material respects, all obligations to be performed by it under the merger agreement on or prior to the effective time and Parametric must have delivered a certificate dated as



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of the closing and signed by its chief executive officer or chief financial officer certifying as to the satisfaction thereof;

No change, state of facts, circumstance, event or effect shall have occurred that would have a material adverse effect on Parametric;

Parametric shall have completed a Qualified Offering (defined below) unless the requirement to complete such transaction is waived by the requisite lenders under Turtle Beach's credit agreement; and

Certain individuals shall have delivered to Parametric valid and binding releases in the forms approved by VTBH.

Neither Parametric nor Turtle Beach can give any assurance that all of the conditions of the merger will be either satisfied or waived or that the merger will occur.

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**Limitation on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals (Page [ ])**

The merger agreement contains detailed provisions that restrict Parametric and its subsidiaries (and their respective representatives) from (i) initiating, soliciting or knowingly encouraging any inquiry or the making of any proposal or offer that constitutes, or would reasonably be expected to result in, an acquisition proposal (as defined in Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Limitation on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals on page [ ]), (ii) engaging in, entering into, continuing or otherwise participating in any discussions or negotiations with any person with respect to, or providing any non-public information or data about Parametric and its subsidiaries to any person relating to, any proposal or offer that constitutes, or could reasonably be expected to result in, an acquisition proposal or (iii) entering into an alternative acquisition agreement (as defined in Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Limitation on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals on page [ ]).

The merger agreement does not, however, prohibit the Parametric Board from considering and recommending to Parametric stockholders an unsolicited acquisition proposal from a third party if specified conditions are met (such as the acquisition proposal constituting a superior proposal) and to change its recommendation to Parametric's stockholders under certain circumstances. See Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Limitation on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals Change in Recommendation; Termination for Superior Proposal on page [ ].

**Termination of the Merger Agreement (Page [ ])**

In general, the merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the effective time of the merger, whether before or after the approval of merger proposal by Parametric stockholders, in the following ways:

by mutual written consent of Parametric and VTBH;

by either Parametric or VTBH if:

the closing of the merger agreement shall not have been consummated on or before February 28, 2014, referred to as the outside date, provided that such right to terminate is not available to any party if the inability to satisfy a closing condition was due to the failure of such party to perform in any material respect any of its obligations under the merger agreement;

a court or other governmental authority, by law or order, has restrained, enjoined or otherwise prohibited the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and such law or order has become final and non-appealable, provided that such right to terminate is not available to any party if such restraint was due to the failure of such party to perform in any material respect any of its obligations under the merger agreement; or

Parametric stockholders have failed to approve the merger proposal at the Special Meeting.

by VTBH if:

Parametric has breached or failed to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement (or if any of the representations and warranties of Parametric set forth in the merger agreement fail to be true), such that the closing conditions applicable to Parametric would not be satisfied, if occurring at the effective time, and such breach or failure is incapable of being cured, or is not cured by Parametric within 30 calendar days following receipt of written notice of such breach or failure, except that such right to terminate is not available to VTBH if, at the time of such termination, there exists a material breach of any the representations, warranties, covenants or agreements of VTBH contained in the merger agreement;

before receipt of the approval of the merger proposal by Parametric stockholders, the Parametric Board or any committee thereof effects a change in recommendation (as defined in Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Limitations on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals);

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Parametric has materially breached its obligations relating to the calling of the Special Meeting or the solicitation or consideration of other acquisition proposals; or

Parametric has entered into an alternative acquisition agreement (as defined in Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Limitations on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals);

by Parametric if:

VTBH has breached or failed to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement (or if any of the representations and warranties of VTBH set forth in the merger agreement fail to be true), such that the closing conditions applicable to VTBH would not be satisfied, if occurring at the effective time, and such breach or failure is incapable of being cured, or is not cured by VTBH within 30 calendar days following receipt of written notice of such breach or failure, except that such right to terminate is not available to Parametric if, at the time of such termination, there exists a material breach of any the representations, warranties, covenants or agreements of Parametric contained in the merger agreement;

before approval of the merger proposal by Parametric stockholders, the Parametric Board has authorized Parametric to enter into a definitive acquisition agreement, letter of intent, agreement in principle or any other agreement with respect to a superior proposal and has complied in all material respects with its obligations under the merger agreement related to soliciting or considering other acquisition proposals; provided that substantially concurrently with such termination, Parametric pays the required termination fee set forth in the merger agreement and described elsewhere in this proxy statement; or

all required closing conditions (other than those conditions which by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing) have been satisfied other than the condition requiring the completion of a qualifying capital raising transaction, except that such right to terminate is not available to Parametric if, at the time of such termination, there exists a material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement of Parametric contained in the merger agreement.

**Termination Fees and Break-Up Fee License Agreement (Page [ ])**

If the merger agreement is terminated in certain circumstances, as described in more detail under Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Termination Fees and Break-Up Fee License Agreement on page [ ]:

Parametric may be required to pay to VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and/or enter into a license agreement with VTBH relating to Parametric's HyperSound technology; or

VTBH may be required to pay to Parametric a reverse termination fee of \$1,000,000.

**Specific Performance (Page [ ])**

In addition to any other remedy that may be available at law or in equity, Parametric and VTBH have agreed that they are each entitled to sue in equity for specific performance and/or to obtain an injunction to prevent breaches of the merger agreement and to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of the merger agreement in the Delaware Court of Chancery or any federal court sitting in the State of Delaware. Parametric and VTBH have further agreed that they will not oppose the granting of an injunction, specific performance and other equitable relief on the basis that the other party has an adequate remedy at law or that an award of specific performance is not an appropriate remedy for any reason at law or equity.

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**Table of Contents****Anticipated Accounting Treatment (Page [ ])**

The merger will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition pursuant to which VTBH will be considered the acquiring entity for accounting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, referred to as GAAP. As such, VTBH will allocate the total purchase consideration to Parametric's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities based on their respective fair values at the date of completion of the merger. VTBH's historical results of operations will replace Parametric's historical results of operations for all periods prior to the merger. After completion of the merger, the results of operations of both companies will be included in Parametric's financial statements, which will also reflect the Series B Preferred Stock of VTBH that will remain outstanding after the merger. See The Merger Anticipated Accounting Treatment on page [ ].

**Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger (Page [ ])**

The merger agreement and transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger and issuance of shares pursuant to the merger agreement, is intended to be tax free to holders of Parametric common stock. The merger agreement provides that Parametric, Merger Sub and VTBH intend that for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the merger will constitute a tax free reorganization with the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 368(a)(1)(B). None of the parties to the merger agreement is seeking tax or legal or accounting opinions or rulings on whether the merger agreement qualifies for tax-free treatment and tax-free treatment is not a condition precedent to the obligations of the parties to the merger agreement. See The Merger Restrictions on Sales of Parametric Common Stock Following the Merger on page [ ] for a discussion of exceptions to lock-up restrictions for VTBH stockholders in the event that the IRS or another applicable tax authority successfully challenges the treatment of the merger as a tax free reorganization.

**Regulatory Matters (Page [ ])**

The merger is subject to U.S. antitrust laws. VTBH and Parametric have made all required filings under applicable U.S. antitrust laws with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission granted early termination of the applicable waiting period under the U.S. antitrust laws on September 5, 2013.

**Dissenters' Rights (Page [ ])**

Parametric stockholders are not entitled to dissenters' rights under Nevada law in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. See The Merger Dissenters' Rights on page [ ].

**Litigation Relating to the Merger (Page [ ])**

On August 8, 2013, James Harrison, Jr., a purported stockholder of Parametric, filed a class action lawsuit in the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego, under the caption *Harrison v. Parametric Sound Corp.*, naming Parametric, Parametric's directors, Merger Sub and VTBH as defendants. Several other substantially similar stockholder class action complaints were filed in the same court in August 2013. In August and September 2013, several substantially similar stockholder class action complaints were filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada. All complaints related to the same events and transactions regarding the proposed merger, alleged breaches of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty in connection therewith, sought class action status, and demanded an order enjoining the proposed merger and unspecified reforms, actions and disclosures. On September 10, 2013, the California Superior Court consolidated all related cases before it under the caption *In re Parametric Sound Corp. Shareholder Litigation*, Case No. 37-2013-00061953-CU-BT-CTL. On September 23, 2013,

the Nevada District Court consolidated all related cases before it under the caption *In re Parametric Sound Corp. Shareholder Litigation*, Lead Case

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No. A-13-686890-B, Dep t XI. In both consolidated actions the parties agreed that defendants need not respond to the original complaints, with the understanding that plaintiffs will file amended consolidated complaints after the preliminary proxy statement is filed with the SEC.

**Risk Factors (Page [ ])**

In evaluating the proposals set forth in this proxy statement, you should carefully read this proxy statement, including the annexes, and especially consider the factors discussed in the section entitled Risk Factors on page [ ].



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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE SPECIAL MEETING AND THE MERGER**

The following questions and answers briefly address some commonly asked questions regarding the Special Meeting, the merger agreement and the merger. These questions and answers may not address all questions that may be important to you. Please refer to the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement, the appendices to this proxy statement and the other documents Parametric refers to, or incorporated by reference into, this proxy statement.

**Q: Why am I receiving this proxy statement?**

A: Parametric, Merger Sub and VTBH have agreed to consummate a merger under the terms of the merger agreement that is described in this proxy statement. A copy of the merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement as Annex A.

In order to complete the merger, Parametric stockholders must vote to approve the issuance of Parametric common stock pursuant to the merger and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, as required by NASDAQ rules. Parametric will hold a Special Meeting of its stockholders to obtain this vote. You are receiving this proxy statement in connection with the solicitation of proxies to be voted at the Special Meeting or at any adjournments or postponements thereof.

You should carefully read this proxy statement, including its annexes and the other documents we refer to, or incorporated by reference, into this proxy statement, because they contain important information about the merger, the merger agreement and the Special Meeting. The enclosed voting materials allow you to vote your shares without attending the Special Meeting. **Your vote is very important. We encourage you to vote as soon as possible.**

**Q: What am I being asked to vote on?**

A: You are being asked to vote on a proposal to approve the issuance of Parametric common stock pursuant to the merger and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, which proposal we refer to as the merger proposal. You are also being asked to vote on an advisory (non-binding) basis, upon specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting to approve the merger proposal; upon the approval of the Parametric Sound Corporation 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan ( Stock Plan ); and upon the approval of the Parametric Sound Corporation Annual Incentive Bonus Plan ( Bonus Plan ).

**Q: How does the Parametric Board recommend that I vote?**

A: The Parametric Board unanimously recommends that you vote:

FOR the merger proposal;

FOR the non-binding, advisory proposal to approve specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger;

FOR the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date, if necessary or appropriate;

FOR the approval of the Stock Plan; and

FOR the approval of the Bonus Plan.

**Q: What should I do now?**

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement, including the appendices, we encourage you to vote by proxy as soon as possible, whether you plan to attend the Special Meeting or not. All shares represented by valid proxies that we receive through this solicitation, and that are

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not revoked, will be voted in accordance with your instructions on the proxy card or as instructed via Internet or telephone. You may specify whether your shares should be voted FOR, AGAINST or ABSTAIN with respect to each of the proposals. If you properly submit a proxy without giving specific voting instructions, your shares will be voted in accordance with the Parametric Board's recommendations, as noted below. Voting by proxy will not affect your right to attend the Special Meeting. If your shares are registered directly in your name through our stock transfer agent, or you have stock certificates registered in your name, you may vote as follows:

*Voting by Telephone.* You may vote by calling the toll-free telephone number and following the instructions printed on your proxy card. The deadline for voting by telephone is [ ], 2013, at 8:59 p.m., Pacific Standard Time. If you vote by telephone, you do not need to return your proxy card.

*Voting on the Internet.* You may vote on the Internet by accessing the website and following the instructions printed on your proxy card. The deadline for voting on the Internet is [ ], 2013, at 8:59 p.m., Pacific Standard Time. If you vote on the Internet, you do not need to return your proxy card.

*Voting by Proxy Card.* You may vote by completing, signing and returning your proxy card by mail. To vote in this manner, please mark, date and sign the enclosed proxy card and return it by mail in the accompanying postage-prepaid envelope. You should mail your signed proxy card sufficiently in advance for it to be received by [ ], 2013.

*Voting in Person.* Even if you have voted by one of the methods described above, you may still attend and vote your shares in person at the Special Meeting, if you are the record owner of those shares. If you do attend and vote your shares in person at the Special Meeting after having voted by any of the methods described above, only your last vote will be counted. However, attendance at the Special Meeting alone will not result in a revocation of any previously submitted proxy cards.

If your shares are held in street name (held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record), you will receive voting instructions from the holder of record. You must follow the instructions of the holder of record in order for your shares to be voted. Telephone and Internet voting also will be offered to stockholders owning shares through certain banks and brokers. If your shares are not registered in your own name and you plan to vote your shares in person at the Special Meeting, you should contact your broker or agent to obtain a legal proxy or broker's proxy card and bring it to the Special Meeting in order to vote.

**Q: Why are Parametric and Turtle Beach proposing to effect the merger?**

**A:** We believe that the combination of Parametric's and Turtle Beach's businesses will create more value for Parametric's stockholders in the long-term than Parametric could achieve as an independent, stand-alone company. For a more complete description of the reasons for the merger, see *The Merger* Reasons for the Merger on page [ ].

**Q: How will Parametric stockholders be affected by the merger?**

**A:** The merger will have no effect on the number of shares of Parametric common stock held by Parametric stockholders as of immediately prior to the completion of the merger. However, it is expected that upon completion of the merger such shares will represent an aggregate of between 19% and 21.5% of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock after the merger, on a fully-diluted basis, whereas prior to the completion of the merger such shares represented 100%.

**Q: When do Parametric and Turtle Beach expect the merger to be completed?**

**A:** Parametric and Turtle Beach are working to complete the merger as quickly as practicable. However, we cannot predict the exact timing of the completion of the merger because it is subject to certain conditions. See Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Conditions to the Closing of the Merger on page [ ]. We hope to complete the merger by [ ], 2013.

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**Q: What will happen to Parametric if, for any reason, the merger does not close?**

**A:** Parametric has invested significant time and incurred, and expects to continue to incur, significant expenses related to the proposed merger. If the merger does not close, the Parametric Board will, among other things, (i) continue to evaluate and review our business operations, properties and capitalization, (ii) make such changes as are deemed appropriate, and (iii) continue to seek to identify strategic alternatives to enhance stockholder value. In addition, upon termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances, Parametric may be required to pay VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and/or enter into a license agreement with Turtle Beach related to Parametric’s HyperSound technology, in each case as described under Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Effect of Termination of Merger Agreement beginning on page [ ].

**Q: Who will be the Parametric’s directors and executive officers following the merger?**

**A:** Following the merger, the Parametric Board will be comprised of a total of nine directors, with five designated by VTBH, two designated by Parametric and two vacancies at the closing of the merger. The Parametric Board is anticipated to include the following individuals as of the closing of the merger:

Name	Current Principal Affiliation
Juergen Stark	Turtle Beach
Kenneth A. Fox	Turtle Beach
Ronald Doornink	Turtle Beach
Kenneth F. Potashner	Parametric
Andrew Wolfe, Ph.D.	Parametric

VTBH is entitled to designate two additional individuals to serve as independent directors on the Parametric Board, but had not yet done so as of the date of this proxy statement.

Following the merger, the executive officers of Parametric are anticipated to include the following individuals (and others yet to be determined):

Name	Position
Juergen Stark	Chief Executive Officer and President
John Hanson	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

For more information about Parametric’s anticipated directors and executive officers following the merger and related corporate governance matters, see Management of Parametric Following the Merger on page [ ].

**Q: Will my shares be voted if I do not provide my proxy?**

**A:** Under stock market rules currently in effect, brokerage firms and nominees have the authority to vote their customers’ unvoted shares on certain routine matters if the customers have not furnished voting instructions within

a specified period prior to the Special Meeting. However, the proposals to be voted upon at the Special Meeting are not considered routine matters and hence brokerage firms and nominees will not be able to vote the shares of customers from whom they have not received voting instructions. If you hold your shares directly in your own name, they will not be counted as shares present for the purposes of determining the presence of a quorum or be voted if you do not provide a proxy or attend the Special Meeting and vote the shares yourself.

Broker non-votes occur when shares held by a broker are not voted with respect to a proposal because (i) the broker has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner of the shares and (ii) the broker lacks the authority to vote the shares at the broker's discretion. Broker non-votes will be counted as shares present and entitled to vote for the purposes of determining the presence of a quorum on each of the proposals to be voted on at the Special Meeting.

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**Q: If my shares are held in street name by my broker, can my broker vote my shares for me?**

**A:** Yes, but your broker will only be permitted to vote your shares of Parametric common stock if you instruct your broker how to vote. You should follow the procedures provided to you by your broker regarding how to instruct your broker to vote your shares.

**Q: When and where is the Special Meeting?**

**A:** The Special Meeting will be held on [ ], 2013, at [ ], at [ ] local time.

**Q: Who may attend the Special Meeting?**

**A:** All Parametric stockholders who owned shares of Parametric common stock at the close of business on November 11, 2013, the record date for the Special Meeting, may attend.

**Q: Who may vote at the Special Meeting?**

**A:** Only holders of record of Parametric common stock as of the close of business on November 11, 2013, the record date for the Special Meeting, may vote at the Special Meeting. As of the record date, Parametric had [ ] outstanding shares of Parametric's common stock entitled to vote at the Special Meeting.

**Q: What vote is required to approve the merger proposal?**

**A:** Approval of the merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions, at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

**Q: Do any of Parametric's directors or officers have interests in the merger that may differ from or be in addition to my interests as a stockholder?**

**A:** In considering the recommendation of the Parametric Board with respect to the merger proposal, you should be aware that some of Parametric's directors and executive officers may have interests that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of our stockholders generally. See The Merger Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger, beginning on page [ ].

**Q: How will our directors and executive officers vote on the merger proposal?**

**A:** Our directors and current executive officers have informed us that, as of the date of this proxy statement, they intend to vote all of their shares of Parametric common stock in favor of the merger proposal. As of November 11, 2013, the record date for the Special Meeting, our directors and current executive officers beneficially owned, in the aggregate, [ ] shares of Parametric common stock, or collectively approximately [ ]% of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock. VTBH is deemed under the securities laws to hold voting power over approximately [ ]% of the total number of outstanding shares of Parametric common stock as of the record date for the Special Meeting on account of voting agreements entered into with Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris (and certain entities controlled by them), which agreements provide, among other things, that each of Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris (and certain entities controlled by them) will vote all of their shares in favor of the merger proposal. See *The Merger Restrictions on Sales of Parametric Common Stock Following the Merger Voting Agreements* beginning on page [ ] for additional information.

**Q: Why am I being asked to approve specified merger-related compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric?**

**A:** SEC regulations require us to seek a vote, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, with respect to certain merger-related executive compensation arrangements, or golden parachute, compensation that will be



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paid or may become payable to the Parametric s named executive officers. See Proposal 2 Advisory (Non-Binding) Proposal to Approve Specified Compensation That May Become Payable to Parametric Named Executive Officers in Connection With the Merger beginning on page [ ].

**Q. What vote is required to approve the golden parachute compensation?**

**A.** Approval (by non-binding, advisory vote) of golden parachute compensation requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions, at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Abstentions and broker non-votes (or other failures to vote) will have no effect on the proposal to approve the golden parachute compensation arrangements.

**Q. What happens if stockholders do not approve the golden parachute compensation?**

**A:** Approval (by non-binding, advisory vote) of golden parachute compensation that Parametric s named executive officers will or may receive in connection with the merger is not a condition to completion of the merger. The vote with respect to golden parachute compensation is on an advisory basis and will not be binding on Parametric or VTBH. Therefore, regardless of whether stockholders approve the golden parachute compensation, if the merger proposal is approved by the stockholders and the merger is completed, the golden parachute compensation will be paid or may become payable to Parametric s named executive officers to the extent provided in the merger agreement and in our related compensation plans and agreements.

**Q. Why am I being asked to approve the 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan?**

**A:** NASDAQ listing rules require stockholder approval prior to the issuance of securities to Parametric s officers, directors, employees and consultants pursuant to a newly established or materially amended stock option plan or other equity compensation arrangement. Parametric is seeking approval of the 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan to enable it to grant stock-based incentive compensation to eligible officers, directors, employees and consultants in connection with and following the consummation of the merger.

**Q: Why am I being asked to approve the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan?**

**A:** Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, generally prohibits the deduction by Parametric of compensation paid to certain of its executive officers in excess of \$1,000,000. An exception to this prohibition is provided for compensation that is paid pursuant to the achievement of performance goals, the material terms of which are disclosed to and approved by our stockholders. If the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan is approved by stockholders, Parametric will preserve the ability to pay compensation to such officers that may qualify for the exemption from such limitations on its deductibility.

**Q: What is a quorum ?**

A: Under our bylaws, the presence, in person or by proxy duly authorized, of the holder or holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum is not present at the Special Meeting, Parametric expects that the Special Meeting will be adjourned or postponed to solicit additional proxies. In general, shares of Parametric common stock represented by a properly signed and returned proxy card will be counted as shares present and entitled to vote at the Special Meeting for purposes of determining a quorum. Shares represented by proxies marked ABSTAIN are counted in determining whether a quorum is present. In addition, a broker non-vote is counted in determining whether a quorum is present.

**Q: Who is soliciting my proxy?**

A: This proxy is being solicited by the Parametric Board.

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**Q. Who is paying for the solicitation of proxies?**

**A:** Parametric will bear the cost of solicitation of proxies by us. In addition to soliciting stockholders by mail, Parametric directors, officers and employees, without additional remuneration, may solicit proxies in person or by telephone or other means of electronic communication. Parametric will not pay these individuals for their solicitation activities but will reimburse them for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries will be requested to forward proxy-soliciting material to the owners of stock held in their names, and Parametric will reimburse such brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their reasonable out-of-pocket costs. Solicitation by Parametric's directors, officers and employees may also be made of some stockholders in person or by mail, telephone or other means of electronic communication following the original solicitation.

In addition, Parametric has retained Morrow & Co. LLC to assist in the solicitation of proxies, for a fee estimated to be approximately \$6,500.

**Q: What does it mean if I get more than one proxy card?**

**A:** If your shares are registered in multiple accounts with one or more brokers and/or our transfer agent, you will receive more than one proxy card. If you are submitting your proxy by completing and returning your proxy card, please complete and return each of the proxy cards you receive to ensure that all of your shares are voted.

**Q: If I have given a proxy, may I subsequently change my vote?**

**A:** Yes. If you give us your proxy, you may change or revoke it at any time before the Special Meeting. You may change or revoke your proxy in any one of the following ways:

by re-voting by Internet or by telephone as instructed above;

by signing a new proxy card with a date later than your previously delivered proxy and submitting it as instructed above; provided that it is received prior to the deadline set forth above;

by notifying our Secretary in writing before the Special Meeting that you have revoked your proxy; or

by attending the Special Meeting in person and voting in person in accordance with the instructions above. Attending the meeting in person will not in and of itself revoke a previously submitted proxy unless you specifically request it.

Your most current vote, whether by telephone, Internet or proxy card, is the one that will be counted.

If you have instructed a broker or other nominee to vote your shares, you must follow the procedures provided by your broker or nominee to change those instructions.

**Q: Will I have dissenters' rights as a result of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby?**

**A:** No. See "The Merger - Dissenters' Rights" on page [ ].

**Q: Will the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby be taxable to me as a Parametric stockholder?**

**A:** No. See "The Merger - Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" on page [ ].

**Q. After the Special Meeting, how can I determine whether the merger proposal was approved by Parametric stockholders?**

**A.** Promptly after the Special Meeting, Parametric will issue a press release announcing whether the merger proposal has been approved by holders of a sufficient number of outstanding shares of Parametric common

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stock. In addition, within four business days after the Special Meeting, Parametric will file a Form 8-K with the SEC to report the results of the voting on the proposals presented to the Parametric stockholders at the Special Meeting.

**Q: Who can help answer my questions?**

A: If you have questions about the Special Meeting or the merger after reading this proxy statement, you should contact our proxy solicitor, Morrow & Co. LLC, 470 West Avenue, Stamford, CT 06902, or by phone as follows: stockholders, please call (800) 279-6413 (toll free); banks and brokerage firms, please call (203) 658-9400.

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**FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This proxy statement includes and incorporates by reference statements that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements are based on Parametric's and/or, where applicable, VTBH's current estimates and assumptions and, as such, involve uncertainty and risk. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations and also include those preceded or followed by words such as anticipates, believes, thinks, could, estimates, expects, intends, may, should, plans, targets, expressions. There may be events in the future that cannot be accurately predicted or over which Parametric has no control. Stockholders should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in this proxy statement or in the documents incorporated herein by reference could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition or ability to consummate the transaction. Examples of these risks include, without limitation:

the risk factors disclosed in this proxy statement under "Risk Factors" and in Parametric's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended December 31, 2012, March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, which reports are incorporated by reference in this proxy statement;

the risk that the merger may not be consummated and that the merger agreement could be terminated, including under circumstances that would require Parametric to pay a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and/or enter into a license agreement with VTBH related to Parametric's HyperSound technology; and

the risk that, even though Parametric has incurred the costs and expenses related to the merger, the merger may not be completed.

The forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, events or circumstances, and actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements.

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**RISK FACTORS**

*You should consider carefully the following risk factors, as well as the other information set forth in this proxy statement, before making a decision on the Transaction or the other proposals presented. The value of your investment may increase or may decline and could result in a loss. You should carefully consider the following factors as well as the other information contained in this proxy statement. In particular, you should consider the risks related to potential conflicts of interest disclosed under The Merger Interests of Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger on page [ ].*

**Risk Factors Related to Parametric and the Merger**

*Although Parametric and Turtle Beach expect that the merger will result in benefits to the combined company, the combined company may not realize those benefits because of various challenges.*

Parametric and Turtle Beach believe that the merger will result in Turtle Beach's experience, financial resources, technical expertise, sales and marketing resources, scalable supply chain and global distribution network helping to accelerate the design, development, commercialization and distribution of Parametric's products and technology, including its HyperSound-based products, in particular in Parametric's three target market segments, and that the merger will drive future growth across the businesses of the combined company. However, the integration of a new company is a complex, costly and time-consuming process. This process may disrupt the business of either or both of the companies, and may not result in the full benefits expected by Parametric and Turtle Beach. There can be no assurance that the combination of Parametric with Turtle Beach will result in the realization of the anticipated benefits from the merger.

*The announcement and pendency of the merger could have an adverse effect on our stock price and/or our business, financial condition, results of operations or business prospects.*

The announcement and pendency of the merger has had and could continue to have an adverse effect on our stock price and increase the price volatility and risk of trading in our stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or business prospects could also be adversely affected. For example, third parties may seek to terminate and/or renegotiate their relationships with us as a result of the merger, whether pursuant to the terms of their existing agreements or otherwise. Potential licensees and commercial customers may decide not to continue discussions with us. In addition, the attention of our management may be directed toward the completion of the merger and related matters and may be diverted from the day-to-day business operations, including from other opportunities that otherwise might be beneficial to us.

*Failure to complete the merger could impact negatively our business, financial condition or results of operations or our stock price.*

The completion of the merger is subject to a number of conditions and there can be no assurance that the conditions to the completion of the merger will be satisfied. If the merger is not completed, Parametric will be subject to several risks, including:

the current trading price of Parametric's common stock may reflect a market assumption that the merger will occur, meaning that a failure to complete the merger could result in a decline in the price of our common stock;

certain of our executive officers and/or directors may seek other employment opportunities, and the departure of any of our executive officers and the possibility that Parametric would be unable to recruit and hire a replacement executive could impact negatively our business and operating results;

the Parametric Board would need to reevaluate our strategic alternatives, which alternatives may include a sale of the company, liquidation of the company, a return to pre-merger strategies of seeking licensing candidates and growing commercial sales, or other strategic transactions;



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Parametric may be required to reimburse VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and/or enter into a license agreement to Turtle Beach for certain of our intellectual property for use in console audio products on an exclusive basis and computer audio products on a non-exclusive basis if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances;

we have incurred and will continue to incur substantial transaction costs in connection with the merger whether or not the merger is completed;

we would not realize any of the anticipated benefits of having completed the merger; and

under the merger agreement, we are subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of our business prior to the completion of the merger, which restrictions could adversely affect our ability to realize our business strategies or take advantage of certain business opportunities in the event the merger is not completed.

If the merger is not completed, these risks may materialize and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or stock price.

***The issuance of shares of our common stock to VTBH stockholders in connection with the merger will dilute substantially the voting power of our current stockholders.***

Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the effective time of the merger, Parametric will issue shares of common stock to the former VTBH stockholders which, together with options to purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of our common stock (and will be assumed by us at the effective time of the merger), will represent approximately 80% of our common stock on a fully-diluted basis after the merger, subject to adjustment pursuant to the merger agreement. Accordingly, the issuance of shares of our common stock to VTBH stockholders in connection with the merger will reduce significantly the relative voting power of each share of our common stock held by our current stockholders. Consequently, our stockholders as a group will have significantly less influence over the management and policies of the combined company after the merger than prior to the merger.

***The merger is conditioned on Parametric raising \$5.0 million in a Qualified Offering, and the number of shares of Parametric common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement will increase if Parametric does not effectuate a Qualified Equity Offering.***

Turtle Beach is not obligated to consummate the merger if Parametric is unable to raise at least \$5.0 million in a Qualified Offering (defined in the merger agreement as a Qualified Debt Offering or a Qualified Equity Offering) on or prior to the closing of the merger, unless the requirement to complete such transaction is waived by the requisite lenders under Turtle Beach's credit agreement. For more information regarding this closing condition and the requirement for Parametric to effectuate a Qualified Offering prior to the closing of the merger, see Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Conditions to Closing the Merger on page [ ] and Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Qualified Offering; Financing Assistance on page [ ]. Additionally, if Parametric raises capital in a Qualified Debt Offering and not a Qualified Equity Offering (and the Per Share Exchange Ratio accordingly does not adjust on account of Parametric completing a Qualified Equity Offering), then Parametric will be required to issue relatively more shares of its common stock to VTBH stockholders at the effective time of the merger, resulting in current Parametric stockholders owning less of the combined company following the merger. There can be no assurance that we can effectuate a Qualified Debt Offering or a Qualified Equity Offering to meet the closing condition in the merger agreement.

***The Per Share Number and Per Share Exchange Ratio are not adjustable based on the market price of our common stock and if the market price of our common stock fluctuates, the market value of the shares of each party to the merger can change prior to the completion of the merger.***

The Per Share Number and Per Share Exchange Ratio, as calculated in the merger agreement, which determine the number of shares to be issued to the former VTBH stockholders pursuant to the merger and the

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number of Parametric common stock to be subject to options held by former VTBH option holders, respectively, is based on the fully-diluted number of shares of our common stock and VTBH capital stock outstanding as of immediately prior to the completion of the merger, subject to adjustment as provided in the merger agreement. No adjustments to the Per Share Number or Per Share Exchange Ratio will be made based on changes in the trading price of our common stock or the value of VTBH capital stock prior to the completion of the merger. Changes in the trading price of our common stock or the value of VTBH capital stock may result from a variety of factors, including, among others, general market and economic conditions, changes in our or Turtle Beach's respective businesses, operations and prospects, market assessment of the likelihood that the merger will be completed as anticipated or at all, and regulatory considerations. Many of these factors are beyond our control or Turtle Beach's control. As a result, the value of the shares of our common stock issued to VTBH stockholders in connection with the merger could be substantially less or substantially more than the current market value of our common stock. Likewise, such factors including those related to Turtle Beach could affect the value of our common stock prior to closing of the merger.

***The Per Share Number and Per Share Exchange Ratio are not adjustable based on issuances by us of additional shares of our common stock either upon the exercise of options or warrants or issuance of certain new securities or otherwise, and any new issuances could result in additional dilution to our current stockholders.***

Subject to certain conditions in the merger agreement, we are not prohibited from issuing additional equity securities, including securities issued pursuant to the exercise of outstanding options or warrants or the granting of new stock options or the issuance of new securities related to a qualified offering or otherwise. It is possible that prior to the completion of the merger, we may grant additional stock options or issue additional equity securities including in connection with a Qualified Equity Offering. The Per Share Number and Per Share Exchange Ratio, as calculated in the merger agreement, which determine the number of shares to be issued to the former VTBH stockholders pursuant to the merger and the number of Parametric options to be granted to former VTBH option holders, respectively, are not adjustable based on issuances by us of additional shares of our common stock, or an increase in our fully-diluted shares by issuance of additional stock options or warrants as such (but may be adjusted in the event of a Qualified Equity Offering (see Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Treatment of VTBH Capital Stock in the Merger on page [ ])). Therefore, any such new issuances by us could result in additional dilution to our current stockholders.

***We have incurred and will continue to incur significant transaction costs in connection with the merger, some of which will be required to be paid even if the merger is not completed.***

We have incurred and will continue to incur significant transaction costs in connection with the merger. These costs are primarily associated with the fees of attorneys and accountants and our financial advisors. Many of these costs will be paid even if the merger is not completed. In addition, if the merger agreement is terminated due to certain triggering events specified in the merger agreement, we may be required to pay VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and may be required to enter into the break-up fee license agreement. See Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Termination Fees and Break-Up Fee License Agreement on page [ ].

***The merger agreement and certain related voting agreements contain provisions that could discourage or make it difficult for a third party to acquire us prior to the completion of the merger.***

The merger agreement contains provisions that may make it difficult for us to entertain a third-party proposal for an acquisition. These provisions include:

certain prohibitions on our soliciting or engaging in discussions or negotiations regarding any alternative acquisition proposal outside a limited 30-day go shop period that expired on September 5, 2013; and

the requirement that we pay VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and/or enter into the break-up fee license agreement if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances.

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In addition, pursuant to agreements entered into between VTBH and our three executive officers, each executive officer is subject to a voting agreement, pursuant to which he has agreed to vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and vote against other acquisition proposals defined in the agreement. These provisions might discourage an otherwise interested third party from considering or proposing an acquisition of us, even one that may be deemed of greater value than the merger to our stockholders. Furthermore, even if a third party elects to propose an acquisition, the potential termination and the break-up fee license agreement may result in that third party offering a lower value to our stockholders than such third party might otherwise have offered.

***Because the lack of a public market for VTBH's outstanding shares makes it more difficult to evaluate the value of such shares, VTBH stockholders may receive consideration in the merger that is greater than the fair market value of the VTBH shares.***

VTBH is privately held and its outstanding capital stock is not traded in any public market. The lack of a public market makes it difficult to determine the fair market value of VTBH or its shares of capital stock. Since the percentage of our equity to be issued to the VTBH stockholders was determined based on negotiations between the parties, it is possible that the value of our common stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be greater than the fair market value of VTBH.

***The merger will result in changes to the Parametric Board and Parametric may pursue different strategies after the merger than we may have pursued independently.***

If the merger is completed, the composition of the Parametric Board will change in accordance with the merger agreement. Following completion of the merger, the Parametric Board is expected to consist of nine members initially to be comprised of two directors appointed by us, five directors appointed by former VTBH stockholders and two vacancies. Currently, it is anticipated that after the merger Parametric will continue to advance the current product development efforts and business strategies of both Parametric and Turtle Beach. However, because a majority of the Parametric Board after the merger will initially be comprised of directors selected by Turtle Beach, following the merger we may pursue certain business strategies that we would not have pursued had the merger not taken place.

***Ownership of the combined company's common stock will be highly concentrated, and it will prevent our stockholders from influencing many significant corporate decisions and may result in conflicts of interest that could cause the combined company's stock price to decline.***

Upon completion of the merger, certain VTBH stockholders acting as a group are expected to beneficially own or control a significant majority of Parametric. Accordingly, these stockholders, acting as a group pursuant to the stockholder agreement (defined elsewhere in this proxy statement), will have substantial influence over the outcome of corporate actions of Parametric requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors, any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of Parametric's assets or any other significant corporate transaction. These stockholders also may exert influence in delaying or preventing a change in control of Parametric, even if such change in control would benefit the other stockholders of Parametric. In addition, the significant concentration of stock ownership may affect adversely the market value of Parametric's common stock due to investors' perception that such conflicts of interest may exist or arise.

***Following the merger, we expected to be a controlled company within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of NASDAQ and, as a result, qualify for, and rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.***

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Upon completion of the merger, it is anticipated that Parametric will be a controlled company under NASDAQ rules. A controlled company under NASDAQ rules is a listed company more than 50 percent of the voting power of which is held by an individual, a group or another company (and which elects to be treated as a

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controlled company ). Following the merger, certain stockholders of VTBH will constitute a group controlling more than 50% of the voting power of Parametric's voting stock. As a controlled company, Parametric will be permitted to, and intends to, opt out of certain NASDAQ rules that would otherwise require (i) a majority of the members of the Parametric Board to be independent, (ii) that the compensation committee of Parametric be comprised entirely of independent directors, and (iii) that Parametric establish a nominating and governance committee comprised entirely of independent directors, or otherwise ensure that director nominees are determined or recommended to the Parametric Board by the independent members of the Parametric Board. Accordingly, after the merger, you will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of NASDAQ.

***Following the merger, sales of shares of our common stock into the market in the future could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.***

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement, Parametric and VTBH entered into Stockholder Agreements and Irrevocable Proxies, referred to as the voting agreements, with Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris, as well as certain entities over which they exercise voting and/or investment control, collectively referred to as the management stockholders. Under the voting agreements, the management stockholders have agreed to a lock-up restriction whereby they have agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer the shares of Parametric common stock beneficially owned by them (or subsequently acquired by them) until six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions including, without limitation, the right to sell shares in order to pay certain taxes which may arise in connection with the merger.

Additionally, pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, VTBH stockholders have agreed to a lock-up restriction whereby they will not sell or otherwise transfer the merger shares for a period of six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions including, without limitation, the right to sell shares in order to pay certain taxes which may arise in connection with the merger. Additionally, the Stockholder Agreement provides for certain post-closing registration rights after the merger, which rights could facilitate the sale of the shares held by VTBH stockholders into the market.

If the shares held by the aforementioned stockholders are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline. For more information on the lock-up restrictions set forth in the voting agreements and the Stockholder Agreement, see *The Merger* Restrictions on Sales of Parametric Common Stock Following the Merger on page [ ].

***Several lawsuits have been filed against Parametric, Parametric's directors, Merger Sub and VTBH challenging the merger, and an adverse judgment in such lawsuits may prevent the merger from becoming effective or from becoming effective within the expected timeframe.***

Parametric, Parametric's directors, Merger Sub and VTBH are named as defendants in purported class action lawsuits brought by Parametric stockholders challenging the proposed merger, seeking, among other things, to enjoin the defendants from consummating the merger on the agreed-upon terms. If the plaintiffs are successful in obtaining an injunction prohibiting the parties from completing the merger on the agreed-upon terms, the injunction may prevent the completion of the merger in the expected timeframe (or altogether). See *The Merger* Litigation Relating to the Merger on page [ ] for more information about the class action lawsuits related to the merger that have been filed.

**Risks Related to Turtle Beach's Business**

***The current transition and future transitions in console platforms could adversely affect the market for Turtle Beach's products and adversely affect Turtle Beach's business.***

In 2005, Microsoft released the Xbox 360, in 2006, Sony introduced the PlayStation 3 and in 2012, Nintendo introduced the Wii U. Sony has announced that it intends to launch its next-generation console,



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PlayStation 4, on November 15, 2013, and Microsoft has announced that it intends to launch its next-generation console, Xbox One®, on November 22, 2013. When new console platforms are announced or introduced into the market, consumers typically reduce their purchases of game console peripherals and accessories, including headsets, for current console platforms in anticipation of new platforms becoming available. During these periods, sales of game console headsets such as those sold by Turtle Beach may slow or decline until new platforms are introduced and achieve wide consumer acceptance, which acceptance Turtle Beach cannot guarantee. This decrease or decline may not be offset by increased sales of products for the new console platforms. As console hardware moves through its life cycle, hardware manufacturers typically enact price reductions and decreasing prices may put downward pressure on prices for Turtle Beach's products for such platforms. During platform transitions, Turtle Beach may simultaneously incur costs both in continuing to develop and market new products for prior-generation video game platforms, which may not sell at premium prices, and also in developing products for current-generation platforms, which will not generate immediate or near-term revenue. As a result, Turtle Beach's operating results during platform transitions are more volatile and more difficult to predict than during other times.

***A significant portion of Turtle Beach's revenue is derived from a few large customers, and if any of these customers chooses to terminate its relationship with Turtle Beach or reduce its spending on Turtle Beach's products, Turtle Beach's financial condition and results of operations would suffer.***

A substantial portion of Turtle Beach's sales are generated from a small number of large customers. Turtle Beach's top three customers, GameStop Corp., Best Buy Co., Inc. and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., accounted for a total of approximately 51% of Turtle Beach's gross sales in fiscal 2012, 51% of Turtle Beach's gross sales in fiscal 2011 and 58% of Turtle Beach's gross sales in fiscal 2010.

Turtle Beach does not have long-term agreements with these or other significant customers and Turtle Beach's agreements with these customers do not require them to purchase any specific number or amount of Turtle Beach's products; all of Turtle Beach's customers generally purchase from it on a purchase order basis. As a result, agreements with respect to pricing, returns, cooperative advertising or special promotions, among other things, are subject to periodic negotiation with each customer. No assurance can be given that these or other customers will continue to do business with Turtle Beach or that they will maintain their historical levels of business. The loss of any of Turtle Beach's significant customers, including as a result of the bankruptcy of a customer, could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, the uncertainty of product orders can make it difficult to forecast Turtle Beach's sales and allocate Turtle Beach's resources in a manner consistent with actual sales, and Turtle Beach's expense levels are based in part on Turtle Beach's expectations of future sales. If Turtle Beach's expectations regarding future sales are inaccurate, Turtle Beach may be unable to reduce costs in a timely manner to adjust for sales shortfalls.

***Turtle Beach depends upon third parties to develop products.***

The performance of Turtle Beach's business is affected by the continued development of new and enhanced videogame platforms by first-party manufacturers, such as Sony, Microsoft and Nintendo, as well as videogames by such manufacturers and other publishers. Turtle Beach's business could suffer if any of these parties fail to develop new or enhanced videogame platforms or popular game and entertainment titles for current or future generation platforms. If a platform is withdrawn from the market or fails to sell, Turtle Beach may be forced to liquidate Turtle Beach's inventories or accept returns resulting in significant losses.

Historically, the videogame industry has been cyclical with many consumers delaying the purchase of new videogame systems for one to two years following the launch of a new system. However, since the announcement of Sony's PlayStation 4 and Microsoft's Xbox One systems, the industry has been in a transitional period that Turtle Beach

expects to continue at least until the anticipated launch of those systems in November 2013. Turtle Beach expects this transition period to be a challenging sales environment for the videogame

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industry and for Turtle Beach's products designed for use with videogame platforms. The general decline in the videogame industry that typically occurs during these transition periods may adversely impact Turtle Beach's business, results of operations and financial condition, and if the decline is longer or deeper than expected, the impact on Turtle Beach's business will be more severe.

***Turtle Beach must make significant expenditures to develop products for new platforms and may not recover those costs, which would cause Turtle Beach's results of operations to suffer.***

Turtle Beach must make substantial product development and other investments in a particular platform well in advance of introduction of the platform and may be required to realign its product portfolio and development efforts in response to market changes. Furthermore, development costs for new console platforms are greater than those costs for current console platforms. If increased costs are not offset by higher revenues and other cost efficiencies, operating results and Turtle Beach's financial position will suffer. If the platforms for which Turtle Beach develops new products or modifies existing products do not attain significant market penetration, Turtle Beach may not be able to recover its development costs, which could be significant, and Turtle Beach's business and financial results could suffer. Additionally, if Sony or Microsoft do not produce and timely release sufficient quantities of their next-generation consoles, Turtle Beach's sales of headsets for the next-generation consoles could be adversely effected, making it more difficult to recover its development costs for the next-generation consoles.

In addition, Turtle Beach's Xbox One headsets require Xbox One console-specific components and software to function. If the required components are not produced in sufficient quantities or the required software is not released, Turtle Beach's ability to sell headsets for the Xbox One would be reduced or eliminated, and Turtle Beach's business and financial results could suffer. For example, Microsoft has informed its partners in the Xbox One console launch that the Xbox One Headset Adapter, being built by Microsoft and provided to Turtle Beach for inclusion with new gaming headsets, will not be available until early 2014. Turtle Beach anticipates that the current console transition will likely adversely affect sales of gaming headsets through the majority of the fourth quarter of 2013.

***Turtle Beach's financial results are dependent on timely introduction of its new products, and any failure or delay in the introduction of new products to the marketplace may have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's business and results of operations.***

There are numerous steps required to develop a product from conception to commercial introduction and to ensure timely shipment to retail customers, including designing, sourcing and testing the electronic components, receiving approval of hardware and other third-party licensors, factory availability and manufacturing and designing the graphics and packaging. Any difficulties or delays in the product development process will likely result in delays in the contemplated product introduction schedule. It is common in new product introductions or product updates to encounter technical and other difficulties affecting manufacturing efficiency and, at times, the ability to manufacture the product at all. Although these difficulties can be corrected or improved over time with continued manufacturing experience and engineering efforts, if one or more aspects necessary for the introduction of products are not completed as scheduled, or if technical difficulties take longer than anticipated to overcome, the product introductions will be delayed, or in some cases may be terminated. No assurances can be given that products will be introduced in a timely fashion, and if new products are delayed, Turtle Beach's sales and revenue growth may be limited or impaired.

Some of Turtle Beach's products have been only recently introduced and although they may experience strong initial market acceptance, no assurance can be given that any initial acceptance will result in future sales. As a general matter, Turtle Beach expects that sales of these products will decline over the product's life cycle. Turtle Beach cannot predict the length of the life cycle for any particular product. In order to control costs, and take advantage of the limited shelf space provided to Turtle Beach, Turtle Beach may discontinue some of Turtle Beach's product offerings.

Turtle Beach's long-term operating results will therefore depend largely upon Turtle Beach's continued ability to conceive, develop and introduce new appealing products at competitive prices.

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***The gaming industry is subject to rapid technological change, and if Turtle Beach does not adapt to, and appropriately allocate its resources among, emerging technologies, Turtle Beach's revenues could be negatively affected.***

Technology changes rapidly in the gaming industry. Turtle Beach must anticipate and adapt its products to emerging technologies in order to keep those products competitive. When Turtle Beach chooses to incorporate a new technology into a product or to develop a product for a new platform or operating system, Turtle Beach often is required to make a substantial investment prior to the introduction of the product. If Turtle Beach invests in the development of a new technology or for a new platform that does not achieve significant commercial success, Turtle Beach's revenues from those products likely will be lower than anticipated and may not cover Turtle Beach's development costs. Further, Turtle Beach's competitors may adapt to an emerging technology more quickly or effectively than Turtle Beach does, creating products that are technologically superior to Turtle Beach's, more appealing to consumers, or both. If, on the other hand, Turtle Beach elects not to pursue the development of products incorporating a new technology or for new platforms that achieve significant commercial success, Turtle Beach's revenues could also be adversely affected. It may take significant time and resources to shift product development resources to that technology or platform and may be more difficult to compete against existing products incorporating that technology or for that platform. Any failure to successfully adapt to, and appropriately allocate resources among, emerging technologies could harm Turtle Beach's competitive position, reduce Turtle Beach's share and significantly increase the time Turtle Beach takes to bring popular products to market.

***The major videogame console manufacturers do not currently manufacture a large number of products that compete with Turtle Beach's headsets. These manufacturers could increase their level of competition in the future, which could have a materially adverse impact on Turtle Beach's business.***

Of the main console manufacturers, only Sony presently manufactures and sells headsets that compete with Turtle Beach's headsets, and Sony offers only two models that Turtle Beach considers competitive with its headsets. If Sony increases its product offerings that are competitive with Turtle Beach's headsets, or if Microsoft begins offering competing headsets, Turtle Beach's revenues could decline. In addition, the console manufacturers could fail to grant licenses to Turtle Beach, or implement new technologies, through hardware or software, which would cause Turtle Beach's headsets to become incompatible with that hardware manufacturer's console, in each case to increase the sales of the hardware manufacturer's own competing products. If Sony or Microsoft takes any of these actions, they could cause unanticipated delays in the release of Turtle Beach's products as well as increases to projected development, manufacturing, marketing or distribution costs, any of which could harm Turtle Beach's business and financial results.

***Errors or defects contained in Turtle Beach's products, failure to comply with applicable safety standards or a product recall could result in delayed shipments or rejection of Turtle Beach's products, damage to Turtle Beach's reputation and expose Turtle Beach to regulatory or other legal action.***

Any defects or errors in the operation of Turtle Beach's products may result in delays in their introduction. In addition, errors or defects may be uncovered after commercial shipments have begun, which could result in the rejection of Turtle Beach's products by its customers, damage to Turtle Beach's reputation, lost sales, diverted development resources and increased customer service and support costs and warranty claims, any of which could harm Turtle Beach's business. A product recall would be harmful to Turtle Beach because it would detract management's attention from implementing Turtle Beach's core business strategies. A significant product defect or product recall could materially and adversely affect Turtle Beach's brand image, causing a decline in Turtle Beach's sales, and could reduce or deplete Turtle Beach's financial resources.

***Turtle Beach may be unable to sustain its past growth, which may have a material adverse effect on its future operating results.***

Turtle Beach has experienced rapid growth since 2010. Turtle Beach increased its net revenues from \$91.9 million in 2010 to \$207.1 million in 2012. Turtle Beach cannot guarantee that it will continue to experience

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a similar growth in the future. Turtle Beach's future success will depend upon various factors, including the strength of Turtle Beach's brand image, broad market acceptance of Turtle Beach's current and future products, competitive conditions and the implementation of its growth strategy. Turtle Beach intends to finance its anticipated growth through cash flows generated from sales to Turtle Beach's existing retailers and distributors, borrowings under Turtle Beach's credit facility and additional funding from future financing transactions. However, if Turtle Beach's net revenues decline, Turtle Beach may not have the cash flow necessary to pursue its growth strategy.

***If Turtle Beach's design and marketing efforts do not effectively extend the recognition and reputation of its brand, Turtle Beach may not be able to successfully implement its growth strategy.***

Turtle Beach believes that its ability to extend the recognition and favorable perception of Turtle Beach's brand is critical to implement Turtle Beach's growth strategy, which includes further establishing its position in existing gaming headsets, developing a strong position in new console headsets, expanding beyond existing console, PC and mobile applications to new technology applications, accelerating its international growth and expanding complementary product categories. To extend the reach of Turtle Beach's brand, Turtle Beach believes it must devote significant time and resources to product design, marketing and promotions. These expenditures, however, may not result in a sufficient increase in net sales to cover such expenses.

***Turtle Beach's pricing and product return policies and other promotional activities may negatively impact its sales and profitability and harm its business, results of operations and financial condition.***

In the event that a competitor of Turtle Beach reduces its prices, Turtle Beach could be forced to respond by lowering its prices to remain competitive. If Turtle Beach is forced to lower prices, it may be required to price protect the products that remain unsold in its customers' inventories at the time of the price reduction. Price protection results in Turtle Beach issuing a credit to its customers in the amount of the price reduction for each unsold unit in the customer's inventory. Turtle Beach's price protection policies, which are customary in its industry, can have a major impact on its sales and profitability. Turtle Beach may experience increased price competition, which could lead to price protection, as Turtle Beach continues to introduce new and enhanced products.

To the extent Turtle Beach introduces new versions of products or changes its product sales mix, the rate of product returns may increase above historical levels. Although Turtle Beach establishes allowances for anticipated product returns and believes its existing accounting policies have resulted in allowances that are adequate, there can be no assurance that such product return obligations will not exceed Turtle Beach's allowances in the future, which would have a material adverse effect on its future operating results and financial condition.

***Turtle Beach's net sales and operating income fluctuate on a seasonal basis and decreases in sales or margins during Turtle Beach's peak seasons could have a disproportionate effect on Turtle Beach's overall financial condition and results of operations.***

Historically, a majority of Turtle Beach's annual revenues have been generated during the holiday season. As a result, Turtle Beach's net sales and gross margins are typically higher in the fourth quarter and lower in the first, second and third quarters, as fixed operating costs are spread over the differing levels of sales volume. Given the strong seasonal nature of Turtle Beach's sales, appropriate forecasting is critical to Turtle Beach's operations. Turtle Beach anticipates that this seasonal impact on Turtle Beach's net sales is likely to continue and any shortfall in expected fourth quarter net sales would cause Turtle Beach's annual results of operations to suffer significantly.

***If Turtle Beach does not accurately forecast demand for particular products, Turtle Beach could incur additional costs or experience manufacturing delays, which could adversely affect Turtle Beach's results of operations.***

Demand for Turtle Beach's products depends on many factors such as consumer preferences and the introduction or adoption of game platforms and related content, and can be difficult to forecast. It may become



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more difficult to forecast demand for Turtle Beach's products as Turtle Beach enters additional markets and as competition in Turtle Beach's markets intensifies. If Turtle Beach misjudges the demand for its products, Turtle Beach could face the following problems in Turtle Beach's operations, each of which could harm Turtle Beach's operating results:

If Turtle Beach's forecasts of demand are too high, Turtle Beach may accumulate excess inventories of products, which could lead to markdown allowances or write-offs affecting some or all of such excess inventories. Turtle Beach may also have to adjust the prices of its existing products to reduce such excess inventories.

If demand for specific products increases beyond what Turtle Beach forecasts, Turtle Beach's suppliers and third-party manufacturers may not be able to increase production rapidly enough to meet the demand. Turtle Beach's failure to meet market demand would lead to missed opportunities to increase Turtle Beach's base of users, damage Turtle Beach's relationships with retailers and harm Turtle Beach's business.

The impending launch of next-generation consoles increases the likelihood that Turtle Beach could fail to accurately forecast demand for its next-generation console headsets and its existing headsets.

Rapid increases in production levels to meet unanticipated demand could result in increased manufacturing errors, as well as higher component, manufacturing and shipping costs, all of which could reduce Turtle Beach's profit margins and harm Turtle Beach's relationships with retailers and consumers.

***The manufacture and supply of Turtle Beach's products are dependent upon a limited number of third parties, and Turtle Beach's success is dependent upon (i) the ability of these parties to manufacture and supply Turtle Beach with sufficient quantities of Turtle Beach's products and (ii) the continued viability and financial stability of these third-party suppliers.***

Turtle Beach relies on a limited number of manufacturers and suppliers for Turtle Beach's products. There can be no assurance that these manufacturers and suppliers will be able to manufacture or supply Turtle Beach with sufficient quantities of products to ensure consumer availability. In addition, these parties may not be able to obtain the raw materials, components, or energy supply required to manufacture sufficient quantities of Turtle Beach's products. Moreover, there can be no assurance that such manufacturers and suppliers will not refuse to supply Turtle Beach with products, and independently market their own competing products in the future, or will not otherwise discontinue their relationships with or support of Turtle Beach. Turtle Beach's failure to maintain its existing manufacturing and supplier relationships, or to establish new relationships in the future, could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. If Turtle Beach's suppliers are unable or unwilling for any reason to supply Turtle Beach with a sufficient quantity of Turtle Beach's products, Turtle Beach's business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially adversely affected. If any of Turtle Beach's key suppliers became financially unstable, Turtle Beach's access to these products might be jeopardized, thereby adversely affecting Turtle Beach's business, financial condition and operational results.

***Any shortage of raw materials or components could impair Turtle Beach's ability to ship orders of its products in a cost-efficient manner or could cause Turtle Beach to miss the delivery requirements of its retailers or distributors, which could harm Turtle Beach's business.***

The ability of Turtle Beach's manufacturers to supply its products is dependent, in part, upon the availability of raw materials and certain components. Turtle Beach's manufacturers may experience shortages in the availability of raw materials or components, which could result in delayed delivery of products to Turtle Beach or in increased costs to Turtle Beach. Any shortage of raw materials or components or inability to control costs associated with manufacturing could increase the costs for Turtle Beach's products or impair its ability to ship orders in a timely cost-efficient manner. As a result, Turtle Beach could experience cancellation of orders, refusal to accept deliveries or a reduction in its prices and margins, any of which could harm Turtle Beach's financial performance and results of operations.

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***Turtle Beach faces business, political, operational, financial and economic risks because all of Turtle Beach's products are currently manufactured outside of the United States and a portion of Turtle Beach's net sales are generated internationally.***

In 2013, all of Turtle Beach's products were manufactured in China. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2012 international net revenues were 24.7% of net revenues. As a result, Turtle Beach faces business, political, operational, financial and economic risks inherent in international business, many of which are beyond Turtle Beach's control, including:

trade restrictions, higher tariffs, currency fluctuations or the imposition of additional regulations relating to import or export of Turtle Beach's products, especially in China, where all of Turtle Beach's products are manufactured, which could force Turtle Beach to seek alternate manufacturing sources or increase Turtle Beach's expenses, either of which could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's results of operations;

difficulties obtaining domestic and foreign export, import and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses, and compliance with foreign laws, which could halt, interrupt or delay Turtle Beach's operations if Turtle Beach cannot obtain such approvals, permits and licenses, and that could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's results of operations;

difficulties encountered by Turtle Beach's international distributors or Turtle Beach in staffing and managing foreign operations or international sales, including higher labor costs, which could increase Turtle Beach's expenses and decrease Turtle Beach's net sales and profitability;

transportation delays and difficulties of managing international distribution channels, which could halt, interrupt or delay Turtle Beach's operations;

longer payment cycles for, and greater difficulty collecting, accounts receivable, which could reduce Turtle Beach's net sales and harm Turtle Beach's financial results;

political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, political unrest, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions, any of which could materially and adversely affect Turtle Beach's net sales and results of operations; and

natural disasters, which could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's results of operations.

Any of these factors could reduce Turtle Beach's net sales, decrease Turtle Beach's gross margins or increase Turtle Beach's expenses. Should Turtle Beach establish its own operations in international territories where it currently utilizes a distributor, Turtle Beach will become subject to greater risks associated with operating outside of the United States.

***Any loss of China's Normal Trade Relations ( NTR ) with the United States, or any changes in tariffs or trade policies, could increase Turtle Beach's manufacturing expenses and make it more difficult for Turtle Beach to manufacture its products in China.***

Turtle Beach's products are manufactured in China and exported to the United States and worldwide. As a result of opposition to policies of the Chinese government and China's growing trade surpluses with the United States, there has been, and in the future may be, opposition to the extension of NTR status for China. The loss of NTR status for China, changes in current tariff structures or adoption in the United States of other trade policies adverse to China could increase Turtle Beach's manufacturing expenses and make it more difficult for Turtle Beach to manufacture its products in China.

***Turtle Beach's business could suffer if any of its manufacturers fail to use acceptable labor practices.***

All of Turtle Beach's products are manufactured by third party manufacturers, and Turtle Beach does not control its manufacturers or their labor practices. The violation of labor or other laws by a manufacturer utilized by Turtle Beach, or the divergence of an independent manufacturer's labor practices from those generally accepted as ethical or

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legal in the United States, could damage Turtle Beach's reputation or disrupt the shipment of finished products to Turtle Beach if such manufacturer is ordered to cease its manufacturing operations due to violations of laws or if such manufacturer's operations are adversely affected by such failure to use acceptable labor practices. If this were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's financial condition and results of operations.

***If Turtle Beach is unable to obtain intellectual property rights and/or enforce those rights against third parties who are violating those rights, Turtle Beach's business could suffer.***

Turtle Beach relies on various intellectual property rights, including patents, trademarks, trade secrets and trade dress to protect Turtle Beach's brand name, reputation, product appearance and technology. If Turtle Beach fails to obtain, maintain, or in some cases enforce its intellectual property rights, Turtle Beach's competitors may be able to copy Turtle Beach's designs, or use its brand name, trademarks or technology. As a result, if Turtle Beach is unable to successfully protect its intellectual property rights, or resolve any conflicts effectively, Turtle Beach's results of operations may be harmed.

Turtle Beach is susceptible to counterfeiting of its products, which may harm Turtle Beach's reputation for producing high-quality products and force Turtle Beach to incur expenses in enforcing its intellectual property rights. Such claims and lawsuits can be expensive to resolve, require substantial management time and resources, and may not provide a satisfactory or timely result, any of which would harm Turtle Beach's results of operations. Since some of Turtle Beach's products are sold internationally, Turtle Beach is also dependent on the laws of a range of countries to protect and enforce its intellectual property rights. These laws may not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent or in the same manner as the laws of the United States.

Further, Turtle Beach is a party to licenses that grant Turtle Beach rights to intellectual property, including trademarks, that are necessary or useful to Turtle Beach's business. For example, Turtle Beach licenses the right to market certain products with the trade names and imagery of brands such as Activision, Marvel and Major League Gaming. One or more of Turtle Beach's licensors may allege that Turtle Beach has breached Turtle Beach's license agreement with them, and accordingly seek to terminate Turtle Beach's license. If successful, this could result in Turtle Beach's loss of the right to use the licensed intellectual property, which could adversely affect Turtle Beach's ability to commercialize its technologies or products, as well as harm Turtle Beach's competitive business position and Turtle Beach's business prospects.

***Turtle Beach's license agreement with Microsoft may be terminated, which would reduce Turtle Beach's product offerings. In addition, Microsoft may grant similar licenses to other manufacturers, which could have an adverse impact on Turtle Beach's revenues.***

Turtle Beach is a party to a license agreement with Microsoft Corporation under which Turtle Beach has the right to manufacture (through third party manufacturers), market and sell audio products for the Xbox One videogame console (the Xbox One Agreement). Turtle Beach's Xbox One headsets are dependent on this license. Microsoft has the right to terminate the Xbox One Agreement under certain circumstances set forth in the agreement. Should the Xbox One Agreement be terminated, Turtle Beach's product offerings may be limited, thereby significantly reducing Turtle Beach's revenues.

As of the date of this proxy statement, only one other company has announced it has been granted a license from Microsoft to produce Xbox One compatible headsets. Turtle Beach expects to benefit from being one of the first companies to sell audio products compatible with the Xbox One. If and when Microsoft grants additional licenses to other manufacturers of audio products for the Xbox One, Turtle Beach's ability to capitalize on its first-to-market opportunity will be decreased which could adversely affect Turtle Beach's business, results of operations and financial

condition.

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***Turtle Beach may be faced with legal challenges asserting that its products infringe third parties' intellectual property rights. These challenges could cause Turtle Beach to incur significant litigation or licensing expenses or could prohibit Turtle Beach from producing or marketing some or all of its products entirely.***

Although Turtle Beach does not believe that Turtle Beach's products infringe the proprietary rights of any third parties, there can be no assurance that infringement or other legal claims will not be asserted against Turtle Beach or that any such claims will not materially adversely affect Turtle Beach's business, financial condition or results of operations. Regardless of their validity or success, such claims may result in costly litigation, divert management's time and attention, cause product shipment delays or require Turtle Beach to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, which may not be available on terms acceptable to Turtle Beach, or at all. If licensing arrangements are required but unavailable, Turtle Beach may be prohibited from marketing and distributing these products. In addition, Turtle Beach could incur substantial costs to redesign its products to comply with legal orders or contractual arrangements. Any of these costs or outcomes could adversely affect Turtle Beach's business, results of operations and financial condition.

***Turtle Beach's intellectual property rights may not prevent its competitors from using its technologies or similar technologies to develop competing products, which could weaken Turtle Beach's competitive position and harm Turtle Beach's financial results.***

Turtle Beach's success depends in part on the use of proprietary technologies. Turtle Beach relies, and plans to continue to rely, on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements to establish and protect Turtle Beach's proprietary rights. Although Turtle Beach has entered into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with Turtle Beach's employees and contractors, and nondisclosure agreements with selected parties with whom Turtle Beach conducts business to limit access to and disclosure of Turtle Beach's proprietary information, these contractual arrangements and the other steps Turtle Beach has taken to protect Turtle Beach's intellectual property may not prevent misappropriation of that intellectual property or deter independent third-party development of similar technologies. Monitoring the unauthorized use of proprietary technology and trademarks is costly, and any dispute or other litigation, regardless of outcome, may be costly and time consuming and may divert Turtle Beach's management and key personnel from Turtle Beach's business operations. The steps taken by Turtle Beach may not prevent unauthorized use of Turtle Beach's proprietary technology or trademarks. Many features of Turtle Beach's products are not protected by patents; and as a consequence, Turtle Beach may not have the legal right to prevent others from reverse engineering or otherwise copying and using these features in competitive products. If Turtle Beach fails to protect or to enforce Turtle Beach's intellectual property rights successfully, Turtle Beach's competitive position could suffer, which could adversely affect Turtle Beach's financial results.

***Turtle Beach is subject to various environmental laws and regulations that could impose substantial costs upon Turtle Beach and may adversely affect Turtle Beach's business, operating results and financial condition.***

Turtle Beach's operations and some of Turtle Beach's products are regulated under various federal, state, local and international environmental laws. In addition, regulatory bodies in many of the jurisdictions in which Turtle Beach operates propose, enact and amend environmental laws and regulations on a regular basis. The laws and regulations applying to Turtle Beach's business include those governing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the management, disposal and labeling of, and exposure to, hazardous substances and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites. Turtle Beach could be required to incur additional costs to comply with such regulations and may incur fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party property damage or personal injury claims, or could be required to incur substantial investigation or remediation costs, if Turtle Beach were to violate or become liable under environmental laws. Liability under environmental laws can be joint and several and without regard to comparative fault. The ultimate costs under environmental laws and the timing of these costs are difficult to predict. Although

Turtle Beach cannot predict the ultimate impact of any new laws and regulations, such laws will likely result in additional costs or decreased revenue, and could require that Turtle Beach redesign or change how Turtle Beach manufactures its products, any of which could have a material



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adverse effect on Turtle Beach's business. Additionally, to the extent that Turtle Beach's competitors choose not to abide by these environmental laws and regulations, Turtle Beach will be at a cost disadvantage, thereby hindering Turtle Beach's ability to effectively compete in the marketplace.

***Turtle Beach faces vigorous competition from other consumer electronics companies and this competition could have a material adverse effect on Turtle Beach's financial condition and results of operations.***

Turtle Beach competes with other producers of PC and video game console headsets, including video game console manufacturers themselves. In addition, because of Turtle Beach's established position and reputation in the gaming industry, Turtle Beach's competitors may target Turtle Beach's products to a greater extent than other producers of similar products. Turtle Beach's competitors vary in size from small companies with limited resources to very large corporations with significantly greater financial, marketing and product development resources than those of Turtle Beach. Those competitors are located both within the United States and, increasingly, in international jurisdictions. Turtle Beach's competitors may spend more money and time on developing and testing products, undertake more extensive marketing campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies, pay higher fees to licensors for motion picture, television, sports, music and character properties, or develop more commercially successful products for the PC or video game platforms than Turtle Beach does. In addition, competitors with large product lines and popular products typically have greater leverage with retailers, distributors and other customers, who may be willing to promote products with less consumer appeal in return for access to those competitors' more popular products.

***Turtle Beach depends upon the availability of capital under its credit facility to finance its operations. Any additional financing that Turtle Beach may need may not be available on favorable terms or at all.***

In addition to cash flow generated from sales of Turtle Beach's products, Turtle Beach finances its operations with a Credit Facility (the "Credit Facility") provided by PNC Bank, National Association, ( "PNC Bank"), as Administrative Agent for itself and a group of other lenders. If Turtle Beach is unable to comply with the restrictive and financial covenants contained in the Credit Facility, and is unable to obtain a waiver from PNC Bank and the other lenders under the Credit Facility, PNC Bank may declare the outstanding borrowings under the facility immediately due and payable. Such event would have an immediate and material adverse impact on Turtle Beach's business, results of operations and financial condition. Turtle Beach would be required to obtain additional financing from other sources, and Turtle Beach cannot predict whether or on what terms additional financing might be available. If Turtle Beach is required to seek additional financing and is unable to obtain it, Turtle Beach may have to change its business and capital expenditure plans, which would have a materially adverse effect on Turtle Beach's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the debt under Turtle Beach's Credit Facility could make it more difficult to obtain other debt financing in the future, which could put Turtle Beach at a competitive disadvantage to competitors with less debt.

The Credit Facility contains financial and other covenants that Turtle Beach is obligated to maintain. If Turtle Beach violates any of these covenants, Turtle Beach will be in default under the Credit Facility. If a default occurs and is not timely cured or waived by PNC Bank, PNC Bank could seek remedies against Turtle Beach, including: (1) penalty rates of interest, (2) immediate repayment of the debt or (3) foreclosure on assets securing the Credit Facility. No assurance can be given that Turtle Beach will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future. The Credit Facility is asset based and can only be drawn down in an amount to which eligible collateral exists and can be negatively impacted by extended collection of accounts receivable, unexpectedly high product returns and slow moving inventory, among other factors. Turtle Beach is required to meet quarterly financial covenants based on its trailing four quarter's total leverage, fixed-charge coverage and capital expenditures. On August 5, 2013, these covenants were amended and as of the date of this proxy statement, Turtle Beach was in compliance with its covenants.

If Turtle Beach needs to obtain additional funds for any reason, there can be no assurance that alternative financing can be obtained on substantially similar or acceptable terms, or at all. Turtle Beach's failure to

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promptly obtain alternate financing could limit its ability to implement its business plan and have an immediate, severe and adverse impact on Turtle Beach's business, results of operations and financial condition. In the event that no alternative financing is available, Turtle Beach would be forced to drastically curtail operations, dispose of assets or cease operations altogether.

***Turtle Beach's Credit Facility provides its lenders with a first-priority lien against substantially all of its assets and contains certain restrictions on Turtle Beach's ability to take certain actions.***

Turtle Beach's Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants and other restrictions that limit Turtle Beach's ability, among other things, to:

engage in certain business activities;

incur certain additional indebtedness;

create liens;

make certain investments;

make restricted payments;

issue capital securities;

undergo a merger or consolidation;

sell certain assets; and

enter into certain restrictive agreements.

In addition, Turtle Beach has granted the lenders a first-priority lien against substantially all of its assets. Failure to comply with the operating restrictions or financial covenants in the Credit Facility could result in a default which could cause the lender to accelerate the timing of payments and exercise its lien on substantially all of Turtle Beach's assets.

***Turtle Beach's management team and certain members of its board of directors have limited experience in managing and governing a public company, and regulatory compliance may divert Turtle Beach's attention from the administration of its business.***

Turtle Beach's management team has limited experience managing a publicly-traded company or complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies. In particular, Mr. Stark has not previously managed a publicly-traded company. In addition, certain of Turtle Beach's directors have limited experience serving on the boards of public companies. Turtle Beach may not successfully or efficiently manage the increased legal, regulatory and reporting requirements associated with being a public company, including significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under federal securities laws. Turtle Beach's failure to comply with all applicable requirements could lead to the imposition of fines and penalties, distract its management team from attending to the administration of its business, result in a loss of investor confidence in its financial reports and have an adverse effect on its business and stock price.

***If Turtle Beach fails to implement effective internal controls, its ability to produce accurate financial statements could be impaired, which could adversely affect its operating results and its ability to operate its business. Turtle Beach has not assessed the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures or its internal control over financial reporting.***

Ensuring that Turtle Beach has adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place to enable Turtle Beach to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis is a costly and time-consuming effort that needs to be re-evaluated frequently. Following the merger, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of

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2002 ( SOX ) will require annual management assessments of the effectiveness of the combined company s internal control over financial reporting and a report by Parametric s independent auditors regarding the effectiveness of the combined company s internal control over financial reporting. However, management s assessment of the effectiveness of the combined company s internal control over financial reporting may exclude internal controls relating to Turtle Beach s operations for up to one year following completion of the merger.

Turtle Beach has begun the process of documenting, reviewing and improving its internal controls and procedures in order to meet the requirements of Section 404 of SOX but, as of the date of this proxy statement, Turtle Beach has not fully assessed the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures or its internal control over financial reporting. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 included in Annex D to this proxy statement have been restated and this restatement may indicate a material weakness in Turtle Beach s internal controls and disclosure controls. Turtle Beach and its independent auditors will be testing its internal controls pursuant to the requirements of Section 404 of SOX and could, as part of that documentation and testing, identify areas for further attention or improvement. Implementing any appropriate changes to Turtle Beach s internal controls may require additional personnel, specific compliance training of Turtle Beach s directors, officers and employees, entail substantial costs in order to modify its existing accounting systems and require a significant period of time to complete. If the combined company has a material weakness in its financial reporting, or if effective internal control over financial reporting is otherwise not achieved on a timely basis, then the combined company s ability to report financial results on a timely and accurate basis will be adversely affected, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on the combined company s ability to operate its business and remain listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, and could result in legal sanctions or private lawsuits. Parametric s stock price could decline as a result of any of these occurrences.

**Table of Contents****MARKET PRICES AND DIVIDEND DATA****Market Price of Parametric Common Stock**

Parametric common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol PAMT. The range of high and low sales prices as reported by NASDAQ Capital Market for each of the quarters of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2012 and 2013:

	Fiscal 2012	
	High	Low
First Quarter*	\$ 3.27	\$ 0.55
Second Quarter*	\$ 5.70	\$ 0.00
Third Quarter	\$ 9.85	\$ 3.86
Fourth Quarter	\$ 11.74	\$ 6.22

  

	Fiscal 2013	
	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 7.39	\$ 3.49
Second Quarter	\$ 20.25	\$ 7.10
Third Quarter	\$ 22.39	\$ 14.52
Fourth Quarter	\$ 17.90	\$ 10.57

\* Reported bid prices. Other quarters reflect sales prices.

On August 5, 2013, the last full trading day before the public announcement of the merger agreement, the closing price for our common stock was \$17.69 per share and on [ ], 2013, the latest practicable trading day before the printing of this proxy statement, the closing price for our common stock was \$[ ] per share.

 **Holders of Parametric Common Stock**

As of the close of business on November 11, 2013, the record date for the Special Meeting, there were [ ] holders of record of Parametric common stock. The number of holders of record is based on the actual number of holders registered on the books of our transfer agent and does not reflect holders of shares in street name or persons, partnerships, associations, corporations or other entities identified in security position listings maintained by depository trust companies.

 **Dividends on Parametric Common Stock**

Parametric did not pay any dividends in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 or during the interim periods of fiscal year 2014 through the date of this proxy statement. Parametric does not have a policy regarding a regular dividend payment and any future dividends declared will be at the discretion of the Parametric board of directors.

Under the merger agreement, Parametric is prohibited from paying any dividend or other distribution on Parametric common stock prior to the completion of the merger.

 **Information Regarding Turtle Beach**

VTBH is a private company and shares of its capital stock are not publicly traded. VTB is a wholly-owned subsidiary of VTBH.

As of [ ], 2013, the latest practicable date before the printing of this proxy statement, VTBH had one holder of record of its Series B Preferred Stock, six holders of record of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, and two holders of record of its common stock. At the effective time of the merger, pursuant to the merger agreement, each share of VTBH common stock and VTBH Series A Convertible Preferred Stock will be

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cancelled and converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Parametric common stock, as further described in the "The Merger" "Effect of the Merger" section of this proxy statement.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, dividends on VTBH common stock declared and paid by VTBH's board of directors were \$16.4 million. There have been no other dividends declared or paid on VTBH common stock for any other periods. Any determination to pay dividends to the holders of VTBH common stock following completion of the merger will be subject to the preferences of the VTBH Series B Preferred Stock, as described in Note 9 to VTBH's consolidated financial statements which are attached as Annex D to this proxy statement.



Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT**

The following security ownership information is set forth, as of record date for the Special Meeting (November 11, 2013), unless otherwise noted, with respect to (i) each stockholder known by Parametric to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of Parametric common stock, (ii) each of the current directors of Parametric, (iii) each of the named executive officers of Parametric and (iv) all current directors and executive officers as a group (eight persons). Other than as set forth below, we are not aware of any other stockholder who may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock.

Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power over securities. The percentage of beneficial ownership is based on [ ] shares of common stock outstanding on the record date. In accordance with the SEC rules, shares of Parametric common stock that are subject to options or warrants that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the record date are considered outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding the options or warrants for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of that person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

<b>Title of Class</b>	<b>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</b>	<b>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership</b>	<b>Percent of Class</b>
<i>5% Stockholders:</i>			
Common Stock	<b>FRM LLC</b> 82 Devonshire Street  Boston, Massachusetts 02109	599,068(1)	[ ]%
Common Stock	<b>James E. Besser and Manchester Management Company, LLC</b> 131 Charles Street, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor  Boston, Massachusetts 02114	483,811(2)	[ ]%
Common Stock	<b>VTB Holdings, Inc.</b> 100 Summit Lake Drive, Suite 100  Valhalla, New York 10594	1,313,520(3)	[ ]%
<i>Directors and Officers:</i>			
Common Stock	<b>Elwood G. Norris</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L  Poway, California 92064	1,103,750(4)	[ ]%
Common Stock	<b>James A. Barnes</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	446,000(5)	[ ]%

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Common Stock	Poway, California 92064 <b>Kenneth F. Potashner</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	417,500(6)	[ ]%
Common Stock	Poway, California 92064 <b>Todd Savitt</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	22,250(7)	[ ]%
Common Stock	Poway, California 92064 <b>Robert M. Kaplan</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	41,076(8)	[ ]%
Common Stock	Poway, California 92064 <b>Seth Putterman</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	29,100(9)	[ ]%
Common Stock	Poway, California 92064 <b>Andrew Wolfe</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	12,500(10)	[ ]%
Common Stock	Poway, California 92064 <b>James L. Honore</b> 13771 Danielson Street, Ste L	12,500(11)	[ ]%
	Poway, California 92064 All directors and executive officers as a group (8 persons)	2,084,696(12)	[ ]%

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\* less than 1%.

- (1) Beneficial ownership by FRM LLC is based on the information provided by the stockholders as reported in the Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2013. A wholly-owned subsidiary of FRM LLC, Fidelity Management & Research Company is an investment advisor and under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 is deemed to beneficially own 599,068 shares as a result of acting as investment advisor to various investment companies.
- (2) Beneficial ownership by Mr. Bresser and Manchester Management Company, LLC is based on information provided by the stockholder as reported in a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 8, 2013. Consists of 135,000 shares as to which sole voting and dispositive power is held by Mr. Bresser and 348,811 shares as to which shared voting and dispositive power is held by Mr. Bresser and by Manchester Management Company, LLC.
- (3) Beneficial ownership by VTBH is based on the information provided by the stockholders as reported in a Schedule 13D filed with the SEC. VTBH is deemed to have shared voting power with respect to the shares beneficially owned by certain members of Parametric's management team due to the proxy granted to VTBH in the voting agreements entered into with certain members of Parametric management and entities controlled by them in connection with the merger transaction described in this proxy statement.
- (4) Includes 453,864 shares held by a family trust for which Mr. Norris serves as trustee, 4,500 held by EGN VTBH LLC and 180,083 held by Mt. Savage Products LLC both for which Mr. Norris is manager, and 284,825 shares representing Mr. Norris' pecuniary interest in shares held by Syzygy. Also includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 92,500 shares. By virtue of the voting agreement entered into with VTBH, VTBH is deemed to share the power to vote the securities beneficially owned by Mr. Norris.
- (5) Consists of 17,733 shares held by Sunrise Capital, Inc., 67,000 shares held by Sunrise Management, Inc. Profit Sharing Plan, 63,000 shares held by Palermo Trust, 153,367 shares representing Mr. Barnes' pecuniary interest in shares held by Syzygy, 600 shares held by a personal retirement plan and 550 shares held by a personal retirement plan of his spouse. Mr. Barnes is President of Sunrise Capital, Inc. and Trustee of Sunrise Management, Inc. Profit Sharing Plan, the Palermo Trust and his personal retirement plan. He is also the managing member of Syzygy. Also includes 20,000 warrants held by Palermo Trust and options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 123,750 shares. He disclaims any beneficial interest in the 550 shares held in his spouse's personal retirement plan. By virtue of the voting agreement entered into with VTBH, VTBH is deemed to share the power to vote the securities beneficially owned by Mr. Barnes.
- (6) Includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 417,500 shares. By virtue of the voting agreement entered into with VTBH, VTBH is deemed to share the power to vote the securities beneficially owned by Mr. Potashner.
- (7) Includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 18,750 shares.
- (8) Includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 12,500 shares.
- (9) Includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 25,000 shares.
- (10) Includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 12,500 shares.
- (11) Includes options currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 12,500 shares.
- (12) Includes options and warrants currently exercisable and those exercisable within 60 days on an aggregate of 735,000 shares.

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**SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS**

The enclosed proxy is solicited on behalf of the Parametric Board for use at the Special Meeting of stockholders or at any adjournment or postponement thereof.

**Date, Time and Place**

The Special Meeting will be held on [ ], 2013, at [ ], at [ ] local time.

**Purpose of the Special Meeting**

At the Special Meeting, we will ask the holders of Parametric common stock:

1. To consider and vote upon the merger proposal;
2. To consider and vote, on an advisory (non-binding) basis, upon specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger;
3. To consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting to approve the merger proposal;
4. To approve the Parametric Sound Corporation 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan (the **Stock Plan**);
5. To approve the Parametric Sound Corporation Annual Incentive Bonus Plan (the **Bonus Plan**); and
6. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment of the Special Meeting.

**Record Date and Shares Outstanding**

Only holders of record of Parametric common stock at the close of business on November 11, 2013, the record date for the Special Meeting, are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Special Meeting. On the record date, [ ] shares of Parametric common stock were issued and outstanding and held by approximately [ ] holders of record.

**Quorum**

A quorum of stockholders is necessary to hold a valid Special Meeting. Under our bylaws, the presence, in person or by proxy duly authorized, of the holder or holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of a quorum, the Special Meeting may be adjourned, from time to time, either by the chairman of the meeting or by vote of the holders of a majority of the shares represented thereat, but no other business may be transacted at such meeting.

In general, shares of Parametric common stock represented by a properly signed and returned proxy card will be counted as shares present and entitled to vote at the Special Meeting for purposes of determining a quorum. Shares represented by proxies marked **ABSTAIN** are counted in determining whether a quorum is present. In addition, a **broker non-vote** is counted in determining whether a quorum is present. A **broker non-vote** is a proxy returned by a broker on behalf of its beneficial owner customer that is not voted on a particular matter because voting instructions

have not been received by the broker from the customer, and the broker does not have discretionary authority to vote on behalf of such customer on such matter.

If a quorum is not present at the Special Meeting, Parametric expects that the Special Meeting will be adjourned or postponed to solicit additional proxies. If the Special Meeting is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be given of the adjournment if the time and place thereof are announced at the Special Meeting. At the adjourned meeting, Parametric may transact any business that might have been transacted at the original

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Special Meeting. If the adjournment is for more than 30 days or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, a notice of the adjourned meeting will be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting.

## **Vote Required**

Each holder of Parametric common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held of record on the record date.

The following votes are required to approve the proposals to be voted on at the Special Meeting:

Approval of the merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions;

Approval, by non-binding, advisory vote, of specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions;

Approval of the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions;

Approval of the Stock Plan requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions; and

Approval of the Bonus Plan requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, excluding abstentions.

For purposes of determining approval of the foregoing proposals, proxies marked **ABSTAIN** and broker non-votes will not affect the results of these votes.

## **Voting of Proxies**

Whether you plan to attend the Special Meeting or not, we encourage you to vote by proxy. All shares represented by valid proxies that we receive through this solicitation, and that are not revoked, will be voted in accordance with your instructions on the proxy card or as instructed via Internet or telephone. You may specify whether your shares should be voted **FOR**, **AGAINST** or **ABSTAIN** with respect to each of the proposals. If you properly submit a proxy without giving specific voting instructions, your shares will be voted in accordance with the Parametric Board's recommendations, as noted below. Voting by proxy will not affect your right to attend the Special Meeting. If your shares are registered directly in your name through our stock transfer agent, or you have stock certificates registered in your name, you may vote as follows:

## Edgar Filing: Parametric Sound Corp - Form PREM14A

*Voting by Telephone.* You may vote by calling the toll-free telephone number and following the instructions printed on your proxy card. The deadline for voting by telephone is [ ], 2013, at 8:59 p.m., Pacific Standard Time. If you vote by telephone, you do not need to return your proxy card.

*Voting on the Internet.* You may vote on the Internet by accessing the website and following the instructions printed on your proxy card. The deadline for voting on the Internet is [ ], 2013, at 8:59 p.m., Pacific Standard Time. If you vote on the Internet, you do not need to return your proxy card.

*Voting by Proxy Card.* You may vote by completing, signing and returning your proxy card by mail. To vote in this manner, please mark, date and sign the enclosed proxy card and return it by mail in the accompanying postage-prepaid envelope. You should mail your signed proxy card sufficiently in advance for it to be received by [ ], 2013.

*Voting in Person.* Even if you have voted by one of the methods described above, you may still attend and vote your shares in person at the Special Meeting, if you are the record owner of those shares. If you do attend and vote your shares in person at the Special Meeting after having voted by any of the methods described above, only your last vote will be counted. However, attendance at the Special Meeting alone will not result in a revocation of any previously submitted proxy cards.

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If your shares are held in street name (held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record), you will receive instructions from the holder of record. You must follow the instructions of the holder of record in order for your shares to be voted. Telephone and Internet voting also will be offered to stockholders owning shares through certain banks and brokers. If your shares are not registered in your own name and you plan to vote your shares in person at the Special Meeting, you should contact your broker or agent to obtain a legal proxy or broker's proxy card and bring it to the Special Meeting in order to vote.

## **Revocability of Proxies**

If you give us your proxy, you may change or revoke it at any time before the Special Meeting. You may change or revoke your proxy in any one of the following ways:

by re-voting by Internet or by telephone as instructed above;

by signing a new proxy card with a date later than your previously delivered proxy and submitting it as instructed above; provided that it is received prior to the deadline set forth above;

by notifying our Secretary in writing before the Special Meeting that you have revoked your proxy; or

by attending the Special Meeting in person and voting in person in accordance with the instructions above. Attending the Special Meeting in person will not in and of itself revoke a previously submitted proxy unless you specifically request it.

Your most current vote, whether by telephone, Internet or proxy card, is the one that will be counted.

If you have instructed a broker or other nominee to vote your shares, you must follow the procedures provided by your broker or nominee to change those instructions.

## **Recommendation of the Parametric Board**

The Parametric Board unanimously recommends that you vote:

FOR the merger proposal;

FOR the non-binding, advisory proposal to approve specified compensation that may become payable to the named executive officers of Parametric in connection with the merger;

FOR the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date, if necessary or appropriate;



FOR the approval of the Stock Plan; and

FOR the approval of the Bonus Plan.

**Voting by Parametric Executive Officers and Directors**

As of the record date, Parametric executive officers and directors as a group owned and were entitled to vote [ ] shares of Parametric's common stock, which represents approximately [ ]% of Parametric's total common stock outstanding on that date.

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement, Parametric and VTBH entered into Stockholder Agreements and Irrevocable Proxies, referred to as the voting agreements, with Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris, as well as certain entities over which they exercise voting and/or investment control, collectively referred to as the management stockholders. Under the voting agreements, the management stockholders have agreed to vote their currently-held Parametric shares in favor of the merger proposal (and against other acquisition proposals). The shares subject to the voting agreements represented approximately [ ]% of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock as of the record date.

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### **Solicitation of Proxies**

Parametric will bear the cost of solicitation of proxies by us. In addition to soliciting stockholders by mail, Parametric directors, officers and employees, without additional remuneration, may solicit proxies in person or by telephone or other means of electronic communication. Parametric will not pay these individuals for their solicitation activities but will reimburse them for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries will be requested to forward proxy-soliciting material to the owners of stock held in their names, and Parametric will reimburse such brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their reasonable out-of-pocket costs. Solicitation by Parametric directors, officers and employees may also be made of some stockholders in person or by mail, telephone or other means of electronic communication following the original solicitation.

Parametric has retained the firm of Morrow & Co., LLC, 470 West Ave, Stamford, Connecticut 06902 to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of \$6,500.

### **Other Matters**

Parametric does not expect that any matter other than the proposals described in this proxy statement will be brought before the Special Meeting. If, however, the Parametric Board properly presents other matters, each of the persons named as a proxy on the proxy card will vote in accordance with his judgment as to matters that he believes to be in the best interests of Parametric stockholders. A proxy in the accompanying form or properly submitted by telephone or over the Internet will give authority to Kenneth F. Potashner, our Executive Chairman, and James A. Barnes, our Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, to vote on such matters at their respective discretion and they intend to do so in accordance with their best judgment on any such matter.

### **List of Stockholders**

Our Secretary will prepare and make, at least ten (10) days before the Special Meeting, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the Special Meeting, during ordinary business hours, for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to the Special Meeting, either at a place within the city where the Special Meeting is to be held, which place shall be specified in the notice of the Special Meeting, or, if not specified, at the place where the Special Meeting is to be held. The list will be produced and kept at the time and place of Special Meeting during the whole time thereof and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present.

### **Householding of Special Meeting Materials**

SEC rules allow us or your broker to send a single set of our proxy materials to any household at which two or more of our stockholders reside, if we or your broker believe that the stockholders are members of the same family. This practice, referred to as householding, benefits both you and us. It reduces the volume of duplicate information received at your household and helps to reduce our expenses. The rule applies to our annual reports, proxy statements and information statements. Once you receive notice from your broker or from us that communications to your address will be household, the practice will continue until you are otherwise notified or until you revoke your consent to the practice. Stockholders who participate in householding will continue to have access to and utilize separate proxy voting instructions.



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If your household received a single set of proxy materials, but you would prefer to receive your own copy, please contact Broadridge, by calling their toll free number 1-800-542-1061. If you do not wish to participate in householding and would like to receive your own set of proxy materials in future years, please call Broadridge at the toll free number listed above. Conversely, if you share an address with another Parametric stockholder and together both of you would like to receive only a single set of proxy materials, follow these instructions:

If your Parametric shares are registered in your own name, please contact Broadridge and inform them of your request by calling them at 1-800-542-1061 or writing them at Broadridge Householding Department, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717.

If a broker or other nominee holds your Parametric shares, please contact the broker or other nominee directly and inform them of your request. Be sure to include your name, the name of your brokerage firm and your account number.

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**PARTIES TO THE MERGER**

***Parametric***

Parametric Sound Corporation

13771 Danielson Street, Suite L

Poway, California 92064

(888) 477-2150

Parametric Sound Corporation, referred to as *Parametric*, *we*, *our* or *us*, is a Nevada corporation. Parametric is a technology company focused on delivering novel audio solutions through its HyperSound or HSS technology platform, which pioneered the practical application of parametric acoustic technology for generating audible sound along a directional ultrasonic column. The creation of sound using Parametric's technology creates a unique sound image distinct from traditional audio systems. In addition to its commercial digital signage and kiosk product business, Parametric is targeting its technology for new uses in consumer markets, including computers, video gaming, televisions and home audio along with other commercial markets including casino gaming and cinema. Parametric is also focusing development on health applications for persons with hearing loss. Additional information about Parametric is contained in its public filings, some of which are incorporated by reference herein as described in *Where You Can Find Additional Information* beginning on page [ ].

***VTBH***

VTB Holdings, Inc.

100 Summit Lake Drive, Suite 100

Valhalla, New York 10594

(914) 345-2255

VTB Holdings, Inc., referred to as *VTBH*, is a privately held Delaware corporation. Voyetra Turtle Beach, Inc., a Delaware corporation ( *VTB* ), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of *VTBH*. *VTBH* and its subsidiaries, including *VTB*, are collectively referred to as *Turtle Beach*. *Turtle Beach* designs, develops and markets premium audio peripherals for video game, personal computer, and mobile platforms, including its acclaimed line of Ear Force gaming headphones and headsets crafted for Microsoft Xbox, Sony PlayStation, Nintendo Wii and PC-based gaming. *Turtle Beach*'s advanced products allow video game players to experience high-quality, immersive sound and communicate with others while playing video games. Unlike most traditional stereo headphones, the more advanced headsets from *Turtle Beach* incorporate sophisticated technology for processing audio and multi-band wires transmission capabilities. *Turtle Beach* has strong market share in established gaming markets, including a 53% share of the U.S. console gaming headset market as of year-end 2012 according to The NPD Group, Inc. *Turtle Beach* has a presence in 40 countries and has partnered with major retailers, including Wal-Mart, Carrefour, Tesco, Best Buy, GameStop, Target and Amazon. For more information about *Turtle Beach*'s business, see *Turtle Beach*'s Business on page [ ].

***Merger Sub***

Paris Acquisition Corp.

c/o Parametric Sound Corporation

13771 Danielson Street, Suite L

Poway, California 92064

(888) 477-2150

Paris Acquisition Corp, a Delaware corporation (referred to as Merger Sub ), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parametric that was formed solely for the purpose of entering into the merger agreement and completing the merger. Upon the consummation of the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Turtle Beach and will cease to exist.

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**THE MERGER**

This discussion of the merger is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, which is attached to this proxy statement as Annex A and incorporated into this proxy statement by reference. You should read the entire merger agreement carefully as it is the legal document that governs the merger.

**Effect of the Merger**

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the merger agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into VTBH, with VTBH continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result of the merger, VTBH will become a subsidiary of Parametric, wholly-owned except for the VTBH Series B Preferred Stock which will remain outstanding after the merger.

The time at which the merger will become effective, referred to as the effective time of the merger, will occur upon the filing of a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware (or at such later time as Parametric, VTBH and Merger Sub may agree and specify in the certificate of merger). At the effective time of the merger, and as a result of the merger:

each share of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Parametric common stock equal to the Per Share Number, plus any cash paid in lieu of fractional shares; the Per Share Number is computed in accordance with a formula specified in the merger agreement and is estimated as of the date of this proxy statement, to be approximately [ ], which would result in approximately [ ] shares of Parametric common stock being issued to the former holders of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock at the effective time of the merger; and

each outstanding option to purchase a share of VTBH common stock, whether vested or unvested, will be deemed to constitute an option to purchase, on the same terms and conditions, a number of shares of Parametric common stock equal to the product of (i) the number of shares of VTBH common stock subject to such option, multiplied by (ii) the Per Share Exchange Ratio (defined below), at an exercise price per share of Parametric common stock equal to the quotient of (i) the exercise price per share of VTBH common stock subject to such option divided by (ii) the Per Share Exchange Ratio; the Per Share Exchange Ratio means the ratio of the Per Share Number to one.

Each share of VTBH Series B Preferred Stock that is issued and outstanding and each VTBH phantom stock unit that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger shall remain outstanding after the effective time of the merger, and shall not be cancelled or otherwise converted as a result of the merger.

We expect that Parametric's common stock will continue to be publicly traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the trading symbol PAMT after the effective time of the merger.

**Effect on Parametric if the Merger is Not Completed**

If the merger proposal is not approved by Parametric stockholders or if the merger is not completed for any other reason, the issuance of shares to the former VTBH stockholders contemplated by the merger agreement and corresponding change of control of Parametric will not occur. In such event, Parametric expects that management will

operate the business in a manner similar to that in which it is being operated today, and that Parametric stockholders will continue to be subject to the same risks and opportunities to which they are currently subject.

Furthermore, if the merger is not completed, and depending on the circumstances that would have caused the merger not to be completed, the price of Parametric common stock may decline significantly from the trading price as of the date of this proxy statement. If that were to occur, it is uncertain when, if ever, the price of Parametric common stock would return to the price at which it trades as of the date of this proxy statement.



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Accordingly, if the merger is not completed, there can be no assurance as to the effect of these risks and opportunities on the future value of your shares of Parametric common stock. If the merger is not completed, the Parametric Board will, among other things, (i) continue to evaluate and review our business operations, properties and capitalization, (ii) make such changes as are deemed appropriate, and (iii) continue to seek to identify strategic alternatives to enhance stockholder value. If the merger proposal is not approved by Parametric stockholders or if the merger is not completed for any other reason, there can be no assurance that any other transaction acceptable to Parametric will be offered or that our business, prospects or results of operation will not be adversely impacted.

In addition, upon termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances, Parametric may be required to pay VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and/or enter into a license agreement with VTBH related to Parametric's HyperSound technology, or may be entitled to receive a reverse termination fee from VTBH, in each case as described under Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Effect of Termination of Merger Agreement beginning on page [ ].

## **Background of the Merger**

As part of Parametric's ongoing strategic planning process, the Parametric Board and Parametric's executive officers have regularly reviewed and evaluated Parametric's strategic direction and alternatives in light of the performance of Parametric's business and operations and market, economic, competitive and other conditions and developments.

On March 7, 2013, Parametric entered into a Mutual Non-Disclosure Agreement with Voyetra Turtle Beach, Inc., the operating subsidiary of VTBH, pursuant to which the parties agreed to share confidential information on customary terms and conditions.

From March 13, 2013 to March 25, 2013, representatives of Houlihan Lokey held three telephonic meetings with Parametric officers to discuss potential transaction alternatives with Turtle Beach, financing options and engagement terms.

On March 20, 2013, Parametric's executives provided a demonstration of the company's technology to business development personnel of Company A at Parametric's headquarters. On that same day, Parametric executives met with technology representatives of Company B at Parametric's headquarters (following previous product demonstrations to Company B personnel in late 2012 and in January 2013) to discuss strategic licensing and a proposed co-development effort.

On March 21, 2013, Juergen Stark, the Chief Executive Officer of VTB, and Ron Doornink, a director of VTB, visited Parametric's offices for product demonstrations and business discussions.

On March 27, 2013, representatives of Houlihan Lokey met in-person with Parametric officers to review potential strategic buyers of Parametric and to finalize engagement terms. On that same day, Parametric engaged Houlihan Lokey to act as its financial advisor with respect to potential transaction alternatives.

On March 28, 2013, Parametric issued a press release announcing that it had been approached by several industry leaders in key target verticals to discuss strategic alternatives, and that Parametric had engaged Houlihan Lokey to help it assess these opportunities.

On March 29, 2013, Mr. Stark advised Mr. Potashner that Turtle Beach was interested in discussing a potential acquisition of all or a part of Parametric, a license of Parametric's technology, or a combination of the foregoing. The parties did not discuss pricing or valuation.

On March 31, 2013, Mr. Stark and Mr. Potashner met in person to discuss potential deal structures and deal synergies.

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From April 1, 2013 to April 22, 2013, representatives of Houlihan Lokey contacted and held varying levels of discussions with a total of 13 parties other than Turtle Beach regarding a transaction involving Parametric. During this time period, all such parties advised representatives of Houlihan Lokey that they were not interested in pursuing an acquisition of Parametric.

On April 1, 2013, a meeting was held at Parametric's headquarters in Poway, California between Parametric's officers and representatives of Turtle Beach and the majority owner of VTBH, at which Parametric officers demonstrated Parametric's technology and provided an overview of Parametric's business and intellectual property. Mr. Stark, Mr. Richard Kulavik, the Chief Technology Officer of VTB, Mr. Ron Doornink, Chairman of Turtle Beach, Mr. Kenneth Fox, the Managing Partner of the majority owner of VTBH and an officer and director of VTBH, and another representative of the majority owner of VTBH were present at the meeting. At the same meeting, Mr. Stark provided an overview of Turtle Beach's business, and the parties discussed potential strategic transactions involving Parametric and Turtle Beach.

On April 3, 2013, a meeting was held at Turtle Beach's San Diego office at which Mr. Potashner made a presentation to Turtle Beach representatives regarding Parametric's business and Mr. Stark presented confidential business and financial information regarding Turtle Beach. On that same day, Mr. Stark provided Mr. Potashner with confidential materials regarding Turtle Beach, including financial information.

On April 5, 2013 a representative of Company A contacted Parametric to express interest in its technology and to begin strategic licensing discussions. Additional demonstrations and meetings with Company B occurred on May 29, August 27 and September 3, 2013. Although Company A declined to pursue an acquisition of Parametric, the parties continue to discuss licensing and co-development business.

On April 6, 2013, Turtle Beach sent Parametric a draft term sheet regarding a license of Parametric's technology for the fields of use of console gaming and computer audio, but noted Turtle Beach's continued strong interest in a transaction with Parametric. From April 7, 2013 to April 9, 2013, Mr. Stark and Mr. Potashner, and other representatives of Turtle Beach and Parametric, discussed and corresponded regarding various licensing, investment and joint venture structures, including the possibility of a license agreement to be entered into in the event of a termination of a definitive agreement for a transaction involving Parametric.

On April 9, 2013, Parametric issued a press release announcing that, with respect to strategic alternatives and licensing activities: (i) Parametric had received substantial licensing proposals for its HyperSound technology addressing key market verticals; (ii) Parametric had been approached by several industry leaders in key target verticals to pursue strategic discussions and, as a result, had retained investment bank Houlihan Lokey; (iii) Parametric was deferring decisions to execute licenses as it assessed strategic opportunities; and (iv) Parametric was actively pursuing strategic discussions regarding Parametric and its technology. The press release also announced the status of commercial pilot projects and reiterated that Parametric was focused on the global commercialization of its HyperSound technology.

From April 12, 2013 to April 30, 2013, Parametric and Turtle Beach began conducting due diligence on each other. Representatives of Parametric, Turtle Beach, Houlihan Lokey, Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP (or Sheppard Mullin), counsel to Parametric, Dechert LLP (or Dechert), counsel to Turtle Beach, and McGladrey LLP (or McGladrey), Turtle Beach's independent auditor, provided numerous information requests, organized and provided information and documentation in response to such requests, and corresponded and held numerous telephonic meetings with respect thereto.

On April 12, 2013, Company C requested an introductory call with Parametric. On that same day, the parties entered into a confidentiality agreement dated April 12, 2013. The introductory presentation was made by executives of Parametric telephonically on April 15 and on April 16, 2013, one executive and one business development consultant of Parametric visited the home office of Company C and made a product demonstration. A brief call with Company C was held on April 22, 2013.

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On April 18, 2013, Turtle Beach provided Parametric with a draft of an exclusivity agreement.

On April 19, 2013, a meeting was held at Turtle Beach's San Diego office which was attended by Mr. Stark, Mr. Doornink, Mr. Potashner and Mr. Barnes. At this meeting, Turtle Beach provided Parametric with (i) a presentation regarding its rationale for a proposed merger with Parametric and (ii) a draft term sheet (referred to as the April 19<sup>th</sup> term sheet) to acquire Parametric through a reverse merger, under which the security holders of VTBH (including option holders) immediately prior to the merger would own, on a fully-diluted basis, 80.88% of Parametric following the merger, and the security holders of Parametric (including option and warrant holders) immediately prior to the merger would own, on a fully-diluted basis, 19.12% of Parametric following the merger. The respective ownership proportions of Parametric following the merger of the security holders of VTBH, on the one hand, and the security holders of Parametric, on the other hand, is referred to hereafter as the post-merger ownership ratio. At the meeting, the parties negotiated extensively regarding the post-merger ownership ratio and reached an oral agreement that it would be 78%/22%. On that same day, Mr. Barnes and representatives of Houlihan Lokey held a call with Mr. Stark and Bruce Murphy, the Chief Financial Officer of VTB, regarding Turtle Beach's operations.

On April 20, 2013, a telephonic meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting:

The Parametric Board discussed and reviewed the April 19<sup>th</sup> term sheet, with Mr. Potashner noting that Turtle Beach had agreed orally to a post-merger ownership ratio of 78%/22%.

Representatives of Houlihan Lokey presented information regarding Turtle Beach and the rationale for the transaction. Houlihan Lokey also advised the Parametric Board that the Parametric Board should consider retaining a second investment bank to provide a fairness opinion in a potential transaction between Parametric and Turtle Beach in order to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest resulting from Houlihan Lokey's previous engagement by Turtle Beach on an unrelated matter in early 2012.

Representatives of Sheppard Mullin presented to the Parametric Board regarding the fiduciary duties of directors in connection with evaluating a change of control transaction, as well as a process for the Parametric Board to follow to discharge its fiduciary duties in connection with the proposed transaction with Turtle Beach, including a general discussion with respect to customary transaction protection alternatives.

The Parametric Board discussed Turtle Beach's request for a breakup fee in the form of a license agreement for Parametric's technology in the console gaming and computer audio fields of use.

The Parametric Board discussed the proposed exclusivity agreement with Turtle Beach and the likelihood of alternative strategic transactions, and approved Parametric entering into the exclusivity agreement.

On April 21, 2013, Turtle Beach provided Parametric with a revised term sheet that included a post-merger ownership ratio of 78%/22% (referred to as the April 21<sup>st</sup> term sheet). On that same day, Parametric and VTBH signed an exclusivity agreement that provided that Parametric would cease discussions with any other party regarding a proposed acquisition until May 1, 2013 (or May 8, 2013 if the parties were continuing to negotiate in good faith with respect to a definitive acquisition agreement on May 1, 2013).

On April 22, 2013, Mr. Potashner and Mr. Stark met at Turtle Beach's offices in San Diego and discussed various merger terms. Later that same day, a telephonic meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting:

Houlihan Lokey presented regarding business and financial considerations related to the proposed transaction, including an overview of and comments on Turtle Beach and its business, historical financial performance of Parametric and Turtle Beach, a discussion of strategic rationale and possible opportunities for growth that such a transaction could offer Parametric, an overview of the April 21<sup>st</sup> term sheet, illustrative valuation information, key items for the Parametric Board to consider and a summary of the proposed exclusivity terms.

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The Parametric Board discussed the April 21<sup>st</sup> term sheet and the proposed terms of the transaction with Turtle Beach, including the transaction structure, financing requirements, process and timing.

The Parametric Board discussed at length the proposed terms of the transaction with Turtle Beach, including the transaction structure, financing requirements and process and timing considerations. Representatives of Sheppard Mullin discussed fiduciary duties with the Parametric Board, including transaction protection and related mechanisms such as go shop vs. window shop vs. no shop , break-up fee and reverse break-up fee. From April 22, 2013 to April 26, 2013, both Parametric and Turtle Beach received due diligence request lists from representatives of Dechert, McGladrey, Houlihan Lokey, Craig-Hallum and Sheppard Mullin.

On April 23, 2013, Parametric and VTB entered into a First Amendment to Mutual Non-Disclosure Agreement, which expanded the scope of the parties who could receive confidential information thereunder.

On April 24, 2013, Parametric received a due diligence request list from representatives of J.P. Morgan, Turtle Beach's financial advisor.

On April 25, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting:

Mr. Potashner provided an update regarding the status of merger negotiations with Turtle Beach.

The Parametric Board discussed a number of key issues raised by the April 21<sup>st</sup> term sheet, including potential compensation to be given to Turtle Beach if the merger agreement were to be terminated under certain circumstances, including Parametric being required to enter into a license agreement under which Turtle Beach would receive an exclusive license to HyperSound technology for the video game field and a potentially exclusive license to HyperSound technology for the PC audio field (such license agreement, the break-up fee license agreement ).

Representatives of Sheppard Mullin presented to the Parametric Board regarding its fiduciary duties with respect to the proposed transaction with Turtle Beach (including those pertaining to the proposed break-up fee license agreement and break-up fees generally), related litigation risks and D&O insurance.

Representatives of Houlihan Lokey discussed with the Parametric Board the proposed scope of financial due diligence of Turtle Beach and Houlihan Lokey's recommendation with respect thereto.

The Parametric Board discussed the engagement letters with Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum, respectively, noting that Houlihan Lokey was initially expected to provide a fairness opinion related to the merger transaction but had recommended that a second advisor, Craig-Hallum, be hired to provide the fairness opinion.

On April 26, 2013, Parametric signed a letter engaging Craig-Hallum to provide a fairness opinion in connection with the proposed merger with Turtle Beach on terms approved by the Parametric Board.

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On April 27, 2013, a telephonic meeting was held between Messrs. Stark and Doornink, Mr. Richard Kulavic, the Chief Technology Officer of VTB, and Mr. Seth Putterman (an independent member of the Parametric Board) regarding the safety profile of Parametric's products.

On April 30, 2013, Mr. Stark informed Mr. Potashner that Turtle Beach planned to conduct 10-14 days of additional due diligence regarding Parametric's products and markets before proceeding further with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement.



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On May 1, 2013, the exclusivity agreement signed on April 21, 2013 expired because Parametric and Turtle Beach were not negotiating a definitive agreement for the merger. At such time, representatives of Parametric provided information in response to a request from Company C. On that same day, Parametric made an additional product demonstration to technical personnel at an engineering location of Company C.

On May 1, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held at which Mr. Potashner provided an update regarding the status of discussions with Turtle Beach, indicating that Turtle Beach wanted to perform additional due diligence related to Parametric's technology and customer preferences before proceeding further with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement, and that the timing of the execution of the merger agreement was accordingly uncertain. Mr. Potashner also discussed the level of interest of other strategic prospects.

On May 2, 2013, Parametric issued a press release announcing that (i) it had received a term sheet from Turtle Beach (referenced in the press release anonymously as a leader in one of [Parametric's] target verticals) and was undergoing due diligence, and (ii) Parametric had also received and was evaluating strategic inquiries from additional parties. On that same day, Mr. Potashner advised on Parametric's quarterly earnings call that the due diligence phase with the party referenced in the press release was expected to last weeks but not months.

On May 7, 2013, Turtle Beach officers reviewed Parametric's technology license agreements and conducted a patent due diligence session with Parametric officers. On May 13, 2013, Parametric and Turtle Beach executed a Common Interest and Non-Disclosure Agreement related to patent information, at which time Parametric began delivering detailed patent files to Turtle Beach's patent counsel. From May 9, 2013 to May 15, 2013, Turtle Beach officers conducted hearing and preference marketing research sessions with Parametric officers overseeing these activities.

From May 18, 2013 to May 28, 2013, Mr. Potashner and Mr. Stark held numerous telephonic meetings regarding the status of due diligence and Turtle Beach's level of interest in pursuing the merger.

On May 21, 2013 and May 28, 2013, Parametric held further telephonic discussions with Company C regarding a potential strategic transaction.

On June 3, 2013, Mr. Stark had an in-person meeting with Mr. Norris at Parametric's research laboratory at which Mr. Norris demonstrated Parametric's latest new emitter prototypes.

On June 9, 2013, Mr. Stark provided Parametric with a revised post-merger ownership ratio of 81%/19% (or 80%/20% if Parametric raised \$5 million in equity capital prior to the closing of the merger).

On June 10, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting, the Parametric Board discussed the status and terms of negotiations with Turtle Beach regarding the proposed merger, and unanimously agreed to continue negotiations, while Parametric pursued, in tandem, other strategic, licensing and financing alternatives.

On June 11, 2013, Mr. Potashner met with Mr. Stark at the E3 video gaming conference in Los Angeles to view Turtle Beach's booth and range of products. The parties discussed the revised merger terms and Mr. Stark outlined a request for a new exclusivity agreement. On that same day, Mr. Stark delivered a new exclusivity agreement and term sheet to Parametric, which reflected the necessity of consent to the merger by Turtle Beach's third party lenders, and again proposed a post-merger ownership ratio of 81%/19% (80%/20% if Parametric raised \$5 million in equity capital prior to the closing of the merger).

On June 12, 2013, representatives of Houlihan Lokey and the majority owner of VTBH held a telephonic meeting at which it was confirmed that Turtle Beach and Parametric would proceed with due diligence and that Dechert would begin preparing a first draft of the merger agreement.

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On June 13, 2013, Parametric and Turtle Beach signed a new exclusivity agreement. On that same day, Parametric issued a press release announcing that Turtle Beach (referred to in the press release anonymously as the "strategic partner") had completed its technology due diligence of Parametric's patents and IP, technology, products, markets and consumer preferences, and reported positive results. The press release also announced that (i) Parametric and the "strategic partner" had moved to an exclusive negotiating period and were working on the merger agreement, and (ii) Parametric, while it was evaluating strategic alternatives, was continuing to execute on its operational plan to grow commercial revenues, develop and co-develop products for consumer licensing and develop applications of its technology for the aging and hearing impaired markets.

On June 14, 2013, representatives of Dechert provided representatives of Sheppard Mullin with a first draft of the merger agreement. On that same day, Mr. Stark had an in-person meeting with Mr. Potashner to discuss the merger and potential future strategies for the combined businesses.

From June 17, 2013 to June 19, 2013: (i) representatives of McGladrey provided due diligence request lists to Parametric; (ii) representatives of Houlihan Lokey provided a supplemental due diligence request list to Turtle Beach and representatives of the majority owner of VTBH; and (iii) representatives of Houlihan Lokey and the majority owner of VTBH held a telephonic meeting to discuss due diligence and process timing.

On June 20, 2013, representatives of Sheppard Mullin, Houlihan Lokey, Dechert and the majority owner of VTBH held a telephonic meeting to discuss the merger agreement and related issues. On June 22, 2013, Sheppard Mullin provided Dechert with a revised draft of the merger agreement.

On June 24, 2013, Mr. Potashner met with Mr. Stark at Turtle Beach's San Diego offices to discuss the merger transaction and related issues.

From to June 24, 2013 to June 28, 2013: (i) representatives of Craig-Hallum and Houlihan Lokey sent due diligence request lists to Turtle Beach and the majority owner of VTBH; (ii) Mr. Murphy provided Parametric with unaudited financial statements for Turtle Beach; (iii) Mr. Barnes and representatives of Houlihan Lokey held telephonic meetings with Messrs. Stark and Murphy and representatives of the majority owner of VTBH to get updates regarding Turtle Beach's business and financing efforts; and (iv) Parametric and representatives of Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum held a telephonic due diligence session with Messrs. Stark and Murphy and representatives of the majority owner of VTBH regarding Turtle Beach.

On June 25, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting: (i) the Parametric Board discussed with representatives of Sheppard Mullin and Houlihan Lokey the general status of merger agreement negotiations with Turtle Beach and related issues, including tax issues, financing issues surrounding the merger, the post-merger ownership ratio, termination issues, a proposed go-shop provision and other transaction items; (ii) representatives of Houlihan Lokey presented to the Parametric Board regarding the status of its business and financial due diligence of Turtle Beach; (iii) representatives of Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum discussed with the Parametric Board future planned meetings with Turtle Beach and McGladrey regarding Turtle Beach business and financial due diligence matters; and (iv) the Parametric Board discussed licensing initiatives and the impact of the merger discussions thereon.

From June 26, 2013 to June 28, 2013, representatives of McGladrey held telephonic and in-person audit due diligence sessions with Mr. Barnes and representatives of Houlihan Lokey regarding the past audits of both Parametric and Turtle Beach. Representatives of McGladrey also performed a review of Parametric's audit workpapers during this time.

On June 26, 2013, representatives of Dechert communicated to representatives of Sheppard Mullin that Turtle Beach would require termination of the HHI stock options (defined below) and/or an amendment of the HHI license agreement (defined below) between Parametric and HyperSound Health, Inc. ( HHI ), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parametric, prior to signing a definitive merger agreement. Parametric established HHI in October 2012 to facilitate Food and Drug Administration approval for certain medical applications of

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HyperSound technology (e.g., hearing devices); at that time, it was anticipated that the Parametric Board would hire a new CEO to run Parametric, and that Mr. Potashner would become CEO of HHI while remaining a director of Parametric. In February 2013 and March 2013, options were granted to four individuals (Mr. Potashner and three consultants) to purchase shares of the common stock of HHI (such options referred to as the HHI stock options ). In April 2013, to enable HHI to pursue health care applications of the HyperSound technology and consider third party financing options, Parametric entered into a license agreement with HHI (referred to as the HHI license agreement ) pursuant to which Parametric granted to HHI an exclusive, worldwide, royalty-bearing license to use certain HyperSound-related intellectual property and technology solely for, and in connection with, the use, testing, manufacture, marketing, sale, offering for sale, commercialization, distribution and servicing of products in the medical device and personal sound amplification product fields.

On June 28, 2013, representatives of Dechert sent a revised due diligence request list to Parametric and Sheppard Mullin.

On July 1, 2013, Mr. Putterman held a telephonic meeting with Mr. Barnes and Mr. Stark at Turtle Beach's San Diego offices at which various HHI-related matters were discussed, including the structure and rationale for HHI, the financing to date of HHI by Parametric and the ownership of HHI's intellectual property. Mr. Stark reiterated Turtle Beach's position that either the HHI stock options would have to be terminated prior to signing a definitive merger agreement or that HHI would have to be dissolved prior to signing a definitive merger agreement.

On July 1, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its legal advisors. At the meeting:

The Parametric Board discussed the issue of HHI stock options, the existence of which had become an issue of concern with Turtle Beach and a potential obstacle to proceeding with the merger. Because Mr. Potashner held an HHI stock option, the Parametric Board directed Mr. Putterman, and in his absence while on travel, Mr. Andrew Wolfe (an independent member of the Parametric Board), to negotiate with Turtle Beach and also with Mr. Potashner and one other (Parametric consultant) holder of HHI stock options, regarding the termination of HHI stock options.

The Parametric Board considered a proposed requirement from Turtle Beach's lenders that, as a condition to the lenders' consenting to the merger and Parametric becoming a co-borrower under Turtle Beach's credit facility, Parametric raise at least \$5,000,000 in debt or equity capital prior to the closing of the merger, and the Parametric Board discussed Parametric's ability to effectuate such a capital raise. In addition, the Parametric Board discussed a requirement from Turtle Beach's lenders that Turtle Beach raise \$10,000,000 in debt or equity capital, which would be used to prepay an equivalent portion of its credit facility.

From July 1, 2013 to July 15, 2013: (i) representatives of Dechert provided representatives of Sheppard Mullin with a revised draft of the merger agreement; (ii) representatives of McGladrey, representatives of Squar, Milner, Peterson, Miranda and Williamson LLP ( Squar Milner ), Parametric's independent auditor, and Mr. Barnes held a telephonic meeting regarding tax due diligence of Parametric; (iii) representatives of Dechert and McGladrey sent various information request lists to Parametric and to representatives of Sheppard Mullin and Houlihan Lokey; (iv) representatives of Squar Milner reviewed Turtle Beach's audit workpapers; (v) representatives of Houlihan Lokey held a telephonic meeting with Messrs. Stark and Murphy and representatives of the majority owner of VTBH regarding the merger and related financing process; (vi) representatives of Dechert held a telephonic meeting with Mr. Barnes and representatives of Sheppard Mullin regarding Parametric's options and warrants; and (vii) representatives of Houlihan Lokey and representatives of the majority owner of VTBH held a telephonic meeting

to discuss the merger agreement and related issues and timing.

On July 3, 2013, representatives of Dechert provided Sheppard Mullin with a draft of the break-up fee license agreement.

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On July 5, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting, the Parametric Board discussed the requirement of Turtle Beach's lenders that Parametric raise capital prior to the closing of the merger as a condition of delivering such lender's consent thereto.

On July 7, 2013, Mr. Potashner and Mr. Stark held an in-person meeting in San Diego at which the merger agreement, HHI, HHI stock options and related issues were discussed.

On July 12, 2013, representatives of Sheppard Mullin and Dechert held a telephonic meeting regarding the merger agreement and related issues. On July 13, 2013, representatives of Sheppard Mullin provided representatives of Dechert with a revised draft of the merger agreement; and on July 15, 2013, representatives of Sheppard Mullin provided Dechert with a revised draft of the break-up fee license agreement.

On July 16, 2013, a meeting was held in Costa Mesa, California with all members of the Parametric Board, Mr. Stark and Mr. Doornink to discuss merger issues and post-merger operating plans.

On July 17, 2013, a meeting was held with Mr. Stark, Mr. Potashner, Mr. Barnes and two medical consultants engaged by HHI where the parties discussed status and future plans regarding medical applications of Parametric's technology.

On July 19, 2013, a telephonic negotiating session regarding the merger agreement was held at which representatives of Houlihan Lokey, the majority owner of VTBH, Sheppard Mullin and Dechert and Messrs. Potashner, Barnes, Stark and Murphy were present. The parties discussed, among other issues, (i) the termination of HHI stock options, (ii) the parties to be subject to voting and lock-up agreements, (iii) the proposed closing condition required by Turtle Beach's lender regarding Parametric raising at least \$5,000,000 in capital pursuant to a Qualified Equity Offering prior to the merger (and the effect on the post-merger ownership ratio), (iv) the treatment of Turtle Beach Series B Preferred Stock (and the effect on the post-merger ownership ratio), (v) termination fees and the break-up fee license agreement, (vi) the definitions of material adverse effect and related exclusions and (vii) the status of disclosure schedules to be provided pursuant to the merger agreement.

On July 20, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its legal advisors. At the meeting:

The Parametric Board considered a proposed requirement from Turtle Beach's lenders that, as a condition to the lenders' consenting to the merger and Parametric becoming a co-borrower under Turtle Beach's credit facility, Parametric raise at least \$5,000,000 in debt or equity capital prior to the closing of the merger, and the Parametric Board discussed Parametric's ability to effectuate such a capital raise. In addition, the Parametric Board discussed a requirement from Turtle Beach's lenders that Turtle Beach raise \$10,000,000 in debt or equity capital, which would be used to prepay an equivalent portion of its credit facility. The Parametric Board discussed Turtle Beach's proposal that a closing condition be added to the merger agreement with respect to Parametric's completion of its capital raise. After discussing the risks of such a financing condition and potential break-up fee implications, the Parametric Board agreed to accept the financing closing condition.

The Parametric Board discussed the status of negotiations regarding (i) the termination of HHI stock options and proposed amendments to the HHI license agreement, (ii) proposals from Mr. Potashner and from one of the consultants related to the termination of HHI stock options (which contemplated, in part, that the HHI

stock options would survive the merger), and (iii) the possibility of litigation from a consultant related thereto. The Parametric Board directed Mr. Andrew Wolfe, an independent member of the Parametric Board, to contact Mr. Stark to discuss whether the proposals from Mr. Potashner and a consultant regarding their HHI stock options would be acceptable to Turtle Beach.

On July 21, 2013, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Potashner, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Stark held a telephonic meeting at which Mr. Stark stated that the proposals from Mr. Potashner and the consultant regarding HHI stock options were unacceptable, and that Turtle Beach would not continue negotiating the merger agreement until HHI ownership issues were resolved. Later that same day, Mr. Potashner telephoned Mr. Stark and assured Mr. Stark that the HHI ownership issue would be resolved, and that the parties should continue pursuing the merger.



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On July 22, 2013, Mr. Barnes and representatives of Houlihan Lokey held a telephonic meeting with Mr. Murphy regarding business and financial due diligence issues regarding Turtle Beach. On that same day, Mr. Barnes and representatives of Houlihan Lokey held a telephonic meeting with McGladrey to conduct Turtle Beach audit due diligence.

On July 22, 2013, representatives of Dechert provided representatives of Sheppard Mullin with first drafts of the voting agreements under which Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris, and certain entities controlled by them, would agree to vote Parametric shares beneficially owned by them in favor of the merger.

On July 23, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting:

representatives of Craig-Hallum presented to, and answered questions from, the Parametric Board regarding Craig-Hallum's preliminary financial analysis regarding the merger proposed by Turtle Beach;

representatives of Houlihan Lokey presented to, and answered questions from, the Parametric Board regarding: (i) the progress of negotiations with Turtle Beach; (ii) the status of Houlihan Lokey's financial and business due diligence of Turtle Beach and related issues (including the near-term softening of the market for gaming headsets until the next generation console releases for the Xbox and PlayStation); (iii) the requirement under the merger agreement for Parametric to raise capital in a qualified offering prior to closing and the related effect on the post-merger ownership ratio; (iv) potential sources of debt and equity capital for Parametric and related timing; and (v) the go shop period under the merger agreement and potential actions related thereto;

after discussion with representatives of Sheppard Mullin, the Parametric Board, in a joint session with the Audit Committee, took the following actions with respect to HHI: (i) approved Parametric and HHI amending and restating the HHI license agreement to exclude personal sound amplification products, as defined therein, from the fields of use thereunder; (ii) instructed Parametric's executive officers to reconstitute HHI's board of directors such that it would be the same as that of the Parametric Board; (iii) approved a proposal to pay an aggregate of \$250,000 to one of the holders of HHI stock options in exchange for an amendment to such holder's HHI stock option and a release of claims with respect to such option and the amended and restated HHI license agreement, in each case effective as of the closing of the merger (Mr. Potashner agreed to similar modifications to his option that would result in cancellation on merger closing and with similar releases, but without any payment or additional compensation); and

the Parametric Board discussed, but took no action with respect to, potential cash bonuses under Parametric's 2013 Cash Bonus Plan, including the payment in full of such bonuses to Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris upon the closing of the proposed merger with Turtle Beach, as well as potential double trigger acceleration of vesting of stock options upon such merger for Parametric's executive officers and directors.

On July 23, 2013, Parametric and HHI amended and restated the HHI license agreement to exclude personal sound amplification products, as defined therein, from the fields of use thereunder. On the same date, Parametric, in its capacity as the sole stockholder of HHI, reconstituted the board of directors of HHI such that its composition was the same as that of the Parametric Board and representatives of Shepard Mullin provided representatives of Dechert with the proposed HHI resolution terms to ascertain whether such terms were acceptable to Turtle Beach.

On July 23, 2013, representatives of Dechert sent representatives of Sheppard Mullin initial comments on specific issues in the revised form of break-up fee license agreement. On July 23, 2013 on July 24, 2013, representatives of Sheppard Mullin and Dechert discussed various issues raised by the break-up fee license agreement, including the scope of the fields of use, term of the agreement and the right to renew, whether minimum royalties should be required and whether the agreement could be terminated for convenience.

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From July 25 to August 5, 2013, representatives of Sheppard Mullin and Dechert exchanged multiple drafts of the merger agreement, the Stockholder Agreement and the voting agreements, and the exhibits and attachments thereto, including the disclosure schedules to the merger agreement (with respect to both Turtle Beach and Parametric) and the break-up fee license agreement. Also during this time period: (i) representatives of Sheppard Mullin and representatives of Dechert held numerous telephone calls regarding the draft agreements and related issues, including issues pertaining to the tax treatment of the merger, the parties to be subject to the voting and lock-up agreements and certain proposed exclusions to the lock-up restrictions, and the terms and conditions of the break-up fee license agreement (including the term of the agreement, whether minimum royalties would be required, and the right of Parametric to convert the license to a non-exclusive license or to terminate for convenience); (ii) representatives of Houlihan Lokey provided Turtle Beach and representatives of Dechert with an updated due diligence request list, and Turtle Beach and Dechert provided responses in connection therewith; (iii) Mr. Murphy provided Parametric with McGladrey audit letters related to the 2011 and 2010 audits of VTB; and (iv) Parametric and representatives of Craig-Hallum and Houlihan Lokey held a due diligence call with Turtle Beach regarding its business and finances, and the status of consents required for the merger under Turtle Beach's credit agreement.

On July 30 and 31, 2013, two telephonic negotiating sessions regarding the merger agreement were held at which Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Stark and representatives of Houlihan Lokey, the majority owner of VTBH, Sheppard Mullin and Dechert were present. At these sessions, the parties discussed, among other things, (i) the post-merger ownership ratio and the formula in the merger agreement for calculating the number of shares of Parametric common stock to be issued to VTBH stockholders pursuant to the merger (including that the post-ownership ratio could be 78.5%/21.5% if Parametric raised \$15 million in a Qualified Equity Offering ), (ii) finalizing the voting agreements and lock-up restriction terms for Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris and related entities, (iii) the status of the stockholder agreement, (iv) termination fees and the break-up fee license agreement, (v) the definitions of material adverse effect and related exclusions and (vi) the definition of Qualified Equity Offering and the related closing condition.

On July 31, 2013, a joint meeting of the Parametric Board and compensation committee was held without Mr. Potashner present. Representatives from Sheppard Mullin discussed with the Parametric Board the status of negotiations regarding the final terms and conditions of the amendments to the HHI stock options of Mr. Potashner and the consultant who had also been negotiating, including with respect to the termination of such options upon the closing of the merger or alternative transaction. The Parametric Board instructed Mr. Barnes and Sheppard Mullin to finalize and execute the HHI-related documentation with Mr. Potashner and the consultant on the terms presented.

On July 31, 2013, a telephonic meeting regarding disclosure strategy for announcement of the merger was held at which Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Stark and representatives of Houlihan Lokey, the majority owner of VTBH, Sheppard Mullin, Dechert and J.P. Morgan were present.

On August 1, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting:

Mr. Potashner and representatives from Sheppard Mullin and Houlihan Lokey reviewed and discussed with the Parametric Board the status of ongoing merger negotiations with Turtle Beach;

representatives of Sheppard Mullin presented to the Parametric Board regarding Sheppard Mullin's legal due diligence of Turtle Beach and related issues and risks; and

representatives of Houlihan Lokey presented to the Parametric Board regarding Houlihan Lokey's analysis of the proposed merger and related terms and conditions, and discussed with the Parametric Board, among other things: (i) the status of consents required for the merger under Turtle Beach's credit agreement; (ii) Houlihan Lokey's financial and business due diligence of Turtle Beach; (iii) the status of financing efforts for Parametric related to the Qualified Offering condition under the merger agreement; and (iv) the 30-day go shop provision in the merger agreement and proposed actions related thereto.

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On August 2, 2013, a joint meeting of the Parametric Board and compensation committee was held, with the financial and legal advisors of the Parametric Board. At the meeting:

Parametric Board discussed the status of merger negotiations with Turtle Beach, including (i) the status of consents required under Turtle Beach's credit agreement for the merger and effect on timing of signing the merger agreement, and (ii) the closing condition requiring Parametric to raise capital in a Qualified Equity Offering, including the risks associated with Turtle Beach or its lenders having the right to approve whether a Qualified Equity Offering satisfies the applicable closing condition under the merger agreement;

representatives of Craig-Hallum reviewed and discussed with the Parametric Board Craig-Hallum's financial analysis and views regarding the merger with VTBH and the terms of the merger agreement with VTBH (including the Per Share Exchange Ratio as defined therein, with reference to a proposed fairness opinion and slide presentation distributed to the Parametric Board prior to the meeting; at the request of the Parametric Board, Craig-Hallum rendered its oral opinion to the effect that, as of August 2, 2013, subject to certain assumptions, qualifications and limitations, the Per Share Exchange Ratio contemplated by the merger agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to Parametric;

the Parametric Board unanimously approved the merger agreement and related transactions, under the condition that VTBH and/or its lenders did not have the right to approve whether a Qualified Equity Offering satisfies the applicable closing condition under the merger agreement.

the Parametric Board amended Parametric's bylaws to render inapplicable certain portions of the Nevada Revised Statutes that could potentially, as a result of the acquisition of a controlling interest in Parametric by the former VTBH stockholders, subject to certain conditions, otherwise allow for Parametric's stockholders (other than the former VTBH stockholders) to dissent and obtain fair value in cash for their shares of Parametric stock; and

the Parametric Board, upon recommendation of the compensation committee, (i) amended, contingent and effective upon the signing of the merger agreement, the stock options held by Messrs. Barnes and Norris such that they vest in full upon a change of control of Parametric followed by such executive's departure from Parametric under certain circumstances thereafter (double trigger vesting), and (ii) amended Parametric's Cash Bonus Plan for the period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 such that the target bonuses for each of Parametric's executive officers (Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris) would be achieved in full upon the closing of the merger.

On August 3, 2013, two telephonic negotiating sessions regarding the merger agreement were held at which Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Stark and representatives of Houlihan Lokey, the majority owner of VTBH, Sheppard Mullin and Dechert were present. At these sessions, the parties discussed the definition of Qualified Equity Offering in the merger agreement and related closing condition, and the terms and conditions under which an equity offering by Parametric would qualify as a Qualified Equity Offering without the need to seek approval from either VTBH or its lenders.

On August 4, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors. At the meeting:

Mr. Potashner and representatives from Sheppard Mullin and Houlihan Lokey reviewed and discussed with the Parametric Board the status of ongoing merger negotiations with Turtle Beach, including with respect to: (i) the status of consents required under Turtle Beach's credit agreement for the merger and effect on timing of signing the merger agreement; (ii) issues presented by the two founders of VTB, in their capacities as stockholders, potentially not voting in favor of the proposed merger (and related appraisal rights issued under Delaware law), including whether such founders may be forced to vote in favor of the merger pursuant to the terms of a contractual drag-along provision signed in favor of VTBH's majority owner; and (iii) the definition of "Qualified Equity Offering" in the merger agreement and issues and risks presented by Turtle Beach or its lenders having the right to approve whether Parametric has successfully completed a "Qualified Equity Offering" for purposes of satisfying the applicable closing condition under the merger agreement.

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After completing its deliberations, the Parametric Board reiterated (i) that its approval of the merger agreement and related transactions is contingent upon Turtle Beach and/or its lender(s) not having the right to approve whether Parametric has completed a Qualified Equity Offering satisfying the applicable closing condition in the merger agreement, and (ii) that if Turtle Beach's lenders do not consent to the merger following Parametric's successful completion of a Qualified Equity Offering, and all other pertinent closing conditions are otherwise satisfied, that Parametric should receive a termination fee from Turtle Beach in such instance.

On August 5, 2013, after confirming that all stockholders of VTBH had delivered written consents voting in favor of the merger, (i) Parametric and VTBH entered into the merger agreement, (ii) Parametric and the VTBH stockholders entered into the stockholder agreement, (iii) VTBH and the management stockholders entered into the voting agreements, (iv) HHI and Mr. Potashner entered into an amended stock option agreement for his HHI stock options, on the terms approved by the Parametric Board, and Mr. Potashner delivered to Parametric a release of claims regarding the stock option amendment and amended HHI license agreement, and (v) HHI and the consultant entered into an amended stock option agreement for his HHI stock options, on the terms approved by the Parametric Board, and the consultant delivered to Parametric a release of claims regarding the stock option amendment and amended HHI license agreement. For a discussion of the merger agreement, the stockholder agreement and the voting agreements, see the sections entitled *The Merger*, *Restrictions on Sales of Parametric Common Stock Following the Merger*, *Proposal One*, *The Merger Proposal* and *Management of Parametric Following the Merger*.

On August 5, 2013, after the close of trading on NASDAQ, Parametric issued a press release announcing the execution of the merger agreement.

From August 5, 2013 to September 4, 2013, pursuant to the 30-day go shop period provided for in the merger agreement, representatives of Houlihan Lokey contacted 49 prospective buyers (many of which had been previously contacted earlier in the process, including Company A, Company B and Company C), in a variety of industries, to solicit acquisition proposals for Parametric. None of these prospective buyers, or any other parties, expressed interest in making an acquisition proposal for Parametric. However, the following parties did express interest in exploring a potential strategic transaction with Parametric:

On August 6, 2013, a Parametric executive met at the headquarters of Company B (with other Parametric executives attending telephonically) to discuss the company's technology and more details regarding a co-development project which the parties had been discussing since March 2013; Company B provided sample technology for evaluation as part of the possible co-development project, and Parametric is currently evaluating such technology.

On August 9, 2013, Company C indicated interest in pursuing a licensing transaction for a specific application of Parametric's technology.

On August 15, 2013, a Parametric executive contacted Company D, with which Parametric had been in discussions in late 2012 and early 2013 regarding co-development and licensing of technology, but was unable to agree on terms, particularly with respect to the ownership of intellectual property developed by the parties; Company D indicated no interest in pursuing a licensing transaction or an acquisition proposal.

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In August 2013, Company E indicated it had performed patent diligence on Parametric and expressed an interest in exploring co-development and licensing, but not an acquisition proposal.

On August 26, 2013, Turtle Beach and Parametric made the required filings under applicable U.S. antitrust laws with respect to the merger with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission granted early termination of the applicable waiting period under the U.S. antitrust laws on September 5, 2013.

On September 5, 2013, the 30-day go shop period provided for in the merger agreement expired.



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**Reasons for the Merger**

In evaluating the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, the Parametric Board consulted with Parametric's management and legal and financial advisors, reviewed a significant amount of information and considered a number of factors, including, among others, the following factors which the Parametric Board viewed as generally supporting its decision to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby:

Parametric's estimated near- and long-term operations and performance on an independent, stand-alone basis;

the substantial additional financing that would be needed to achieve such performance assuming Parametric continued its planned technology development activities and recognized revenue from its core consumer, commercial and health care markets, and the risk that such substantial additional financing may not be obtained on terms favorable to Parametric, or at all;

the competitive industry in which Parametric competes, including that many competitors have greater resources, financial and otherwise, than Parametric, and the risks involved in maintaining and establishing business relationships with customers and suppliers;

the belief that the combination of Parametric's and Turtle Beach's businesses would create more value for Parametric's stockholders in the long-term than Parametric could achieve as an independent, stand-alone company;

historical and current information concerning Turtle Beach's business, financial performance, financial conditions, financial prospects, operations and management and the results of a due diligence investigation of Turtle Beach conducted by Parametric's management team and advisors;

the belief that Turtle Beach's experience, financial resources, technical expertise, sales and marketing resources, scalable supply chain and global distribution network will help accelerate the design, development, commercialization and distribution of Parametric's products and technology, including its HyperSound-based products, in particular in Parametric's three targeted market segments;

the belief that Turtle Beach's position as a leading and established consumer audio brand will support adoption of newly introduced HyperSound-based products;

the process undertaken to explore strategic alternatives available to Parametric to maximize stockholder value and the review and assessment of the possible outcomes of such alternatives, including the possibility of remaining independent, combinations with other merger partners, the possibility of being acquired (including by Turtle Beach), licensing Parametric's intellectual property and the possibility of equity or debt public or private offerings;

the number of shares of Parametric's common stock to be issued to VTBH's stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement, relative to current and historical trading prices of Parametric's common stock;

the other economic terms of the merger agreement, including the termination fees that are payable to both parties under certain circumstances (including the existence, nature and effect of the license agreement to VTBH);

the ability of Parametric to solicit alternative merger partners and furnish information to and engage in discussions or negotiations with a third party under certain circumstances described in the merger agreement, as well as the ability to withdraw or modify its recommendation regarding the merger under certain circumstances;

certain other provisions in the merger agreement, including the right to specific performance and the termination provisions (in particular the reverse termination fee that may be payable by VTBH to Parametric in certain circumstances following a termination of the merger agreement);

that the holders of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock have unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby;

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that certain VTBH stockholders have agreed to a lock-up whereby they will not sell or otherwise transfer the shares of Parametric common stock they will receive pursuant to the merger for a period of six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions;

the fact that two individuals designated by Parametric will be directors of Parametric after the merger; and

the opinion of Craig-Hallum Capital Group LLC, dated August 2, 2013, to the Parametric Board as to the fairness to Parametric, from a financial point of view, as of the date of the opinion, of the Per Share Exchange Ratio contemplated by the merger agreement, as more fully described below in the section titled Opinion of Craig Hallum Capital Group LLC, Financial Advisor to the Parametric Board.

The Parametric Board also carefully considered and discussed a number of risks, uncertainties and other countervailing factors in its deliberations relating to entering into the merger agreement and the merger, including, among others, the following factors:

the fact that, following the completion of the merger, Parametric security holders (including option holders) as of immediately prior to the merger would only participate in approximately 20% of the future growth or earnings of the combined company in light of the issuance of new shares of Parametric common stock to the VTBH stockholders pursuant to the merger;

the interests of Parametric's directors and executive officers in the merger, as more fully described below in the section titled The Merger Interests of Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger on page [ ];

the risk that the conditions to the merger will not be satisfied, including the condition requiring Parametric to raise \$5,000,000 or more in capital pursuant to a Qualified Offering as defined in the merger agreement;

the potential effect on the interest of new bidders of the license agreement required to be entered into upon the termination of the merger agreement under certain circumstances;

the risks and costs, including public company costs, of Parametric remaining a standalone publicly traded company instead of agreeing to a transaction with VTBH;

the uncertainty of the trading price of Parametric's common stock after announcing the merger and after closing the merger transaction;

the possibility that the anticipated benefits of the merger may not be realized or may be lower than expected;

the potential limitations on Parametric's operations due to pre-closing covenants in the merger agreement;

the effect of the public announcement of the merger on Parametric's operations, stock price, customers, suppliers and employees;

the effect of disruption that may be caused by unexpected bidders or the failure to complete the merger;

that Parametric's remedy of specific performance may be difficult to enforce;

the termination fee that may become payable by Parametric to VTBH if the merger agreement is terminated in certain circumstances;

the possible delay in anticipated closing of the merger that may be required to ensure adequate internal controls over financial reporting of the combined companies when required;

the substantial fees and expenses incurred by Parametric in connection with the merger, which will be incurred whether or not the merger is completed; and

the other risks described in the Risk Factors and Forward Looking Statements sections of this proxy statement.

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The Parametric Board believed that, overall, the potential benefits to Parametric stockholders of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby outweighed the risks and uncertainties.

Although this discussion of the information and factors considered by the Parametric Board is believed to include the material factors considered by the Parametric Board, it is not intended to be exhaustive and may not include all of the factors considered by the Parametric Board. In reaching its determination to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, the Parametric Board did not find it useful and did not attempt to quantify or assign any relative or specific weights to the various factors that it considered in reaching its determination that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders. Rather, the Parametric Board based its determination on the totality of the information presented to and factors considered by it. In addition, individual members of the Parametric Board may have given differing weights to different factors.

In considering the determination by the Parametric Board that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares pursuant to the merger and corresponding change of control of Parametric, are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders, you should be aware that certain Parametric directors and officers have interests in the merger that are different from, in addition to, or may conflict with the interests of Parametric stockholders generally. See *The Merger* Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger.

### **Opinion of Craig-Hallum Capital Group LLC, Financial Advisor to the Parametric Board**

Craig-Hallum rendered its opinion to the Parametric Board that, as of August 2, 2013, and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth therein, the Per Share Exchange Ratio, as set forth in the merger agreement, was fair from a financial point of view to Parametric.

**The full text of the written opinion of Craig-Hallum, dated August 2, 2013, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement. Craig-Hallum provided its opinion for the information and assistance of the Parametric Board in connection with its consideration of the merger. The Craig-Hallum opinion was not intended to and does not constitute a recommendation as to how any holder of Parametric common stock should vote or make any election with respect to the merger or any other matter.**

In arriving at its opinion, Craig-Hallum, among other things:

Reviewed a substantially final draft of the merger agreement;

Reviewed certain publicly available financial and other information about Parametric and Turtle Beach;

Reviewed Parametric's internal financial projections for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2013 through September 30, 2017, prepared by and furnished to Craig-Hallum by the management of Parametric;

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Reviewed publicly available audited financial statements of Parametric for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 through September 30, 2012;

Reviewed publicly available unaudited financial statements of Parametric for the quarters ended December 31, 2012, and March 31, 2013;

Reviewed a draft of the unaudited financial statements of Parametric for the quarter ending June 30, 2013;

Reviewed Turtle Beach's internal financial projections for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 through December 31, 2016, prepared by and furnished to Craig-Hallum by the management of Turtle Beach;

Reviewed audited financial statements of VTB for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011;

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Reviewed a draft of the financial statements of VTB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, along with drafts of consolidated Turtle Beach financial statements;

Reviewed year-to-date internal financial statements of VTB through June 29, 2013;

Held discussions with members of senior management of both Parametric and Turtle Beach concerning their evaluations of the merger and their businesses, operating environments, competitive landscape, financial conditions, industry conditions, prospects and strategic objectives, joint Parametric and Turtle Beach opportunities, and potential synergies, as well as such other matters as Craig-Hallum deemed necessary or appropriate for purposes of rendering its opinion;

Reviewed historical market prices and trading activity for Parametric common stock;

Compared certain publicly available financial and stock market data for Parametric and Turtle Beach with similar information for certain other publicly traded companies that Craig-Hallum deemed to be relevant;

Reviewed the publicly available financial terms of certain business combination transactions that Craig-Hallum deemed to be relevant to Parametric and Turtle Beach;

Performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Parametric and Turtle Beach on a stand-alone basis utilizing information prepared by and furnished to Craig-Hallum by their respective management teams;

Performed a relative contribution analysis of Parametric and Turtle Beach; and

Conducted such other analyses, examinations and inquiries and considered such other financial, economic and market criteria as Craig-Hallum deemed necessary and appropriate in arriving at its opinion.

In conducting its review and rendering its opinion, Craig-Hallum relied upon and assumed the accuracy, completeness and fairness of the financial, accounting and other information discussed with, reviewed by, provided to or otherwise made available to Craig-Hallum, and did not attempt to independently verify, and assumed no responsibility for the independent verification of, such information; relied upon the assurances of management of Parametric and Turtle Beach that the information provided was prepared on a reasonable basis in accordance with industry practice, and that management was not aware of any information or facts that made the information provided to Craig-Hallum incomplete or misleading; assumed that there were no material changes in assets, financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects since the date of the last financial statements made available to Craig-Hallum prior to the date of its opinion; assumed that neither Parametric nor Turtle Beach was party to any material pending transaction, including any external financing, recapitalization, acquisition or merger, other than the merger; assumed that there would be no Qualified Offering (as defined in the merger agreement) on or prior to the merger; assumed with respect to financial forecasts, estimates of net operating loss tax benefits and other estimates and forward-looking information relating to Parametric and Turtle Beach reviewed by Craig-Hallum, that such information reflected the best available estimates and judgments of management at that time; and expressed no opinion as to any financial

forecasts, net operating loss or other estimates or forward-looking information of Parametric or Turtle Beach or the assumptions on which they were based.

The internal management projections provided by Parametric and Turtle Beach to Craig-Hallum in connection with Craig-Hallum's analysis of the merger were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure. These internal management projections were prepared by management and were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of management, including, without limitation, factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in such internal management projections. See Certain Financial Information on page [ ].



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Craig-Hallum was not asked to undertake, and did not undertake, an independent verification of any information provided to or reviewed by Craig-Hallum, nor was Craig-Hallum furnished with any such verification and Craig-Hallum does not assume any responsibility or liability for the accuracy or completeness thereof. Craig-Hallum did not conduct a physical inspection of any of the properties or assets of Parametric or Turtle Beach. Craig-Hallum did not make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or the liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Parametric or Turtle Beach, nor was Craig-Hallum furnished with any such evaluations or appraisals, nor did Craig-Hallum evaluate the solvency of Parametric or Turtle Beach under any state or federal laws.

Craig-Hallum also assumed that the final executed form of the merger agreement did not differ in any material respects from the latest draft provided to Craig-Hallum, and that the merger will be consummated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement, and that, in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory or third party consents and approvals (contractual or otherwise) for the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition will be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Parametric or Turtle Beach or the contemplated benefits of the merger. Craig-Hallum is not a legal, tax or regulatory advisor and relied upon, without independent verification, the assessment of Parametric and its legal, tax and regulatory advisors with respect to such matters.

Craig-Hallum was not requested to, and did not, (i) participate in negotiations with respect to the merger agreement, (ii) solicit any expressions of interest from any other parties with respect to any business combination with Parametric or any other alternative transaction or (iii) advise the Parametric Board or any other party with respect to alternatives to the merger. In addition, Craig-Hallum was not requested to and did not provide advice regarding the structure, the Per Share Exchange Ratio, any other aspect of the merger, or provide services other than the delivery of its opinion. Craig-Hallum expressed no opinion as to the amount, nature or fairness of consideration or compensation to be received in or as a result of the proposed merger by preferred stock holders, warrant holders, option holders, officers, directors, employees or any other class of such persons or relative to or in comparison with the Per Share Exchange Ratio. Craig-Hallum's opinion did not address any other aspect or implication of the merger, the merger agreement or any other agreement or understanding entered into in connection with the merger or otherwise. Craig-Hallum was not requested to opine as to, and its opinion does not address, the decision to undertake or the terms of any qualified offering described in the merger agreement, the basic business decision to proceed with or effect the merger, or any solvency or fraudulent conveyance consideration relating to the merger.

Craig-Hallum's opinion was necessarily based upon economic, market, monetary, regulatory and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated, and the information made available to Craig-Hallum, as of the date of its opinion. Craig-Hallum did not express any opinion as to the prices or trading ranges at which Parametric common stock will trade at any time. Furthermore, Craig-Hallum did not express any opinion as to the impact of the merger on the solvency or viability of the surviving corporation in the merger or the ability of the surviving corporation to pay its obligations when they become due.

Craig-Hallum assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on circumstances or events occurring after the date thereof. Craig-Hallum's opinion was approved by Craig Hallum's fairness opinion committee in accordance with established procedures.

The Per Share Exchange Ratio was determined through arm's-length negotiations between Parametric Sound and Turtle Beach and was approved by the Parametric Board. Craig-Hallum did not provide advice to the Parametric Board during these negotiations nor recommend any specific consideration to Parametric or the Parametric Board or suggest that any specific consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the merger. In addition, Craig-Hallum's opinion and its presentation to the Parametric Board were one of many factors taken into consideration by the Parametric Board in deciding to approve the merger.



**Table of Contents*****Summary of Financial Analyses***

In accordance with customary investment banking practice, Craig-Hallum employed generally accepted valuation methods in reaching its fairness opinion. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses contained in the presentation that was made by Craig-Hallum to the Parametric Board on August 2, 2013, and that were utilized by Craig-Hallum in connection with providing its opinion. The following summary, however, does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Craig-Hallum, nor does the order of analyses described represent the relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Craig-Hallum. Some of the summaries in the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. The tables must be read together with the full text of each summary and are alone not a complete description of Craig-Hallum's financial analyses. Some of the following quantitative information, was based on market data as it existed on or before August 2, 2013, and is not necessarily indicative of current or future market conditions.

For purposes of its stand-alone analyses performed on Parametric, Craig-Hallum utilized Parametric's internal financial projections for fiscal years ended September 30, 2013 through September 30, 2017, prepared by and furnished to Craig-Hallum by the management of Parametric. Information regarding the net cash, number of fully-diluted shares of common stock outstanding and net operating losses for Parametric was provided by management. For purposes of its stand-alone analyses performed on Turtle Beach, Craig-Hallum utilized Turtle Beach's internal financial projections for fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 through December 31, 2016 prepared by and furnished to Craig-Hallum by the management of Turtle Beach. Information regarding the net debt, number of fully-diluted shares of common stock outstanding and net operating losses for Turtle Beach was provided by management. For more information regarding these internal financial projections, see Certain Financial Information on page [ ].

**Parametric Historical Trading Analyses**

Craig-Hallum reviewed the share price trading history of Parametric common stock for the one-year period ending August 2, 2013 on a stand-alone basis and also in relation to the NASDAQ Composite Index, the S&P 500 Index, an equal-weight consumer and audio technology composite index comprised of the companies listed below (the Consumer and Audio Technology Index ), and an equal-weight hearing device composite index comprised of the companies listed below (the Hearing Device Index )

***Composite Index Companies:*****Consumer and Audio Technology**

Audience, Inc.  
Dolby Laboratories, Inc.  
DTS, Inc.  
IMAX Corporation  
Immersion Corporation  
Neonode, Inc.  
Plantronics, Inc.  
RealD Inc.

**Hearing Device**

Cochlear Limited  
GN Store Nord A/S  
Sonova Holding AG  
William Demant Holding A/S

Synaptics Inc.

TiVo Inc.

Uni-Pixel, Inc.

Universal Display Corp.

This analysis showed that during the one-year period ending August 2, 2013, the trading price of the shares of Parametric rose 60.2%, the NASDAQ Composite Index rose 24.2%, the S&P 500 Index rose 22.8%, the Consumer and Audio Technology Index rose 41.4%, and the Hearing Device Index rose 16.5%.

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Craig-Hallum also noted that shares of Parametric common stock have appreciated significantly since Parametric was spun out of LRAD Corporation on September 27, 2010. The per share price of Parametric common stock on August 2, 2013 was \$17.29 compared to a \$1.72 average share price during the three month period from September 27, 2010 to December 27, 2010 (the first three months of trading after the spin out).

**Comparable Public Company Analysis – Parametric Stand-Alone**

Craig-Hallum reviewed and compared certain financial information for Parametric to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded companies, which, in the exercise of its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum determined to be relevant to its analysis. In selecting comparable public companies, Craig-Hallum focused on businesses in the consumer and audio technology and hearing device industries.

***Selected Companies:*****Consumer and Audio Technology**

Audience, Inc.  
Dolby Laboratories, Inc.  
DTS, Inc.  
IMAX Corporation  
Immersion Corporation  
Neonode, Inc.  
Plantronics, Inc.  
RealD Inc.  
Synaptics Incorporated  
TiVo Inc.  
Uni-Pixel, Inc.  
Universal Display Corp.

**Hearing Device**

Cochlear Limited  
GN Store Nord A/S  
Sonova Holding AG  
William Demant Holding A/S

Craig-Hallum obtained financial metrics and projections for the selected companies from documents filed by such companies with the SEC and S&P Capital IQ ( Capital IQ ). In its analysis, Craig-Hallum derived and compared multiples for Parametric and the selected companies (as a blended group), calculated as follows:

the total enterprise value ( TEV ) as a multiple of revenue for calendar year 2014, which is referred to below as TEV/2014E Revenue ;

the TEV as a multiple of estimated adjusted EBITDA for calendar year 2014, which is referred to below as TEV/2014E Adjusted EBITDA ;

the market capitalization ( MC ) as a multiple of estimated net income for calendar year 2014, which is referred to below as MC/2014E Net Income.

MC is calculated utilizing the treasury stock method. TEV refers to MC plus all outstanding debt and capital lease obligations, plus preferred stock, plus minority interest, and less cash and cash equivalents ( Net Debt ). Adjusted EBITDA refers to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, non-cash

impairment charges, transaction expenses, and restructuring charges and any other expenses deemed non-recurring in nature.

This analysis indicated the following:

Financial Multiple	25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile*	Median*	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile*
TEV/2014E Revenue	2.2x	3.0x	4.3x
TEV/2014E Adjusted EBITDA	7.9x	11.5x	13.0x
MC/2014E Net Income	13.8x	17.7x	19.9x

\* Excludes Parametric.

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In reviewing this analysis, Craig-Hallum also considered, among other things, the relative comparability of the selected companies to Parametric. Based upon the foregoing and applying its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum selected the representative ranges of the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for each metric. Craig-Hallum then applied the respective representative ranges to 2014 estimated revenue and 2014 estimated adjusted EBITDA for Parametric, resulting in ranges of implied total enterprise values. These total enterprise values were further adjusted for Parametric's Net Debt to calculate ranges of implied equity values. Craig-Hallum then applied the respective multiple ranges to 2014 estimated net income for Parametric to calculate ranges of implied equity values. A summary of the equity value ranges is shown in the table below.

Financial Multiple	Representative Range		Implied Equity	
			Value	Reference Range*
TEV/2014E Revenue	2.2x	4.3x	\$ 71.0	\$132.7
TEV/2014E Adjusted EBITDA	7.9x	13.0x	\$ 77.0	\$124.4
MC/2014E Net Income	13.8x	19.9x	\$ 103.7	\$149.4

\* Dollars in millions

Although Craig-Hallum selected the companies reviewed in the analysis because, among other things, their businesses are reasonably similar to that of Parametric, no selected company is identical to Parametric. In evaluating the financial multiples for the selected companies, Craig-Hallum made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters. Accordingly, Craig-Hallum's comparison of selected companies to Parametric and analysis of the results of such comparisons was not purely quantitative, but instead necessarily involved qualitative considerations and professional judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the relative value of Parametric.

**Precedent Transaction Analysis – Parametric Stand-Alone**

Craig-Hallum performed a selected precedent transactions analysis, which is designed to imply a value for a company based on publicly available financial terms of the selected transactions that share some characteristics with the merger. Craig-Hallum reviewed precedent transactions that, in the exercise of its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum selected as relevant to its analysis and that met the following criteria: (i) transactions where the target company operated in the consumer and audio technology and hearing device industries, (ii) transactions announced and closed since January 1, 2005 with publicly available financial terms, (iii) transactions where the target company's implied enterprise value was between \$25 million and \$1 billion, and (iv) the acquisition was not of a minority interest. In its analysis, Craig-Hallum reviewed the following precedent transactions as of the date of announcement:

Acquirer	Target	Date Announced
DTS, Inc.	SRS Labs, Inc.	April 2012
The Gores Group LLC	Elo TouchSystems, Inc.	April 2012
Milestone AV Technologies, Inc.	Da-Lite Screen Co. Inc.	March 2011
William Demant Holding A/S	Otix Global, Inc.	October 2010
Sonic Solutions LLC	DivX, Inc.	June 2010
Google Inc.	Global IP Solutions, Inc.	May 2010

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Harmonic Inc.	Omneon, Inc.	May 2010
Sonova Holding AG	Advanced Bionics Corporation	November 2009
Kudelski SA	OpenTV Corp.	October 2009
Google Inc.	On2 Technologies Inc.	August 2009
Dolby Laboratories, Inc.	Coding Technologies AB	November 2007
Nuance Communications, Inc.	VoiceSignal Technologies, Inc.	May 2007
Internap Network Services Corp.	VitalStream Holdings Inc.	October 2006
Corel Corporation	InterVideo, Inc.	August 2006
Dover Corporation	Knowles Electronics Holdings, Inc.	August 2005
Avid Technology, Inc.	Pinnacle Systems, Inc.	March 2005



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For each precedent transaction indicated above, using publicly available company filings, Capital IQ, and press releases, Craig-Hallum calculated multiples of TEV using the target company's latest twelve month ( LTM ) revenue and adjusted EBITDA as of the announced date. Craig-Hallum chose LTM multiples because there was a lack of available forecast data for the precedent transactions at the announcement date. From this analysis, Craig-Hallum derived the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for the selected precedent transactions set forth in the following table:

Financial Multiple	25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
TEV/LTM Revenue	1.0x	3.1x	5.6x
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA	11.0x	23.6x	28.3x

In reviewing this analysis, Craig-Hallum also considered, among other things, the relative comparability of the precedent transactions and target companies to the merger and Parametric, respectively. Based on the foregoing and applying its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum selected the representative ranges of the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for each metric. However, due to the early stage at which Parametric is at in product commercialization and technology licensing, Craig-Hallum did not believe it was prudent to apply the precedent transaction LTM multiples to Parametric's LTM financials, because in Craig-Hallum's judgment such figures would not be meaningful. As such, Craig-Hallum applied the respective LTM multiples from the precedent transactions to Parametric's calendar year 2014 estimated revenue and adjusted EBITDA and discounted each of those amounts to present value utilizing Parametric's weighted average cost of capital, or WACC, of 20%, to determine the implied total enterprise value ranges. These total enterprise values were further adjusted for Parametric's Net Debt to calculate ranges of implied equity values.

Financial Multiple	Representative Range	Implied Equity	
		Value	Reference Range*
TEV/LTM Revenue	1.0x 5.6x	\$ 28.2	\$134.4
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA	11.0x 28.3x	\$ 83.1	\$206.9

\* Dollars in millions. Representative LTM multiple ranges were applied to Parametric's calendar year 2014E revenue and adjusted EBITDA and discounted to present value utilizing its WACC

No target company or transaction utilized in the selected precedent transactions analysis is identical to Parametric or the merger. In evaluating the precedent transactions, Craig-Hallum made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Parametric, such as the impact of competition on the business of Parametric or the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of Parametric or the industry or in the financial markets in general.

**Discounted Cash Flow Analysis Parametric Stand-Alone**

Craig-Hallum conducted an illustrative discounted cash flow analysis for Parametric on a stand-alone basis, which is designed to estimate the implied value of a company by calculating the present value of the estimated future unlevered free cash flows and terminal value of the company. Craig-Hallum calculated a range of implied equity values of Parametric based on forecasts of future unlevered free cash flows for the remainder of fiscal year 2013 as of August 1,

2013 through fiscal year 2017 provided by management of Parametric. See Certain Financial Information on page [ ]. Craig-Hallum first calculated unlevered free cash flows (calculated as earnings before interest and taxes, less taxes, plus depreciation and amortization, plus stock-based compensation, less the amount of any increase or plus the amount of any decrease in net working capital, and less capital expenditures) of Parametric for fiscal years 2013 to 2017, using an assumed tax rate of 37.5%. Craig-Hallum then calculated terminal values for Parametric using the terminal value method based on revenue and adjusted EBITDA multiples. The terminal value based on revenue multiples was calculated by applying a range of terminal LTM revenue multiples of 2.0x to 4.0x (which range was selected based on Craig-Hallum's professional judgment after consideration of the precedent transaction multiples and comparable public company multiples referred to above) to Parametric's management forecast of revenue for fiscal year 2017. The terminal value based

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on adjusted EBITDA multiples was calculated by applying a range of terminal LTM adjusted EBITDA multiples of 10.0x to 14.0x (which range was selected based on Craig-Hallum's professional judgment after consideration of the precedent transaction multiples and comparable public company multiples referred to above) to Parametric's management forecast of adjusted EBITDA for fiscal year 2017. In addition, Craig-Hallum added Parametric's net operating loss carryforwards expected to be utilized by Parametric's management to reduce future federal and state taxes, in each case based on internal estimates of Parametric's management. These unlevered free cash flows, terminal values and net operating loss carryforwards were then discounted to present values as of August 1, 2013 using a range of discount rates of 18.0% to 22.0% (which range was selected based on Craig-Hallum's professional judgment and derived from an analysis of the estimated weighted average cost of capital using Parametric and the comparable company data) to calculate a range of implied total enterprise values for Parametric. These total enterprise values were further adjusted for Parametric's Net Debt to calculate ranges of implied equity values. From this analysis, Craig-Hallum derived the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for the values produced from the discounted cash flow analysis set forth in the following table:

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	Implied Equity Value Reference Range*	
Terminal Revenue Method	\$	70.6 \$100.6
Terminal EBITDA Method	\$	89.9 \$105.6

\* Dollars in millions

**Comparable Public Company Analysis – Turtle Beach Stand-Alone**

Craig-Hallum reviewed and compared certain financial information for Turtle Beach to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded companies, which, in the exercise of its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum determined to be relevant to its analysis. In selecting comparable public companies, Craig-Hallum focused on businesses in the consumer electronics and accessories industries.

***Selected Companies:*****Consumer electronics and accessories**

Bang & Olufsen Holding A/S

Bigben Interactive

Harman International Industries, Incorporated

Logitech International S.A.

Mad Catz Interactive, Inc.

Plantronics, Inc.

Skullcandy, Inc.

VOXX International Corporation

Craig-Hallum obtained financial metrics and projections for the selected companies from documents filed by such companies with the SEC and Capital IQ. In its analysis, Craig-Hallum derived and compared multiples for the selected companies, calculated as follows:

the TEV as a multiple of adjusted LTM EBITDA, which is referred to below as TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA ;

the TEV as a multiple of estimated adjusted EBITDA for calendar year 2013, which is referred to below as TEV/2013E Adjusted EBITDA ;

the TEV as a multiple of estimated adjusted EBITDA for calendar year 2014, which is referred to below as TEV/2014E Adjusted EBITDA ;

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the TEV as a multiple of adjusted LTM EBIT, which is referred to below as TEV/LTM Adjusted EBIT ;

the TEV as a multiple of estimated adjusted EBIT for calendar year 2013, which is referred to below as TEV/2013E Adjusted EBIT ;

the TEV as a multiple of estimated adjusted EBIT for calendar year 2014, which is referred to below as TEV/2014E Adjusted EBIT ;

MC is calculated utilizing the treasury stock method. TEV refers to MC plus all outstanding debt and capital lease obligations, plus preferred stock, plus minority interest, and less cash and cash equivalents ( Net Debt ). Adjusted EBITDA refers to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, non-cash impairment charges, transaction expenses, and restructuring charges and any other expenses deemed non-recurring in nature. Adjusted EBIT refers to earnings before interest, taxes, stock-based compensation, non-cash impairment charges, transaction expenses, and restructuring charges and any other expenses deemed non-recurring in nature.

This analysis indicated the following:

Financial Multiple	25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA	7.2x	8.5x	10.1x
TEV/2013E Adjusted EBITDA	8.3x	9.6x	9.8x
TEV/2014E Adjusted EBITDA	5.7x	6.5x	7.4x
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBIT	10.8x	13.5x	14.6x
TEV/2013E Adjusted EBIT	12.2x	12.8x	16.4x
TEV/2014E Adjusted EBIT	8.5x	9.9x	11.0x

In reviewing this analysis, Craig-Hallum also considered, among other things, the relative comparability of the selected companies to Turtle Beach. Based upon the foregoing and applying its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum selected the representative ranges of the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for each metric. Craig-Hallum then applied the respective representative ranges to the actual and forecasted adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT figures for Turtle Beach, resulting in ranges of implied total enterprise values. These total enterprise values were further adjusted for Turtle Beach's Net Debt to calculate the ranges of implied equity values shown in the table below.

Financial Multiple	Representative Range	Implied Equity Value Reference Range*
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA	7.2x 10.1x	\$ 213.3 \$325.8
TEV/2013E Adjusted EBITDA	8.3x 9.8x	\$ 273.7 \$335.1
TEV/2014E Adjusted EBITDA	5.7x 7.4x	\$ 259.5 \$356.4
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBIT	10.8x 14.6x	\$ 285.8 \$410.2
TEV/2013E Adjusted EBIT	12.2x 16.4x	\$ 376.9 \$529.6
TEV/2014E Adjusted EBIT	8.5x 11.0x	\$ 376.5 \$505.2

\* Dollars in millions

Although Craig-Hallum selected the companies reviewed in the analysis because, among other things, their businesses are reasonably similar to that of Turtle Beach, no selected company is identical to Turtle Beach. In evaluating the financial multiples for the selected companies, Craig-Hallum made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters. Accordingly, Craig-Hallum's comparison of selected companies to Turtle Beach and analysis of the results of such comparisons was not purely quantitative, but instead necessarily involved qualitative considerations and professional judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and

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other factors that could affect the relative value of Turtle Beach. Craig-Hallum noted that Turtle Beach's 2013-2014 estimated revenue growth and actual and projected adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT margins are considerably higher than the median of the comparable companies.

**Precedent Transaction Analysis – Turtle Beach Stand-Alone**

Craig-Hallum performed a selected precedent transactions analysis, which is designed to imply a value for a company based on publicly available financial terms of the selected transactions that share some characteristics with the merger. Craig-Hallum reviewed precedent transactions that, in the exercise of its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum selected as relevant to its analysis and that met the following criteria: (i) transactions where the target company operated in the consumer electronics and accessories industries, (ii) transactions announced and closed since January 1, 2005 with publicly available financial terms, (iii) transactions where the target company's implied enterprise value was between \$25 million and \$1 billion, and (iv) the acquisition was not of a minority interest. In its analysis, Craig-Hallum reviewed the following precedent transactions as of the date of announcement:

Acquirer	Target	Date Announced
Gibson Guitar Corp.	Teac Corporation	March 2013
Trilantic Capital Management LLC	Nixon Inc.	February 2012
ZAGG Inc.	iFrogz Inc.	June 2011
Audiovox Corporation	Klipsch Group, Inc.	January 2011
Bain Capital Private Equity	D&M Holdings Inc.	June 2008
JVC	Kenwood Corporation	July 2007
LOUD Technologies Inc.	Martin Audio Ltd.	March 2007
Hitachi Ltd.	Clarion Co., Ltd.	October 2006
Flextronics International Ltd.	International DisplayWorks, Inc.	August 2006
Directed Electronics, Inc.	Polk Audio, Inc.	July 2005
Plantronics, Inc.	Altec Lansing Technologies, Inc.	June 2005
D&M Holdings Inc.	Boston Acoustics, Inc.	June 2005

For each precedent transaction indicated above, using publicly available company filings, Capital IQ, and press releases, Craig-Hallum calculated multiples of TEV using the target company's LTM adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT as of the announced date. From this analysis, Craig-Hallum derived the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for the selected precedent transactions set forth in the following table:

Financial Multiple	25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Median	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA	7.2x	9.2 x	9.9x
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBIT	8.7x	10.5x	13.2x

In reviewing this analysis, Craig-Hallum also considered, among other things, the relative comparability of the precedent transactions and target companies to the merger and Turtle Beach, respectively. Based upon the foregoing and applying its professional judgment, Craig-Hallum selected the representative ranges of the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for each metric. Craig-Hallum then applied the respective representative ranges to the actual and forecasted adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT figures for Turtle Beach, resulting in ranges of implied total enterprise values. These total enterprise values were further adjusted for Turtle Beach's Net Debt and to calculate

ranges of implied equity values shown in the table below.

Financial Multiple	Representative Range		Implied Equity		
			Value	Reference	Range*
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBITDA	7.2x	9.9x	\$	215.9	\$318.5
TEV/LTM Adjusted EBIT	8.7x	13.2x	\$	220.2	\$363.3

\* Dollars in millions.



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No target company or transaction utilized in the selected precedent transactions analysis is identical to Turtle Beach or the merger. In evaluating the precedent transactions, Craig-Hallum made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Turtle Beach, such as the impact of competition on the business of Turtle Beach or the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of Turtle Beach or the industry or in the financial markets in general.

**Discounted Cash Flow Analysis – Turtle Beach Stand-Alone**

Craig-Hallum conducted an illustrative discounted cash flow analysis for Turtle Beach on a stand-alone basis, which is designed to estimate the implied value of a company by calculating the present value of the estimated future unlevered free cash flows and terminal value of the company. Craig-Hallum calculated a range of implied equity values of Turtle Beach based on forecasts of future unlevered free cash flows for the remainder of calendar year 2013 as of August 1, 2013 through calendar year 2016 provided by management of Turtle Beach. See Certain Financial Information on page [ ]. Craig-Hallum first calculated unlevered free cash flows (calculated as earnings before interest and taxes, less taxes, plus depreciation and amortization, plus stock-based compensation, less the amount of any increase or plus the amount of any decrease in net working capital, and less capital expenditures) of Turtle Beach for calendar years 2013 through 2016, using an assumed tax rate of 37.5%. Craig-Hallum then calculated terminal values for Turtle Beach using the terminal value method based on adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT multiples. The terminal value based on adjusted EBITDA multiples was calculated by applying a range of terminal LTM adjusted EBITDA multiples of 6.0x to 8.0x (which range was selected based on Craig-Hallum's professional judgment after consideration of the precedent transaction multiples and comparable public company multiples referred to above) to Turtle Beach's management forecast of adjusted EBITDA for calendar year 2016. The terminal value based on adjusted EBIT multiples was calculated by applying a range of terminal LTM adjusted EBIT multiples of 7.0x to 9.0x (which range was selected based on Craig-Hallum's professional judgment after consideration of the precedent transaction multiples and comparable public company multiples referred to above) to Turtle Beach's management forecast of adjusted EBIT for calendar year 2016. These unlevered free cash flows and terminal values were then discounted to present values as of August 1, 2013 using a range of discount rates of 13.0% to 17.0% (which range was selected based on Craig-Hallum's professional judgment and derived from an analysis of the estimated weighted average cost of capital using the comparable company data) to calculate a range of implied total enterprise values for Turtle Beach. These total enterprise values were further adjusted for Turtle Beach's Net Debt stock to calculate ranges of implied equity values shown in the table below. From this analysis, Craig-Hallum derived the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for the values produced from the discounted cash flow analysis set forth in the following table:

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	Implied Equity Value Reference Range*		
Terminal adjusted EBITDA Method	\$	384.2	\$451.8
Terminal adjusted EBIT Method	\$	410.7	\$471.2

\* Dollars in millions

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Craig-Hallum performed a relative contribution analysis for Parametric and VTBH based on the valuation methodologies described above. In performing the relative contribution analysis, Craig-Hallum compared the range of stand-alone implied equity values for each company derived from the range of median values calculated for each of the comparable public companies, selected precedent transactions, and discounted cash flow analyses. Craig-Hallum then compared these ranges to generate the implied relative contribution for each company for each analysis. Craig-Hallum then compared the implied relative contribution ranges to the Per Share Exchange Ratio.

Methodology/Analysis	Implied Equity Value*				Implied Relative Contribution*			
	Parametric		VTBH		Parametric		VTBH	
	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)	Range of Medians (1)
Comparable Public Company	\$93.6	\$132.6	\$263.7	\$448.1	17.3%	33.5%	66.5%	82.7%
Precedent Transactions (2)	\$75.6	\$173.1	\$278.9	\$291.6	20.6%	38.3%	61.7%	79.4%
Discounted Cash Flow	\$85.1	\$ 98.4	\$420.7	\$440.3	16.2%	19.0%	81.0%	83.8%
	Merger Exchange Ratio				19.1%		80.9%	

\* Dollars in millions

**Note:**

- (1) Based on the lowest and highest median multiples from the financial multiples calculated for each valuation methodology.
- (2) Due to lack of available forward multiples for the precedent transactions and Parametric's current LTM financial profile, Craig-Hallum used LTM multiples from the comparable transactions to calculate an implied equity value for Parametric using Parametric management's CY 2014 estimates, discounted to present value utilizing Parametric's weighted average cost of capital (20%).

**Miscellaneous**

The foregoing summary of material financial analyses does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses or data presented by Craig-Hallum. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Craig-Hallum believes that the foregoing summary set forth above and its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of it, without considering all of its analyses, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying the analyses and its opinion. No single factor or analysis was determinative of Craig-Hallum's fairness determination. Rather, Craig-Hallum considered the totality of the factors and analyses performed in arriving at its opinion. Craig-Hallum based its analyses on assumptions that it deemed reasonable, including those concerning general business and economic conditions and industry-specific factors. The other principal assumptions upon which Craig-Hallum based its analysis have been described under the description of each analysis in the foregoing summary. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are inherently uncertain, as they are subject to numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties and their advisors. Accordingly, forecasts and analyses used or made by Craig-Hallum are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by those analyses. Moreover, Craig-Hallum's analyses are not and do not purport to be appraisals or otherwise reflective of the prices at which securities may trade at the present time or at any time in the future or at which businesses actually could be bought or sold.

As part of its investment banking business, Craig-Hallum and its affiliates are continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions. Craig-Hallum was selected as financial advisor to the Parametric Board on the basis of Craig-Hallum's experience and its familiarity with Parametric and the industry in which it operates.

Under the terms of the engagement letter dated April 24, 2013, Parametric has paid Craig-Hallum a fee of \$200,000 for rendering its opinion whether or not the transaction is consummated. In addition, Parametric has agreed to reimburse Craig-Hallum for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the engagement and to indemnify Craig-Hallum against certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by Parametric and the

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rendering of the opinion. In the ordinary course of business, Craig-Hallum and its affiliates may actively trade or hold the securities of Parametric or any of their affiliates for Craig-Hallum's account or for others and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities.

Craig-Hallum's analyses were prepared solely as part of Craig-Hallum's analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, to Parametric of the Per Share Exchange Ratio and were provided to the Parametric Board in that connection. The opinion of Craig-Hallum was only one of the factors taken into consideration by the Parametric Board in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the merger.

## **Certain Financial Information**

In the course of the discussions described under Background of the Merger, the management of Parametric prepared and provided to Turtle Beach internal financial projections for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2013 through September 30, 2017, and the management of Turtle Beach prepared and provided to Parametric internal financial projections for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2013 through December 31, 2016. Such projections were also furnished to the Parametric Board, Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum, in connection with the Parametric Board's consideration of the merger and Craig-Hallum's fairness opinion analysis.

Parametric and Turtle Beach do not usually publicly disclose internal financial projections of the type referenced above, and even though such internal financial projections are being disclosed in this section, they were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure. Such internal financial projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of management, including, without limitation, factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the internal financial projections reproduced in this section below. See Forward Looking Statements.

The internal financial projections were prepared by the management of Parametric and Turtle Beach in good faith and on a reasonable basis based on the best information available to them at the time of their preparation. The internal financial projections, however, are not actual results and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of actual future results, and readers of this proxy statement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information. Neither Parametric's nor Turtle Beach's independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the financial projections set forth below, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance with respect thereto. The internal financial projections were not prepared in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP), the published guidelines of the SEC regarding projections or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial information. Except as required by law, neither Parametric nor Turtle Beach intends to update these financial projections or to make other projections public in the future.

In addition, because the internal financial projections cover multiple years, they will necessarily become less predictive with each successive year and become subject to increasing uncertainty in the years beyond 2013. Though the internal financial projections are being presented with numeric specificity, the assumptions upon which the internal financial projections were based necessarily involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic and competitive conditions, many of which are difficult to predict accurately and are beyond the control of Parametric's and Turtle Beach's management. Also, the economic and business environments can and do change quickly, which add a significant level of unpredictability and execution risk. It is expected that differences between actual and projected results will occur, and actual results may be materially greater or less than those contained in the internal financial projections. There can be no assurance that the internal financial projections, or the assumptions

underlying the internal financial projections, will be realized. Accordingly, readers of this proxy statement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the internal financial projections included in this section.

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Parametric's internal financial projections included the following:

Total revenues of \$1.0 million, \$23.1 million, \$33.5 million, \$40.2 million and \$51.8 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively;

Gross profit of \$0.5 million, \$12.4 million, \$17.2 million, \$20.1 million and \$24.3 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively;

Adjusted operating income (loss) of \$(5.5) million, \$5.3 million, \$10.2 million, \$11.8 million and \$15.1 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively;

Adjusted EBITDA of \$(5.2 million), \$5.6 million, \$10.4 million, \$12.1 million and \$15.3 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively;

Capital expenditures of \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively; and

Net working capital increases of \$0.1 million, \$6.9 million, \$(2.2) million, \$1.1 million and \$2.0 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Turtle Beach's internal financial projections included the following:

Net sales of \$218.0 million, \$268.6 million, \$335.1 million and \$402.2 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively;

Gross profit of \$78.5 million, \$95.4 million, \$133.0 million and \$158.9 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively;

Adjusted operating income of \$36.1 million, \$51.5 million, \$75.6 million and \$91.8 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively;

Adjusted EBITDA of \$40.6 million, \$56.7 million, \$82.8 million and \$100.4 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively;

Capital expenditures of \$6.5 million, \$8.5 million, \$10.0 million, and \$11.1 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively; and

Net working capital increases of \$(4.3) million, \$17.8 million, \$12.9 million and \$11.6 million for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Adjusted operating income and adjusted EBITDA are considered non-GAAP financial measures. Parametric and Turtle Beach provided this information to each other because they believed it could be useful in evaluating, on a prospective basis, the respective companies' operating performances. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with GAAP, and non-GAAP financial measures as used in the projections may not be comparable to similarly titled amounts used by other companies.

Adjusted operating income adds back certain additional items, and was calculated differently for Parametric and Turtle Beach. For Parametric, adjusted operating income included add backs of amounts for stock-based compensation and impairment of patents and inventory. For Turtle Beach, adjusted operating income included add backs of amounts for stock-based compensation and business transaction expenses.

EBITDA is calculated as net income (earnings), plus interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA adds back certain additional items, and was calculated differently for Parametric and Turtle Beach. For

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Parametric, Adjusted EBITDA included addbacks of amounts for stock-based compensation and impairment of patents and inventory. For Turtle Beach, Adjusted EBITDA included addbacks of amounts for stock-based compensation and business transaction expenses.

**You should not regard the inclusion of these projections in this proxy statement as an indication that Parametric, Turtle Beach or any of their respective affiliates, advisors or other representatives considered or consider the projections to be necessarily predictive of actual future events. None of Parametric, Turtle Beach or any of their respective affiliates, advisors or other representatives has made or makes any representations regarding the ultimate performance of Parametric or Turtle Beach compared to the information contained in the projections.** Parametric and Turtle Beach made no representations in the merger agreement or otherwise concerning such financial projections.

**Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger**

In considering the recommendation of the Parametric Board that our stockholders vote FOR the merger proposal, our stockholders should be aware that certain of our directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of our stockholders generally. These interests may present our directors and executive officers with actual or potential conflicts of interest, and these interests, to the extent material, are described below. The Parametric Board was aware of these potential conflicts of interest and considered them, among other matters, in reaching its decision to recommend approval of, or to approve, the merger agreement and the merger and to recommend that our stockholders vote in favor of the merger proposal.

***Employment Agreements and other Compensation Arrangements for Our Named Executive Officers***

We have an employment agreement with Mr. Potashner which provides Mr. Potashner with certain severance benefits upon termination of employment or following a change of control of Parametric. The merger contemplated by the merger agreement will result in a change of control of Parametric for these purposes. Pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Potashner is entitled to full vesting of any unvested Parametric stock options upon the occurrence of a change of control. In addition, pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, if Mr. Potashner's employment with Parametric is terminated either without cause or for good reason (each, as such terms are defined in Mr. Potashner's employment agreement), Mr. Potashner is entitled to continued payment of his base salary for 12 months as well as a pro rata portion of any accrued but unpaid bonus.

In addition, in connection with the negotiation and execution of the merger agreement, on August 2, 2013, Parametric amended Messrs. Barnes and Norris' stock option agreements so that the stock options held by Messrs. Barnes and Norris will become accelerated in full upon a change of control of Parametric pursuant to the proposed merger with VTBH (including any alternative transaction) followed by such executive's departure from Parametric under certain circumstances thereafter. The merger will qualify as a change of control of Parametric for these purposes. Also on August 2, 2013, the Parametric Board amended the 2013 Cash Bonus Plan to adjust the performance targets such that the target bonuses for each of our executive officers (\$210,000, \$162,000 and \$81,000 for Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris, respectively) would be achieved in full upon the closing of the proposed merger with VTBH (or any alternative transaction), whether or not the executive officers are still employed by Parametric. Finally, in connection with the negotiation and execution of the merger agreement, Parametric may elect to pay a fee to each of the independent members of the Parametric Board, commensurate to the incremental time devoted by them apart from normal board of director service in 2013, related to review and analysis of strategic transactions and related matters.

As described elsewhere in this proxy statement, pursuant to the voting agreements entered into by Messrs. Potashner, Norris and Barnes, such executive officers may be partially released from the lock-up restrictions of such agreement



and may sell additional shares of Parametric common stock in order to cover any tax liability that may become payable by them in connection with the merger agreement under certain circumstances.

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### ***Outstanding Parametric Warrants***

On February 22, 2011, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with selected institutional investors and entities affiliated with two of our officers (Messrs. Norris and Barnes) pursuant to which we issued and sold for cash 400,000 shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$2.50 per share. In connection with the financing, we issued warrants to the investors exercisable for an aggregate of 400,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.75 per share. The warrants are exercisable until February 22, 2016. The institutional investors were considered related parties, due to greater than 10% ownership, and they purchased 300,000 shares and were issued 300,000 warrants (all of which have been exercised). Mr. Norris purchased through a controlled entity 60,000 shares and was issued 60,000 warrants, and Mr. Barnes purchased through controlled entities 40,000 shares and was issued 40,000 warrants, all on the same terms as the institutional investors. On September 30, 2011, entities affiliated with Mr. Norris exercised 60,000 of the warrants for cash of \$225,000, and an entity affiliated with Mr. Barnes exercised 20,000 of the warrants for cash of \$75,000. As of the date of this proxy statement, the only such outstanding warrants consist of 20,000 warrants issued to an entity affiliated with Mr. Barnes; pursuant to the terms of such warrants, a cash payment obligation from Parametric to such investor may be required upon the consummation of the merger.

### ***Board Matters***

As described elsewhere in this proxy statement, Parametric will be entitled to designate two members of the nine member reconstituted Parametric board of directors to be in place as of the closing of the merger. In addition, any new or continuing members of the Parametric Board will be entitled to certain indemnification benefits pursuant to indemnification agreements and our articles of incorporation. Furthermore, such new or continuing members of the Parametric Board will benefit from Parametric's director and officer liability insurance.

### ***HyperSound Health, Inc. Option***

As described more fully in Item 5 of Parametric's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 8, 2013, which is incorporated by reference herein, on August 5, 2013, HyperSound Health, Inc., a subsidiary of Parametric ( HHI ), and Mr. Potashner agreed to certain amendments to the option to acquire HHI common stock held by Mr. Potashner. Pursuant to such amendments to the HHI stock option, in the event the merger or any alternative transaction closes, the HHI stock option held by Mr. Potashner would terminate in full and no vesting under such option would occur prior to such closing. In addition, the financing vesting condition of such option was made more restrictive.

### ***Continued Employee Benefits***

All new and continuing executive officers of Parametric will be entitled to certain health and welfare benefits which are currently made available by Parametric to all of its employees.

### ***New Employment Arrangements***

As of the date of this proxy statement, none of our executive officers nor any member of our board of directors has entered into or is in negotiations to enter into any amendments or modifications to existing employment agreements with us or our subsidiaries in anticipation of the merger, nor has any executive officer who has plans or is expected to remain with the surviving corporation of the merger entered into or is in negotiations to enter into any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Parametric, VTBH, the surviving corporation of the merger or any of their respective affiliates regarding employment with Parametric or the surviving corporation or any such affiliates. Although no such agreement, arrangement or understanding currently exists for any executive officer at this time, Parametric or VTBH may request some of our executive officers to remain after the merger is completed, and such

executive officers may, prior to the closing of the merger, enter into new arrangements with Parametric or its affiliates regarding employment with Parametric or the surviving corporation.

**Table of Contents*****Golden Parachute Compensation Arrangements***

We have previously entered into an employment agreement with one of our named executive officers, Kenneth Potashner (as discussed in more detail in the section of this proxy statement entitled "Employment Agreements and Other Compensation Arrangements for Our Named Executive Officers"). The employment agreement specifies certain payments and benefits to be provided by Parametric upon various circumstances, including, among other things, upon a qualifying involuntary termination of employment or a change in control of Parametric. Our other named executive officers do not have employment agreements with us. In accordance with the SEC's regulations regarding golden parachute compensation, the Golden Parachute Compensation table below sets forth the estimated amounts of compensation that each named executive officer could receive as a result of the proposed merger transaction. The estimates below are based in part on the following assumptions:

Before taking into account any acceleration of vesting provided at the closing of the merger, whether or not an equity compensation award is vested is determined as of the day before the closing of the merger;

the merger, which will constitute a change in control of Parametric, hypothetically closed on October 25, 2013, the latest practicable date prior to the filing of this proxy statement;

the price per share of Parametric common stock paid in the merger was \$14.92, which is the average trading price of Parametric's common stock over the five business days following the first public announcement of the transaction; and

where applicable, each named executive officer hypothetically experienced a qualifying involuntary termination of employment (as discussed in more detail in the section of this proxy statement entitled "Employment Agreements and Other Compensation Arrangements for Our Named Executive Officers") as of the day after the merger.

Certain of the amounts payable may vary depending on the actual date of completion of the merger and any qualifying involuntary termination of employment. No named executive officer is entitled to any tax reimbursement payments from our company.

**Golden Parachute Compensation**

<b>Named Executive Officer</b>	<b>Cash(1)(2)</b>	<b>Equity(3)</b>	<b>Perquisites / Benefits(4)</b>	<b>Total(5)</b>
Kenneth F. Potashner, Executive Chairman (PEO)	\$ 560,000	\$ 2,247,738		\$ 2,807,738
Elwood G. Norris, President (former Chief Executive Officer)	\$ 81,000	\$ 86,844		\$ 167,844

James A. Barnes, CFO,	\$ 162,000	\$ 85,422	\$ 247,422
Treasurer and Secretary (PFO)			

- (1) *Target Bonus.* The named executive officers are eligible to earn bonuses under our Cash Bonus Plan for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 (the 2013 Cash Bonus Plan), subject to the achievement of certain performance objectives by Parametric. The closing of the merger is a performance objective eligible for the maximum bonus payout under the 2013 Cash Bonus Plan. Thus, the target bonuses for fiscal 2013 for each of Parametric's named executive officers under the 2013 Cash Bonus Plan will be achieved in full upon the closing of the merger.

These target amounts represent 60% of Mr. Potashner's annual base compensation, 50% of Mr. Norris' annual base compensation, and 100% of Mr. Barnes' annual base compensation. The named executive officers will receive the following bonuses under the 2013 Cash Bonus Plan by March 15, 2014: Mr. Potashner will receive \$210,000, Mr. Norris will receive \$81,000 and Mr. Barnes will receive \$162,000.

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Amounts included in this column for Messrs. Barnes and Norris are single-trigger in nature; namely, eligibility to receive the payment is conditioned solely on the occurrence, and being employed as, of the closing of the merger.

- (2) *Cash Payments to Mr. Potashner.* Mr. Potashner is a party to an employment agreement with Parametric that provides that upon a Discharge Without Cause (as defined in the Employment Agreement) or a Termination for Good Reason (as defined in the Employment Agreement), Parametric will, among other things, pay Mr. Potashner an amount equal to his base salary at the annual rate in effect at the time of termination for a period of 12 months and any prorated bonus amount payable under the Cash Bonus Plan. However, Mr. Potashner will receive the full target bonus for fiscal 2013 in connection with the merger in lieu of the prorated amount provided for in the employment agreement.

The figure in this column for Mr. Potashner includes the amount of the potential base salary continuation amounts payable to Mr. Potashner upon a qualifying involuntary termination of employment and represents the estimated value of payment(s) by our company to Mr. Potashner of his then-existing base salary of \$350,000 in regular installments for a period of 12 months from the date of his termination of employment. The figure also includes a bonus payment of \$210,000, which represents Mr. Potashner's full target annual bonus amount under the 2013 Cash Bonus Plan, as described in footnote 1, and which Mr. Potashner will receive regardless of whether a termination occurs.

The amount included in this column for Mr. Potashner representing his base salary continuation amounts is double trigger in nature; namely, eligibility to receive the payment is conditioned on a qualifying involuntary termination of employment. The amount included in this column for Mr. Potashner representing his target bonus amount is single-trigger in nature; namely, eligibility to receive the payment is conditioned solely on the occurrence, and being employed as, of the closing of the merger. Our payment of the base salary continuation amounts to Mr. Potashner described in this column is conditioned on the execution by Mr. Potashner of a release of claims in the form specified in his employment agreement.

- (3) *Equity.* Mr. Potashner's employment agreement provides, among other things, that all of his outstanding unvested Parametric stock options shall automatically vest upon a change of control. In connection with the merger, the stock options held by Messrs. Barnes and Norris will also vest in full upon a qualifying involuntary termination of employment.

The figures in this column represent the aggregate intrinsic value of the stock options whose vesting will be fully accelerated in connection with the merger, as described in greater detail above in the section of this proxy statement entitled Employment Agreements and Other Compensation Arrangements for Our Named Executive Officers. This amount is computed pursuant to instruction 1 of Item 402(t)(2) of Regulation S-K based upon a \$14.92 per share value of Parametric's common stock, which is the average trading price of Parametric's common stock over the five business days following the first public announcement of the transaction, which was made on August 5, 2013, rounded up to the nearest whole cent. The five business days following the first public announcement were August 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12, 2013. The figures in this column represent the difference between the \$14.92 per share value of Parametric's common stock as calculated above and the per share exercise price of each stock option, multiplied by the number of shares subject to stock options whose vesting will be accelerated.

The amount included in this column for Mr. Potashner is single-trigger in nature; namely, eligibility to receive the payment is conditioned solely on the occurrence, and being employed as, of a change in control.

The amounts included in this column for Messrs. Barnes and Norris are double trigger in nature; namely, eligibility to receive the payment is conditioned on a qualifying involuntary termination of employment after a change of control.

(4) *Perquisites/benefits*. None of our named executive officers will receive any perquisites or benefits in connection with the merger.

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(5) *Total.* The following table shows, for each named executive officer, the amounts which are single trigger or double trigger in nature.

<b>Named Executive Officer</b>	<b>Single Trigger</b>	<b>Double Trigger</b>
Kenneth F. Potashner, Executive Chairman (PEO)	\$ 2,457,738	\$ 350,000
Elwood G. Norris, President (former Chief Executive Officer)	\$ 81,000	\$ 86,844
James A. Barnes, CFO, Treasurer and Secretary (PFO)	\$ 162,000	\$ 85,422

**Listing of Parametric Common Stock on NASDAQ**

Parametric common stock is currently listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol PAMT. NASDAQ considers the merger proposed in this proxy statement to be a business combination with a non-NASDAQ entity resulting in a change in control of Parametric, and has required that Parametric on behalf of the combined company submit a new initial listing application in connection with the merger. Although we believe that NASDAQ will approve the new initial listing application, it is possible that NASDAQ will deny our application and issue the combined company a delisting letter immediately after completion of the merger. If this occurs, the combined company intends to take all reasonable action in order to maintain the listing of its common stock on NASDAQ. However, there can be no assurance that the combined company will be successful, and if the combined company's common stock is delisted from NASDAQ, stockholders may have difficulty converting their investments into cash effectively. As a result, the relative price of the combined company's stock may decline and/or fluctuate more than in the past.

**Restrictions on Sales of Parametric Common Stock Following the Merger**

*Stockholder Agreement.* Under the Stockholder Agreement entered into among VTBH and the holders of all of the shares of common stock and Series A Preferred Stock of VTBH (referred to as the VTBH stockholders), the VTBH stockholders have agreed to a lock-up whereby they will not sell or otherwise transfer the shares of Parametric common stock issued to them pursuant to the merger agreement or subsequently acquired by them (such shares referred to as the merger shares) for a period of six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions, including:

any VTBH stockholder that is an individual may transfer his or her merger shares to any member of such stockholder's immediate family, or to a trust for the benefit of such stockholder or any member of such stockholder's immediate family for estate planning purposes;

any VTBH stockholder that is a private equity fund may distribute its shares to its partners, members and equity holders or transfer its merger shares to any affiliate of such stockholder or any investment fund or other entity controlled by such stockholder in a transaction not involving a disposition for value, subject to



the transferee agreeing to be bound by the Stockholder Agreement; and

any VTBH stockholder that suffers an actual out-of-pocket tax liability as a result of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (referred to as the IRS ) or other applicable tax authority successfully challenging the treatment of the merger as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (referred to as the Code ), and the regulations promulgated thereunder, such stockholder shall be released from the transfer restrictions imposed on such stockholder's merger shares pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement only to the extent reasonably necessary to cover the resulting actual out-of-pocket tax liability to such stockholder by virtue of the merger and the merger consideration received by such stockholder pursuant to the merger Agreement not qualifying for such tax-free treatment.

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*Voting Agreements.* Additionally, under the voting agreements entered into by Messrs. Potashner, Barnes and Norris, as well as certain entities over which they exercise voting and/or investment control (such stockholders and entities collectively referred to as the management stockholders), the management stockholders are subject to a lock-up restriction whereby they have agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer the shares of Parametric common stock beneficially owned by them or subsequently acquired by them until six months following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions, including:

any management stockholder may transfer such stockholder's shares to any member of such stockholder's immediate family, or to a trust for the benefit of such stockholder or any member of such stockholder's immediate family for estate planning purposes, subject to any such transferee or distributee agreeing to be bound by the terms and conditions of the applicable voting agreement; and

if any management stockholder suffers an actual out-of-pocket tax liability as a result of (i) the IRS or other applicable tax authority successfully challenging the treatment of the merger as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, or (ii) receiving or being deemed to have received excess parachute payments for purposes of Code Sections 280G or 4999, or being deemed to have received any other payments in connection with the merger which results in any penalty, tax (including excise tax) or similar payment obligation to any governmental agency, in each case other than capital gains tax resulting from the sale of Parametric equity securities which applies to all Parametric stockholders in a similar manner, such stockholder shall be released from the transfer restrictions imposed on the shares pursuant to the voting agreement only to the extent reasonably necessary to cover such tax liabilities.

The shares subject to the voting agreements represented approximately 19.2% of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock as of the date of the merger agreement.

## **Anticipated Accounting Treatment**

Under GAAP, the merger will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition pursuant to which VTBH will be considered the acquiring entity for accounting purposes. As such, VTBH will allocate the total purchase consideration to Parametric's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities based on their respective fair values at the date of the completion of the merger. Turtle Beach's historical results of operations will replace Parametric's historical results of operations for all periods prior to the merger; after completion of the merger, the results of operations of both companies will be included in Parametric's financial statements.

Parametric will account for the merger using the acquisition method of accounting under U.S. GAAP. Accounting Standards Codification 805 *Business Combinations*, referred to as ASC 805, provides guidance for determining the accounting acquiror in a business combination when equity interests are exchanged between two entities. ASC 805 provides that in a business combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, such as the merger, the entity that issues the equity interests is generally the acquiring entity. Commonly, the acquiring entity is the larger entity. However, the facts and circumstances surrounding a business combination sometimes indicate that a smaller entity acquires a larger one. ASC 805 further provides that in identifying the acquiring entity in a combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, all pertinent facts and circumstances must be considered, including the relative voting rights of the stockholders of the constituent companies in the combined entity, the composition of the board of directors and senior management of the combined company and the terms of the exchange of equity securities in the business combination, including payment of any premium.

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Based on the relative voting interests of Parametric and VTBH in the combined company whereby the VTBH stockholders will have a majority voting interest, that the board of directors of the combined entity will be composed of five board members designated by former VTBH stockholders and two directors designated by Parametric stockholders and that the chief executive officer of the combined entity will be the former chief executive officer of VTB, VTBH is considered to be the acquiror of Parametric for accounting purposes. This

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means that the total purchase price will be allocated to Parametric's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities based on their estimated relative fair market values at the date of the completion of the merger. Final valuations of property, plant and equipment, and intangible and other assets have not yet been completed as management is still reviewing the existence, characteristics and useful lives of Parametric's intangible assets. The completion of the valuation work could result in significantly different amortization expenses and balance sheet classifications. After completion of the merger, the results of operations of both companies will be included in the financial statements of Parametric. For further discussion of the accounting treatment, see Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information on page [ ].

## **Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger**

The merger agreement and transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger and issuance of shares pursuant to the merger agreement, is intended to be tax free to holders of Parametric common stock. The merger agreement provides that Parametric, Merger Sub and VTBH intend that for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the merger will constitute a tax free reorganization with the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 368(a)(1)(B). None of the parties to the merger agreement is seeking tax or legal or accounting opinions or rulings on whether the merger agreement qualifies for tax-free treatment and tax-free treatment is not a condition precedent to the obligations of the parties to the merger agreement. See The Merger Restrictions on Sales of Parametric Common Stock Following the Merger on page [ ] for a discussion of exceptions to lock-up restrictions for VTBH stockholders in the event that the IRS or another applicable tax authority successfully challenges the treatment of the merger as a tax free reorganization.

## **Regulatory Approvals**

Except for the filing of the certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware at or before the effective time and the notification of the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (referred to as the HSR Act ), Parametric is unaware of any material federal, state or foreign regulatory requirements or approvals that would be necessary for the consummation of the transaction. The certificate of merger will not be filed until immediately prior to the effective time. Parametric and Turtle Beach have made all required filings under applicable U.S. antitrust laws with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Parametric received confirmation that early termination of the statutory waiting period initiated by these filings was granted on September 5, 2013.

## **Dissenters' Rights**

Under Section 92A.380 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, referred to as the NRS, Parametric stockholders are not entitled to dissenters' rights in connection with the merger because approval by Parametric's stockholders of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, is not required under the NRS because Parametric is not a constituent entity to the merger (the constituent entities to the merger being Merger Sub and VTBH) and there are no other provisions of the NRS or Parametric's charter documents that would provide dissenters' rights to Parametric's stockholders in this context. Further, Parametric's bylaws expressly provide that the provisions of NRS 78.378 to 78.3793, inclusive, relating to the accord and satisfaction of voting rights to control shares (and related dissenters' rights), do not apply to Parametric or to the acquisition of a controlling interest by existing or future stockholders.

## **Litigation Relating to the Merger**

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On August 8, 2013, James Harrison, Jr., a purported stockholder of Parametric, filed a class action lawsuit in the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego, under the caption *Harrison v. Parametric Sound Corp.*, naming Parametric, Parametric's directors, Merger Sub and VTBH as defendants. Several other substantially similar stockholder class action complaints were filed in the same court in August 2013. In August and

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September 2013, several substantially similar stockholder class action complaints were filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada. All complaints related to the same events and transactions regarding the proposed merger, allege breaches of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty in connection therewith, sought class action status, and demanded an order enjoining the proposed merger and unspecified reforms, actions and disclosures. On September 10, 2013, the California Superior Court consolidated all related cases before it under the caption *In re Parametric Sound Corp. Shareholder Litigation*, Case No. 37-2013-00061953-CU-BT-CTL. On September 23, 2013, the Nevada District Court consolidated all related cases before it under the caption *In re Parametric Sound Corp. Shareholder Litigation*, Lead Case No. A-13-686890-B, Dep t XI. In both consolidated actions the parties agreed that defendants need not respond to the original complaints, with the understanding that plaintiffs will file amended consolidated complaints after the preliminary proxy statement is filed with the SEC.

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**PROPOSAL 1 THE MERGER PROPOSAL**

The Parametric Board is asking Parametric's stockholders to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the issuance of Parametric common stock pursuant to the merger contemplated by the merger agreement, and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, which proposal we refer to as the merger proposal.

The following summary describes certain material provisions of the merger agreement. This summary is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, which is attached to this proxy statement as Annex A and incorporated into this proxy statement by reference. We encourage you to read carefully the merger agreement (including the form of break-up fee license agreement (defined below) and other exhibits thereto) in its entirety because this summary may not contain all the information about the merger agreement that is important to you. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms of the merger agreement and not by this summary or any other information contained in this proxy statement.

**Explanatory Note Regarding the Merger Agreement**

The merger agreement is included to provide you with information regarding its terms. Factual disclosures about Parametric contained in this proxy statement or in Parametric's public reports filed with the SEC may supplement, update or modify the representations and warranties made by Parametric contained in the merger agreement. The representations, warranties and covenants made in the merger agreement by Parametric, Merger Sub and VTBH were also qualified and subject to important limitations agreed to by Parametric, Merger Sub and VTBH in negotiating the terms of the merger agreement and the disclosure schedules thereto. In particular, in your review of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement and described in this summary, it is important to bear in mind that the representations and warranties were negotiated with the principal purposes of establishing the circumstances in which a party to the merger agreement may have the right not to consummate the merger if the representations and warranties of the other party prove to be untrue due to a change in circumstance or otherwise, and allocating risk between the parties to the merger agreement, rather than establishing matters as facts. The representations and warranties may also be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from those generally applicable to reports and documents filed with the SEC and in some cases were qualified by the matters disclosed to VTBH, Parametric and Merger Sub in connection with the merger agreement. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties, which do not purport to be accurate as of the date of this proxy statement, may have changed since the date of the merger agreement, and subsequent developments or new information qualifying a representation or warranty may have been included in this proxy statement. Accordingly, the representations, warranties, covenants and other agreements in the merger agreement should not be read alone, and you should read the information provided elsewhere in this proxy statement and in Parametric's filings with the SEC. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page [ ].

**Effects of the Merger; Directors and Officers; Certificate of Incorporation; Bylaws**

The merger agreement provides that, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, and in accordance with Delaware law, at the effective time of the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into VTBH, with VTBH surviving the merger and continuing as a subsidiary of Parametric, wholly-owned except for the VTBH Series B Preferred Stock which will remain outstanding after the merger. VTBH, as a subsidiary of Parametric, is sometimes referred to in this proxy statement as the surviving corporation.

The officers and directors of VTBH immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be the initial officers and directors of the surviving corporation, to hold office until their respective successors are duly appointed or qualified or upon their earlier death, resignation or removal in accordance with the certificate of incorporation and

bylaws of the surviving corporation. At the effective time of the merger, the certificate of incorporation of VTBH, as the surviving corporation, will be amended and restated to read in the form of the certificate set forth in Exhibit B to the merger agreement, and the bylaws of VTBH, as the surviving corporation, will be amended and restated in the form of the bylaws set forth in Exhibit C to the merger agreement, in each case until changed or amended as provided in accordance with their terms or by applicable law.



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**Closing and Effective Time of the Merger**

The closing of the merger will take place no later than the third business day after the satisfaction or waiver of all the closing conditions set forth in the merger agreement (as more fully described below under Conditions to the Merger ) (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing), or at such other date as Parametric and VTBH may agree to in writing. The merger will become effective at the time that the certificate of merger is duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

**Treatment of VTBH Capital Stock in the Merger**

*Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock.* At the effective time of the merger, each share of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Parametric common stock equal to the Per Share Number, plus any cash paid in lieu of fractional shares.

The Per Share Number is computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$A = [(B / C) - B] / D$$

where:

A = the Per Share Number;

B = the Parent Fully Diluted Share Amount, which is equal to the sum of:

the number of outstanding shares of Parametric common stock as of the date of the merger agreement (6,769,051), plus

the number of shares of Parametric common stock subject to Parametric stock options as of the date of the merger agreement (1,365,354), plus

the number of shares of Parametric common stock subject to Parametric warrants as of the date of the merger agreement (186,864), plus

the Qualified Offering Share Amount (defined below), plus

without duplication of the foregoing, the number of shares of Parametric common stock subject to any new issuances of Parametric common stock, stock options, warrants or other securities convertible into or exercisable for Parametric common stock, less

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the number of shares of Parametric common stock subject to Parametric stock options, warrants or other securities convertible into or exercisable for Parametric common stock that expire or are forfeited after the date of the merger agreement, if any;

C = the Parent Percentage, which means a percentage equal to 0.19 plus (i) 0.01 if a Qualified Equity Offering (defined below) is completed, plus (ii) the product of (A) the Excess Offering Multiplier (defined below) multiplied by (B) 0.0015; and

D = the VTBH Fully Diluted Share Amount, which is equal to the sum of:

554,000 (representing approximately half the number of VTBH phantom stock units), plus

the number of outstanding shares of VTBH common stock as of the date of the merger agreement (35,282,286), plus

the number of outstanding shares of VTBH Series A Preferred Stock as of the date of the merger agreement (48,689,555), plus

the number of shares of VTBH common stock subject to VTBH stock options as of the date of the merger agreement (11,490,597), plus

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without duplication of the foregoing, the number of shares of VTBH subject to any new issuances after the date of the merger agreement of VTBH common stock, Series A Preferred Stock, stock options or other securities convertible into or exercisable for VTBH common stock (other than VTBH phantom stock units), less

the number of shares of VTBH common stock subject to VTBH stock options or other securities convertible into or exercisable for VTBH common stock that expire or are forfeited after the date of the merger agreement, if any.

In connection with the foregoing calculation:

**Qualified Equity Offering** means a sale of Parametric common stock and/or warrants to purchase Parametric common stock, in one or more transactions, under specified terms and conditions, on or before the closing date under the merger agreement, resulting in net proceeds to Parametric of at least \$5,000,000 but not more than \$15,000,000. See **-Qualified Offering; Financing Assistance** for more information regarding the terms and conditions required for an offering to qualify as a **Qualified Equity Offering**.

**Qualified Offering Share Amount** means, with respect to a **Qualified Equity Offering**, the sum of the number of shares of Parametric common stock plus the number of shares of Parametric common stock subject to warrants issued in the **Qualified Equity Offering**.

**Excess Offering Multiplier** means, with respect to a **Qualified Equity Offering**, the quotient of (i) the net proceeds received by Parametric in a **Qualified Equity Offering** in excess of \$5,000,000 divided by (ii) \$1,000,000.

By way of example, assuming Parametric completes a **Qualified Equity Offering** at a price per share of \$14.00 with net proceeds to Parametric of \$5,000,000 (resulting in a **Qualified Offering Share Amount** of 357,142), and assuming there are no other changes in the capitalization of Parametric or VTBH after the date of the merger agreement, the **Per Share Number**, as calculated under the foregoing formula, would be 0.3615, resulting in an aggregate of 30,359,098 shares of Parametric common stock being issued to the former holders of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock at the effective time of the merger. These newly issued shares, together with the options to purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of Parametric common stock (and will be assumed by Parametric at the effective time of the merger), would represent approximately 79.9% of the shares of Parametric common stock, on a fully-diluted basis, after the effective time of the merger.

**Series B Preferred Stock.** Each share of VTBH Series B Preferred Stock that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger shall remain issued and outstanding after the effective time of the merger. For more information regarding the VTBH Series B Preferred Stock, see Note 9 to VTBH's consolidated financial statements which are attached as Annex D to this proxy statement.

**Treatment of VTBH Equity-Based Awards in the Merger**

**Stock Options.** At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase a share of VTBH common stock, whether vested or unvested, will be deemed to constitute an option to purchase, on the same terms and conditions, a number of shares of Parametric common stock equal to the product of (i) the number of shares of VTBH

common stock subject to such option, multiplied by (ii) the Per Share Exchange Ratio (defined below), at an exercise price per share of Parametric common stock equal to the quotient of (i) the exercise price per share of VTBH common stock subject to such option divided by (ii) the Per Share Exchange Ratio. The Per Share Exchange Ratio means the ratio of the Per Share Number to one. See Treatment of VTBH Capital Stock in the Merger above.

Parametric is required to take all corporate action necessary to reserve for issuance a sufficient number of Parametric common stock for delivery upon exercise of the options being assumed in connection with the merger. After the effective time of the merger, Parametric is required (i) to file with the SEC a registration

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statement on Form S-8 with respect to the shares of Parametric common stock that are subject to these options and (ii) to use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement for so long as Parametric is subject to the reporting requirements pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and such options remain outstanding.

*Phantom Stock Units.* The merger agreement does not provide for any cancellation, conversion or other impact to the outstanding phantom stock units of VTBH. As such, each phantom stock unit of VTBH that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will remain outstanding after the effective time of the merger.

## **Representations and Warranties**

Many of the representations and warranties made by Parametric and VTBH in the merger agreement are qualified by the absence of a material adverse effect on Parametric or VTBH, as applicable. Under the merger agreement, a material adverse effect means any change, state of facts, circumstance, event or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, is materially adverse to (i) the financial condition, properties, assets, liabilities, obligations, businesses or results of operations of Parametric and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or VTBH and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as the case may be, and/or (ii) the ability of either Parametric or Merger Sub, on the one hand, or VTBH, on the other hand, to perform their respective obligations under the merger agreement, subject to certain exceptions.

The representations and warranties of Parametric and VTBH contained in the merger agreement terminate at the effective time of the merger.

## ***Representations and Warranties of Parametric and Merger Sub***

In the merger agreement, Parametric made a number of representations and warranties to VTBH relating to, among other things:

corporate organization;

capitalization;

corporate authorization;

governmental authorization;

absence of conflicts;

compliance with SEC rules and regulations;

presentation of financial statements;

accuracy of information contained in the proxy statement, other than any information supplied by or on behalf of VTBH for inclusion therein;

absence of certain changes or events since September 30, 2012;

absence of undisclosed liabilities;

compliance with laws;

litigation;

title to properties and absence of liens;

opinion of financial advisor;

taxes;

employee benefit plans;

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employees and labor matters;

environmental matters;

intellectual property;

material contracts;

broker's and finder's fees;

product liability;

anti-takeover and similar laws;

related party transactions;

insurance matters; and

top customers and suppliers.

***Representations and Warranties of VTBH***

In the merger agreement, VTBH made a number of representations and warranties to Parametric relating to, among other things:

corporate organization;

capitalization;

corporate authorization;

governmental authorization;

absence of conflicts;

presentation of financial statements;

accuracy of information provided to Parametric for inclusion in the proxy statement;

absence of certain changes or events since December 31, 2012;

absence of undisclosed liabilities;

compliance with laws;

litigation;

title to properties and absence of liens;

taxes;

employee benefit plans;

employees and labor matters;

environmental matters;

intellectual property;

broker's and finder's fees;

material contracts;

product liability;

anti-takeover and similar laws;

related party transactions;



insurance matters; and

top customers and suppliers.

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**Conduct of Business Pending the Merger**

Except as expressly contemplated or permitted by the merger agreement, Parametric and VTBH have agreed that, prior to the effective time of the merger, subject to certain exceptions, unless the applicable party obtains the prior written consent of the other party (which will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), each of Parametric and VTBH will, and will cause their respective subsidiaries to:

conduct its business in the ordinary course consistent with past practice in all material respects;

use reasonable best efforts to maintain and preserve intact its business organization and advantageous business relationships and retain the services of its officers and key employees; and

take no action that would prohibit or materially impair or delay the ability of either party to obtain any necessary approvals of any regulatory agency or other governmental entity required to consummate the merger.

Parametric has further agreed that, until the effective time of the merger, subject to certain exceptions for actions taken in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or below certain dollar or amount thresholds, unless Parametric obtains the prior written consent of VTBH (which will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), and except as may be required by law or any rule or regulation of the SEC or NASDAQ or as permitted by the merger agreement, Parametric will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, among other things:

amend any of its organizational documents;

split, combine or reclassify any of shares of Parametric capital stock or propose to do any of the foregoing, or otherwise amend the terms of any capital stock or equity equivalents;

declare, set aside or pay any dividend or other distribution in respect of its capital stock;

redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire any shares of Parametric capital stock, or offer to do any of the foregoing;

issue, deliver, pledge or sell, any Parametric common stock, equity equivalents or capital stock of any subsidiary, or authorize any of the foregoing, subject to certain exceptions, including the issuance of shares or pursuant to a Qualified Equity Offering;

incur any capital expenditure or any obligations or liabilities in respect thereof;

acquire, directly or indirectly, any assets, securities, properties, interests or businesses;

sell, lease, sublease, exchange or otherwise transfer, or create or incur any lien, subject to certain exceptions, on, any of Parametric's or its subsidiaries' assets, securities, properties, interests or businesses, or grant any option with respect to any of the foregoing;

make any loans, advances or capital contributions to, or investments in, any other person;

create, incur, assume, suffer to exist or otherwise be liable with respect to any indebtedness for borrowed money or guarantees thereof (including reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit), other than (i) in replacement of existing or maturing debt, and (ii) draw downs pursuant to existing credit facilities and letters of credit in support of Parametric's and its subsidiaries' business consistent with past practice;

with respect to any director, officer or employee of Parametric or any of its subsidiaries whose annual base salary exceeds \$100,000, grant or increase any severance or termination pay to (or amend any existing severance pay or termination arrangement) or enter into any employment, deferred compensation or other similar agreement (or amend any such existing agreement);

increase benefits payable under any existing severance or termination pay policies;

establish, adopt or amend any collective bargaining, bonus, profit-sharing, thrift, pension, retirement, deferred compensation, stock option, restricted stock or other benefit plan or arrangement;

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increase compensation, bonus or other benefits payable to any employee of Parametric or any of its subsidiaries;

change methods of accounting in any material respect, except as required by concurrent changes in GAAP, as agreed to by its independent public accountants;

settle, or offer or propose to settle, any material litigation, investigation, arbitration, proceeding or other claim involving or against Parametric or any of its subsidiaries;

make, change or rescind (or file a request to make, change or rescind) any material tax election, change any annual tax accounting period, adopt or change any method of tax accounting (or file a request to make any such change), materially amend any tax returns, enter into any material closing agreement, settle or compromise any material tax claim, audit or assessment, surrender any right to claim a material tax refund, offset or other reduction in tax liability or consent to any extension or waiver of the statute of limitations applicable to any claim or assessment in respect of taxes, except, in each case, as required by applicable law;

amend or modify in any material respect or terminate (excluding terminations upon expiration of the term thereof in accordance with their terms) any material contract or waive, release or assign any material rights, claims or benefits of Parametric or its subsidiaries under any material contract, or enter into any contract or agreement that would have been a material contract had it been entered into prior the execution of the merger agreement;

adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, merger, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization of Parametric or any of its subsidiaries;

grant any license or sublicense to any third party, or otherwise enter into any agreement, with respect to any intellectual property rights of Parametric or its subsidiaries;

retain any investment banker, broker or finder to consummate the Qualified Offering (defined below), except for any retention pursuant to which compensation will be paid by Parametric or its subsidiaries out of the proceeds of such offering (and which has no continuing obligations following the termination of such retention); or

agree, resolve or commit to do any action otherwise restricted by the merger agreement or accept any restriction that would prevent Parametric or any of its subsidiaries from taking any action required by the merger agreement.

VTBH has further agreed that, until the effective time of the merger, subject to certain exceptions for actions taken in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or below certain dollar or amount thresholds, unless VTBH obtains the prior written consent of Parametric (which will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), and except as may be required by law or as permitted by the merger agreement, VTBH will not, and will not

permit any of its subsidiaries to, among other things:

amend its organizational documents;

split, combine or reclassify any of shares of the capital stock of VTBH or propose to do any of the foregoing, or otherwise amend the terms of any capital stock or equity equivalents;

declare, set aside or pay any dividend or other distribution in respect of its capital stock;

redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire any shares of its capital stock, or offer to do any of the foregoing;

issue, deliver, pledge or sell, any VTBH capital stock, equity equivalents or capital stock of any subsidiary, or authorize any of the foregoing;

incur any capital expenditure or any obligations or liabilities in respect thereof;

acquire, directly or indirectly, any assets, securities, properties, interests or businesses;

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sell, lease, sublease, exchange or otherwise transfer, or create or incur any lien, subject to certain exceptions, on, any of VTBH's or its subsidiaries' assets, securities, properties, interests or businesses, or grant any option with respect to any of the foregoing;

make any loans, advances or capital contributions to, or investments in, any other person;

create, incur, assume, suffer to exist or otherwise be liable with respect to any indebtedness for borrowed money or guarantees thereof (including reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit), other than (i) in replacement of existing or maturing debt, and (ii) draw downs pursuant to existing credit facilities and letters of credit in support of VTBH's and its subsidiaries' business consistent with past practice;

with respect to any director, officer or employee of VTBH or any of its subsidiaries whose annual base salary exceeds \$100,000, grant or increase any severance or termination pay to (or amend any existing severance pay or termination arrangement) or enter into any employment, deferred compensation or other similar agreement (or amend any such existing agreement);

increase benefits payable under any existing severance or termination pay policies;

establish, adopt or amend any collective bargaining, bonus, profit-sharing, thrift, pension, retirement, deferred compensation, stock option, restricted stock or other benefit plan or arrangement;

increase compensation, bonus or other benefits payable to any employee of VTBH or any of its subsidiaries;

change methods of accounting in any material respect, except as required by concurrent changes in GAAP, as agreed to by its independent public accountants;

settle, or offer or propose to settle, any material litigation, investigation, arbitration, proceeding or other claim involving or against VTBH or any of its subsidiaries;

make or change any material tax election, change any annual tax accounting period, adopt or change any method of tax accounting, materially amend any tax returns, enter into any material closing agreement, settle or compromise any material tax claim, audit or assessment or surrender any right to claim a material tax refund, offset or other reduction in tax liability;

amend or modify in any material respect or terminate (excluding terminations upon expiration of the term thereof in accordance with their terms) any material contract or waive, release or assign any material rights, claims or benefits of VTBH or its subsidiaries under any material contract, or enter into any contract or agreement that would have been a material contract had it been entered into prior the execution of the merger

agreement;

adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, merger, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization of VTBH or any of its subsidiaries; or

agree, resolve or commit to do any action otherwise restricted by the merger agreement or accept any restriction that would prevent VTBH or any of its subsidiaries from taking any action required by the merger agreement.

Parametric and VTBH have also agreed to certain other customary covenants, including, but not limited to, using reasonable best efforts to obtain all permits, waivers, consents or approvals from governmental authorities or third parties as may be necessary to consummate the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, cooperating in connection with the refinancing of VTBH's existing credit facility, providing reasonable access to their respective personnel, properties and information, and making all filings or executing any further documentation necessary to consummate the merger.

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**Limitations on Considering Other Acquisition Proposals**

***Definitions of Acquisition Proposal, Superior Proposal and Intervening Event***

An acquisition proposal means any bona fide inquiry, proposal or offer made by any person for, in a single transaction or a series of transactions:

a merger, reorganization, share exchange, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, extra-ordinary dividend or share repurchase, dissolution, liquidation or similar transaction involving Parametric;

the direct or indirect acquisition by any person or group of 20% or more of the assets of Parametric and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, or assets of Parametric and its subsidiaries representing 20% or more of the consolidated revenues or net income (including, in each case, securities of Parametric's subsidiaries) of Parametric or

the direct or indirect acquisition by any person or group of 20% or more of the voting power of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock, including any tender offer or exchange offer that if consummated would result in any person beneficially owning shares of Parametric with 20% or more of the voting power of the outstanding shares of Parametric common stock.

A superior proposal means a bona fide written acquisition proposal (substituting 50% for 20% in the definition of acquisition proposal in the last two bullet points above) that the Parametric Board has determined in its good faith judgment (after consultation with outside legal counsel and its financial advisor) is more favorable to Parametric stockholders than the merger, taking into account all of the terms and conditions of such acquisition proposal (including the financing, likelihood and timing of consummation thereof) and the merger agreement (including any changes to the terms of the merger agreement committed to by VTBH to Parametric in writing in response to such acquisition proposal).

An intervening event means an event, fact, circumstance, development or occurrence that is material to Parametric and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole (other than any event or circumstance resulting from a breach of the merger agreement by Parent or Merger Sub), that was not known to the Parametric Board as of or prior to the date of the merger agreement, which event, fact, circumstance, development or occurrence becomes known to the Parametric Board prior to Parametric stockholders approving the merger proposal, except that intervening event will not include any event, fact, circumstance, development or occurrence arising from or relating to an acquisition proposal, the public announcement of the merger agreement and related transactions (including the impact on customers, suppliers, employees and any legal proceedings arising therefrom) and certain other items specified in the merger agreement.

***30-Day Go-Shop Provision***

For 30 days following the execution of the merger agreement, Parametric was permitted (i) to initiate, solicit and encourage any inquiry or the making of any proposal or offer that constitutes an acquisition proposal and (ii) to engage in, enter into, continue or otherwise participate in discussions or negotiations with any persons or group of persons with respect to any acquisition proposals. The 30-day go-shop period expired on September 5, 2013, Parametric did not receive any acquisition proposals during such period and, as of the date of this proxy statement,



Parametric has not received any acquisition proposals after such period.

***Restrictions on Solicitation; Evaluation of Unsolicited Acquisition Proposals***

Commencing upon the expiration of the 30-day go shop period and continuing until the earlier of the consummation of the merger or the termination of the merger agreement, Parametric and its subsidiaries will not, and Parametric will instruct, and use its reasonable best efforts to cause, its and its subsidiaries' representatives not to:

initiate, solicit or knowingly encourage any inquiry or the making of any proposal or offer that constitutes, or would reasonably be expected to result in, an acquisition proposal;

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engage in, enter into, continue or otherwise participate in any discussions or negotiations with any person with respect to, or provide any non-public information or data concerning Parametric or its subsidiaries to any person relating to, any proposal or offer that constitutes, or could reasonably be expected to result in, an acquisition proposal, or

enter into any acquisition agreement, merger agreement or similar definitive agreement, or any letter of intent, memorandum of understanding or agreement in principle or any other agreement relating to an acquisition proposal (any such agreement, other than a confidentiality agreement permitted under the merger agreement, referred to as an alternative acquisition agreement ).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Parametric receives an acquisition proposal from any person, Parametric and its representatives may contact such person to clarify the terms and conditions thereof and may provide to such person information and access regarding Parametric pursuant to an executed confidentiality agreement, so long as Parametric also promptly makes available to VTBH any non-public information concerning Parametric that is provided to any such person to the extent not previously made available to VTBH.

Additionally, if (i) the Parametric Board determines in good faith and after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel that such acquisition proposal either constitutes a superior proposal or could reasonably be expected to result in a superior proposal, (ii) the Parametric Board determines in good faith and after consultation with its outside legal counsel that it is necessary to take such actions in order to comply with its fiduciary duties to Parametric stockholders under applicable law and (iii) the Parametric Board has given VTBH prior written notice of such determinations, then Parametric and its representatives may engage in, enter into, continue or otherwise participate in any discussions or negotiations with such person with respect to such acquisition proposal.

Parametric is required to promptly notify VTBH of the receipt of any acquisition proposal, any inquiries that would reasonably be expected to result in an acquisition proposal, or any request for information from, or any negotiations sought to be initiated or resumed with, Parametric or any of its representatives concerning an acquisition proposal. Parametric is also required (i) to provide certain information to VTBH with respect to any such acquisition proposal, inquiry or request, (ii) to keep VTBH reasonably informed on a prompt basis of any material developments, material discussions or material negotiations regarding any such acquisition proposal, inquiry or request and (iii) upon reasonable request, to apprise VTBH of the status of any discussions or negotiations with respect to any of the foregoing.

***Change in Recommendation; Termination for Superior Proposal***

Except as specified below, neither the Parametric Board nor any committee thereof may (i) effect a change in recommendation (defined below) or (ii) authorize, adopt or approve or propose to authorize, adopt or approve, an acquisition proposal, or cause or permit Parametric or any of its subsidiaries to enter into any alternative acquisition agreement. A change of recommendation would occur if the Parametric Board or a committee thereof:

changes, withholds, withdraws, qualifies or modifies, in a manner adverse to VTBH (or publicly proposes or resolves to change, withhold, withdraw, qualify or modify), the recommendation of the Parametric Board that Parametric stockholders vote in favor of the merger proposal (referred to as the Parametric Board recommendation );

fails to include the Parent Board Recommendation in the proxy statement for the Special Meeting;

approves or recommends, or publicly proposes to approve or recommend to Parametric stockholders, an acquisition proposal; or

if a tender offer or exchange offer for shares of capital stock of Parametric that constitutes an acquisition proposal is commenced, fails to recommend against acceptance of such tender offer or exchange offer by Parametric stockholders (including, for these purposes, by disclosing that it is taking

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no position with respect to the acceptance of such tender offer or exchange offer by its stockholders, which will constitute a failure to recommend against acceptance of such tender offer or exchange offer; provided that a customary stop, look and listen communication by the Parametric Board pursuant to Rule 14d-9(f) of the Exchange Act shall not be prohibited), within 10 business days after commencement of the tender offer or exchange offer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, before Parametric stockholders approve the merger proposal, the Parametric Board is permitted:

to cause Parametric to terminate the merger agreement and enter into an alternative acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal, subject to compliance with the termination provisions described in

-Termination of the Merger Agreement below, if and only if: (i) the Parametric Board has received an acquisition proposal that, in the good faith determination of the Parametric Board, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, constitutes a superior proposal, after having complied with, and giving effect to all of the adjustments which may be offered by VTBH in response thereto; and (ii) the Parametric Board determines in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel, that it is necessary to take such action in order to comply with the directors' fiduciary duties to Parametric stockholders under applicable law; or

to effect a change of recommendation, if and only if: (i) the Parametric Board has received an acquisition proposal that, in the good faith determination of the Parametric Board, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, constitutes a superior proposal, after having complied with, and giving effect to all of the adjustments which may be offered by VTBH in response thereto, or an intervening event (defined below) occurs and is continuing; and (ii) the Parametric Board determines in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel, it is necessary to take such action in order to comply with the directors' fiduciary duties to Parametric's stockholders under applicable Law.

However, before the Parametric Board may effect any such termination or change of recommendation:

Parametric shall provide a written notice to VTBH that the Parametric Board intends to take such action and describing (i) the facts underlying the Parametric Board's determination that an intervening event has occurred and the rationale and basis for such change of recommendation; or (ii) the terms and conditions of the superior proposal that is the basis of such action (including the identity of the party making the superior proposal and any financing commitments related thereto (referred to as a change of recommendation notice));

during the five business day period following VTBH's receipt of any change of recommendation notice, Parametric will, and will cause Parametric's representatives to, negotiate with VTBH in good faith (to the extent VTBH desires to negotiate) to make adjustments in the terms and conditions of the merger agreement (i) with respect to an intervening event, so as to obviate the need for a change of recommendation as a result of the intervening event or (ii) with respect to a superior proposal, so that such superior proposal ceases to constitute a superior proposal, as applicable;

following the end of the five business day period described in the previous bullet point, the Parametric Board must have determined in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel and taking into account any changes to the merger agreement proposed in writing by VTBH in response to the change of recommendation notice or otherwise, that (i) such change of recommendation in light of such intervening event is necessary to comply with the Parametric Board's fiduciary duties to the stockholders of Parametric under applicable law or (ii) such superior proposal continues to constitute a superior proposal, and after consultation with its outside legal counsel, that it is necessary to take such action in order to comply with the directors' fiduciary duties to Parametric stockholders under applicable law; and

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Further, if (i) there is any material change in the circumstances of such intervening event or another intervening event occurs, or (ii) any amendment to the financial terms or any other amendment of such superior proposal is made, Parametric will deliver a new change of recommendation notice to VTBH, and Parametric will be required to comply again with the foregoing procedures, except that references to the five business day period above will be deemed to be references to a three business day period.

## **Post-Merger Board of Directors**

Parametric will take all necessary action to cause, effective at the effective time, the size of the Parametric Board to consist of nine members and the Parametric Board to be comprised of:

five individuals identified by VTBH, one of whom will be Parametric's chief executive officer post-closing and two of whom will be independent directors (and eligible to serve on Parametric's audit committee) and financially sophisticated (including one audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K) under NASDAQ rules;

two individuals identified by Parametric, one of whom will be an independent director (and eligible to serve on Parametric's audit committee) and financially sophisticated under NASDAQ rules; and

two vacancies.

## **Fees and Expenses**

All fees and expenses incurred in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be the obligation of the party incurring such fees and expenses, except that:

VTBH will bear and pay the filing fees associated with required filings under applicable U.S. antitrust laws with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission;

Parametric will pay the filing fee for the proxy statement for the Special Meeting and the costs of printing and mailing such proxy statement;

Parametric and VTBH will each bear and pay one-half of any applicable transfer taxes; and

VTBH will pay all fees related to the listing application required by NASDAQ rules as a result of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

## **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

VTBH will, and will cause each of its subsidiaries to, use commercially reasonable efforts to establish and maintain a system of internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that, as

of the closing of the merger agreement, is reasonably likely to be considered effective at the reasonable assurance level.

**Conditions to the Merger**

The merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of various conditions, at or prior to the effective time, which include the following with respect to each party:

Parametric stockholders will have approved the merger proposal;

the approval of the continued listing application by NASDAQ of Parametric's common stock to be issued in connection with the merger and in connection with the exercise of the VTBH stock options to be assumed by Parametric;

any applicable waiting period (and any extension thereof) under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, referred to as the HSR Act, shall have expired or been terminated (this condition was satisfied on September, 5, 2013);

the absence of any law, order or legal other restraint or prohibition that prevents the consummation of the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

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PNC Bank, the collateral agent under the current credit agreement with VTBH, shall have consented to the terms and conditions of any Qualified Equity Offering in connection with or following Parametric's consummation thereof and shall not have revoked such consent.

Additionally, Parametric is not obligated to effect the merger unless the following conditions are satisfied or waived, at or prior to the effective time:

the representations and warranties of VTBH in the merger agreement must be true and correct, except to the extent that breaches of such representations and warranties (without giving effect to any materiality qualifiers) would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on VTBH (other than certain specified representations and warranties of VTBH concerning organization and good standing, capitalization and corporate authorization, which representations and warranties must be true and correct in all material respects);

VTBH must have performed, in all material respects, all obligations to be performed by it under the merger agreement on or prior to the effective time and VTBH must have delivered a certificate dated as of the closing and signed by its chief executive officer or chief financial officer certifying as to the satisfaction thereof; and

No change, state of facts, circumstance, event or effect shall have occurred that would have a material adverse effect on VTBH.

VTBH is not obligated to effect the merger unless the following conditions are satisfied or waived, at or prior to the effective time:

the representations and warranties of Parametric in the merger agreement must be true and correct, except to the extent that breaches of such representations and warranties (without giving effect to any materiality qualifiers) would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on Parametric (other than certain specified representations and warranties of Parametric concerning organization and good standing, capitalization and corporate authorization, which representations and warranties must be true and correct in all material respects);

Parametric must have performed, in all material respects, all obligations to be performed by it under the merger agreement on or prior to the effective time and Parametric must have delivered a certificate dated as of the closing and signed by its chief executive officer or chief financial officer certifying as to the satisfaction thereof;

No change, state of facts, circumstance, event or effect shall have occurred that would have a material adverse effect on Parametric;



Parametric shall have completed a Qualified Offering (defined below) unless the requirement to complete such transaction is waived by the requisite lenders under Turtle Beach's credit agreement; and

Certain individuals shall have delivered to Parametric valid and binding releases in the forms approved by VTBH.

Neither Parametric nor VTBH can give any assurance that all of the conditions of the merger will be either satisfied or waived or that the merger will occur.

**Definition of Material Adverse Effect**

Under the merger agreement, a material adverse effect means any change, state of facts, circumstances, event or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, is materially adverse to the financial condition, properties, assets, liabilities, obligations (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise), businesses or results of

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operations of Parametric and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or VTBH and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as the case may be, and/or the ability of Parametric, Merger Sub or VTBH to perform their respective obligations under merger agreement. However, under the terms of the merger agreement, none of the following shall be considered in determining whether a material adverse effect has occurred or is reasonably expected to occur:

conditions generally affecting the United States economy or generally affecting one or more industries in which Parametric and its subsidiaries operate or in which Turtle Beach and its subsidiaries operate, as the case may be;

national or international political or social conditions, including terrorism or the engagement by the United States in hostilities or acts of war;

financial, banking or securities markets (including any disruption thereof and any decline in the price of any security or any market index);

changes in generally accepted accounting principles or other accounting requirements;

changes in any laws, rules, regulations, orders, or other binding directives issued by any governmental entity;

the public announcement, pendency or completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; or

any failure, in and of itself, by Parametric or VTBH, as the case may be, to meet any internal or disseminated projections, forecasts or revenue or earnings predictions for any period (it being understood that the facts and circumstances giving rise or contributing to such failure may be taken into account in determining whether there has been a material adverse effect).

**Qualified Offering; Financing Assistance**

As described above, VTBH is not obligated to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement unless Parametric completes a Qualified Offering, which means either a Qualified Equity Offering or a Qualified Debt Offering, and in the case of a Qualified Equity Offering, PNC Bank approves the terms and conditions of such offering.

A Qualified Equity Offering means a sale of Parametric common stock and/or warrants to purchase Parametric common stock, in one or more transactions, on or before the closing date under the merger agreement, resulting in net proceeds to Parametric of at least \$5,000,000 but not more than \$15,000,000, provided that, in connection with any such sale, unless VTBH otherwise consents in writing (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned):

Parametric will not agree to any redemption or repurchase rights, conversion or exchange rights, dividend rights or other obligations to make cash payments to investors after the closing of any such transaction other than customary fees and expenses related thereto;

Parametric will not agree to any restrictions on the business or operations of the Parametric or its subsidiaries (including VTBH and its subsidiaries after the closing) or their ability to comply with their obligations under Turtle Beach's credit agreement after the closing or to any restrictions with respect to future financings; and

Parametric will not agree to any terms and conditions that are otherwise not customary for such transactions, it being understood and agreed that, by way of example, customary representations and warranties, indemnification obligations and (in the event of an exempt transaction under the Securities Act) registration rights, which registration rights do not conflict with those set forth in the stockholder agreement, will not be objectionable.

A **Qualified Debt Offering** means any incurrence of indebtedness for borrowed money, on or before the closing date, resulting in net proceeds to Parametric of at least \$5,000,000 but no more than \$10,000,000 on terms and conditions reasonably satisfactory to VTBH.

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On or prior to the closing, VTBH has generally agreed to provide, and to cause its subsidiaries to provide, such cooperation as Parametric may reasonably request in connection with consummating a Qualified Offering. Additionally, on and prior to the closing, Parametric has generally agreed to provide, and to cause its subsidiaries to provide, such cooperation as VTBH may reasonably request in connection with a possible refinancing of Turtle Beach's existing credit facility.

### **Termination of the Merger Agreement**

The merger agreement may be terminated and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement abandoned at any time prior to the effective time of the merger as follows:

by mutual written consent of Parametric and VTBH;

by either Parametric or VTBH, if the closing of the merger agreement shall not have been consummated on or before February 28, 2014, referred to as the outside date, provided that such right to terminate is not available to any party if the inability to satisfy such condition was due to the failure of such party to perform in any material respect any of its obligations under the merger agreement;

by either Parametric or VTBH, if a court or other governmental authority, by law or order, has restrained, enjoined or otherwise prohibited the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and such law or order has become final and non-appealable, provided that such right to terminate is not available to any party if such restraint was due to the failure of such party to perform in any material respect any of its obligations under the merger agreement; or

by either Parametric or VTBH, if Parametric stockholders have failed to approve the merger proposal at the Special Meeting.

by VTBH, if Parametric has breached or failed to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement (or if any of the representations and warranties of Parametric set forth in the merger agreement fail to be true), such that VTBH's closing conditions would not be satisfied, if occurring at the effective time, and such breach or failure is incapable of being cured, or is not cured by Parametric within 30 calendar days following receipt of written notice of such breach or failure, except that such right to terminate is not available to VTBH if, at the time of such termination, VTBH is in material breach of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement;

by VTBH, if before receipt of the approval of the merger proposal by Parametric stockholders, the Parametric Board or any committee thereof effects a change of recommendation;

by VTBH, if Parametric has materially breached its obligations relating to the calling of the Special Meeting or the solicitation or consideration of other acquisition proposals;

by VTBH, if Parametric has entered into an alternative acquisition agreement;

by Parametric, if VTBH has breached or failed to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement (or if any of the representations and warranties of VTBH set forth in the merger agreement fail to be true), such that Parametric's closing conditions would not be satisfied, if occurring at the effective time, and such breach or failure is incapable of being cured, or is not cured by VTBH within 30 calendar days following receipt of written notice of such breach or failure, except that such right to terminate is not available to Parametric if, at the time of such termination, Parametric is in material breach of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement;

by Parametric if, before receipt of the approval of the merger proposal by Parametric stockholders, the Parametric Board has authorized Parametric to enter into an alternative acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal and has complied in all material respects with its obligations

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under the merger agreement related to soliciting or considering other acquisition proposals; provided that substantially concurrently with such termination, Parametric pays the required termination fee to VTBH; or

by Parametric if all required closing conditions (other than those conditions which by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing) have been satisfied other than the condition requiring PNC Bank to consent to any Qualified Equity Offering, except that such right to terminate is not available to Parametric if, at the time of such termination, Parametric is in material breach of any material breach of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement.

### **Effect of Termination of the Merger Agreement**

Except as described under **-Termination Fees and Break-Up Fee License Agreement** below, if the merger agreement is terminated, the merger agreement will become null and void and there will be no liability on the part of Parametric or VTBH or their respective directors, officers and affiliates, except that the parties may have liability with respect to fees and expenses as provided in the merger agreement.

The provisions in the merger agreement relating to third-party beneficiaries, the merger agreement setting forth the entire agreement among the parties, governing law, jurisdiction, waiver of jury trial, specific performance, notices, severability, defined terms and severability will survive any termination of the merger agreement.

### **Termination Fees and Break-Up Fee License Agreement**

Parametric will be required to enter into a license agreement with VTBH with respect to Parametric's HyperSound technology, referred to as the **break-up fee license agreement**, if either VTBH or Parametric terminates the merger agreement because the Special Meeting has been held and Parametric's stockholders did not approve the merger proposal. The material terms and conditions of the break-up fee license agreement are described below under **-Break-Up Fee License Agreement**.

Parametric will be required to enter into the break-up fee license agreement and pay to VTBH a termination fee of \$1,000,000 if the merger agreement is terminated under the following circumstances:

VTBH terminates the merger agreement because Parametric willfully breaches or fails to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement (or if any of the representations or warranties of Parametric set forth in the merger agreement fail to be true), which breach or failure (i) would (if it occurred or was continuing as of the closing date) give rise to the failure of one of VTBH's closing conditions and (ii) is incapable of being cured, or is not cured, by Parametric within 30 days following receipt of written notice from VTBH of such breach or failure;

VTBH terminates the merger agreement because the Parametric Board or any committee thereof effects a change of recommendation;

VTBH terminates the merger agreement because Parametric materially breaches its obligations with respect to (i) soliciting or considering alternative acquisition proposals or (ii) calling the Special Meeting;

VTBH terminates the merger agreement because Parametric has entered into an alternate acquisition agreement;

Prior to its stockholders approving the merger proposal, Parametric terminates the merger agreement as follows: (i) the Parametric Board authorizes Parametric to enter into an alternative acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal; (ii) Parametric has complied in all material respects with respect to its obligations concerning the consideration of alternative acquisition proposals; and (iii) substantially concurrently with such termination, Parametric enters into such alternative acquisition agreement, pays the termination fee and enters into the break-up fee license agreement; or

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Either VTBH or Parametric terminates the merger agreement because (i) Parametric receives an acquisition proposal prior to the date of the Special Meeting, (ii) the Special Meeting is held and Parametric's stockholders do not approve the merger proposal and (iii) Parametric enters into an alternative acquisition agreement within 12 months of such termination.

The \$1,000,000 termination fee is payable by Parametric by the earlier of (i) 10 business days following the time that Parametric and its subsidiaries have \$3,000,000 in cash and (ii) six months after the date of such termination, except for the termination events described in the last two bullet points above, in which case the termination fee would be payable within one business day after the consummation of the transaction contemplated by the alternative acquisition agreement described in such bullets.

VTBH will be required to pay to Parametric a termination fee of \$1,000,000 if the merger agreement is terminated under the following circumstances:

Parametric terminates the merger agreement because VTBH willfully breaches or fails to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement (or if any of the representations or warranties of VTBH set forth in the merger agreement fail to be true), which breach or failure (i) would (if it occurred or was continuing as of the closing date) give rise to the failure of one of Parametric's closing conditions and (ii) is incapable of being cured, or is not cured, by VTBH within 30 days following receipt of written notice from VTBH of such breach or failure; or

Parametric terminates the merger agreement because all closing conditions under the merger agreement have been satisfied except that PNC Bank has not consented to (or has revoked its consent to) the terms and conditions of a Qualified Equity Offering consummated by Parametric.

The \$1,000,000 termination fee is payable by VTBH within 10 business days following the date of such termination.

If either party fails to pay the required termination fee or execute the break-up fee license agreement when required, then such party will be required to pay all of the other party's reasonable costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) in connection with the efforts to enforce such obligations. If Parametric delivers the break-up fee license agreement and any termination fee when required to be paid, then Parametric will have no further liability to VTBH of any kind in respect of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. If VTBH delivers the termination fee when required, then VTBH will have no further liability to Parametric of any kind in respect of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby.

***Break-Up Fee License Agreement***

*License grants.* Under the form of break-up fee license agreement (attached as Exhibit C to the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement), Parametric (through its wholly-owned subsidiary, PSC Licensing Corp.) would grant to VTBH and its affiliates, under Parametric's intellectual property rights in certain patents, technology and materials related to HyperSound (as specified in the agreement):

an exclusive (even as to Parametric), worldwide, royalty-bearing, sub-licensable license to use, develop, make, have made, sell, offer for sale, import, export, service, market and repair products in the console audio products field (defined below); and



a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-bearing, non-sub-licensable license to use, develop, make, have made, sell, offer for sale, import, export, service, market and repair products in the computer audio products field (defined below).

*Fields of use.* The console audio products field would be defined in the break-up fee license agreement to mean gaming headsets and peripheral audio speakers that are (i) marketed specifically to be used in connection or combination with an entertainment console (including desktop consoles and mobile consoles), one of whose principal features is digital gaming, and (ii) which are designed to be connected directly to such entertainment

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consoles (including via audio cable, wireless or other future technology) or which are incorporated into such entertainment consoles. The console audio products field would specifically exclude products in the computer audio products field.

The computer audio products field would be defined in the break-up fee license agreement to mean headsets and peripheral audio speakers that are (i) marketed specifically to be used in connection or combination with personal computers (including PC computers, Apple® Mac® computers, and any future technologies) including desktop computers, laptop computers and mobile personal computing devices such as tablets, smartphones and other portable computing devices or future technologies similar to the foregoing and (ii) are designed to be connected directly to such devices (including via audio cable, wireless or other future technology).

*Term and termination.* The initial term of the break-up fee license agreement would be 10 years from the effective date of such agreement; at the end of such initial term, the agreement would automatically renew for successive two-year renewal terms, unless one party sends a written notice of non-renewal at least 90 days prior to the end of the then-current term (such initial term plus any renewal period(s) being referred to as the term). Either party may terminate the agreement if the other party materially breaches any of its obligations thereunder and, subject to certain exceptions, fails to cure such breach within 30 days after receiving written notice of such breach. Additionally, the agreement may be terminated at any time by VTBH upon written notice to Parametric.

*Royalties.* During the term (and any additional sell-off period, as described in the break-up fee license agreement), with respect to the sale by VTBH (or its affiliate) to a third party of any product (i) that incorporates or utilizes the licensed technology and materials, (ii) was developed through the use of a process covered under the licensed patents or (iii) the manufacture, use or sale of which would otherwise infringe the licensed patents, VTBH would pay to Parametric an amount equal to six percent (6%) of the net sales of such product. Additionally, VTBH would pay to Parametric, with respect to any sublicenses granted under the break-up fee license agreement, an amount equal to 30% of the amount of any compensation received by VTBH from its sublicensee(s).

*Minimum royalty.* To maintain its exclusive license for the console audio products field, during the term, VTBH would be required to pay to Parametric at least \$2,000,000 in royalties during the first five years of the term, and at least \$1,000,000 in royalties in each year of the agreement thereafter (as applicable, the minimum royalty). If VTBH has not paid at least \$2,000,000 in royalties by the fourth anniversary of the effective date of the agreement, and it does not appear in Parametric's reasonable judgment likely based on a reasonable projection of VTBH's sales that VTBH will pay the full amount of the minimum royalty before the end of the fifth year of the term, at Parametric's option by notice to VTBH, VTBH's exclusive license to the licensed patents, technology and materials for the console audio products field would become non-exclusive until the termination or expiration of the agreement, provided that VTBH would have the option to pay the difference between the royalties actually paid to Parametric as of such date and the minimum royalty within 30 days of such notice from Parametric in order to retain such exclusive license through the end of the fifth year of the agreement. At the end of each successive year of the agreement, upon written notice to VTBH, Parametric would have the right to convert such exclusive license to a non-exclusive license if VTBH has not paid at least \$1,000,000 in royalties in the prior year of the agreement, but VTBH would have the right to retain such exclusive license by paying any balance of the applicable minimum royalty for such year within thirty 30 days of Parametric's notice. Parametric's right to convert such exclusive license to a non-exclusive license would be Parametric's sole remedy if VTBH has not paid the minimum royalty. At any time during the term, upon written notice to Parametric, VTBH could elect to convert such exclusive license to a non-exclusive license for the balance of the term.

*Transferability.* Except as otherwise agreed by Parametric, the license would not be transferable except that VTBH could assign the break-up fee license agreement without Parametric's consent: (i) to a third party in connection with a

merger of VTBH or a sale of substantially all of VTBH's assets or business that related to the subject matter of the break-up fee license agreement; or (ii) in connection with an internal reorganization of VTBH that does not involve a third party.

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*Indemnification.* VTBH has agreed to indemnify Parametric for damages caused by third party claims arising out of (i) VTBH's use of the licensed patents and licensed technology and materials, (ii) claims relating to the products developed by VTBH, (iii) a breach by VTBH of the representations and warranties of the license agreement, (iv) VTBH's transactions with third parties or operation of its business and (v) acts of fraud or willful misconduct, except that this indemnity does not cover, and Parametric will indemnify VTBH for, those third party claims arising out of a Parametric design defect, or third party claims of IP infringement that arise from a non-modified or combined use of the licensed patents and licensed technology in accordance with the terms of the license agreement. In addition, Parametric has agreed to indemnify VTBH for damages caused by third party claims arising out of a Parametric breach of the representation and warranties of the break-up fee license agreement, or fraudulent or willful misconduct.

The foregoing summary of the break-up fee license agreement does not purport to be complete and you are encouraged to read the form of break-up fee license agreement in its entirety.

## **Specific Performance**

In addition to any other remedy that they may be entitled to at law or in equity, Parametric and VTBH have agreed that they are each entitled to sue in equity for specific performance and/or to obtain an injunction to prevent breaches of the merger agreement and to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of the merger agreement in the Delaware Court of Chancery or any federal court sitting in the State of Delaware. Parametric and VTBH have further agreed that they will not oppose the granting of an injunction, specific performance and other equitable relief on the basis that the other party has an adequate remedy at law or that an award of specific performance is not an appropriate remedy for any reason at law or equity.

## **Consequences If Not Approved**

Parametric has invested significant time and incurred, and expects to continue to incur, significant expenses related to the proposed merger. If the merger proposal is not approved by Parametric stockholders, or the merger otherwise does not close, the Parametric Board will continue to evaluate and review our business operations, properties and capitalization, among other things, make such changes as are deemed appropriate and continue to seek to identify strategic alternatives to enhance stockholder value. See "The Merger - Effect on Parametric if the Merger is Not Completed" on page [ ].

## **Vote Required**

Approval of the merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions, at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR THE MERGER PROPOSAL**

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**PROPOSAL 2 ADVISORY (NON-BINDING) PROPOSAL TO APPROVE SPECIFIED COMPENSATION THAT MAY BECOME PAYABLE TO PARAMETRIC NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MERGER**

**The Non-Binding Advisory Proposal**

Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which was enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, requires companies to provide their stockholders with the opportunity to vote to approve, on an advisory non-binding basis, certain golden parachute compensation arrangements for its named executive officers.

Therefore, Parametric is asking its stockholders to indicate their approval of golden parachute compensation arrangements and payments which the named executive officers will or may be eligible to receive in connection with the merger as disclosed in the section of this proxy statement entitled "Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Interests of Parametric Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger Golden Parachute Compensation Arrangements" beginning on page [ ]. These arrangements have previously constituted part of Parametric's overall compensation program for its named executive officers and have been previously disclosed to Parametric's stockholders in Parametric's annual proxy statements and/or the "Executive Compensation" section of Parametric's annual reports on Form 10-K, including the most recently filed Form 10-K which was filed with the SEC on November 28, 2012; certain compensation arrangements were also disclosed in the most recently filed Form 10-Q which was filed with the SEC on August 8, 2013. These historical arrangements were generally adopted and approved by the independent members of the Parametric Board in separate meetings, such as during executive sessions of independent directors, and are believed to be reasonable and in line with marketplace norms. Estimated payments for these arrangements are specifically set forth in the table entitled "Golden Parachute Compensation" on page [ ] of this proxy statement and the accompanying footnotes.

Accordingly, Parametric is seeking approval of the following resolution at the Special Meeting:

RESOLVED, that the stockholders of Parametric Sound Corporation hereby approve, solely on a nonbinding, advisory basis, the golden parachute compensation arrangements which may be paid to the named executive officers of Parametric Sound Corporation in connection with the merger, as disclosed pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K in Parametric Sound Corporation's proxy statement for the Special Meeting.

Stockholders should be aware that, consistent with applicable law, this proposal regarding certain merger-related golden parachute compensation arrangements is merely an advisory vote which will not be binding on Parametric, the Parametric Board or Turtle Beach. Further, the underlying compensation plans and arrangements are contractual in nature and are not, by their terms, subject to this stockholder approval. Accordingly, regardless of the outcome of this advisory vote, if the merger is consummated, the named executive officers will remain eligible to receive the various golden parachute compensation payments in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to those payments.

**Vote Required**

Approval of the non-binding advisory proposal regarding the golden parachute compensation arrangements requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions, at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR THE ADVISORY (NON-BINDING) PROPOSAL TO APPROVE THE GOLDEN PARACHUTE**

**COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS THAT MAY BECOME PAYABLE TO PARAMETRIC NAMED  
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MERGER AS DESCRIBED IN THIS PROXY  
STATEMENT**

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**PROPOSAL 3 ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL**

The Parametric Board is asking Parametric's stockholders to vote on a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting, if necessary or appropriate, in order to allow for the solicitation of additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting to approve the merger proposal or if necessary to achieve a quorum.

**Vote Required**

Approval of the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

**Consequences If Not Approved**

If the proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting is not approved and there are insufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting to approve the merger or proposal or achieve a quorum, Parametric may be required to incur additional time and expense in order to hold an effective stockholder meeting for the merger proposal to be considered and approved.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, IF NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE, TO SOLICIT ADDITIONAL PROXIES.**

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**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

On August 5, 2013, Parametric entered into the merger agreement with VTBH and Merger Sub. Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into VTBH, and Parametric will issue shares of its common stock to the former VTBH stockholders which, together with options to purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of Parametric common stock (and will be assumed by Parametric at the effective time of the merger), will represent approximately 80 percent of the shares of Parametric common stock on a fully-diluted basis after the merger, subject to adjustment as provided in the merger Agreement.

The merger will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition under the acquisition method of accounting. For accounting purposes, VTBH is considered to be the accounting acquirer. This will result in VTBH allocating the total purchase consideration issued in the acquisition to the fair value of Parametric's assets and liabilities as of the assumed acquisition date, with any excess purchase consideration being recorded as goodwill.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated balance sheet is presented to show how Parametric might have looked had the acquisition occurred as of that reporting date. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statements of operations for the year ended September 30, 2012 and the nine months ended June 30, 2013 is presented to show how Parametric might have looked had the acquisition occurred as of October 1, 2011, the beginning of the earliest period presented.

This pro forma information is based on, and should be read in conjunction with, the following:

The historical audited financial statements of Parametric as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, included in a Form 10-K filed on November 28, 2012;

The historical unaudited financial statements of Parametric as of and for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, included in a Form 10-Q filed on August 8, 2013;

The historical audited financial statements of VTBH as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, included in this proxy statement;

The historical unaudited financial statements of VTBH as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2013, included in this proxy statement; and

The historical unaudited financial statements of VTBH for the three months ended December 31, 2012, not included in this proxy statement.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated balance sheet was derived from Parametric's and VTBH's unaudited financial statements as of June 30, 2013. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 was derived from the audited financial statements of Parametric for the



fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 and VTBH's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 was derived from Parametric's unaudited financial statements for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and VTBH's unaudited results from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information was prepared, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The unaudited pro forma adjustments reflecting the acquisition have been prepared in accordance with the business combination accounting guidance and reflect the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the acquired assets and liabilities based upon the preliminary estimate of fair values, using the assumptions set forth in the notes to the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information. The detailed assumptions used to prepare the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information are contained in the notes hereto and such assumptions should be reviewed in their entirety.

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The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results or financial position that would have occurred if the acquisition had been completed as of the dates set forth above, nor is it indicative of the future results or financial position of the combined company. In connection with the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information, the total purchase consideration was allocated based on the best estimates of fair value. The allocation is dependent upon certain valuation and other analyses that are not yet final. Accordingly, the pro forma acquisition price adjustments are preliminary and subject to further adjustments as additional information become available and as additional analyses are performed. There can be no assurances that the final valuations will not result in material changes to the preliminary estimated purchase price allocation. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information also does not give effect to the potential impact of current financial conditions, any anticipated synergies, operating efficiencies or cost savings that may result from the transaction or any integration costs. Furthermore, the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statements of operations do not include certain nonrecurring charges which resulting directly from the acquisition as described in the accompanying notes.

**Table of Contents****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Balance Sheet**

As of June 30, 2013

*(In thousands, except share and per share data)*

	Historical					Unaudited
	Parametric	VTB	Combined	Pro Forma		Pro Forma
	Sound	Holdings,	Subtotal	Adjustments		Combined
	Corporation	Inc.				
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,283	\$ 2,019	\$ 5,302	\$ 6,000	4(a)	\$ 11,302
Accounts receivable, net	190	16,694	16,884			16,884
Inventory	465	43,520	43,985			43,985
Deferred tax assets		5,702	5,702	4,861	4(b)	10,563
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	121	3,755	3,876			3,876
Total current assets	4,059	71,690	75,749	10,861		86,610
Property and equipment, net	249	6,704	6,953			6,953
Deferred tax assets, long term portion		3,610	3,610			3,610
Intangible assets, net	1,380	4,493	5,873	37,720	4(c)	43,593
Goodwill				52,783	4(d)	52,783
Other assets, net		1,780	1,780			1,780
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 5,688</b>	<b>\$ 88,277</b>	<b>\$ 93,965</b>	<b>\$ 101,364</b>		<b>\$ 195,329</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>						
CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Revolving line of credit	\$	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$		\$ 18,000
Term loan, current portion		15,000	15,000			15,000
Accounts payable	580	20,338	20,918			20,918
Accrued liabilities	146	5,128	5,274	5,221	4(e)	10,495
Due to shareholders, current portion		3,125	3,125			3,125
Capital lease obligation	37		37			37
Other current liabilities		372	372			372
Total current liabilities	763	61,963	62,726	5,221		67,947
Capital lease obligation, long-term portion	104		104			104
Term loan, long-term portion		18,750	18,750	6,000	4(f)	24,750
Due to shareholders, long-term portion		3,125	3,125			3,125
Series B redeemable preferred stock		13,197	13,197			13,197

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Income tax payable, long-term portion	1,933	1,933			1,933
Deferred tax liabilities	1,174	1,174	14,076	4(g)	15,250
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>100,142</b>	<b>101,009</b>	<b>25,297</b>	<b>126,306</b>
Series A convertible preferred stock	24,345	24,345	(24,345)	4(h)	
<b>STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT):</b>					
Parametric common stock	7	7	31	4(i)	38
VTBH common stock	353	353	(353)	4(i)	
Additional paid-in capital	16,546	(55,671)	(39,125)	4(i)	53,636
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(11,732)	19,296	7,569	4(j)	15,537
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(188)	(188)			(188)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>(36,210)</b>	<b>(31,389)</b>	<b>100,412</b>	<b>69,023</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>\$ 5,688</b>	<b>\$ 88,277</b>	<b>\$ 93,965</b>	<b>\$ 101,364</b>	<b>\$ 195,329</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements. The pro forma adjustments are explained in Note 4.*

**Table of Contents****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Statement of Operations****Nine Months Ended June 30, 2013***(In thousands, except per share data)*

	<b>Historical</b>				<b>Pro</b>			<b>Unaudited</b>
	<b>Parametric</b>	<b>VTBH</b>			<b>Forma</b>			<b>Pro Forma</b>
	<b>For the</b>	<b>For the</b>			<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>Combined</b>
	<b>Nine</b>	<b>Nine</b>			<b>Adjustments</b>			
	<b>Months Ended</b>	<b>Months Ended</b>			<b>Adjustments</b>			
	<b>June 30,</b>	<b>June 30,</b>			<b>Adjustments</b>			
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>			<b>Adjustments</b>			
					<b>Adjustments</b>			
Net revenue	\$ 476	\$ 164,599			\$ 165,075	\$		\$ 165,075
Cost of revenue	244	109,117			109,361	662	5(a)	110,023
Gross profit	232	55,482			55,714	662		55,052
Operating expenses:								
Selling, general and administrative	3,791		(3,791)	3(a)				
Research and development	1,541		(1,541)	3(b)				
Selling and marketing		25,232	1,587	3(a)	26,819	111	5(a)	26,930
Product development		2,756	1,541	3(b)	4,297	(96)	5(a)	4,201
General and administrative		6,331	1,910	3(a)	8,241			8,421
Business transaction		680	294	3(a)	974	(974)	5(b)	
Total operating expenses	5,332	34,999			40,331	(959)		39,372
Operating (loss) income	(5,100)	20,483			15,383	297		15,680
Other income (expense), net:								
Interest expense	(3)		3	3(c)				
Interest income	7		(7)	3(c)				
Interest expense, net		(4,840)	4	3(c)	(4,836)	(360)	5(c)	(5,196)
Gain on bargain purchase from acquisition		2,303			2,303			2,303
Other income (expense), net	(3)	(7)			(10)			(10)

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Total other income (expense), net	1	(2,544)	(2,543)	(360)	(2,903)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(5,099)	17,939	12,840	(63)	12,777
Provision for income taxes		5,994	5,994	6 5(d)	6,000
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,099)	\$ 11,945	\$ 6,846	\$ (69)	\$ 6,777
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders:					
Basic	\$ (5,099)	\$ 5,018			\$ 6,777
Diluted	\$ (5,099)	\$ 5,018			\$ 6,777
Net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders:					
Basic	\$ (0.78)	\$ 0.14			\$ 0.18
Diluted	\$ (0.78)	\$ 0.14			\$ 0.18
Weighted-average shares used in computing net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders:					
Basic	6,514,620	35,282,286			32,539,425
Diluted	6,514,620	36,512,817			38,289,313

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.*

*The pro forma adjustments are explained in Note 3 and 5.*

**Table of Contents****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Statements of Operations****Year Ended September 30, 2012***(in thousands, except per share data)*

	<b>Historical</b>				<b>Pro</b>		<b>Unaudited</b>	
	<b>Parametric</b>				<b>Forma</b>		<b>Pro Forma</b>	
	<b>For the</b>				<b>Adjustments</b>		<b>Combined</b>	
	<b>Fiscal</b>							
	<b>Year</b>		<b>VTBH For the</b>					
	<b>Ended</b>		<b>Year Ended</b>					
	<b>September 30,</b>		<b>December 31,</b>		<b>Combined</b>		<b>Pro Forma</b>	
	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>Adjustments</b>	
			<b>Adjustments</b>				<b>Combined</b>	
Net revenue	\$	234	\$	207,136	\$	207,370	\$	207,370
Cost of revenue		120		132,795		132,915	749	5(a) 133,664
Gross profit		114		74,341		74,455	(749)	73,306
Operating expenses:								
Selling, general and administrative		3,248		(3,248)				3(a)
Research and development		1,340		(1,340)				3(b)
Selling and marketing				22,837		23,893	175	5(a) 24,068
Product development				2,099		3,439	(96)	5(a) 3,343
General and administrative				6,153		8,345		8,345
Business transaction				342		342		342
Total operating expenses		4,588		31,431		36,019	79	36,098
Operating (loss) income		(4,474)		42,910		38,436	(828)	37,608
Other income (expense), net:								
Interest expense								
Interest income		15		(15)				3(c)
Interest expense, net				(4,738)		(4,723)	(480)	5(c) (5,203)
Gain on bargain purchase from acquisition				2,303		2,303		2,303
Other income (expense), net		(3)		(7)		(10)		(10)

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Total other income (expense), net	12	(2,442)		(2,430)	(480)	(2,910)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(4,462)	40,468		36,006	(1,308)	34,698
Provision for income taxes		14,008		14,008	(486) 5(d)	13,522
Net (loss) income	\$ (4,462)	\$ 26,460	\$	\$ 21,998	\$ (822)	\$ 21,176
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders:						
Basic	\$ (4,462)					\$ 21,176
Diluted	\$ (4,462)					\$ 21,176
Net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders:						
Basic	\$ (0.85)					\$ 0.57
Diluted	\$ (0.85)					\$ 0.57
Weighted-average shares used in computing net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders:						
Basic	5,258,020					36,282,825
Diluted	5,258,020					36,703,148

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.*

*The pro forma adjustments are explained in Note 3 and 5.*



**Table of Contents****1. Basis of Presentation**

The reverse acquisition of Parametric by VTBH is being accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. The excess purchase consideration over the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill.

The historical financial information has been adjusted to give pro forma effect to events that are (i) directly attributable to the transaction, (ii) factually supportable, and (iii) with respect to the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statements of operations, expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. The pro forma adjustments are preliminary and based on estimates of the fair value and useful lives of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and have been prepared to illustrate the estimated effect of the transaction and certain other adjustments.

Under the acquisition method, acquisition-related transaction costs (e.g. advisory, legal, valuation and other professional fees) are not included as consideration transferred but are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred. These costs are not presented or reflected as pro forma adjustments in the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statements of operations because they will not have a continuing impact on the combined results.

**Description of Transaction**

On August 5, 2013, Parametric entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with VTBH and Merger Sub. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, Parametric will issue shares of its common stock to the former VTBH stockholders which, together with options to purchase shares of VTBH common stock that will be converted into options to purchase shares of Parametric common stock (and will be assumed by Parametric at the effective time of the Merger), will represent approximately 81 percent of the shares of Parametric common stock on a fully-diluted basis after the Merger, subject to adjustment as provided in the Merger Agreement.

The acquisition will be effected by VTBH's issued and outstanding common stock being cancelled and converted into shares of Parametric's common stock upon the consummation of the merger, based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement. VTBH's issued and outstanding Series A convertible preferred stock will also be cancelled and converted into shares of Parametric's common stock upon the consummation of the merger, based on the same exchange ratio. VTBH's issued and outstanding Series B redeemable preferred stock and the phantom units issued under the 2011 Phantom Equity Appreciation Plan will remain outstanding following the merger.

The issued share capital on the assumed acquisition date of June 30, 2013 based on an assumed exchange ratio of 0.3695 shares of Parametric common stock for each share of VTBH common stock or Series A Preferred Stock will be comprised of the following:

Shares issued to Parametric	6,755,576
Shares issued to VTBH stockholders	31,204,805
<b>Total shares issued</b>	<b>37,960,381</b>

Prior to the close of the acquisition, Parametric is required to raise a minimum of an additional \$5.0 million of capital to effect the acquisition. The structure of the capital raising has not been solidified. However, for the pro forma adjustments Parametric was assumed to raise \$6.0 million by issuing additional term loans.

2. Purchase Consideration Allocation

The purchase consideration in a reverse acquisition is determined with reference to the fair value of equity interests that the accounting acquirer (VTBH) has issued to the owners of the accounting acquiree (Parametric). As the reverse acquisition has not been consummated, the fair value of Parametric's common stock was determined based on the closing stock price of Parametric's common stock as of September 30, 2013.

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The estimated total purchase consideration is calculated as follows (in thousands, except share and per share data):

Outstanding shares of common stock of Parametric as of June 30, 2013	6,755,576
Closing price per share of Parametric common stock as of September 30, 2013	\$ 12.53
<b>Total purchase consideration</b>	<b>\$ 84,647</b>

As the reverse acquisition has not been consummated, the estimated total purchase consideration will change as a result of changes in Parametric's closing stock price between September 30, 2013 and the acquisition date. A \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed closing price of \$12.53 per share would increase or decrease the total purchase consideration by approximately \$6.8 million.

**Preliminary Purchase Consideration Allocation**

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the estimated purchase consideration to the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Parametric, with the excess recorded as goodwill (dollars in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,283
Accounts receivable	190
Deferred tax asset	3,400
Other current assets	585
Property and equipment	249
Intangible assets:	
In-process research and development (IPR&D) (1)	31,270
Developed technology (2)	7,350
Customer relationships (2)	290
Trade name (2)	190
Goodwill (3)	52,783
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(726)
Capital lease obligation	(141)
Deferred tax liability	(14,076)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 84,647</b>

- (1) The amount allocated to in-process research and development represents an estimate of the fair value of purchased in-process technology for research projects, or IPR&D. IPR&D is considered an indefinite-lived intangible asset until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. Accordingly, during the development period, the IPR&D is not amortized but subject to impairment review. The IPR&D is reflected as an acquired asset in the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated balance sheet. No amortization of the IPR&D has been reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial statements as the assets are considered indefinite-lived.

(2)

The acquired intangible assets relating to developed technology, customer relationships and trade name are subject to amortization. Developed technology will be amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of approximately eight years with the amortization being included within cost of revenue. Customer relationships and trade name will be amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of two years and five years with the amortization being included within sales and marketing expense.

- (3) The excess purchase consideration over the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment on an annual basis or when the indicator for impairment exists.

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The preliminary valuation of the intangible assets acquired was determined using currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. The fair value of IPR&D, developed technology, and trade name intangible assets was determined using the income method, which starts with a forecast of all the expected future net cash flows from such assets. Because customer relationships are not mature, the fair value customer relationship intangible assets were determined using the cost method, which starts with an analysis of the estimated costs to replace the existing asset. Some of the more significant assumptions inherent in the development of intangible asset values, from the perspective of a market participant, include: the amount and timing of projected future cash flows (including revenue, cost of sales, research and development costs, sales and marketing expenses, capital expenditures and working capital requirements) as well as estimated contributory asset charges; the discount rate selected to measure the risks inherent in the future cash flows; and the assessment of the asset's life cycle and the competitive trends impacting the asset, among other factors.

### 3. Combination Adjustments

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information are those set out in Parametric's audited financial statements as of September 30, 2012 and VTBH's audited financial statements as of December 31, 2012. The following adjustments represent the reclassification adjustments made to the consolidated statements of operations of Parametric to conform the presentation to that of VTBH as the accounting acquirer:

- 3a) Sales and Marketing, General and Administrative and Business Transaction Expenses** The adjustment is to conform the presentation of Parametric's selling, general and administrative expenses to that of VTBH by classifying the expenses as selling and marketing, general and administrative and business transaction expense.
- 3b) Research and Development** The adjustment is to conform the presentation of Parametric's research and development expenses to that of VTBH by classifying the expenses as product development.
- 3c) Interest Expense and Interest Income** The adjustment is to conform the presentation of Parametric's interest income and interest expense to that of VTBH by classifying the interest income and interest expense as interest expense, net.

There were no conforming adjustments necessary for the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated balance sheet

### 4. Unaudited Pro Forma Adjustments Balance Sheet

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated balance sheet has been prepared assuming an acquisition date of June 30, 2013 with the following pro forma adjustments:

- 4a) Cash and Cash Equivalents** Represents the \$6.0 million increase in cash and cash equivalents as a result of Parametric's issuing \$6.0 million in term loans on the assumed acquisition date.

**4b) Deferred Tax Assets** Represents the adjustment related to the net increase in Parametric's and VTBH's accrued expenses for estimated transaction costs and the reversal of the valuation allowance against Parametric's net operating loss carryforwards as the combined company expects to be able to utilize them.

**4c) Intangible Assets** Represents the adjustment to record the acquired intangible assets from Parametric at fair value, as follows (in thousands):

Preliminary fair value of acquired intangible assets	\$ 39,100
Eliminate Parametric's historical intangible assets	(1,380)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 37,720</b>

**4d) Goodwill** Represents the adjustment to record the excess between the acquisition date fair value of the consideration expected to be transferred and the preliminary values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

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- 4e) Accrued Liabilities** Represents the accrual for estimated transaction costs of \$5.2 million related to the acquisition that are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements.
- 4f) Term Loan** Represents the \$6.0 million term loan that Parametric is assumed to have borrowed prior to the assumed acquisition date to effect the merger. The terms of the actual capital amounts to be raised have not been finalized as of the date of these unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial statements. The actual amount raised, the characteristics of the capital, and the related interest expense may differ from the assumptions used for these statements.
- 4g) Deferred Tax Liabilities** Represents the adjustment related to the net increase in the acquired intangible assets.
- 4h) Series A Convertible Preferred Stock** Represents the cancellation and conversion of VTBH s outstanding Series A convertible preferred stock into shares of Parametric s common stock on the close of the acquisition.
- 4i) Common Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital** The adjustments made to common stock and additional paid-in capital are as follows (in thousands):

<i>Common Stock</i>	
Record the par value of the common stock that was issued	\$ 31
Eliminate VTBH s historical issued and outstanding common stock	(353)
Total common stock	\$ (322)
<i>Additional Paid-In Capital</i>	
Eliminate Parametric s historical additional paid-in capital	\$ (16,546)
Record the conversion of VTBH s outstanding Series A convertible preferred stock into Parametric common stock	24,327
Record the conversion of VTBH s issued and outstanding common stock into Parametric common stock	340
Record purchase consideration, net of par value of Parametric common stock	84,640
Total additional paid-in capital	\$ 92,761
Total common stock and additional paid-in capital	\$ 92,439

- 4j) Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)** The adjustments made to retained earnings (accumulated deficit) are as follows:

Eliminate Parametric s historical accumulated deficit	\$ 11,732
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Accrue estimated transaction costs to be incurred by Parametric and VTBH through accumulated deficit, net of expected tax impact	(3,759)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,973</b>

5. Unaudited Pro Forma Adjustments Statements of Operations

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statements of operations were prepared assuming an acquisition date of October 1, 2011 with the following pro forma adjustments:

- 5a) Intangible Asset Amortization** Represents the additional amortization recognized on the acquired intangible assets that are subject to amortization.
- 5b) Transaction Costs** Represents the elimination of acquisition-related transaction costs as they have no continuing impact on the combined consolidated results of operations.
- 5c) Interest Expense** Represents the additional interest expense related to the \$6.0 million in term loans that Parametric borrowed to effect the acquisition. The pro forma adjustment for interest expense is based on the acquisition date fixed interest rate of 8.00%.



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**5d) Provision for Income Taxes** Represents the change in the provision for income tax consisting of the income tax effect of the respective pro forma adjustments based on the statutory rate of 39%, except for the pro forma adjustments related to the amortization of intangible assets and the non-deductibility of certain transaction costs.

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**TURTLE BEACH'S BUSINESS**

**Introduction and Summary**

Turtle Beach is a leading designer, developer and marketer of premium audio peripherals for video game, personal computer and mobile platforms. Audio technology and digital signal processing have been a core focus at Turtle Beach since the company was founded in 1977, and Turtle Beach management views continued innovation and state-of-the-art product development as critical factors in its continued success.

In 1985, Turtle Beach began developing audio playback and recording products for use with personal computers. The launch of the Xbox 360 console in 2005 and the PlayStation 3 console in 2006 enabled increased participation in multiplayer gaming, as the consoles made it possible for millions of console owners to play together online. Turtle Beach has played a significant role in developing the market for advanced gaming headsets, which allow video game players to experience high-quality, immersive sound and to communicate with others while playing video games. Turtle Beach launched its first gaming headset, which unlike headphones and other similar audio products have an integrated microphone, in 2005. Turtle Beach believes its gaming headsets have fulfilled a growing need among gaming enthusiasts for both chat communications and high-quality audio.

As gaming has grown in popularity, Turtle Beach has broadened its product portfolio to provide headset solutions across various gaming platforms. Turtle Beach's gaming headsets are compatible with the Microsoft Xbox, Sony PlayStation and Nintendo Wii console platforms, handheld console platforms including the Sony PlayStation Vita<sup>®</sup> and Nintendo DS<sup>®</sup>, PCs, Macs and mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets. Turtle Beach categorizes its headsets by price point based on the complexity of technology each headset offers, with higher price point headsets offering advanced features such as digital signal processing, surround sound and Bluetooth<sup>®</sup>. By offering products across multiple price points, Turtle Beach has reached a diverse base of consumers ranging from entry-level users to dedicated gamers.

In 2010, the Stripes Group, a private equity firm that makes investments in Internet, software, healthcare IT and branded consumer products businesses, became the majority stockholder of Turtle Beach. In connection with this recapitalization, the founders of VTB became minority stockholders of VTBH.

Turtle Beach has established and maintained a leading position in the gaming headset market through innovation in sophisticated audio technology, product quality, targeted marketing, retail distribution, and industry partnerships. Turtle Beach has a retail distribution network that it considers to be unrivaled in the gaming headset space, selling through more than 27,000 storefronts in 44 countries as of September 2013. Turtle Beach believes that its extensive retail footprint and broad floor presence have contributed to strong brand recognition and loyalty with consumers.

The size of the U.S. console gaming headset market in 2012 was estimated to be approximately \$370 million in sales according to a study conducted by The NPD Group, Inc. ( NPD ). Based on this estimate, Turtle Beach believes that the global console gaming headset market size in 2012 was approximately \$650 million in sales.

According to sales tracking data from NPD, Turtle Beach is the number one console gaming headset manufacturer in the U.S. based on dollar sales for the calendar year 2012, with a 53 percent dollar share of the market. According to NPD, Turtle Beach has introduced the top five best-selling third-party gaming headsets in the U.S. based on dollar sales since NPD began tracking gaming headset sales in 2012, and had nine of the top 10 best-selling third-party gaming headsets in the U.S. based on dollar sales in 2012. This market success has contributed to Turtle Beach's generation of over \$200 million in net revenues in 2012, approximately doubling its revenues from 2010. For a detailed discussion of Turtle Beach's historical financial performance, see Turtle Beach's Management's Discussion and

Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations on page [ ].

As gaming consoles have evolved from dedicated video game platforms to home entertainment hubs, and mobile devices have become platforms for entertainment, Turtle Beach's headsets have evolved to reflect how

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content is consumed. Turtle Beach recently introduced media headsets that can bring sophisticated audio processing technology to consumers watching movies, listening to music, as well as playing video games. These new headsets will be carried in Apple stores. Media headsets represent an opportunity for Turtle Beach to introduce its brand, audio technology and products to a wider audience of consumers, and Turtle Beach intends to continue to develop new consumer audio products in anticipation of continued evolution of consumer preferences.

Turtle Beach has business offices in San Diego, California, San Jose, California and Valhalla, New York in the United States, and in Basingstoke and Darlington in the United Kingdom. Turtle Beach has warehouse facilities in Elmsford, New York and Darlington in the United Kingdom. In addition, it uses third-party warehouse facilities in City of Industry, California, Fairview, New Jersey and Grand Prairie, Texas.

Turtle Beach believes it has an experienced leadership team and employees that are committed to excellence. As of October 1, 2013, Turtle Beach had approximately 113 employees, including 88 based in the United States.

Turtle Beach considers the high-quality products that it brings to market to be the most visible manifestation of its skills and strengths. Behind those products is an organization that takes a disciplined and innovative approach to product design, a strong brand with a large installed base of consumers, a scalable, efficient supply chain, and a broad retail distribution network supported by a dynamic marketing function.

As a result of its robust infrastructure and history of successful commercialization of audio technologies, Turtle Beach believes it is well positioned to continue to grow its gaming headset business, expand retail distribution, launch new products and enter new markets, by broadening the Turtle Beach headset product line and commercializing the innovative audio technology from Parametric Sound into new consumer, commercial and healthcare products.

## **Gaming Headset Market**

According to a 2013 report entitled *Essential Facts about the Computer and Video Game Industry* by the Electronic Software Association, consumers spent an estimated \$20.77 billion in the United States on video game hardware, accessories and content in 2012. The console accessories market includes gaming headsets and other peripherals such as gamepads and specialty controllers, adapters, batteries and memory. Sales tracking data from NPD indicates U.S. consumers spent an estimated \$1.7 billion on console accessories in 2012. Console gaming headsets comprised approximately 21% of that total, or \$370 million. Sales of gaming headsets designed primarily for use with game consoles comprise the majority of Turtle Beach revenues.

Based on an August 2013 International Development Group (IDG) *Global Forecast Update* estimate that North America has approximately 54 percent of the installed base for seventh-generation gaming consoles, Turtle Beach believes the global console gaming headset market to be approximately \$650 million. These estimated market sizes are for gaming headsets used with Xbox 360, PlayStation 3, and Nintendo Wii gaming consoles and do not including gaming headsets used with PCs or gaming headsets and stereo headphones used with mobile devices.

Turtle Beach believes video game players use gaming headsets to experience high-quality, immersive game audio, communicate via chat audio with other online players, and take advantage of advanced capabilities such as audio processing that can provide a competitive advantage during gameplay. Headsets also allow players to experience game and chat audio without disturbing others in their household.

Turtle Beach believes that the primary growth drivers for its console gaming headset business are:

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A projected installed base of more than 130 million Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3 consoles as of year end 2013, as estimated in the August 2013 IDG *Global Forecast Update*;

The increase in multiplayer online gaming, whether console-, mobile-, or PC-based, in which a gaming headset provides the additional benefit of being a communication device;

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The launch of new console video game titles, which Turtle Beach believes increases foot traffic into retail stores and lifts console gaming headset sales; and

The installed base of Turtle Beach headsets which drive upgrades and replacements.

While periods of increased or decreased sales can occur throughout the year based on the factors described above, sales of console gaming headsets is seasonal and is weighted towards the holiday period in the fourth quarter. In past years, more than 50 percent of Turtle Beach's revenues have been generated from September through December. For a detailed discussion of the seasonality of Turtle Beach's historical financial performance, see Turtle Beach's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations on page [ ].

Turtle Beach believes that sales of console gaming headsets, like other console-related accessories and software, are significantly influenced by the launch of new consoles. The two largest console manufacturers, Microsoft and Sony, have announced they will introduce next-generation consoles in the fourth quarter of 2013. Historical industry data shows that sales of gaming accessories have fallen in the 12 to 18 months immediately preceding a console transition and then have risen to higher levels spurred by the increased retail activity generated by the new console launch.

As with past transitions, industry analysts are predicting a drop in console sales in 2013 as compared with 2012, and then a period of growth in console sales after the new consoles come to market. The August 2013 IDG *Global Forecast Update* estimates a drop in Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3 global console unit sales of approximately 30 percent from 2012 to 2013 and a drop of 11 percent in total console unit sales even when estimated unit sales of the Xbox One and PlayStation 4 are included, followed by an increase in console sales in 2014 across the major gaming console markets in North America, Europe and Japan.

IDG estimates global hardware sales of Xbox and PlayStation consoles including Xbox 360, Xbox One, PlayStation 3, and PlayStation 4 to be 14.8 million units in 2013. In 2014, global console sales are expected to increase to 21.6 million units, representing an estimated 46 percent growth in unit sales.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, industry analysts expect a rebound in gaming accessory sales as consumers head into stores over the holidays for next generation consoles. According to a 2013 NPD survey of 505 Xbox and PlayStation console gamers that currently use headsets, 49% are either very likely (27%) or extremely likely (22%) to purchase a new headset if they receive or purchase a next generation console. This likelihood increases to 59% among those surveyed who indicated a desire to purchase a next-generation console. Turtle Beach expects that a slate of new game releases scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2013, including titles such as *LEGO®: Marvel Super Heroes*, *Batman™: Arkham Origins*, *Assassin's Creed® IV: Black Flag*, and *Battlefield 4™*, will also draw consumers into retail stores and increase sales of gaming headsets.

Industry analysts expect Microsoft and Sony to continue to support their current generation consoles for the next few years following the release of the Xbox One and PlayStation 4, which Turtle beach believes will sustain the market for current generation headsets. In May 2013 Microsoft predicted it would eventually sell 100 million Xbox 360 consoles, and in October 2013 Microsoft announced it had shipped 80 million Xbox 360 consoles to retailers worldwide since the console launch in November 2005.

## **Products**

Turtle Beach sales have grown significantly since 2006 in response to strong, global consumer demand for its gaming headsets. Turtle Beach believes this demand is the result of the quality, advanced technology, innovative features and value of its headsets.

***Product Portfolio***

Turtle Beach produces a variety of gaming headsets, spanning multiple wired and wireless price tiers and covering every major gaming platform. Turtle Beach's strategy is to provide product variety, quality, innovation and value at in each price tier.

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Developers of major game franchises can spend millions of dollars on sound design, including casting voice actors, scoring music, and creating detailed and realistic soundscapes. Turtle Beach believes that using a quality headset allows the player to experience the game the way the developer intended, and that this is a key component in the player getting the full value of the investment they have made. For certain titles, Turtle Beach works with the game developer to ensure the audio experience delivered by a Turtle Beach headset is optimized for the player's game experience.

Turtle Beach offers a full line of products at multiple price points, from less feature-rich headsets targeting entry level players to more feature-rich headsets targeting hardcore gamers. Many of the headsets feature technology that processes the complex audio of the latest console and PC games. Turtle Beach feels that its headsets generally offer more features than similarly-priced competitive headsets, including surround sound, Dual-Band Wi-Fi and Dual Pairing Bluetooth connectivity, adjustable audio presets, digital signal processing, and advanced control over voice and game audio. Turtle Beach's premium headsets feature customizable audio processing, including desktop computer software that enables users to create their own audio presets and adjust surround sound speaker angles. Turtle Beach also strives to have the best audio quality and overall product quality in each of its price tiers.

Turtle Beach's price tiers correspond to its customer profiles, beginning with Entry-Level gamers and progressing through Casual, Enthusiast and Core. Each successive price tier incorporates a higher level of finishing, features and technology, progressing from passive stereo to amplified stereo, surround sound, and programmable surround sound. Premium headsets have padded leather headbands, accent stitching, and noise-isolating memory foam ear cups. Other features seen in premium headsets include removable microphones, breakaway cables and charge-and-play batteries that allow users to continue playing even as they recharge their batteries.

Each headset model is designed for a primary platform, such as a specific console or a PC, though many can be used with multiple platforms, and most are compatible with mobile devices. A primary platform and unique packaging often results in the products being represented in the applicable platform area by retailers, increasing the prominence of Turtle Beach products in physical retail locations and online catalogs.

Turtle Beach's core product catalog as of September 2013 included the following products:

<b>Customer Profile</b>	<b>Wired</b>	<b>Wireless</b>
Core	XP SEVEN, Z SEVEN	XP510, PX51, XP500
Enthusiast	XO SEVEN, DX12, DPX21, DP11, M SEVEN	XP400, PX5, Z300
Casual	XO FOUR, DXL1, PX22, Z22,	X42, X300, PX4, PX3
Entry-Level	X12, XL1, XLa XC1, P11, P4c, M1, M3, M5, N11, NLa, Z2, Z11, Z1	X32

**Notes on the naming system:**

X/XP/XO/DX/DXP = Xbox 360 is the primary platform

N = Nintendo is the primary platform

M = Mobile is the primary platform



P/PX/DP/DPX = PlayStation is the primary platform

Z = PC is the primary platform

***Limited Edition Headsets***

In addition to its standard portfolio of products, Turtle Beach makes limited edition headsets in connection with its licensing partnerships. These relationships create retail sales and marketing opportunities associated with

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the launch of major new gaming titles and entertainment properties. Some of these relationships also include exclusivity, where, for example, Turtle Beach is the only licensed gaming headset associated with a particular software title or entertainment brand.

In addition, Turtle Beach believes these headsets play an important role in raising general awareness of its brand, by associating it with popular gaming and entertainment franchises. Turtle Beach's first limited edition headsets were launched in July 2011 in an exclusive partnership with Activision for the game, *Call of Duty®: Modern Warfare® 3*.

### Call of Duty: Ghosts

In October 2013, Turtle Beach introduced a new line of limited edition *Call of Duty: Ghosts* gaming headsets. The headsets will feature *Call of Duty: Ghosts* branding, premium finishes and bonus content developed in collaboration with the game's developers, including voice prompts and audio presets. The limited edition headsets feature a black leather headband with blue stitching, bone-colored body and the *Call of Duty: Ghosts* mask graphic on the speaker plates on the face of each ear cup.

### Marvel SEVEN

In November 2013, Turtle Beach expects to begin selling the *Thor: The Dark World* edition of its Marvel SEVEN headset. This is the first product developed under Turtle Beach's partnership with Marvel Entertainment, which features premium finishes, and an interchangeable speaker, and it is compatible with several gaming consoles and handheld consoles, including the Nintendo DS and PS Vita, PC, Mac and mobile devices. The new headset includes a set of limited edition *Thor: The Dark World* speaker plates. The retail package features a dynamic image from the feature film.

### ***Tournament-Grade Headsets***

Turtle Beach makes tournament-grade headsets under a license with Major League Gaming (MLG), the world's largest competitive gaming league and online multiplayer platform. MLG-licensed headsets currently include three models designed for professional players and gaming enthusiasts—the XP SEVEN console gaming headset, the Z SEVEN PC gaming headset, and the M SEVEN mobile gaming headset. In addition, Turtle Beach makes two MLG-licensed headsets for casual and entry-level gamers, the PX22 console gaming headset and Z22 PC gaming headset.

Turtle Beach's MLG-endorsed products offer a number of features designed for professional players that compete in tournaments. For example, to account for the high level of ambient noise during tournaments, the SEVEN Series headsets have a unidirectional microphone with lowered sensitivity to minimize interference from background noise when the player speaks into the microphone, as well as memory foam ear cups that provide noise-isolation. A programmable audio control unit has presets designed to give players an edge in changing game scenarios.

### ***Media Headsets***

In October 2013, Turtle Beach launched a new line of media headsets. The iSeries headsets—initially including the wireless surround sound i60 headset and the wireless amplified stereo i30 headset—are MFi-certified by Apple, and enable the user to control applications such as iTunes® on Apple iOS mobile and OS X desktop devices. The MFi Program (Made for iPhone/iPod/iPad) is a licensing program for developers of hardware and software peripherals that work with Apple's iPod®, iPad® and iPhone® devices. iSeries media headsets are carried at Apple retail stores, the Apple Online Store and the Turtle Beach Online Store.

The iSeries headsets include features that Turtle Beach first incorporated in its gaming headsets, including features that improve audio, chat and voice call quality and provide a broad level of control over audio. The iSeries media headsets feature premium finishes, including a leather headband and leather-covered, memory foam, noise-isolating ear cups. They also feature dual boom-less microphones that are designed to deliver clear, high-quality audio during chat and voice calling.

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The i30 is a wireless stereo Bluetooth 4.0 headset with features including voice morphing and active noise cancellation. The i30 headset can also be paired directly with Bluetooth devices and act as a stereo Bluetooth headset or as a wired stereo amplified headset using a standard 3.5mm cable.

The i60 features an audio control unit base for use with Mac desktops and laptops that provides fingertip audio and preset control. Turtle Beach believes the i60 will be the first wireless headset designed for Mac to provide 7.1 DTS surround sound with adjustable speaker angles and EQ presets, a fully programmable digital signal processor (DSP), dual-band Wi-Fi designed to deliver uncompressed, interference free wireless audio, and dual-pairing Bluetooth 4.0 connectivity. Turtle Beach also believes that the i60 will be the only headset that can connect simultaneously to a device with an OS X operating system and a device with an iOS operating system, allowing users to use the headset to answer an incoming call received on an iPhone while gaming or listening to music on a Mac desktop or laptop.

## **Core Strengths**

Turtle Beach feels that its 35-year legacy of audio innovation and strong, experienced leadership team form the core of its competitive advantage. Turtle Beach's other core strengths include:

Innovative, high quality products that incorporate advanced audio and wireless technology;

Strong brand and large, loyal installed base of consumers;

Excellent retail relationships and distribution;

Exceptional partnerships; and

Economical and effective supply chain.

## ***Product Design and Innovation***

Turtle Beach considers the rapid, cost-effective commercialization of its innovations in audio technology to be a key contributor to Turtle Beach's success. The Turtle Beach product management team takes a disciplined approach to product design that balances iteration, incremental improvement, and innovation to achieve a blend of differentiated technology designed to attract customers, maintain product design continuity, and exceed Turtle Beach's expectations as to quality, reliability and profitability. A wide array of consumer research informs product planning, design and pricing, which contributes to improvements in product engineering.

Turtle Beach's product management team introduced 17 new gaming and media headsets to the portfolio in 2013.

Turtle Beach also believes that advanced audio, digital signal processing, and wireless are differentiating factors for the Turtle Beach product portfolio. The ability to develop new features and incorporate them into products in a cost-effective manner has helped Turtle Beach expand and evolve its product portfolio and bring its products to market. As a result, Turtle Beach audio products have an array of features based on advanced technology that Turtle Beach believes provide a competitive advantage when its products are compared to those of competitors at similar

price points.

*Audio Fidelity.* Gaming can be a very demanding environment for audio technology, where subtle audio cues can provide the player with important information about the in-game environment. Turtle Beach's philosophy is to deliver headsets with outstanding audio fidelity and performance at all of its price tiers. Turtle Beach headsets often utilize larger speaker drivers than competitive headsets at similar price points. Turtle Beach believes its larger drivers provide natural bass and treble and produce more accurate high- and low-range audio. Turtle Beach tunes the audio and surrounding chamber to improve audio performance.

*Digital Signal Processing.* Digital Signal Processors (DSPs) take audio signals that have been digitized, such as voice from a call or a soundtrack from a film, and manipulate them to improve their quality or characteristics. Digital signal processing can be used with audio to provide echo and noise cancellation, dynamic

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compression, audio effects such as voice morphing, volume changes, and multichannel surround sound. Fast processing speed can be employed to ensure that there is no perceptible audio latency and to rapidly process complex, multi-channel audio from games and films. Digital signal processing also plays a role in maximizing the performance and quality of voice audio, which can be important to multiplayer gaming, mobile and PC chat, and phone calls.

Turtle Beach began establishing expertise in digital signal processing as it developed increasingly complex PC sound cards in the 1990s. Over the past decade, that capability has been leveraged with gaming headsets, beginning in 2005 with the Turtle Beach HPA gaming headset, which was Turtle Beach's first multi-channel gaming headset. In 2008, Turtle Beach launched its first wireless Dolby® Surround Sound gaming headset, which represented the first in a line of Turtle Beach wireless surround sound headsets that used increasingly powerful digital signal processing. Many of Turtle Beach's mid-tier products and all higher-tier products utilize digital signal processing. Turtle Beach's premium products include desktop software that enables customization of a user's audio experience.

Parametric utilizes digital signal processing in its audio technology, and Turtle Beach plans to leverage its digital signal processing experience with Parametric's technology following the merger.

*Surround Sound.* Surround sound headsets can allow gamers to hear surround sound audio at a fraction of the cost of a traditional multi-speaker, surround sound stereo, with the additional benefit that the rest of the household does not have to listen to game play. The realism of surround sound audio and subtle, directional audio cues can provide players with an immersive gaming experience and a competitive advantage in multiplayer gameplay.

The addition of audio presets in high-end Turtle Beach surround sound headsets gives users the ability to alter their sound environment. A variety of gaming presets allow users to emphasize certain types of sound to gain an advantage. For example, some presets help to isolate the sound of footsteps so players can hear approaching threats over the sound of normal game play audio. Other presets optimize audio for watching films or listening to music. Turtle Beach's most advanced headsets even allow users to download game-specific presets, create their own presets, and adjust surround sound speaker angles.

*Wireless.* Wireless technology has played an important role in the evolution of Turtle Beach products, and Turtle Beach considers its ability to cost-effectively incorporate complex wireless features to be a competitive advantage. Wireless technology appeals to consumers who enjoy the freedom of movement and removes the need to stretch cables across living rooms.

In a common modern household with mobile phones, tablets, wireless internet connections, microwaves, cordless phones, and other wireless appliances wireless congestion is increased which can degrade performance. Turtle Beach uses Dual-Band WiFi, which searches for the least congested signal space, to maximize bandwidth and minimize interference. After introducing Dual-Band WiFi to its gaming headsets in 2011, Turtle Beach believes using Dual-Band WiFi for wireless headsets remains unique to Turtle Beach.

*Chat.* Chat is the audio communication between players in multi-player games as well as PC and mobile applications. Turtle Beach has developed a proprietary suite of technology to improve chat audio, which Turtle Beach considers an important attribute for multiplayer gaming and other communications scenarios involving one or more people. Chat Boost automatically increases the volume of chat audio as game volume increases so that loud noises within a game, like explosions, will not drown out the voices of a player's teammates. Noise Gate™ is a feature that restricts the transmission of audio through the microphone to minimize background noises transmitted through chat. Turtle Beach headsets also add the sound of users' own voices into the audio mix they hear so they don't have to yell to hear their own voice while wearing headsets. Variable Mic Monitor™ allows users to adjust the level at which players hear their own voice in the headset to achieve an optimum audio mix.

Some games require the player to use his or her voice to interact with the game, for example, by verbally communicating instructions to characters in the game. Turtle Beach expects voice to be relied upon by game

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developers similarly to the way motion-detection is currently being relied upon by game developers as form of game control and player recognition. For instance, in Grand Theft Auto Online, which launched on October 1, 2013, in-game characters react to the urgency in a player's voice, impacting the outcome of game scenarios. In addition, some missions within the game are very complex and require a smooth exchange of information, making the microphone a good option for controlling certain aspects of gameplay. A headset with a high-quality microphone can improve a player's ability to interact with a game when this kind of voice control is required.

*Bluetooth.* Turtle Beach incorporates dual-pairing Bluetooth in many of its wireless headsets. Bluetooth allows gaming headsets to connect directly to some consoles for wireless chat. In addition, Bluetooth allows consumers to take phone calls while they are gaming or watching a movie, and to stream music to their headphones. These headsets may also connect to Bluetooth-enabled tablets and televisions.

*Intellectual Property.* Turtle Beach has utility and design patents on a number of features and technologies used in its products, and has filed for additional utility and design patents. The expiration of any individual patent would not have a significant adverse effect on its business, nor would the failure of any existing patent applications to be issued.

Turtle Beach believes its combination of high-quality audio, product features and build quality differentiates its products and contributes to consumer preference of Turtle Beach headsets over those of competitors. Turtle Beach reviewed consumer ratings for its products on Amazon.com in October 2013 and found that Amazon users rated Turtle Beach products higher than those of competitors at each of its price tiers.

### ***Brand and Installed Consumer Base***

Turtle Beach believes that its brand contributes value to its business and that the brand's image among consumers is a competitive advantage. In addition, the installed base of consumers—the number of units actually in use, which may be contrasted with market share, which reflects sales over a particular period—with Turtle Beach headsets, which Turtle Beach estimates to be more than 7 million users, plays a positive role in driving brand and product awareness, and makes Turtle Beach a more valuable partner.

*Brand Awareness and Sentiment.* Turtle Beach commissions periodic brand studies in key markets to measure consumer awareness and sentiment, and track changes in brand perceptions over time. The most recent study was conducted in July 2013 by NPD.

Turtle Beach's brand rating among Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3 console gamers who are familiar with the Turtle Beach brand—a measurement of positive brand perception—increased 7 points to 65 percent in 2013, and is 77 percent among 18-24 year-olds. Turtle Beach believes this strong brand perception relative to many of its competitors increases the likelihood of brand loyalty and brand recommendations.

*Installed Consumer Base.* Turtle Beach has a large installed base of consumers who own its gaming headsets, and Turtle Beach believes that individuals who play consumer games are a large and growing demographic. A recent study found that approximately 165 million Americans played videogames in 2012. A second study, entitled *2013 Electronic Software Association study: Essential facts about the computer and video game industry*, found that more than 51 percent of U.S. households own a dedicated game console, with each such household owning an average of two dedicated game consoles.

The July 2013 NPD study also found that ownership of Turtle Beach headsets among the survey group nearly doubled from 12 to 23 percent from the prior study in 2012.



According to a March 2012 study of approximately 2,500 gamers by Bowen Research that Turtle Beach commissioned, consumers who already own Turtle Beach headsets earn more and spend more on gaming than those that own other headset brands. The study revealed that Turtle Beach customers, on average, have a higher household income than owners of headsets made by competitors (34 percent earn more than \$75,000 annually vs. 27 percent of non-Turtle Beach headset buyers) and spend more on video gaming. They purchase more video

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games (79 percent purchase six or more games annually, vs. 68 percent of non-Turtle Beach headset buyers), are 26 percent more likely to have purchased a gaming peripheral (65 percent vs. 39 percent), and are 26 percent more likely to have an Xbox Live subscription (71 percent vs. 45 percent). Gamers who own Turtle Beach headsets play more frequently and are also more social when gaming, playing multiplayer games more often and more frequently.

Turtle Beach believes that this profile of Turtle Beach headset owners and Turtle Beach's large installed base of users comprised of gamers who, based on the Bowen Research study, play more, earn more, and spend more than gamers that did not own Turtle Beach headsets makes Turtle Beach the strongest potential audio partner for console, software and entertainment brands and has contributed to its success with partnerships and licensing.

## ***Retail Distribution***

Turtle Beach has strong retail relationships and a large international distribution network.

Turtle Beach headsets are sold at more than 27,000 storefronts in 44 countries, including retailers such as Amazon, Argos, Best Buy, Carrefour, GameStop, HMV, Sainsbury, Target, Tesco and Walmart. Turtle Beach considers these relationships with major retailers to be a competitive advantage. Turtle Beach believes retailers value the brand as a leader because it drives sales across the gaming headset category. Turtle Beach believes prominent placement in video game and electronics retailers such as GameStop and Best Buy reinforces the brand's authenticity with gaming enthusiasts, and its presence in mass channel retailers such as Walmart and Target enables Turtle Beach to reach a wider audience of casual gamers. The established presence of Turtle Beach on Amazon.com and other online retail sites, and high consumer product ratings on those sites, increases the search visibility of Turtle Beach products and helps to influence both online and brick and mortar sales.

Based on the retail performance of Turtle Beach's products and strong retail relationships, Turtle Beach introduced a line of point-of-sale displays in 2010 and has worked to advance the capability of these displays as a selling tool. Turtle Beach expects to have over 15,000 of these displays deployed at retail storefronts globally by the 2013 holiday season, many of which are tablet-driven, interactive listening stations. Turtle Beach feels that these displays have proven to be a significant sales tool and a competitive advantage at retail stores.

Turtle Beach plans to rely on these retail relationships for the future anticipated commercialization of Parametric products after the merger.

The Turtle Beach website, <http://www.turtlebeach.com>, is an important hub for Turtle Beach's marketing efforts, serving as a destination for paid and earned media. Earned media is favorable publicity gained through promotional efforts other than advertising, as compared with paid media, which refers to publicity gained through advertising. The website acts as a hub for both online and offline activity, and provides a direct sales channel for new and refurbished products. Turtle Beach believes that the site, which has averaged over 500,000 unique visitors per month year-to-date through October 2013, plays an important role in the consumer decision journey as potential customers investigate planned purchases, and existing customers come to the site for assistance.

Turtle Beach informs its fan base through social media using a combination of paid and earned media, including posts, promotions, and keyword and sponsored contextual ads. Turtle Beach has significant fan and follower engagement across its primary social media channels, including Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Turtle Beach also maintains an actively managed database of current and prospective headset owners for email marketing, including monthly email newsletters and special one-time announcements. External vendors are used for database management and periodic acquisition of email addresses.

Broad distribution and retailer relationships have contributed to Turtle Beach's strong market share. According to data from NPD, Turtle Beach had a 53 percent dollar share of the U.S. console gaming headset market as of year-end 2012. Turtle Beach also had a significant share in the other major markets in which it operates, including a

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more than 50 percent share in the United Kingdom and approximately 40 percent of the market in Australia. International sales grew 47 percent year-over-year in 2012 due in part to expanded distribution capabilities.

Turtle Beach products are sold in more than 15,000 stores in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and nearly 12,000 stores in 44 countries across Europe, Asia-Pacific, Latin and South America, and the Middle East and Africa.

In October 2012, Turtle Beach acquired Lygo International Ltd, its primary distributor in the United Kingdom. This U.K. operation now serves as a hub and primary warehouse for Turtle Beach sales to the European market, and has strengthened Turtle Beach's European operations with support for sales, marketing, customer service and distribution. European distributor Bigben Interactive is also a key partner in Europe, managing distribution across ten countries.

In June 2013, Turtle Beach announced the appointment of Acton as the distributor of Turtle Beach gaming headsets in China. Turtle Beach expects Acton to provide Turtle Beach access to thousands of retail locations in China and to help Turtle Beach meet the growing demand for headsets and video game accessories from Chinese consumers.

According to TechWeb's *2012 China Game Industry Report*, sales from online games, mobile games and console games was worth an estimated 60.3 billion Yuan (approximately \$10 billion) in 2012, and the market is expected to grow by double digits annually over the next five years. In September 2013, China's State Council lifted its ban on video game consoles in the country, allowing foreign companies to sell consoles throughout China for the first time since 2000, which will likely impact the projected growth of the Chinese market.

## ***Partnerships***

Strategic partnerships, which can include licensing, sponsorship and promotional relationships, are an important part of Turtle Beach's growth strategy. Turtle Beach believes that its partnerships raise awareness for the brand, provide competitive advantages, create opportunities for retail promotions, appeal to retailers, and place the brand in front of consumers in fresh and exciting ways.

In 2013, Turtle Beach announced partnerships with Microsoft and Marvel and renewed a partnership with Activision that will make new Turtle Beach headsets available to consumers.

*Microsoft.* Through its partnership with Microsoft, Turtle Beach is developing audio solutions for the next-generation console, Xbox One, including the officially-licensed XO FOUR and XO SEVEN surround sound headsets. Turtle Beach is one of only two companies currently licensed and approved by Microsoft to produce Xbox One compatible audio products. As recently announced, headsets for Xbox One will be available in early 2014 pending Microsoft's release of software and hardware to support headset functionality. While Microsoft may license additional companies to produce Xbox One compatible headsets, Turtle Beach anticipates that it will enjoy a window of opportunity for its headsets in early 2014. The partnership also provides retail and marketing benefits, including integration into Microsoft marketing vehicles and preferred positioning at point-of-sale. In October 2013, Turtle Beach extended its partnership with Microsoft through 2015.

*Activision.* As part of a two-year exclusive agreement with Activision, Turtle Beach is launching a new line of limited edition headsets optimized for the new game title, Call of Duty: Ghosts. The new headsets will feature Call of Duty: Ghosts branding, premium finishes and bonus content developed in collaboration with the game's developers. The partnership provides a wide range of opportunities to increase exposure of the Turtle Beach brand to media and consumers.

In support of the partnership, Turtle Beach will promote across retail point-of-sale, media and marketing initiatives, including the Call of Duty Championship, in which professional gamers from around the world will compete using Turtle Beach headsets and tournament mixers in broadcast tournament events.

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The new agreement extends a relationship that began with 2011's *Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3*, and continued last year with *Call of Duty: Black Ops II*. The launch of *Call of Duty: Black Ops II* was the biggest entertainment launch in 2012 " more than any other game, film, or album " with more than \$500 million in sales worldwide during its first 24 hours of release.

In connection with the launch of *Call of Duty: Black Ops II*, Turtle Beach and Activision worked together on consumer, trade and retailer events, as well as integrated marketing before, during and after the game launch, including social media, online and email marketing, media relations, promotional and advertising. The game and limited edition headsets shared retail displays, and *Call of Duty: Black Ops II* video content was integrated into Turtle Beach interactive retail displays in stores across North America and Europe.

The limited edition *Call of Duty: Black Ops II* Ear Force Tango headset was named a PlayStation Universe Best Accessory at the Electronic Entertainment Expo (E3) in 2012, *Examiner.com* Best Hardware of E3, and was honored with a 2013 CES Innovations award.

*Marvel Entertainment.* Under its partnership with Marvel Entertainment, Turtle Beach has developed the Marvel SEVEN, a premium entertainment headset that features interchangeable speaker plates. Consumers will be able to customize their headset with an assortment of collectible speaker plates featuring selections from Marvel's family of comic-based characters, including but not limited to Iron Man, Thor and The Hulk. The Turtle Beach partnership with Marvel creates opportunities to pair headsets with a broad array of Marvel properties, from feature films and TV shows to video games and comic books. The companies have already agreed to launch a *Marvel's Captain America: The Winter Soldier* edition of the Marvel SEVEN in Q1 2014.

Turtle Beach will coordinate with Marvel to deploy an extensive mix of marketing, media and retail initiatives to support the new headset. The first edition of the Marvel SEVEN at retail will be the *Thor: The Dark World* edition which will be in stores in time for the launch of the feature film in November 2013.

*eSports.* Turtle Beach has exclusive licensing and sponsorship relationships with some of the biggest players in competitive gaming, including Twitch and Major League Gaming. In the last three years, eSports have emerged as one of the fastest-growing segments of the digital games markets. Worldwide viewership has grown from 8.4 million in 2010 to a projected 50 million in 2013, according to Superdata Research Inc.

*Twitch.* In 2013, Turtle Beach became the official audio partner of Twitch, known as the world's leading broadcast platform and community for video game enthusiasts. Twitch has an audience of more than 34 million unique viewers per month. Twitch users spend an average of 90 minutes a day interacting with other gamers, watching player video footage, and tuning into online gaming shows and live events. In February 2013, more than 600,000 gamers shared videos on Twitch, which were viewed over 28 million times. Turtle Beach believes that it is one of the first consumer brands to recognize the potential for growth in this area. Its partnership with Twitch pairs the brand with the company that is considered by many to be the leader in the space.

*Major League Gaming.* Since 2012 Turtle Beach has been the official audio provider for Major League Gaming (MLG), the world's largest competitive gaming league and online multiplayer platform. MLG produces premium gaming broadcasts and holds video game tournaments online and in-person for competitive gamers from around the globe. MLG has also announced it intends to expanding programming

to include original ESPN-style shows. MLG tournaments draw millions of online stream viewers, and average viewing times rise with each major event. MLG has played a central role in turning video games into an organized and highly lucrative form of sport. MLG reaches one of the most highly-engaged networks of 16 to 34 year olds with 8 million registered members online and millions watching competitive gaming programming every month. Turtle Beach co-sponsors tournaments, sells MLG licensed headsets and accessories, and has a significant on-air sponsorship presence that exposes the brand to millions of video game enthusiasts.

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Turtle Beach is also a part of several interrelated partnerships. Twitch and Turtle Beach both have relationships with Major League Gaming (MLG). Turtle Beach is the official audio partner for MLG, supplying headsets and tournament mixers for all MLG tournaments. Twitch features a MLG channel and hosts live broadcasts and replays of MLG tournaments. Through MLG, Twitch and Turtle Beach also share a connection with Activision and the Call of Duty franchise. Call of Duty is one of the games featured on the MLG Pro Circuit, and Turtle Beach creates exclusively licensed, limited edition Call of Duty headsets.

## **Supply Chain and Operations**

Turtle Beach has developed a global network of suppliers that manufacture products to meet Turtle Beach's time and cost objectives and meet the quality standards sought by Turtle Beach's customers. Turtle Beach has worked closely with component, manufacturing and global logistic partners to build a supply chain that Turtle Beach considers predictable, scalable and consistent. Turtle Beach is focused on long-standing working relationships with partners that have industry-leading technical capabilities. Turtle Beach believes this approach plays an important role in providing high-quality, reliable products and leading cost management practices.

In anticipation of new product development and incremental growth in existing business, Turtle Beach made additional resourcing investments to its team in 2013 and Turtle Beach plans to continue to make similar investments in 2014. In addition, Turtle Beach has focused on making advancements to its planning systems, sales and operations practices and design and procurement practices.

Turtle Beach plans to leverage its investments in its supply chain to provide leading planning, sourcing, manufacturing and delivery solutions to Parametric products in the event of commercialization after the merger.

## **Competition**

Turtle Beach's console gaming headset competitors include both accessory manufacturers and console manufacturers. Major console manufacturers such as Sony and Microsoft make chat communicators. These chat communicators are mono voice-only devices that do not transmit game audio, but do allow players to communicate with others. In addition, Sony makes two gaming headsets that compete against Turtle Beach PlayStation headsets.

Turtle Beach views chat communicators as a lead generator, drawing new customers to fully integrated gaming headsets. Turtle Beach believes that once new players experience the benefits of chat communicators, they often upgrade to a fully integrated gaming headset.

In the PC gaming segment Turtle Beach has more competitors than in the console gaming segment, and Turtle Beach has lower market share in the PC gaming segment. Unlike the console gaming market, there are dozens of brands offering PC gaming headsets. Many of the brands offering PC gaming headsets make an assortment of PC components and accessories, including cases, memory, keyboard, mice and controllers. Turtle Beach estimates that 65 percent of the PC gaming headsets on the market cost less than \$50 dollars, 25 percent cost between \$50 and \$100 dollars, and 10 percent cost more than \$100 dollars. Because a high percentage of the PC gaming headset market is comprised of less expensive, entry-level headsets Turtle Beach believes there is an opportunity for it to gain market share by offering higher priced, feature-rich gaming headsets targeted at gaming enthusiasts.

The iSeries media headsets that Turtle Beach launched in October 2013 face a highly competitive market. The consumer headphone market includes stereo headphones, where Bose® and Beats™ by Dre have established positions as market share leaders, as well as single-ear Bluetooth chat earpieces. Both types of products target the same smartphone and tablet owners that the new iSeries is targeting.





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**Table of Contents****Growth Strategy**

Turtle Beach intends to build upon its brand awareness, sophisticated audio technology and high quality products to increase sales, profitability and brand awareness. Key elements of Turtle Beach's growth strategy include growing the core console and casual gaming business, expanding global distribution, broadening the product line, creating valuable partnerships, improving retail presence and identifying and exploring new audio products categories.

***Growing the Console Gaming Headset Business***

IDG estimates that more than 300 million current-generation gaming consoles have been sold worldwide, and millions play online using their consoles every day. Microsoft has estimated that its 46 million subscribers spend an average of 42 hours a month playing games on Xbox Live. Turtle Beach expects the introduction of next-generation consoles at the end of 2013 to add millions more to the installed base of consoles. The first priority in Turtle Beach's growth strategy is to continue to grow the core console gaming headset business, protecting share in established markets and increasing share in markets where Turtle Beach is less established.

A 2013 survey conducted by NPD found that only 22 percent of U.S.-based players of Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3 currently use a headset, suggesting to Turtle Beach that there is meaningful room for growth in this established market. In addition, more than half of headset owners are using their first headset. With its market share leadership and consumer base, Turtle Beach plans to capture a significant portion of sales from gamers upgrading to their second, more advanced headset and those buying new headsets for next-generation consoles.

In 2013, Turtle Beach announced a partnership with Microsoft that will enable Turtle Beach to produce officially-licensed headsets for the next-generation Xbox One console. At this time, Turtle Beach is one of only two announced audio companies licensed and approved by Microsoft to create Xbox One compatible audio products.

While industry analysts project that sales of next-generation consoles will be strong, the industry expects sales of current generation consoles to continue, albeit at a decreased rate. For example, Microsoft has publically announced that it expects to sell an additional 23 million Xbox 360s after the Xbox One is launched.

Worldwide sales of the title *Grand Theft Auto V* (GTAV) for current generation consoles reached \$800 million on the title's first day of sales on September 17, 2013, and reached \$1 billion after three days. NPD reported that Sony's PlayStation 3 was the highest selling game console in the U.S. overall in September 2013, largely driven by sales of the special PlayStation 3 500GB GTAV bundle. Turtle Beach views the sales of this magnitude less than two-months ahead of the launch of next-generation consoles as a willingness on the part of consumers to invest in their current generation platforms. As a result, Turtle Beach expects to continue to sell headsets for current-generation consoles through 2014 and beyond.

***Expanding Distribution and Improving Retail Presence***

Total points of distribution is a standard retail trade term used to summarize distribution breadth by multiplying the number of retail outlets selling a product by the number of those products in each location. It takes into account how widely products are available and how many items are available. Measured by points of distribution, Turtle Beach's footprint increased by more than 50 percent in 2012 to 200,000 points of distribution, and Turtle Beach branded headsets are now distributed in 44 countries across North America, South America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Turtle Beach expects to add 50,000 additional points of distribution in 2013.

Another important part of Turtle Beach's growth strategy is continually improving its retail presence. Over the last year, Turtle Beach has redesigned most of its product packaging and refreshed and modernized its branding and point-of-sale signage. Special interactive displays at key retailers, including Best Buy and Walmart, allow consumers to sample headsets at the point-of-purchase which Turtle Beach believes lifts sales. Turtle Beach believes that these displays have added additional appeal to both retailers and consumers and increased same store sales.

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### *Broadening the Product Set*

Turtle Beach has been pursuing non-gaming applications for its headset technology, including entertainment in the home and mobility on the road, through the integration of new technology, the introduction of new products, and strategic marketing.

*Home Entertainment.* As the game console has evolved from a dedicated video game platform to a home entertainment hub, Turtle Beach headsets have evolved as well. With a combination of cross-platform versatility and audio presets for different listening scenarios, Turtle Beach's premium headsets transition from gaming, to movies, to music and to online chat and voice calls. Dual-Band Wi-Fi and dual-pairing Bluetooth are designed to provide both interference-free communication and the flexibility to use the headset with the growing number of smart wireless devices in the household. Turtle Beach's partnership to create audio solutions for the next-generation Xbox One console, and the upcoming release of the iSeries media headsets, pair Turtle Beach with two major brands in the home entertainment space—Microsoft and Apple. Turtle Beach expects these relationships to help it continue to expand its presence in the broader home entertainment market.

*Mobile.* The shift to touchscreen mobile handsets and growing adoption of touch-screen tablets that has occurred in recent years spurred significant growth in mobile gaming. Turtle Beach expects consumer spending on mobile gaming to increase, and the role of mobile devices to be central to consumer's lifestyles. In addition, Turtle Beach believes that gaming is both a driver and a beneficiary of the growth in the mobile device market. According to a study called *Understanding Tablet Use: A Multi-Method Exploration* compiled by Google, gaming currently represents the second most frequent use of a tablet (after checking email), and ranks ahead of making phone calls, emails and texting on smartphones.

Multiplayer games for mobile devices have increased in number and complexity, giving players more options to compete with others over local connections and online. Turtle Beach believes the increase in multiplayer-gaming on mobile devices will contribute to increased demand for headsets.

The majority of Turtle Beach wired headsets, and even some wireless headsets, include a standard 3.5 mm audio connection or an adaptor cord to make them compatible with many mobile devices. Turtle Beach wireless headsets use Bluetooth technology to allow the headsets to be used with mobile devices to take calls, video chat, watch video, game and stream music. Turtle Beach believes this emphasis on mobile compatibility will create a competitive advantage as consumers look for audio solutions.

Turtle Beach expects the upcoming launch of the iSeries platform to increase brand awareness outside of gaming and position Turtle Beach headsets as a multi-purpose audio solution for a broader set of media applications, including gaming, music, video, and communications.

*PC Gaming.* In 2013, Turtle Beach introduced a new line of PC products to grow its PC gaming headset market share. The tournament-grade, surround sound Z SEVEN and the stereo Z22 were introduced during the summer of 2013. Both headsets have received positive reviews from game and PC publications, including a category-leading 9.7 out of 10 score for the Z SEVEN from *Top Ten Reviews*. A wireless headset, the Z300, will be available at retail stores in November 2013.

Penetration of PC gaming varies by country, with PC gaming holding a majority share over consoles in some markets and holding a smaller share in others. According to the March 2013 *PCGA Pinnacle Report* issued by the PC Gaming Alliance, no geographical segments tracked in the study showed a decline in 2012 in overall PC game revenue, and some showed double-digit growth. In 2012 PC gaming generated \$6.8 billion in revenue in China, the fastest growing

PC market tracked in the study, a 9 percent increase over 2011. Additionally, PC game markets in Korea, Japan, U.S., U.K. and Germany all showed growth in 2012. Together these markets also increased PC game revenue by 9 percent in 2012, to \$8.4 billion. Turtle Beach believes a strong PC gaming headset product offering is important for gaining market share in these countries.

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*New Audio Product Categories.* An element of Turtle Beach's growth strategy is to find complimentary categories of audio products that can leverage its core strengths and contribute to growth. Over the past 12 months, Turtle Beach has evaluated a number of additional audio technologies for potential acquisition. Turtle Beach believes that the merger with Parametric is the first step in its pursuit of multiple additional new product categories based on unique audio technology. Turtle Beach plans to rely on its core capabilities to develop, commercialize and sell audio technology products outside of the gaming headset category.

***Creating Valuable Partnerships***

Turtle Beach believes that its partnerships with console manufacturers, software developers, eSports leagues and gameplay and streaming communities will contribute to growth in 2014 and beyond. Turtle Beach actively negotiates with potential and existing partners regarding new licensing opportunities, products, and promotions and believes that it has a robust pipeline for 2014.

\* \* \*

Turtle Beach believes it has built a strong franchise in gaming headsets based on years of delivering innovative and high quality products through a large retail distribution network. Turtle Beach believes its capabilities in digital signal processing technology, its history of development and commercialization of innovative audio products, its partnerships and its supply chain enhance its reputation in the market and the strength of its business.

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**TURTLE BEACH'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

*The following discussion and analysis of Turtle Beach's financial condition and results of operations was provided to Parametric by VTBH and should be read in conjunction with Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information and VTBH's historical audited financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and its unaudited financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2013, included in Annex D hereto. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that are based on the beliefs of VTBH's management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, its management. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in or implied by forward-looking statements for various reasons. See Risk Factors - Risks Related to Turtle Beach's Business on page [ ].*

**Business Overview**

Turtle Beach is a leading designer, developer and marketer of premium audio peripherals for video game, personal computer and mobile platforms. Audio technology and digital signal processing have been a core focus at Turtle Beach since the company was founded in 1977, and Turtle Beach management views continued innovation and state-of-the-art product development as critical factors in its continued success. Turtle Beach launched its first gaming headset in 2005, and played a significant role in developing the market for advanced gaming headsets. Many of Turtle Beach's headsets incorporate advanced technology and innovative features, and Turtle Beach has become the market share leader in console gaming headsets.

Turtle Beach believes that the primary growth drivers for its console gaming headset business are:

A projected installed base of more than 130 million Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3 consoles as of year end 2013, as estimated in the August 2013 International Development Group (IDG) Global Forecast Update;

The increase in multiplayer online gaming, whether console-, mobile-, or PC-based, in which a gaming headset provides the additional benefit of being a communication device;

The launch of new console video game titles, which Turtle Beach believes increases foot traffic into retail stores and lifts console gaming headset sales; and

The installed base of Turtle Beach headsets which drive upgrades and replacements.  
For a full description of Turtle Beach's business, see Turtle Beach's Business on page [ ].

**Business Trends**

Turtle Beach's business is seasonal with a significant portion of sales and profits historically occurring around the holiday period. The business has also been affected by the introduction of the Xbox One and PlayStation 4 consoles anticipated in November 2013. As the business has grown, Turtle Beach has increased spending and investment in personnel and infrastructure and also invested to enter or strengthen its position in new geographic regions and expand

the product line into areas outside of console gaming headsets.

***Seasonality***

Turtle Beach's revenues, operating profit and operating cash flows are affected by the seasonality of its business, with sales of console gaming headsets having historically been weighted towards the holiday period in the fourth quarter. In past years, more than 50 percent of Turtle Beach's revenues have been generated from September through December. Although Turtle Beach expects to experience a similar concentration of revenue in 2013, the percentage of annual sales concentrated in the equivalent period in 2014 may be reduced if the launch



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of gaming consoles in November 2013 drives demand for gaming headsets into the first half of 2014. Turtle Beach has historically experienced the most significant cash inflows in the first and fourth fiscal quarters as a result of the timing of customer purchases around the holiday seasons.

***New Xbox and PlayStation console launches***

Microsoft has announced the launch of a new Xbox gaming console, the Xbox One, and Sony has announced the launch of a new PlayStation gaming console, the PlayStation 4, both of which are anticipated to be available for sale in November 2013. Industry analysts have predicted a decline in console sales in 2013, the year the new consoles are announced, as compared with prior years and then a period of growth in console sales after the new consoles come to market, similar to what occurred in connection with past console introductions. The August 2013 IDG Global Forecast Update estimates a drop in Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3 global console unit sales of approximately 30 percent from 2012 to 2013, and a drop of 11 percent including sales of the Xbox One and PlayStation 4 using an assumed November launch date for both consoles. The same report predicts this decline will be followed by an increase in console sales in 2014 across the major gaming console markets in North America, Europe and Japan of 46%. Turtle Beach's management believes that its revenue decline from 2012 to 2013 reflects this cyclical drop.

*Xbox One.* At this time, Turtle Beach is one of only two announced audio companies licensed and approved by Microsoft to develop and sell Xbox One compatible audio products. A proprietary hardware adapter, as well as related software is required for headsets to be fully functional with Xbox One. Due to the inclusion of this proprietary adapter, prior versions of Turtle Beach headsets, as well as headsets from all other competitors lacking a license from Microsoft, will not be compatible with the Xbox One without a separately purchased adapter. Turtle Beach believes the lack of interoperability, together with the inconvenience of using and the anticipated limited availability of the separate adapter, will drive significant sales of Xbox One headsets and believes it will have a market advantage as the strongest established player currently licensed to produce and sell Xbox One headsets after launch. In October 2013, Microsoft informed Turtle Beach that the adapter and software required to enable full headset functionality on the Xbox One will not be available until early 2014. As a result, Turtle Beach has deferred its XO Four and XO Seven headset launches, and believes that substantially all of the related revenues and profits previously anticipated for the fourth quarter of 2013 will instead be realized in early 2014. In its August 2013 report, IDG has forecasted Xbox One unit sales in North America and Europe of approximately 1.4 million units in the fourth quarter 2013. The same report forecasts 2014 sales of Xbox One consoles in North America and Europe of approximately 6.2 million units.

*PlayStation 4.* Turtle Beach currently sells several headsets that it believes will be compatible with PlayStation 4. Turtle Beach also has designed two new headsets, the P4C and PX4, specifically for the PlayStation 4, and expects strong demand for these products after the PlayStation 4 becomes available. In its August 2013 report, IDG has forecasted PlayStation 4 unit sales in North American and Europe of approximately 1.8 million units in the fourth quarter of 2013 and approximately 7.3 million units in 2014 in the same geographic areas.

Industry analysts expect Microsoft and Sony to continue to support their current generation consoles over the next few years and, as a result, Turtle Beach anticipates that there will continue to be a significant market through 2013 and 2014 for its headsets that are compatible with Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3.

Prior console transitions preceded strong growth in the gaming industry and IDG estimates global hardware sales of Xbox and PlayStation consoles including Xbox 360, Xbox One, PlayStation 3 and PlayStation 4 will total 14.8 million units in 2013. IDG forecasts that global console sales will increase to 21.6 million units in 2014, representing an estimated 46 percent growth in unit sales from 2013. Turtle Beach anticipates that this strong projected growth in sales of Xbox and PlayStation consoles in 2014 will fuel growth in sales of its gaming headsets.



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**Table of Contents*****Investments in People and Infrastructure***

Turtle Beach's net revenues have more than doubled from 2010 to 2012 and it has invested to continue to build out its internal capabilities, including the hiring of new executives, significantly expanding the number of internal product development, product management, and operational personnel, and increasing marketing expenditures and investment in retail selling displays. In addition, Turtle Beach acquired a United Kingdom-based distributor, Lygo (now TB Europe), in October 2012, which added sales and marketing staff and expenses as well as warehouse and distribution facilities. Turtle Beach intends to continue to invest in its internal capabilities to support longer term growth.

***Geographic Expansion***

Turtle Beach has a strong market position in North America, United Kingdom, and Australia with an estimated 50% market share (or better) in North America and the United Kingdom, and an estimated 40% market share in Australia. Turtle Beach is also one of the top gaming headset providers in the rest of Europe but believes there is further opportunity for growth. Asia, in particular China, and Latin America are viewed by Turtle Beach as additional long-term growth opportunities. Turtle Beach intends to continue to make investments to establish stronger presence and growth in these regions.

***Product Portfolio***

During 2011 and 2012, Turtle Beach significantly expanded its product portfolio to cover additional price tiers and to add products with different combinations of technology. Turtle Beach added ten new headsets in 2011, and 15 new headsets and three updated headsets in 2012. Four of the headsets added in 2011 and seven of the headsets added in 2012 had MSRPs below \$100. While overall unit sales of the company increased by 34% during 2012, the addition of these lower priced headsets resulted in a reduction of Turtle Beach's average selling price by 10%.

In late 2012, Turtle Beach management decided to reduce the number of product models. Given the expected launch of new consoles and the effect that management expected the launch to have on sales of Turtle Beach headsets, the management team also decided to reduce inventories of several models using price promotions and discounting to drive increased sales. The implementation of those reductions caused the gross profit of Turtle Beach to decline by approximately \$1.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012.

In October 2013, Turtle Beach launched a new line of media headsets, the iSeries, as part of its strategy to broaden its base of users from console gaming headsets to headsets for music, movies, and mobile gaming, which feature advanced technologies derived from its gaming headsets but designed for Apple desktop and mobile device users. The iSeries will be carried at Apple retail stores, the Apple Online Store and the Turtle Beach Online Store. While the stereo headphone category is large and very competitive, Turtle Beach management believes that their availability in Apple stores and the underlying technology innovation in the products will be an important catalyst for expanding its consumer base. This initiative represents an investment of over \$3 million in product development and marketing in 2013.

***Cost of Goods***

During 2013, Turtle Beach implemented a more active program to refurbish and sell returned products, which products are sold at approximately 0% gross margin. Turtle Beach has also experienced a slightly higher cost charged by its contract manufacturing partners with respect to newer headset models as compared with older models, reflecting macro-level Chinese labor and material cost increases.



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### ***2013 Outlook***

Due to seasonality and the impact on the first half of 2013 of inventory management actions and the front-loading of marketing expenses, as described above, Turtle Beach anticipates significantly improved revenues, profit and cash flows in the second half of 2013. However, the delay of the Xbox One hardware and software discussed above is expected to result in a reduction of Turtle Beach's Xbox One headset-related revenues and profits previously anticipated for the fourth quarter of 2013, substantially all of which Turtle Beach believes will be realized in early 2014. This delay will result in a downward revision to the 2013 outlook for revenue and EBITDA provided by Turtle Beach's management on August 8, 2013. The level of such impact depends on several factors, including the projected launch date for the requisite hardware and software from Microsoft which is still being assessed. Turtle Beach plans to update its 2013 outlook for revenue and EBITDA following completion of this assessment.

### **Basis of Presentation**

#### ***Revenue***

Turtle Beach's revenues are derived primarily from the sale of gaming headsets with the remaining gross sales derived from accessories, including replacement parts for gaming headsets, audio cables, and sound cards. Turtle Beach currently derives the majority of its revenue from headsets designed primarily for use with the Xbox 360 and PS 3. The majority of Turtle Beach's products are distributed domestically to specialty retailers of consumer electronics, superstores, online retailers and wholesalers, and internationally through TB Europe and to wholesalers. Products are also sold directly to consumers through Turtle Beach's website. International sales are generally shipped directly from Turtle Beach's suppliers in China to international wholesalers. Turtle Beach's distribution footprint increased by more than 50 percent in 2012 and Turtle Beach branded headsets are distributed in 44 countries across North America, South America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Australia and Asia. Turtle Beach's headsets are sold at more than 27,000 storefronts across 44 countries, including major retailers such as Amazon, Best Buy, and Wal-Mart.

Turtle Beach recognizes revenue when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence exists of an arrangement with the customer reflecting the terms and conditions under which the services will be provided; (2) services have been provided or delivery has occurred; (3) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection is reasonably assured. Collectability is assessed based on a number of factors, including the creditworthiness of a customer and transaction history.

Turtle Beach's net revenues are influenced by numerous factors such as product volume and mix, pricing, geographic mix, foreign currency exchange rates, the mix between sales to resellers and end users and adjustments for sales returns, price protection programs and co-op programs.

#### ***Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin***

Turtle Beach's cost of revenue primarily consists of manufacturing costs associated with its headsets. Cost of revenue also includes charges for inventory obsolescence, freight and personnel costs including stock compensation expense.

Products gross margin percentage is influenced by numerous factors such as product volume and mix, pricing, geographic mix, the mix between sales to resellers and end-users, third-party costs (including both raw material and manufacturing costs), warranty costs and charges related to excess and obsolete inventory.

***Operating Expenses***

Turtle Beach's significant operating expenses are: (1) sales and marketing; (2) product development, and (3) general and administration. The components of sales and marketing expenses include trade shows and events, promotions, salaries and benefits, direct media advertising, in-store advertising and brand building displays.

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Product development costs are primarily related to in house engineering salaries and benefits and consulting. The largest components of Turtle Beach's operating expenses are personnel costs. Personnel costs consist of wages, benefits, and bonuses and, with respect to sales and marketing expenses, sales commissions. Personnel costs also include stock-based compensation. Turtle Beach expects personnel costs to continue to increase in absolute dollars as new employees are hired in connection with growing the business.

*Sales and Marketing Expenses* Selling and marketing expenses are Turtle Beach's largest functional category of total operating expense. These expenses primarily consist of media and advertising, which include online search engine optimization, investment in retail sales displays and tradeshow. Expenses also include salaries and benefits related to Turtle Beach's worldwide direct sales force, sales commissions, travel and entertainment costs, sales support, sales development and outside sales consultants. Turtle Beach plans to continue to invest in sales and marketing efforts, including a plan to increase the number of sales personnel worldwide in order to expand reach in international markets. In addition, Turtle Beach intends to continue to grow its marketing and promotional expenditures to build brand awareness.

*Product Development Expenses* Development expenses are costs related to the development and enhancement of Turtle Beach's products. These expenses consist of salaries and benefits, information technology, consulting, engineering samples and prototypes and allocation of facility-related costs. Turtle Beach expects its development costs to increase as it continues to expand product offerings and global reach.

*General and Administrative Expenses* General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, professional fees, allocation of facility costs, bad debt and depreciation. General and administrative personnel costs include Turtle Beach's executive, finance, human resources, information technology and external legal functions. Turtle Beach's professional fees consist primarily of accounting, tax, legal, recruiting and other consulting costs. Turtle Beach expects an increase in general and administrative spending related to the costs associated with being a public company as Turtle Beach assumes the required reporting and compliance obligations.

***Other Expense, net***

Other Expense, net, is comprised of the following items:

Interest expense consists primarily of interest expense on Turtle Beach's revolving credit facility, term loan and Turtle Beach's Series B preferred stock. Turtle Beach expects its interest expense to increase on an absolute basis in the near term due to the debt arrangements entered into during 2011 that were amended in 2012 and 2013.

Other expense consists primarily of foreign currency exchange gains and losses. Turtle Beach's foreign currency exchange gains and losses relate to transactions and asset and liability balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Turtle Beach expects its foreign currency gains and losses to continue to fluctuate in the future due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Other expenses also include derivatives to partially offset Turtle Beach's business exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

The gain on bargain purchase from acquisition consists of the excess of the net assets acquired over consideration transferred when Turtle Beach acquired TB Europe.

***Provision for Income Taxes***

The provision for income taxes consists of federal and state income taxes in the United States, income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions and deferred income taxes reflecting the net tax effects of temporary differences between the

carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and includes Turtle Beach's uncertain tax positions. Earnings from Turtle Beach's non-U.S.



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activities are subject to local country income taxes and may be subject to U.S. income taxes. Turtle Beach's tax expense to date relates to foreign income taxes and, to a lesser extent, state income taxes.

**Restatements of Previously Issued Financial Statements**

Turtle Beach has restated the financial statements of VTB as of December 31, 2010, to correct for the following errors:

Turtle Beach determined that the reserve for sales returns and the allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2010, were overstated by \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million due to errors in the calculation of these estimates. The correction of these errors increased revenue by \$1.4 million and decreased operating expenses by \$0.6 million.

Turtle Beach has recorded additional adjustments in the 2010 VTB financial statements in order to correct other errors which were determined not to be material individually or in the aggregate. The most significant of such adjustments was to increase income tax expense for reserves associated with uncertain tax positions, decrease business transactions expenses for amounts that should have been recorded to additional paid in capital and to increase interest expense related to Turtle Beach's Series B redeemable preferred stock.

The following table presents the impact of the restatement adjustments on VTB's statement of operations for the period ended December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2010</b>		
	<b>As</b>		
	<b>Previously Reported</b>	<b>Effect of Restatement</b>	<b>As Restated</b>
Net revenue	\$ 90,470	\$ 1,400	\$ 91,870
Cost of revenue	49,387	1,169	50,556
Operating expenses	25,217	(2,190)	23,027
Operating income	15,865	2,422	18,287
Other expense, net	340	241	581
Income before provision for income tax	15,525	2,181	17,706
Provision for income tax	6,255	1,329	7,584
Net income	9,270	852	10,122

In addition, Turtle Beach also recorded certain audit adjustments to the 2011 financial statements relating to VTB to correct the following errors:

Turtle Beach determined that the stock based compensation expense was understated by \$2.7 million because the Company, on a retrospective basis determined the fair value of the options granted during 2011 exceeded the exercise price.

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Turtle Beach determined inventory was understated by \$1.0 million due to a \$0.6 million error in the calculation of excess inventory reserves and to a \$0.4 million error in the calculation of capitalized freight.

Turtle Beach has recorded additional adjustments in the 2011 VTB financial statements in order to correct other errors which were determined not to be material individually or in the aggregate. The most significant of such adjustments was to increase interest expense related to Turtle Beach's Series B redeemable preferred stock.

The impact of these adjustments on Turtle Beach's consolidated financial statements was \$1.7 million addition to total assets, \$0.2 million addition to stockholders' equity and \$3.3 million reduction to net income.

**Table of Contents****Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth Turtle Beach's statement of operations in dollars (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2013 (Unaudited)	2012	2012	2011	2010 As Restated
Net revenue	\$ 54,053	\$ 52,464	\$ 207,136	\$ 166,121	\$ 91,870
Cost of revenue	39,106	35,800	132,795	96,536	50,556
Gross profit	14,947	16,664	74,341	69,585	41,314
Operating expenses:					
Selling and marketing	14,118	5,937	22,837	13,009	5,641
Product development	2,212	921	2,099	1,839	825
General and administrative	4,030	2,130	6,153	7,094	2,128
Business transaction	680		342	9,375	14,433
Total operating expenses	21,040	8,988	31,431	31,317	23,027
Operating (loss) income	(6,093)	7,676	42,910	38,268	18,287
Other expense, net:					
Interest expense, net	2,563	1,303	4,738	2,932	581
Other expense, net	473		7		
Gain on bargain purchase from acquisition			(2,303)		
Total other expense, net	3,036	1,303	2,442	2,932	581
(Loss) income before (benefits) provision for income taxes	(9,129)	6,373	40,468	35,336	17,706
(Benefits) provision for income taxes	(3,487)	2,272	14,008	13,782	7,584
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,642)	\$ 4,101	\$ 26,460	\$ 21,554	\$ 10,122

**Period Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to Period Ended June 30, 2012****Revenue**

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013 totaled \$54.1 million representing a \$1.6 million or 3.0% increase over the same period in 2012. International revenue increased 62% year over year driven by a 236% increase in the UK relating to the acquisition of TB Europe in October 2012. The international revenue increase was partially offset by a 10.7% decline in domestic revenue and due to the impact of proactive inventory management and a shift in product mix. Turtle increased its price protection reserves related to its sales in the first half of 2013 in anticipation of the Xbox One and PS 4 next generation console roll-out. This increase in the price protection reserves represents approximately 30% of the year over year decline. The balance of the domestic revenue decline relates to a shift to stereo wired headsets which carry a lower selling price. Turtle Beach believes that this shift in mix is directly related

to the timing of the next generation console ahead of the holiday season. Turtle Beach believes that product mix will rebalance back to more fully featured enhanced gaming experience headsets with the release of Xbox One and PlayStation 4 in the fourth quarter of 2013.

***Cost of Revenue***

Cost of revenue increased to 72% of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2013 from 68% for the same period in 2012. The increase is driven by higher refurbished product sales that are typically at a zero gross profit (3% gross margin impact), the impact of the inventory reduction initiatives rolled out in the first half of 2013 ahead of the next generation console release (2.5% gross margin impact) and reserves for end of life materials on hand with our manufacturing partners (0.5% gross margin impact). The highly seasonal nature revenue causes these items to inflate costs as a percentage of revenue. The impact of these items on cost of sales for the full year

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revenue will be substantially less. The gross profit percentage of revenue for the first half of 2013 is comparable to the same time period in 2012 excluding the three items mentioned above.

### ***Selling and Marketing***

Selling and marketing expenses increased \$8.2 million from the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to June 30, 2013, primarily due to \$1.5 million of depreciation related to retail sales displays, a \$1.4 million increase in promotional expenses such as expenses for tradeshow, \$1.1 million of sales and marketing expenses at TB Europe and related exhibits, an increase in salaries and benefits of \$1.4 million due to additional headcount and a \$.04 million increase in fees paid to sales consultants. During 2012 and 2013, Turtle Beach made a strategic decision to invest heavily in these marketing activities to address near term concerns related to revenue growth rates and in anticipation of the release of the next generation of consoles. While the overall marketing spend for 2013 is expected to increase by 10-15% as compared to marketing spend for 2012 (not including depreciation), the marketing spend in 2013 is expected to be more heavily concentrated in the first two quarters of 2013 than it was in the first two quarters of 2012.

### ***General and Administrative***

General and administrative expenses increased \$1.9 million from the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to June 30, 2013, primarily due to the increase in salaries and benefits in anticipation of the proposed merger with Parametric of \$1.5 million and the related infrastructure investment for public company readiness.

### ***Product Development***

Product development expenses increased \$1.3 million from the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to June 30, 2013, primarily due to a \$0.5 million increase in salaries and benefits and a \$0.4 million increase in consulting fees.

### ***Business Transaction***

Business transaction expenses increased \$0.7 million from the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to June 30, 2013, primarily due to the costs incurred in connection with the proposed merger with Parametric.

### ***Interest Expense, net***

Interest expense, net, increased by \$1.3 million from the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to June 30, 2013, primarily due to the higher average term loan balance outstanding during the period and additional financial costs.

### ***Income Tax Expense***

Income tax expense decreased by \$5.8 million from the six months ended June 30, 2012 as compared to June 30, 2013, due to the tax benefit received due to the loss incurred in the period. The effective tax rate for the period was unchanged at 37%.

## **Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011**

### ***Revenue***

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Net revenue increased by \$41.0 million, or 24.7%, to \$207.1 million in 2012 from \$166.1 million in 2011.

Domestic revenue increased by \$15.3 million, or 11.9%, to \$146.4 million from 2011, as compared to 2012 primarily due to increased sales to existing retail customers, the addition of new retailers and the release of new products such as PLA, XP300 and XP400 series headphones.

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International revenue, which consists of sales to distributors in Europe and sales by TB Europe, increased by \$25.8 million, or 73.7%, to \$60.8 million, from 2011 as compared to 2012, primarily due to the increase in distribution channels and revenue associated with new product releases.

Revenue from online direct-to-consumer sales was insignificant.

### ***Cost of Revenue***

Cost of revenue increased to 64.1% of revenue from 58.1% in 2011 primarily due to the mix of product as the company broadened its product lines to expand overall market share and increased price protection and promotions in the fourth quarter of 2012 to reduce channel inventories. In addition, the company did see an increase in costs associated with products that were upgraded or enhanced to be competitive. The cost increases were partially offset by product cost improvements in our international operations.

### ***Selling and Marketing***

Selling and marketing expenses increased \$9.8 million, or 75.5%, in 2012 as compared to 2011, primarily due to a \$4.0 million increase direct media, trade shows and exhibitions to promote new product releases, an increase in depreciation on retail sales displays of \$2.3 million and a \$0.7 million increase in salaries and benefits related to increases in marketing headcount to support sales growth.

### ***General and Administrative***

General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.9 million, or 13.3%, in 2012 as compared to 2011, primarily due to \$3.4 million of restricted stock which was awarded and vested immediately to a Turtle Beach director in 2011. There were no restricted stock grants in 2012. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in salaries and benefits of \$1.3 million, which included \$0.5 million paid to two founders of Turtle Beach ( Founders ) as compensation to support the transition period. In addition, there was a \$750,000 increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts due to the 41% increase in accounts receivables.

### ***Product Development***

Product development expense increased \$0.3 million in 2012 as compared to 2011, primarily due to \$0.3 million increase in additional staffing and consultants. During 2012, the Turtle Beach's product development focused on new product development and technologies to enhance existing products and accessories.

### ***Business Transaction***

Business transaction expenses decreased \$9.0 million over 2011 primarily due to bonus payments accrued in 2011 that were not incurred in 2012. Costs in 2012 were composed of legal and outside consulting fees incurred in with the acquisition of TB Europe in 2012 for \$342,000.

### ***Interest Expense, net***

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 increased \$1.8 million over 2011 primarily due to higher average term loan balance outstanding throughout the year. Additional debt issuance costs of \$1.3 million that will be amortized over the contractual life of the credit facility related to the revolver amendment, \$0.3 recognized in conjunction with the August 2012 debt extinguishment.

***Gain on Bargain Purchase from Acquisition***

The gain on bargain purchase is related to the purchase of TB Europe. See Note 5, Acquisitions, to Turtle Beach's historical audited financial statements, which are included as Annex D to this proxy statement, for details related to the acquisition.

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### ***Income Tax Expense***

Income tax expense increased by \$0.2 million from 2011 as compared to 2012, as a result of the increase in income. The effective tax rate in 2012 was unchanged at 37% in 2011. The difference between the effective tax rate and the statutory tax rates is primarily related to differences in book and tax treatment of stock based compensation and non-deductible expenses.

### **Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010**

#### ***Revenue***

Net revenue increased \$74.3 million, or 81.0%, to \$166.1 million in 2011 from \$91.9 million in 2010.

Domestic revenue increased \$52.2 million, or 66.2%, to \$131.1 million from 2010 as compared to 2011, primarily due to new product releases.

International revenue, which consists primarily of sales to distributors in Europe, increased by \$22.0 million, or 169%, to \$35.0 million, from 2010 as compared to 2011. The increase was primarily due to the increase in distribution channels.

Revenue from online direct-to-consumer sales was insignificant.

#### ***Cost of Revenue***

The cost of revenue increased 91% in 2011 from 2010 due to higher product related costs associated with more sophisticated headset products and partially offset by the mix of business. The company experienced strong business activity growth and the more sophisticated and expensive headsets represented a greater share of business as our customers looked for an enhanced gaming experience.

#### ***Selling and Marketing***

Selling and marketing expenses increased by \$7.4 million from 2010 as compared to 2011, primarily due to increases of \$3.8 million for direct media and \$1.1 million for advertising and promotional materials to support new product releases and to build marketing infrastructure. In addition, there was an increase of \$1.3 million for salary and benefits due to an increase in marketing headcount to support planned growth.

#### ***General and Administrative***

General and administrative expenses increased \$5.0 million from 2010 as compared to 2011, primarily due to the restricted stock units issued to the Turtle Beach's Chairman of the Board of Directors valued at approximately \$3.4 million which vested immediately. In addition, there were increases in consultant and legal fees of \$0.9 million.

#### ***Product Development***

Product development expense increased by \$1.0 million from 2010 as compared to 2011 primarily due to a \$0.7 million increase in salaries and benefits in an effort to formalize the product development infrastructure.

#### ***Business Transaction***

Business transaction expenses decreased \$5.1 million from 2010 as compared to 2011, primarily due to fees incurred with the Stripes acquisition in October of 2010 that were not incurred in 2011.

***Interest Expense, net***

Interest expense increased by \$2.4 million from 2010 as compared to 2011, primarily due to a higher average term loan balance outstanding throughout the year and the accrual of interest on Turtle Beach's Series B Preferred Stock which was issued in October 2010.

**Table of Contents*****Income Tax Expense***

Income tax expense increased \$6.2 million from 2010 as compared to 2011, as a result of the increase in income. The effective tax rate in 2011 was approximately 37% compared to approximately 37% in 2010. There were no significant changes in effective tax rate. The difference between the effective tax rate and the statutory tax rates is primarily related to differences in book and tax treatment of stock based compensation and non-deductible expenses.

***EBITDA***

EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Six Months Ended June 30,</b>		<b>Years Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>				As Restated
EBITDA	\$ (4,215)	\$ 8,252	\$ 47,812	\$ 38,968	\$ 18,527
Interest expense, net	(2,563)	(1,303)	(4,738)	(2,932)	(581)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	3,487	(2,272)	(14,008)	(13,782)	(7,584)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,351)	(576)	(2,606)	(700)	(240)
<b>Total Income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ (5,642)</b>	<b>\$ 4,101</b>	<b>\$ 26,460</b>	<b>\$ 21,554</b>	<b>\$ 10,122</b>

Turtle Beach regularly reviews revenue metrics and primarily uses Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ( EBITDA ) to evaluate its business, analyze trends, measure performance, prepare financial projections and make strategic decisions because of the usefulness in comparing companies within and across the gaming industries. EBITDA decreased in the six months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to the timing of cost relating to proactive inventory management to reduce inventory levels in the channel and accelerating marketing investments into the first half of the year. In addition, Turtle Beach realized increased marketing spend for trade shows, higher freight costs associated with further expansion into growing European markets, higher headcount expense in product management to provide additional support to the function, headcount additions to the engineering staff to drive growth, higher stock compensation expense and transaction expenses relating to the merger with Parametric.

In 2012, EBITDA increased over 2011 primarily due to the decrease in business transaction expense of \$9 million and a one-time gain on bargain purchase on acquisition of \$2.3 million. Excluding the impact of the business transaction expenses and one-time gain, EBITDA decreased primarily due to an increase in compensation expenses due to an increase in headcount to support planned growth of Turtle Beach, the increase in selling and marketing expenses related to tradeshows, direct media and freight expenses, an increase in general and administrative expenses and \$2.0 million of compensation to the co-Founders of Turtle Beach to assist with transition.

In 2011, EBITDA increased over 2010 primarily due to the increase in net sales from 2010 to 2011. In addition, business transaction expenses of approximately \$14.4 million were incurred in 2010 related to Turtle Beach's recapitalizations that were not incurred in 2011. This increase was offset by higher general and administrative expenses related to an increase in headcount, marketing expenses for tradeshows and direct media and development

expenditures.

**Table of Contents****Liquidity and Capital Resources**

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	2013 (In thousands)	2012	2012	2011	As Restated
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	\$ 5,219	\$ 15,942	\$ 15,942	\$ 7,990	\$ 4,893
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	22,271	(2,209)	5,000	2,401	1,106
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,862)	(3,160)	(11,280)	(1,634)	(822)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(22,500)	(4,100)	(4,364)	7,185	2,813
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(109)		(79)		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,019	\$ 6,473	\$ 5,219	\$ 15,942	\$ 7,990

***Management Assessment of Liquidity***

Turtle Beach has funded its operations and acquisitions in recent periods primarily with its operating cash flows and proceeds from the sale of Series A Preferred Stock and debt financings. Turtle Beach's principal sources of liquidity as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 consisted of cash and cash equivalents of \$2.0 and \$5.2 million, respectively. Turtle Beach continually projects anticipated cash requirements, which includes cash held outside the United States in the Company's foreign subsidiary, for requirements which may include potential merger and acquisition activity, capital expenditures, principal and interest payments on Turtle Beach's outstanding indebtedness and working capital requirements. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Turtle Beach permanently reinvested approximately \$0.4 million and \$2.6 million of earnings from its foreign subsidiary and has not provided for U.S. federal income and foreign withholding taxes. If Turtle Beach were to distribute these earnings, such earnings could be subject to income tax upon repatriation. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these earnings is not practicable.

***Debt Obligations******Term Loan***

In October 2010, Turtle Beach entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with various financial institutions. The Loan and Security Agreement provided for term loans aggregating \$28.0 million. Turtle Beach's obligations under its credit facility are secured by a first priority lien against substantially all of Turtle Beach's assets. The term loans bear interest at the greater of (i) the minimum interest rate of 5.50% or (ii) LIBOR (London interbank offered rate) plus 4.0% per annum. Interest is due monthly. The term loans mature on October 12, 2015 and have combined scheduled quarterly principal repayments, due on the last day of each quarter.

In August 2012, the Loan and Security Agreement was amended and restated to increase the principal amount on the term loans to \$45.0 million and to amend the maturity date to August 22, 2015. Turtle Beach drew down \$45 million of the term loan. The term loans bear interest at Turtle Beach's option at (i) the Adjusted Base Rate plus the applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 3.25% as determined by Turtle Beach's total leverage ratio, or (ii) LIBOR, with a minimum rate of 1.5%, plus the applicable margin ranging from 3.50% to 4.25%. The Applicable Base Rate is equal

to the highest of (1) the Prime Rate as determined by the syndication agent, (b) Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5% and (c) the LIBOR rate plus 1%. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the interest rates on the term loans were 5.75% and 5.50%. Interest is due, at Turtle Beach's option, every 30, 60 or 90 days. The term loans have scheduled quarterly principal repayments of \$3.8 million, due on the last day of each quarter, commencing on December 29, 2012. In addition, the term loans shall be reduced, commencing in 2013, by an amount equal to 50% of the excess cash flows, as defined in the Loan and Security Agreement, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and for each fiscal year thereafter; however, no such payment was required for the 2012 fiscal year.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Turtle Beach has made principal payments of \$7.5 million and \$28.9 million, respectively as required under the agreement.

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**Table of Contents***Revolving Line of Credit*

In August 2011, the Loan and Security Agreement was amended and restated with various financial institutions to include a \$15.0 million revolving line of credit. In August 2012, the Loan and Security Agreement was amended and restated to increase the borrowing capacity on the revolving line of credit to \$55.0 million. As part of the Amendment, the outstanding balance of \$10.0 million was paid off. During the year ended December 31, 2012, Turtle Beach drew down \$38.0 million on the revolving line of credit. The maturity date on the revolving line of credit was amended to August 22, 2015. The revolving line of credit is subject to limitations based on specific percentages of eligible accounts receivables and inventory and bears interest at Turtle Beach's option at (i) the Adjusted Base Rate plus the applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 3.25 % as determined by the Company's total leverage ratio, or (ii) LIBOR, with a minimum rate of 1.5%, plus the applicable margin ranging from 3.50% to 4.25 %. The Applicable Base Rate is equal to the highest of (1) the Prime Rate as determined by the syndication agent, (b) Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5% and (c) the LIBOR rate plus 1%. As of June 30, 2013, the interest rates on the revolving loans were 5.75% and 6.25%. As of December 31, 2012, the interest rates on the revolving loans were 5.5% to 6.25%. Interest is due, at Turtle Beach's option, every 30, 60 or 90 days. Turtle Beach is also required to pay a quarterly commitment fee of up to 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the revolving line of credit.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Turtle Beach has made principal payments of \$33 million and \$27 million, respectively as required under the agreement.

*Other Facilities*

Under the terms of the Loan and Security Agreement (as amended and restated), Turtle Beach can also draw down on a swing loan commitment of up to \$5.0 million. In addition, Turtle Beach can arrange for certain letters of credit with a maximum amount of \$5.0 million. Any borrowings against these facilities reduce the amount available pursuant to the revolving line of credit. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Turtle Beach has not drawn any amounts on the swing loan. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and 2011, Turtle Beach had drawn \$0, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million under the letter of credit facility.

*Covenants*

Outstanding borrowings on the Loan and Security Agreement (as amended and restated) are secured by substantially all of the assets of Turtle Beach and pledges of certain shares in Turtle Beach's subsidiary. The Loan and Security Agreement (as amended and restated) contains certain affirmative and negative covenants to which Turtle Beach must comply. Turtle Beach is also required to comply with the minimum total fixed charge coverage ratio (defined as the ratio of EBITDA minus capital expenditures to the sum of income taxes paid or payable, interest paid, scheduled payments of principal on indebtedness, as well as Founder Earn-out payments made during the period); maximum total leverage ratio (defined as the ratio of total debt outstanding to EBITDA); and maximum amount of capital expenditures that can be incurred during a fiscal year.

Turtle Beach was not in compliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and obtained waivers of the compliance issues from its lenders. However, in July and August 2013, Turtle Beach entered into two amendments to the Loan and Security Agreement (collectively the 2013 Amendments) that waived the default of the fixed charge coverage ratio for those periods. In addition, the 2013 Amendments provided for (i) a minimum EBITDA financial covenant which required that EBITDA for the 12 month period ended June 30, 2013 not be less than \$37.0 million, (ii) modification of the total fixed charge coverage ratio for periods ending September 28, 2013 through maturity, (iii) modification of the maximum total leverage ratio for the periods ending September 28, 2013 through maturity, and (iv) modification of the annual clean-down requirements of the revolving line of credit to

provide for an increase in the eligible amount outstanding.



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In addition, the 2013 Amendments increased the interest rate on the outstanding term loan by 0.25% to 0.75% and also required Turtle Beach to issue at least \$10.0 million, but not more than \$15.0 million, in Subordinated Notes on or before August 30, 2013 to reduce the outstanding borrowings on the term loan. On August 30, 2013, Turtle Beach issued \$10.0 million of Subordinated Notes to certain affiliated investors, including the Stripes Group and the Chief Executive Officer of Turtle Beach, the proceeds of which were applied against the outstanding balance of the term loan. The Subordinated Notes will mature on the one year anniversary after the maturity of Turtle Beach's term loan and revolving line of credit.

### *Series B redeemable preferred stock*

In September of 2010, Turtle Beach issued 1,000,000 shares of its Series B redeemable preferred stock with a fair value of \$12.4 million. Turtle Beach is required to redeem the Series B preferred stock on the earlier to occur of September 28, 2030, and the occurrence of a liquidation event at its original issue price of \$12.425371 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends. The redemption value was \$13.2 million and \$12.7 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

Turtle Beach believes that its current cash and cash equivalents, and the amounts available under its loan and security agreement and its cash flows derived from operations will be sufficient to meet its anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. Turtle Beach may explore additional financing sources to fund expansion, to respond to competitive pressures, to acquire or to invest in complementary products, businesses or technologies, or to lower its cost of capital, which could include equity and debt financings. Turtle Beach cannot guarantee that any additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. If Turtle Beach raises additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt Turtle Beach's existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and if it raises additional funds through the issuance of debt securities or other borrowings, these securities or borrowings would have rights senior to common stock and could contain covenants that could restrict operations.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

Turtle Beach's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and include its accounts and the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the applicable periods. Turtle Beach management bases its estimates, assumptions and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Different assumptions and judgments would change the estimates used in the preparation of Turtle Beach's consolidated financial statements, which, in turn, could change the results from those reported. Turtle Beach management evaluates its estimates, assumptions and judgments on an ongoing basis.

The critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments that Turtle Beach management believes to have the most significant impact on the consolidated financial statements are described below.

### ***Revenue Recognition***

Net revenue consists primarily of revenue from the sale of gaming headsets and accessories to wholesalers, retailers and to a lesser extent, on-line customers. Turtle Beach recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Product is considered delivered to the customer once it has been shipped and title and risk of loss have been

transferred. Net revenue for on-line purchases is recognized when products are shipped from Turtle Beach's distribution facilities.

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Provisions for sales discounts, product returns and price adjustments are recorded as a reduction of revenue. These revenue reductions are established by Turtle Beach based upon its management's best estimates at the time of sale following the historical trend, adjusted to reflect known changes in the factors that impact such reserves and allowances, and the terms of agreements with customers.

### ***Inventory Valuation***

Turtle Beach records a write-down for products which are in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value. Turtle Beach performs a detailed review of inventory each period that considers multiple factors including demand forecasts, product life cycle status, product development plans, and current sales levels. The demand for Turtle Beach's products could be negatively affected by many factors such as unanticipated changes in consumer preferences, weakening economic conditions and reduced consumer confidence in the retail market. If future demand or market conditions for Turtle Beach's products are less favorable than forecasted or if unforeseen technological changes negatively impact the utility of inventory, Turtle Beach may be required to record additional write-downs, which would adversely affect its results of operations in the period when the write-downs were recorded.

### ***Impairment of Long-Lived Assets***

The carrying amounts of Turtle Beach's long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets subject to depreciation and amortization are periodically reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable or that the useful life is shorter than Turtle Beach had originally estimated. The assumptions and estimates used to determine future values and remaining useful lives of long-lived assets are complex and subjective. They can be affected by various factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in Turtle Beach's business strategy and forecasts.

Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of each asset to the future undiscounted cash flows the asset is expected to generate over their remaining lives. If the asset is considered to be impaired, the amount of any impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the impaired asset. If the useful life is shorter than originally estimated, Turtle Beach is required to accelerate the rate of amortization by amortizing the remaining carrying value over the new shorter useful life.

No impairment of any long-lived assets was identified for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2013.

### ***Stock Based Compensation***

Compensation expense related to stock option grants made to employees is calculated based on the fair value of all of the stock-based awards on the date of grant, net of estimated forfeitures. Turtle Beach determines the grant-date fair value of stock-based awards using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and the related stock-based compensation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period in which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the stock-based award, which is generally four years.

In determining the fair value of stock-based awards, Turtle Beach uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the assumptions discussed below. Each of these inputs is subjective and generally requires significant judgment to determine.

*Expected Term* The expected term represents the period that Turtle Beach's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. Turtle Beach estimates the expected term for its equity incentive grants based on a study of several unrelated public peer companies within Turtle Beach's industry that it considers to be comparable to its business and historical data on employee exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior taking into account the contractual life of the award.

*Risk-Free Interest Rate* The risk-free interest rate is based on the interest yield in effect at the date of grant for zero coupon U.S. Treasury notes with maturities approximately equal to the option's expected term.

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*Expected Volatility* Since Turtle Beach does not have a trading history for its common stock, the expected volatility was derived from the historical stock volatilities of several unrelated public companies within Turtle Beach's industry that are considered to be comparable to its business over a period equivalent to the expected term of the stock option.

*Dividend Rate* The expected dividend was assumed to be zero as Turtle Beach's credit agreement prohibits the payment of dividends. Thus, a zero dividend yield is assumed in the stock option fair value computations.

The estimated grant-date fair value of all Turtle Beach's stock-based awards was calculated based on the assumptions given in the table below:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)			
Expected term (in years)	6.0	N/A	6.0	6.0
Risk-free interest rate	1.0% - 1.1%	N/A	0.8% - 1.1%	1.5% - 2.4%
Expected volatility	50.4% - 50.5%	N/A	50.5% - 51.1%	51.2% - 52.4%
Dividend rate	0%	N/A	0%	0%

During the year ended December 31, 2010, Turtle Beach did not grant stock-based awards.

In addition to the Black-Scholes assumptions noted in the table, the Turtle Beach also estimates a forfeiture rate for its stock-based awards. Turtle Beach estimates its forfeiture rate based on an analysis of its actual forfeitures based on actual forfeiture experience, analysis of employee turnover behavior and other factors. The impact from any forfeiture rate adjustment would be recognized in full in the period of adjustment and if the actual number of future forfeitures differs from the estimates, Turtle Beach might be required to record adjustments to stock-based compensation in future periods.

Turtle Beach continues to use judgment in evaluating the expected term, expected volatility and forfeiture rate related to its stock-based compensation calculations on a prospective basis. As Turtle Beach continues to accumulate additional data related to its common stock, Turtle Beach may make refinements to the estimates of expected terms, expected volatility and forfeiture rates that could materially impact its future stock-based compensation.

*Significant Factors Used in Determining Fair Value of Our Common Stock*

The fair value of the common stock that underlies the stock options has historically been determined by Turtle Beach's board of directors, with recommendations by management, based upon information available to it at the time of grant. Information regarding the stock options granted subsequent to January 1, 2013, is summarized as follows.

Grant Date	Number of Stock Options Granted	Exercise Price Per Share	Fair Value Per Share of Common Stock	Aggregate Grant Date Fair Value (1)
				(In thousands)
April 1, 2013	1,025,000	\$ 2.01	\$ 2.26	\$ 257
May 20, 2013	150,000	2.01	2.26	38

(1) Turtle Beach determined the aggregate grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Because there has been no public market for the Turtle Beach's common stock, the board of directors has determined the fair value of its common stock based on an analysis of relevant metrics, including the following:

rights, preferences and privileges of Turtle Beach's convertible preferred stock relative to those of common stock;

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Turtle Beach's actual operating and financing performance;

an estimated enterprise value determined by applying a consistent multiple to Turtle Beach's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA;

industry information such as market size and growth including the market performance of a comparable group of privately held companies that are in a stage of development similar to Turtle Beach; and

the option grants involve illiquid securities in a private company.

Historically, Turtle Beach did not obtain contemporaneous valuations prepared by an unrelated valuation specialist at the time of each stock option issuance because it believed its management possessed the requisite valuation expertise to prepare a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the interests at the time of each issuance. Subsequent to the issuance of these awards, Turtle Beach obtained valuation studies from an independent third-party valuation firm to reassess the fair value of the common stock underlying Turtle Beach's stock-based awards used to calculate the related stock-based compensation for financial reporting purposes. In performing its valuation analysis, the valuation firm engaged in discussions with Turtle Beach management, reviewed corporate agreements and analyzed historical and forecasted financial statements. In addition, these valuation studies were based on a number of assumptions, including industry, market and other conditions that could reasonably be evaluated at the time of the valuation. Specifically, the valuation studies considered two approaches to determine the enterprise value of Turtle Beach's business: the market approach and the income approach. The exercise prices of the stock options were not changed as a result of the valuations.

## ***Income Taxes***

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are established for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of our assets and liabilities at tax rates expected to be in effect when such assets or liabilities are realized or settled. Deferred income tax assets are reduced by valuation allowances when necessary.

Assessing whether deferred tax assets are realizable requires significant judgment. Turtle Beach considers all available positive and negative evidence, including historical operating performance and expectations of future operating performance. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is often dependent upon future taxable income and therefore can be uncertain. To the extent Turtle Beach believes it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the asset will not be realized, valuation allowances are established against its deferred tax assets, which increase income tax expense in the period when such a determination is made.

Income taxes include the largest amount of tax benefit for an uncertain tax position that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit based on the technical merits of the tax position. Settlements with tax authorities, the expiration of statutes of limitations for particular tax positions, or obtaining new information on particular tax positions may cause a change to the effective tax rate. Turtle Beach recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes on the consolidated statements of operations.

## ***Recent Accounting Pronouncements***

Refer to Note 2 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) to the consolidated financial statements included as Annex D to this proxy statement for additional information.

**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

Off balance sheet arrangements are transactions, agreements, or other contractual arrangements with an unconsolidated entity for which Turtle Beach has an obligation to the entity that is not recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Turtle Beach does not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements.



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Refer to Note 9 (Commitments and Contingencies) to the consolidated financial statements included as Annex D to this proxy statement for additional information.

**Contractual Obligations**

Turtle Beach's principal commitments primarily consist of obligations for minimum payment commitments to leases for office space, Turtle Beach's term loan and revolving line of credit and purchase commitments to its contract manufacturers. As of December 31, 2012, the future non-cancelable minimum payments under these commitments were as follows:

	<b>Payments Due by Period</b> (in thousands)				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Less Than One Year</b>	<b>1-3 Years</b>	<b>3-5 Years</b>	<b>More Than Five Years</b>
<b>Contractual Obligations: (1)</b>					
Operating lease obligations (2)	\$ 4,010	\$ 731	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,119	\$ 930
Series B Preferred stock (3)	51,928				51,928
Principal payments on long term debt (4)	74,250	48,000	26,250		
Interest and fees on long term debt (4)	3,197	1,856	1,341		
Purchase Commitments (5)	8,400	8,400			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 141,785</b>	<b>\$ 58,987</b>	<b>\$ 28,821</b>	<b>\$ 1,119</b>	<b>\$ 52,858</b>

- (1) Contractual obligations exclude tax liabilities of \$1.5 million related to uncertain tax positions because Turtle Beach is unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of settlement, if any, of these future payments.
- (2) Operating lease agreements represent Turtle Beach's obligations to make payments under non-cancelable lease agreements for its facilities.
- (3) In October 2010, Turtle Beach issued shares of its Series B preferred stock. If the Series B preferred stock is still outstanding as of October 2030, Turtle Beach will be required to redeem the shares for an aggregate of \$51.9 million, which is comprised of the aggregate purchase price of \$12.4 million plus cumulative preferred dividends of 8.0% per annum of \$39.5 million.
- (4) Debt obligations include \$33.0 million and \$41.3 million in principal on Turtle Beach's revolving line of credit and term loan. Interest expense is calculated through the maturity date of the debt obligations based on the interest rate in effect on December 31, 2012. On August 30, 2013, Turtle Beach issued \$10.0 million of Subordinated Notes to certain affiliated investors, including the Stripes Group and the Chief Executive Officer of the Turtle Beach, the proceeds of which were applied against the outstanding balance of the term loan; this indebtedness is not reflected in the table.
- (5) Purchase commitments are contractual obligations to purchase inventory from Turtle Beach's vendors in advance of anticipated sales. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, Turtle Beach made payments of \$39.6 million under its purchase commitment obligations.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

Turtle Beach is exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of its business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact its financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Turtle Beach's market risk exposure is primarily a result of fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and inflation.

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***Interest Rate Risk***

Turtle Beach is exposed to market risk due to the possibility of changing interest rates under its credit facilities. Its 2012 credit facility is comprised of a term loan and a revolving credit agreement with maturity dates of August 22, 2015. At the end of fiscal 2012, Turtle Beach's total debt was comprised of a term loan of \$41.3 million and a revolving credit line of \$33.0 million. A hypothetical 10% increase in borrowing rates at the end of fiscal 2012 would have resulted in an \$0.4 million annual increase in interest expense on the existing principal balances.

***Foreign Currency Exchange Risk***

Turtle Beach operates in international markets, which exposes it to market risk associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. Dollar and various foreign currencies, the most significant of which is the British Pound. Historically, the majority of Turtle Beach's revenue contracts are denominated in U.S. Dollars, with the most significant exception being Europe, where Turtle Beach invoices primarily in British Pound. Turtle Beach's expenses are generally denominated in the currencies in which operations are located, which is primarily in the U.S. and United Kingdom. The consolidated results of operations and cash flow are, therefore, subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The effect of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchanges rates applicable to its business would not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

To date, Turtle Beach has used derivative financial instruments, specifically foreign currency forward and option contracts, to manage exposure to foreign currency risks, by hedging a portion of its forecasted expenses denominated in British Pounds expected to occur within a year. The effect of exchange rate changes on foreign currency forward and option contracts is expected to offset the effect of exchange rate changes on the underlying hedged item. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

***Inflation Risk***

Turtle Beach is exposed to market risk due to the possibility of inflation, such as increases in the cost of its products costs. Although Turtle Beach does not believe that inflation has had a material impact on its financial position or results of operations to date, a high rate of inflation in the future may have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to maintain current levels of gross margin and selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenue if the selling prices of products do not increase with these increased costs.

**Table of Contents****MANAGEMENT OF PARAMETRIC FOLLOWING THE MERGER****Arrangements Relating to Parametric's Executive Officers and Directors**

The following Parametric directors and executive officers have submitted, or are anticipated to submit prior to the closing of the merger, letters of resignation from each of the positions set forth opposite their respective names below to Parametric, contingent and effective upon the completion of the merger:

James A. Barnes	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
James L. Honore	Director
Robert M. Kaplan, Ph.D.	Director
Elwood G. Norris	Director and President
Kenneth J. Potashner	Executive Chairman
Seth Putterman, Ph.D.	Director

Immediately after the effective time of the merger, the remaining directors on the Parametric Board will cause the number of directors comprising the Parametric Board to be increased to nine, and will appoint to the Parametric Board five individuals identified by Turtle Beach, one of whom will be Parametric's chief executive officer after the closing of the merger, and two of whom will be independent directors and eligible to serve on the audit committee (including one audit committee financial expert) under NASDAQ and SEC rules, to fill five of the seven resulting vacancies. As a result, immediately following the effective time of the merger, the Parametric Board will consist of five directors identified by Turtle Beach, two directors identified by Parametric and two vacancies.

**Expected Directors and Executive Officers of Parametric Following the Merger**

The following table lists the names and ages as of October 1, 2013, and positions of the individuals who are expected to serve as executive officers and directors of Parametric following completion of the merger:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position(s)</b>
Juergen Stark	47	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President
Kenneth A. Fox	43	Director
Ronald Doornink	59	Director
Kenneth F. Potashner	55	Director
Andrew Wolfe, Ph.D.	50	Director
John Hanson	56	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

As of the date of this proxy statement, Turtle Beach has not yet determined whom it will designate to serve as the independent directors on the Parametric Board, and Parametric and Turtle Beach have not yet determined who the other executive officers, if any, of Parametric will be following completion of the merger.

**Juergen Stark.** Immediately after the effective time of the merger, Mr. Stark will be Parametric's Chief Executive Officer, as well as a member of the Parametric Board, and has served as Chief Executive Officer of VTB since September 2012. Before joining Turtle Beach, Mr. Stark spent over eight years in senior management positions with Motorola Inc. and Motorola Mobility Holdings, Inc. with responsibilities for hardware and software businesses in the consumer, enterprise, and government sectors. From January 2011 to June 2012, Mr. Stark served as Chief Operating Officer of Motorola Mobility after having previously served as Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer,

Mobile Devices, for Motorola from August 2010 until the spinoff of Motorola Mobility in January 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Stark served as Motorola's Corporate Vice President, Mobile Devices Business Operations, Corporate Vice President, Product Management, Feature and Mass Market Phones, and Corporate Vice President, General Manager of Windows Mobile Products, from January 2009 to July 2010, November 2008 to January 2009, and August 2007 to October 2008, respectively. Prior to joining Motorola, Mr. Stark served as Chief Executive Officer of Centerpost Corporation, a technology company he co-founded. Since September 2012 Mr. Stark has served as a director of Turtle Beach. Mr. Stark received his B.S. in Aerospace Engineering from University of Michigan and his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

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Mr. Stark's perspective and business experience in consumer and enterprise hardware and software businesses, as well as the depth of his operating and senior management experience, provide him with the qualifications and skills to serve as a director.

**Kenneth A. Fox.** Mr. Fox founded Stripes Group, LLC in February 2003 and has served as the Managing General Partner of Stripes Group since that time. Prior to forming Stripes Group, Mr. Fox co-founded Internet Capital Group in 1995 and served as Managing Director until June 2002. Mr. Fox currently serves on the board of directors of Kareo Inc., eMarketer, Inc., Stella & Chewy's LLC, Turtle Beach and Sandata Technologies, LLC, and also serves as a board observer at Seamless North America, LLC. Within the past five years Mr. Fox has also served on the board of directors of NetQuote, Inc. and Folica Inc. Mr. Fox received his B.S. in Economics from Pennsylvania State University.

Mr. Fox's perspective and business experience as an entrepreneur and investor, as well as the depth of his operating and senior management experience, provide him with the qualifications and skills to serve as a director.

**Ronald Doornink.** Since May 2006, Mr. Doornink has served as an Operating Partner of Stripes Group, LLC. Prior to joining Stripes, Mr. Doornink served as President of Activision, Inc. from 1998 to 2006, and served in other senior management and advisory roles with Activision and Activision-Blizzard, Inc. through July 2012. Mr. Doornink has also held senior management positions with Erasmus Equity Investments, which he also founded, Hunt-Wesson Snack Food, a division of ConAgra Foods, Inc., and the Procter & Gamble Company. Mr. Doornink has served on the board of directors of Turtle Beach since October 2010, including as executive chairman of Turtle Beach from October 2010 to September 2012, and served as a board member of Activision from May 2003 to July 2008. Mr. Doornink currently serves as an advisory board member of Jawfish Games Inc., a position he has held since February 2013, and as a member of the Board of Overseers of Columbia Business School and the board of directors of the Prevent Cancer Foundation, positions he has held since February 2013 and October 2010, respectively. Mr. Doornink holds an undergraduate degree in Economics from Hogere Economische School of Arnhem in the Netherlands and an M.B.A. from Columbia University.

Mr. Doornink's perspective and business experience in the branded consumer product and consumer technology marketplaces, as well as his many years of senior executive experience, provide him with the qualifications and skills to serve as a director.

**Kenneth F. Potashner.** Mr. Potashner was appointed a director of Parametric in December 2011 and Executive Chairman of Parametric in March 2012. He has served as Chairman of Newport Corporation since 2007 after being elected to the Board of Directors in 1998. From May 2003 to the present, he has been an independent investor in and advisor to technology companies. From 1996 to May 2003, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Technologies, Inc., a manufacturer of ultracapacitors, microelectronics and high voltage capacitors, and he also served as President and Chief Executive Officer from 1996 to October 1998. From November 1998 to August 2002, he was President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of SONICblue Incorporated (formerly S3 Incorporated), a supplier of digital media appliances and services. He was Executive Vice President and General Manager of Disk Drive Operations for Conner Peripherals, a manufacturer of storage systems, from 1994 to 1996. From 1991 to 1994, he was Vice President, Worldwide Product Engineering for Quantum Corporation, a manufacturer of disk drives. From 1981 to 1991, he held various engineering management positions with Digital Equipment Corporation, a manufacturer of computers and peripherals, culminating with the position of Vice President of Worldwide Product Engineering in 1991. Mr. Potashner also serves on the boards of directors of several private companies. Mr. Potashner received his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering at Lafayette College in 1979 and a master's degree in electrical engineering from Southern Methodist University in 1981.

Mr. Potashner brings extensive experience in the management and operation of technology companies qualifying him to guide Parametric's business strategy in an increasingly complex business environment and qualifying him for service on the Parametric Board.

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**Andrew Wolfe, Ph.D.** Dr. Wolfe was appointed a director of Parametric in February 2012. He founded Wolfe Consulting in 2002 and serves as a technology and intellectual property consultant in the consumer electronics, computer, and semiconductor industries. He works with Global 500 corporations and technology startups in developing product strategy, new product technology, and intellectual property strategy. He also testifies and serves as a consulting expert for intellectual property (IP) and other technology-related litigation matters. Dr. Wolfe was Chief Technology Officer for SONICblue, Inc. (formerly S3, Inc.) from 1999 to 2002 and also served as Senior Vice President of Business Development from 2001-2002. He served as a Consulting Professor at Stanford University from 1999 to 2002 and an Assistant Professor at Princeton University from 1991 to 1997. Dr. Wolfe obtained a B.S.E.E. in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science from The John Hopkins University in 1985, a M.S. in Electrical and Computer Engineering in 1987 and a Ph.D. in Computer Engineering in 1992 both from Carnegie Mellon University.

Dr. Wolfe's extensive IP and licensing experience qualifies him for service on the Parametric Board.

**John Hanson.** Immediately after the effective time of the merger, Mr. Hanson will be Parametric's Chief Financial Officer and has served as Chief Financial Officer of VTB since September 2013. Before joining Turtle Beach, Mr. Hanson served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Dialogic, Inc., a global telecommunications network appliance and software business, from September 2011 to June 2013. From April 2008 to April 2011, Mr. Hanson served as Chief Financial Officer for OneCommunications Corp., a local exchange carrier located in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Hanson has also previously served as the Chief Financial Officer for Worldport Communications, Inc., Millennium Rail, Inc., and Wace USA, Inc., and in other senior financial positions with Motorola, Inc. and Ameritech, Inc. Mr. Hanson has a master's degree in management from Northwestern University J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Business and bachelor's degree in commerce with an accounting major from DePaul University. He is a CPA (inactive) in Illinois and an adjunct professor at the Lake Forest Graduate School of Management.

**Controlled Company**

Upon completion of the merger, it is anticipated that Parametric will be a controlled company under NASDAQ rules. A controlled company under NASDAQ rules is a listed company more than 50 percent of the voting power of which is held by an individual, a group or another company (and which elects to be treated as a controlled company). Pursuant to the voting provisions contained in the Stockholder Agreement described below, certain stockholders of VTBH will constitute a group controlling more than 50% of the voting power of Parametric's voting stock. As a controlled company, Parametric will be permitted to, and intends to, opt out of certain NASDAQ rules that would otherwise require (i) a majority of the members of the Parametric Board to be independent, (ii) that the compensation committee of Parametric be comprised entirely of independent directors, and (iii) that Parametric establish a nominating and governance committee comprised entirely of independent directors, or otherwise ensure that director nominees are determined or recommended to the Parametric Board by the independent members of the Parametric Board. Parametric does not intend to opt out of other NASDAQ listing requirements even though it may be entitled to do so as a controlled company.

**Stockholder Agreement**

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement, Parametric and certain stockholders of VTBH (including all holders of VTBH common stock and Series A Preferred Stock), referred to as the VTBH stockholders, entered into a Stockholder Agreement, referred to as the Stockholder Agreement, pursuant to which the VTBH stockholders agreed to certain restrictions and other provisions with respect to the VTBH capital stock currently held by them and the shares of Parametric common stock that will be issued to them pursuant to the merger agreement, collectively referred to as the merger shares.



*Lock-Up Restriction; Written Consents.* Under the Stockholder Agreement, the VTBH stockholders have agreed to a lock-up whereby they will not sell or otherwise transfer the merger shares for a period of six months

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following the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions. The VTBH stockholders also agreed to execute a written consent of stockholders in favor of the merger concurrently with the execution of the Stockholder Agreement.

*Registration Rights.* Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, from and after the closing of the merger, the VTBH stockholders are entitled to certain registration rights covering the merger shares, including customary piggyback registration rights for all VTBH stockholders and demand registration rights for SG VTB Holdings, LLC, referred to as SG VTB. The Stockholder Agreement also includes customary indemnification and expense reimbursement obligations in connection with registrations of merger shares conducted pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement.

*Controlled Company; Voting Agreement.* Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, the VTBH stockholders have also agreed, effective as of the closing of the merger, to the formation of a group, referred to as the Stockholder Group, for purposes of the Exchange Act. The VTBH stockholders provided these block voting covenants to cause Parametric to qualify as a controlled company under NASDAQ rules following the closing of the merger. Furthermore, the VTBH stockholders agreed, effective from and after the closing of the merger, to vote their merger shares to ensure that SG VTB has the right to designate seven directors to the Parametric Board (including the Chief Executive Officer of Parametric and two independent directors) so long as SG VTB and its affiliates collectively beneficially own at least 10% of the outstanding capital stock of Parametric. The VTBH stockholders' obligations with respect to the formation of the Stockholder Group and the voting requirements referred to above with respect to the Parametric Board terminate upon the first to occur of (i) the failure of the Stockholder Group to hold shares representing an aggregate of at least 50.1% of the voting power of Parametric and (ii) termination by the mutual agreement of Parametric and the Stockholder Group.

*Termination.* Most of the provisions of the Stockholder Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the dissolution of Parametric (unless Parametric continues to exist after such dissolution as a limited liability company or in another form, whether incorporated in Delaware or another jurisdiction), (ii) the consummation of a disposition of shares by SG VTB and its affiliates that would have the effect of transferring to a person or group that is not an affiliate of SG VTB or a portfolio company of one or more SG VTB affiliates a number of shares of Parametric common stock such that, following the consummation of such disposition, such person or group possesses the voting power to elect a majority of the Parametric Board (whether by merger, consolidation, sale or transfer of common stock or otherwise), or a majority of the board of directors (or similar body) of any successor entity, and (iii) the termination of the merger agreement; provided however, that (a) for so long as SG VTB and its affiliates collectively own any merger shares, the registration rights set forth in the Stockholder Agreement will not terminate without the prior written consent of SG VTB unless the Stockholder Agreement is terminated prior to the closing of the merger, and (b) the indemnification provisions with respect to the registration rights in the Stockholder Agreement survive any termination of the Stockholder Agreement.

**Director Independence**

Immediately following the effective time of the merger, the Parametric Board will consist of five directors identified by Turtle Beach, two directors identified by Parametric and two vacancies. Three of these directors will qualify as independent directors under NASDAQ listing rules (including Dr. Wolfe). As of the date of this proxy statement, VTBH has not yet determined whom it will designate to serve as independent directors on the Parametric Board.

**Board Committees of Parametric Following the Merger**

Following the merger, the Parametric Board will have three standing committees: the audit committee, the compensation committee, and the nominating and corporate governance committee.



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### *Audit Committee*

The primary purpose of the audit committee is to assist the Parametric Board in the oversight of the integrity of its accounting and financial reporting process, the audits of its consolidated financial statements, and its compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The functions of the audit committee include, among other things:

hiring Parametric's independent registered public accounting firm to conduct the annual audit of Parametric's consolidated financial statements and monitoring its independence and performance;

reviewing and approving the planned scope of the annual audit and the results of the annual audit;

pre-approving all audit services and permissible non-audit services provided by Parametric's independent registered public accounting firm;

reviewing the significant accounting and reporting principles to understand their impact on Parametric's consolidated financial statements;

reviewing Parametric's internal financial, operating and accounting controls with management and Parametric's independent registered public accounting firm;

reviewing with management and Parametric's independent registered public accounting firm, as appropriate, Parametric's financial reports, earnings announcements and its compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

establishing procedures for the treatment of complaints received by Parametric regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and confidential submissions by Parametric's employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

reviewing and approving related-party transactions; and

reviewing and evaluating, at least annually, Parametric's audit committee's charter.

It is anticipated that the Parametric Board will identify three directors to serve as members of the audit committee (including Dr. Wolfe), including at least one director who will also qualify as an audit committee financial expert, as that term is defined under the SEC rules implementing Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Parametric Board will undertake a review of the independence of these directors and determine that they are independent under NASDAQ rules and meet the additional tests for independence for audit committee members imposed by Exchange Act Rule 10A-3 and NASDAQ rules.

*Compensation Committee*

The primary purpose of the compensation committee is to assist the Parametric Board in exercising its responsibilities relating to compensation of Parametric's executive officers and employees and to administer Parametric's equity compensation and other benefit plans. In carrying out these responsibilities, the committee will review all components of executive officer and employee compensation for consistency with its compensation philosophy, as in effect from time to time. The functions of the compensation committee will include, among other things:

designing and implementing competitive compensation policies to attract and retain key personnel;

reviewing and formulating policy and determining the compensation of Parametric's executive officers and employees;

reviewing and recommending to the Parametric Board the compensation of the directors;

administering Parametric's equity incentive plans and granting equity awards to employees and directors under these plans;

if required from time to time, reviewing with management Parametric's disclosures under the caption Compensation Discussion and Analysis and recommending to the full board its inclusion in Parametric's periodic reports to be filed with the SEC;

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if required from time to time, preparing the report of the compensation committee to be included in Parametric's annual proxy statement;

engaging compensation consultants or other advisors it deems appropriate to assist with its duties; and

reviewing and evaluating, at least annually, Parametric's compensation committee's charter.

It is anticipated that, after the effective time of the merger, Mr. Doornink will serve on the compensation committee along with two additional independent directors identified by the Parametric Board.

### ***Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee***

The primary purpose of the nominating and corporate governance committee will be to assist the Parametric Board in promoting the best interest of Parametric and its stockholders through the implementation of sound corporate governance principles and practices. The functions of the nominating and corporate governance committee will include, among other things:

identifying, reviewing and evaluating candidates to serve on the Parametric Board;

determining the minimum qualifications for service on the Parametric Board;

developing and recommending to the Parametric Board an annual self-evaluation process for the Parametric Board and overseeing the annual self-evaluation process;

developing, as appropriate, a set of corporate governance principles, and reviewing and recommending to the Parametric Board any changes to such principles; and

periodically reviewing and evaluating the nominating and corporate governance committee's charter.

It is anticipated that, after the effective time of the merger, Messrs. Doornink and Fox will serve on the nominating and corporate governance committee, along with one independent director identified by the Parametric Board.

### **Expected Compensation of Parametric's Executive Officers and Directors Following the Merger**

It is anticipated that the compensation of the executive officers and directors of Parametric following completion of the merger will be determined by the Parametric Board in consultation with the compensation committee of the Parametric Board, as described above under the heading Compensation Committee. The executive officers and non-employee directors of Parametric will be eligible to receive compensation under the Parametric 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Plan, and executive officers of Parametric will be eligible to receive compensation under the Parametric Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, subject to the approval of each of those plans by the stockholders of Parametric. The 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Plan is described in the Proposal 4 Approval of the 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan section of this proxy statement, and the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan is described in the Proposal

5 Approval of the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan section of this proxy statement.

***Offer Letter Juergen Stark***

Mr. Stark currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of Turtle Beach on the terms set forth in an offer letter dated August 13, 2012 and, following completion of the merger, Mr. Stark will also serve as Chief Executive Officer and President of Parametric. Mr. Stark currently receives an annual base salary of \$535,000 and is eligible to participate in VTB's bonus plan with a target bonus of \$321,000.

If VTB terminates Mr. Stark's employment without cause or if Mr. Stark terminates his employment with good reason (as these terms are defined in his offer letter and summarized below), in each case, other than following an approved sale (as such term is defined in the Stockholders Agreement, dated January 7, 2011, by and among VTBH and certain of its stockholders and summarized below), VTB has agreed to pay Mr. Stark

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severance consisting of a continuation of his then-current base salary, as well as healthcare continuation benefits, for a period of six months following such termination and a pro-rated portion of his target bonus for the year in which such termination occurs. If such termination occurs following an approved sale, VTB has agreed to pay Mr. Stark (i) a lump sum payment equal to his then-current annual base salary, (ii) healthcare continuation benefits for a period of one year following such termination and (iii) a pro-rata portion of his target bonus for the year in which such termination occurs. Cause is defined to include a conviction or liability for a felony, an act of fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement, and, unless cured by Mr. Stark within 30 days following notice thereof from VTB, any of the following: a material breach by Mr. Stark of the terms of his offer letter, willful misconduct or gross negligence, or a willful failure by Mr. Stark to carry out his responsibilities. Good reason is defined to include a material reduction in Mr. Stark's title, duties or responsibilities, a material breach by VTB of the terms of Mr. Stark's offer letter, or a material reduction in Mr. Stark's base salary or target bonus opportunity; in each case, unless cured by VTB within 30 days following notice thereof from Mr. Stark. Approved sale is defined to include (i) the sale by SG VTB Holdings, LLC of not less than 50% of its shares of VTB stock, calculated on a fully diluted basis, to a third party in a bona fide sale or (ii) the approval of a sale of VTB, whether by merger, consolidation, sale of outstanding shares, sale of all or substantially all of its assets or otherwise.

***Stock Award Agreement Juergen Stark***

Pursuant to a stock option award agreement with VTBH, Mr. Stark was granted an option to purchase 6,730,448 shares of VTBH common stock under the VTB Holdings, Inc. 2011 Equity Incentive Plan with an exercise price of \$2.01 per share. One-quarter of the shares granted under the option vested on September 4, 2013, the first anniversary of the grant date, and, subject to Mr. Stark's continued employment with Turtle Beach on the applicable vesting date, the remainder vest ratably each month as of the first day of each month until the fourth anniversary of the grant date. As of October 1, 2013, approximately 1,682,612 of such shares had vested. The treatment of VTBH equity-based awards in connection with the merger is described in the Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Treatment of VTBH Equity-Based Awards in the Merger and Proposal 4 Approval of the 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan sections of this proxy statement.

***Offer Letter John Hanson***

Mr. Hanson currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of Turtle Beach on the terms set forth in an offer letter dated September 16, 2013 and, following completion of the merger, Mr. Hanson will also serve as Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of Parametric. Mr. Hanson currently receives an annual base salary of \$350,000 and is eligible for a target performance bonus of 40% of his base salary (increasing to 50% of base salary once Mr. Hanson has completed his planned relocation to New York or San Diego). For 2013, Mr. Hanson will be entitled to a pro-rated bonus based on 100% of his target bonus amount for 2013.

Under the offer letter, on the 30<sup>th</sup> day following completion of the merger, Mr. Hanson will receive a stock option grant of the number of shares of Parametric common stock that 700,000 shares of VTBH common stock would have converted into pursuant to the merger agreement had they been outstanding at the effective time of the merger. The treatment of VTBH equity-based awards in connection with the merger is described in the Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Treatment of VTBH Equity-Based Awards in the Merger and Proposal 4 Approval of the 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan sections of this proxy statement. The strike price will equal the closing price of Parametric common stock on the trading day prior to the date of the grant. One-quarter of the shares granted will vest on September 23, 2014, with the remainder vesting ratably each month over the following three year period. As of October 1, 2013, none of such shares had vested.



In the event that Mr. Hanson's employment is terminated by VTB without cause (including following a change in control of Turtle Beach), he will be entitled to continuation of his annual salary for a period of six months. In addition, if Mr. Hanson's employment is terminated by VTB without cause or by Mr. Hanson for good reason, he will be entitled to a pro-rated bonus for the year of termination based upon the average

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percentage of the applicable target bonuses received by the management team. For purposes of Mr. Hanson's offer letter, "good reason" means a material diminution in responsibilities; relocation more than 35 miles from San Diego, California or Valhalla, New York; or any material breach of the offer letter by VTB.

**Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Involving Turtle Beach and its Affiliates*****Subordinated Notes***

On August 30, 2013, VTBH issued \$10.0 million of subordinated notes, referred to as the Subordinated Notes, to certain affiliated investors, as described in the table below. The Subordinated Notes bear interest at a rate of (i) 10% per annum for the first year and (ii) 20% per annum for all periods thereafter, with interest accruing and being added to the principal amount of the Subordinated Notes quarterly. Principal and interest on the Subordinated Notes are due upon maturity of the Subordinated Notes, which shall occur on the one year anniversary of the later of (i) the term loan maturity date under Turtle Beach's credit facility of August 22, 2015 or (ii) the revolving line of credit termination date of August 22, 2015. The proceeds from the Subordinated Notes were used to repay an equivalent portion of VTBH's outstanding term loans. The investors in the Subordinated Notes were the following:

<b>Investor</b>	<b>Original Principal Amount Outstanding</b>
Juergen Stark (1)	\$500,000
Doornink Revocable Living Trust dated December 17, 1996, as amended (2)	\$1,003,025
SG VTB Holdings, LLC (3)	\$8,496,975
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>

- (1) Mr. Stark is the chief executive officer and a director of Turtle Beach. At the effective time of the merger, Mr. Stark will become the Chief Executive Officer and President of Parametric and a director of Parametric.
- (2) Ronald Doornink, a director of Turtle Beach, is the trustee of the Doornink Revocable Living Trust. At the effective time of the merger, Mr. Doornink will become a director of Parametric.
- (3) SG VTB is the holder of 42,889,555 shares of Series A Preferred Stock of VTBH, representing a 44.61% ownership interest on a fully-diluted basis. At the effective time of the merger, the shares of VTBH capital stock held of record by SG VTB will convert into shares of Parametric common stock as described in the Proposal 1 The Merger Proposal Treatment of VTBH Capital Stock in the Merger section of this proxy statement. SG VTB is an affiliate of Stripes Group, LLC. Kenneth A. Fox is the founder and managing general partner of Stripes Group and a director of Turtle Beach. Mr. Doornink is an operating partner of Stripes Group, and is a director of Turtle Beach. At the effective time of the merger, Mr. Fox and Mr. Doornink will become directors of Parametric.

**Comparison of Stockholder Rights Before and After the Merger**

As Parametric is not a constituent entity to the merger under Nevada law as described elsewhere in this proxy statement, the parties to the merger are VTBH and Merger Sub there will be no changes to the rights of Parametric's

stockholders under the Nevada Revised Statutes or Parametric's articles of incorporation or bylaws as a result of the merger.

**Table of Contents****PROPOSAL 4 APPROVAL OF THE 2013 STOCK-BASED INCENTIVE COMPENSATION PLAN**

The Parametric Board is asking Parametric's stockholders to vote on a proposal to approve the Parametric Sound Corporation 2013 Stock-Based Incentive Compensation Plan (referred to as the Stock Plan). Following the consummation of the merger, Parametric intends to grant stock-based incentive compensation to eligible employees, directors and consultants pursuant to the Stock Plan. Upon the adoption and effectiveness of the Stock Plan, Parametric will not grant any new options under its 2010 Stock Option Plan or its 2012 Stock Option Plan (together, and in each case as amended, the Prior Plans); provided that options currently outstanding under the Prior Plans will continue to be subject to the applicable terms of the Prior Plans and the applicable award agreements. The Stock Plan will become effective when, and only when, (i) the stockholders have approved the Stock Plan, (ii) the stockholders have approved the merger proposal and (iii) the merger has been consummated. The general purpose of the Stock Plan is to assist Parametric, its subsidiaries and affiliates in attracting and retaining key employees, consultants and non-employee directors by offering them a greater stake in Parametric's success and a closer identity with it and by encouraging ownership of Parametric's stock by such service providers. The Stock Plan will accomplish these goals by allowing eligible employees and consultants of Parametric, its subsidiaries and affiliates and non-employee members of the Parametric Board to receive awards of common stock, deferred stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options or stock appreciation rights (referred to as SARs).

Following the consummation of the merger, Parametric will assume the VTB Holdings, Inc. 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (referred to as the VTB Stock Plan) and the options previously granted thereunder. The options previously granted pursuant to the VTB Stock Plan will continue to be subject to the terms of the VTB Stock Plan and the applicable award agreements, provided that outstanding options granted under the VTB Stock Plan will be exercisable for Parametric common stock. Following the consummation of the merger, there will be no further awards granted under the VTB Stock Plan.

The Stock Plan will be administered by a committee appointed by the Parametric Board (referred to as the Plan Committee). None of the members of the Plan Committee will receive additional compensation for administering the Stock Plan. The total number of shares of Parametric common stock that are being authorized for grant under the Stock Plan is 2,250,000 (subject to adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and the like), plus the shares that were authorized to be granted but have not been issued under the Prior Plans. The total number of new shares authorized for grant under the Stock Plan is anticipated to equal, as of the effective date of the merger, approximately 6% of Parametric's outstanding shares after giving effect to the issuance of shares to VTBH stockholders contemplated by the merger agreement. No individual employee may be granted more than 450,000 shares under the Stock Plan during any calendar year.

*Basis for Parametric Board's Adoption of the Stock Plan.* The Parametric Board's purpose in adopting the Stock Plan was to ensure the longevity, effectiveness and administrative flexibility of the long-term equity incentive component of Parametric's executive compensation program. Prior to adopting the Stock Plan, the Parametric Board and compensation committee considered the various aspects of the Stock Plan, including the number of shares authorized under the Stock Plan, the cost of issuing additional shares, the impact of share dilution on our existing stockholders and the central role of equity-based incentive compensation in Parametric's executive compensation program. Additionally, the Parametric Board seeks approval of the Stock Plan from the stockholders to make grants of equity-based awards to participants in the VTB Stock Plan (who will become eligible to participate in the Stock Plan following the consummation of the merger).

The Stock Plan is intended to give Parametric the flexibility to grant common stock, deferred stock, restricted stock, stock options, restricted stock units and SARs (referred to collectively as Awards) over the next several years to its employees, consultants and non-employee directors. In determining the number of shares to authorize under the Stock

Plan, the Parametric Board considered the number of shares remaining for issuance under the Prior Plans as well as historic grant rates. As a result of the merger, Parametric will have an increased number of employees who will be eligible to participate in the Stock Plan and therefore anticipates making corresponding increases in the aggregate annual number of shares subject to awards.

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Based on the foregoing considerations, the Parametric Board concluded that it is in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders for its stockholders to approve the Stock Plan. The Parametric Board determined that the costs to Parametric's stockholders of approving the Stock Plan would be outweighed by the benefits to be achieved by appropriately compensated and motivated employees. If the Stock Plan is approved, the Parametric Board and the Compensation Committee will continue to monitor and evaluate the benefits and risks to Parametric and its stockholders in granting the shares available for issuance under the Stock Plan.

**Best Practices.** The Stock Plan was designed to include a number of provisions that Parametric believes will reinforce the alignment between the interests of the participants in the Stock Plan and those of Parametric's stockholders. These provisions include, but are not limited to, the following:

*No Discounted Options or SARs.* Stock options and SARs may not be granted with exercise prices lower than the fair market value of the underlying shares on the grant date.

*No Re-pricing, Replacement or Repurchase without Stockholder Approval.* Parametric may not re-price, replace or repurchase any stock option, SAR or other Award without stockholder approval.

*No Liberal Share Recycling.* If any shares subject to an Award are retained or reacquired by Parametric in payment of an exercise price or satisfaction of a withholding or other tax obligation in connection with any Award, such shares shall not be made available for future Awards under the Stock Plan. SARs to be settled in shares are counted in full against the number of shares available for award under the Stock Plan, regardless of the number of shares issued upon settlement of the SAR.

*Clawback.* Awards granted under the Stock Plan are subject to mandatory repayment by the participant pursuant to the terms of any applicable clawback or recoupment policy set forth in the participant's Award agreement or as required by applicable law.

*No Dividends on Unvested Awards.* The Stock Plan does not permit the payment or accrual of dividends on unvested Awards.

*No Transferability.* No Award may be transferred, assigned, pledged or encumbered by a participant except pursuant to the laws of descent and distribution or as approved by the Plan Committee for estate planning purposes.

*No Evergreen Provision.* There is no evergreen feature pursuant to which the shares authorized for issuance under the Stock Plan can be automatically replenished.

*No Automatic Grants.* The Stock Plan does not provide for reload or other automatic grants to participants.

*No Tax Gross-Ups.* The Stock Plan does not provide for any tax gross-ups to participants.

*Code Section 162(m).* The Stock Plan is designed to allow the granting of Awards that can satisfy the requirements for qualified performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code, subject to the approval of the Stock Plan by Parametric's stockholders. Awards that satisfy these requirements are not subject to the \$1 million limit on deductibility applicable to compensation paid to certain of Parametric's executives.

### **Summary of the Stock Plan**

The following general description of certain features of the Stock Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Stock Plan that is attached as Annex E to this proxy statement.

*Share Reserve and Limitations.* The Stock Plan reserves an aggregate of 2,250,000 shares of Parametric common stock for issuance pursuant to the Stock Plan, plus the number of shares that were authorized but unissued under the Prior Plans. The maximum number of shares of Parametric common stock available for awards that may be granted to an individual participant during a single year is 450,000.

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**Eligibility.** All employees and consultants of Parametric, its subsidiaries and affiliates and all non-employee members of Parametric's Board are eligible to receive awards under the Stock Plan. As of the date of this proxy statement, we anticipate that following completion of the merger there will be approximately 130 employees, five consultants and six non-employee members of the Parametric Board eligible to receive awards under the Stock Plan.

**Administration.** The Stock Plan will be administered by the Plan Committee, as described above. The Plan Committee will have the power to: (i) select the employees, consultants and non-employee directors who will receive awards pursuant to the Stock Plan; (ii) determine the type or types of awards to be granted to each participant; (iii) determine the number of shares of common stock to which an award will relate, the terms and conditions of any award granted under the Stock Plan, including, but not limited to, restrictions as to vesting, transferability or forfeiture, exercisability or settlement of an award and waivers or accelerations thereof, and waivers of or modifications to performance conditions relating to an award, based in each case on such considerations as the committee shall determine, and all other matters to be determined in connection with an award; (iv) determine whether, to what extent, and under what circumstances an award may be canceled, forfeited, or surrendered; (v) determine whether, and to certify that, the performance goals to which the settlement of an award is subject are satisfied; (vi) correct any defect or supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the Stock Plan, and adopt, amend and rescind such rules and regulations as, in its opinion, may be advisable in the administration of the Stock Plan; (vii) determine the effect, if any, of a change in control of Parametric upon outstanding awards; and (viii) construe and interpret the Stock Plan and make all other determinations as it may deem necessary or advisable for the administration of the Stock Plan. The Plan Committee may delegate some or all of its powers to any executive officer of our company or any other person, other than its authority to grant awards to certain specified executives.

**Types of Awards.** Awards that can be granted under the Stock Plan include common stock, deferred stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units (referred to as RSUs), stock options and SARs.

**Common Stock.** In a common stock award, a participant receives a grant of shares of Parametric common stock that are not subject to any restrictions on transfer or other vesting conditions. Upon the grant date, the participant will have all of the customary rights of a stockholder with respect to such shares, including the right to vote such shares and to receive dividends with respect to such shares.

**Deferred Stock.** In a deferred stock award, Parametric agrees to deliver, subject to certain conditions, a fixed number of shares of Parametric common stock to the participant at the end of a specified deferral period or periods. During such period or periods, the participant will have no rights as a stockholder with respect to any such shares. No dividends will be paid with respect to shares of deferred stock during the applicable deferral period, and the participant will have no future right to any dividend paid during such period.

**Restricted Stock.** In a restricted stock award, a participant receives a grant of shares of Parametric common stock that are subject to certain restrictions, including forfeiture of such stock upon the happening of certain events. During the restriction period, holders of restricted stock will have the right to vote the shares of restricted stock. No dividends will be paid with respect to shares of restricted stock during the applicable restriction period, and the participant shall have no future right to any dividend paid during such period.

**Restricted Stock Units.** An RSU is a grant of the right to receive a payment in Parametric common stock or cash, or in a combination thereof, equal to the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the expiration of the applicable restriction period or periods. During such period or periods, the participant will have no rights as a stockholder with respect to any such shares. No dividends will be paid with respect to shares underlying an RSU during the applicable restriction period, and the participant will have no future right to any dividend paid during such period.



*Stock Options.* Stock options granted under the Stock Plan may be either incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options. The exercise price of an option shall be determined by the Plan Committee, but must be

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at least 100% of the fair market value of Parametric common stock on the date of the grant. If the participant owns, directly or indirectly, shares constituting more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of our company, the exercise price of an incentive stock option must be at least 110% of the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date the incentive stock option is granted.

*Stock Appreciation Rights.* A grant of a SAR entitles the holder to receive, upon exercise of the SAR, the excess of the fair market value of one share of Parametric common stock on the date of exercise over the grant price of the SAR as determined by the Plan Committee. The grant price of a SAR may never be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant.

*Performance Goals.* In the discretion of the Plan Committee, any award may be granted subject to performance goals that must be met by the end of a period specified by the Plan Committee, but that are substantially uncertain to be met before the grant of the award, and that must be based upon one or more of the following as they relate to our company, our subsidiaries or affiliates, or any business unit or department thereof: (i) stock price, (ii) market share, (iii) sales, (iv) earnings per share, (v) diluted earnings per share, (vi) diluted net income per share, (vii) return on stockholder equity, (viii) costs, (ix) cash flow, (x) return on total assets, (xi) return on capital or invested capital, (xii) return on net assets, (xiii) operating income, (xiv) net income, (xv) earnings (or net income) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, (xvi) improvements in capital structure, (xvii) gross, operating or other margins, (xviii) budget and expense management, (xix) productivity ratios, (xx) working capital targets, (xxi) enterprise value, (xxii) safety record, (xxiii) completion of acquisitions or business expansion (xxiv) economic value added or other value added measurements, (xxv) expense targets, (xxvi) operating efficiency, (xxvii) regulatory body approvals for commercialization of products, (xxviii) implementation or completion of critical projects or related milestones, (xxix) quality control, (xxx) supply chain achievements and (xxxi) marketing and distribution of products. The committee may structure awards to qualify for the exemption for performance-based compensation to the limitations on the deductibility of compensation in excess of \$1,000,000 paid to certain of our executive officers under Section 162(m) of the Code; however, the Plan Committee retains the discretion to grant awards that are not fully deductible under Section 162(m) of the Code. Performance goals with respect to awards that are not intended to constitute qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code may be based on one or more of the preceding measures or any other measure that the Plan Committee may determine in its sole discretion. Performance goals may be measured absolutely or relative to an index or peer group.

*Effects of a Change in Control.* Upon the occurrence of a change in control of Parametric following the date of the consummation of the merger, the Plan Committee may, in its discretion: (i) fully vest any or all awards; (ii) determine whether all applicable performance goals have been achieved and the applicable level of performance; (iii) cancel any outstanding awards in exchange for a cash payment of an amount, but not less than zero, equal to the difference between the then fair market value of the award less the exercise or base price of the award; (iv) after having given the participant a chance to exercise any vested outstanding options or SARs, terminate any or all of the participant's unexercised options or SARs; (v) where Parametric is not the surviving corporation after a change in control, cause the surviving corporation to assume or replace all outstanding awards with comparable awards; or (vi) take such other action as the Plan Committee shall determine appropriate.

*Effects of Certain Corporate Transactions.* In the event of a stock dividend, recapitalization, forward or reverse stock split, reorganization, division, merger, consolidation, spin-off, combination, repurchase or share exchange, extraordinary or unusual cash distribution or other corporate transaction or event that affects our common stock, the Plan Committee shall make equitable adjustments in (i) the number and kind of shares of common stock which may thereafter be issued in connection with awards, (ii) the number and kind of shares of common stock issuable in respect of outstanding awards, (iii) the aggregate number and kind of shares of common stock available under the Stock Plan, and (iv) the exercise or grant price relating to any award, or if deemed appropriate, the Plan Committee may also make

provision for a cash payment with respect to any outstanding award.

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**Actions Requiring Stockholder Approval.** The Parametric Board must obtain stockholder approval in order to take any action that would (i) increase the number of shares subject to the Stock Plan, except for adjustments upon changes in capitalization; (ii) result in the re-pricing, replacement or repurchase of any option, SAR or other award; or (iii) be required to be submitted for stockholder approval under any federal or state law or regulation or NASDAQ listing rules.

**Clawback.** Any award granted under the Stock Plan, including a common stock award, will be subject to mandatory repayment by the participant to Parametric pursuant to the terms of any company clawback or recoupment policy that is directly applicable to the Stock Plan and set forth in an award agreement or as required by law to be applicable to the participant.

**Transfer Restrictions.** No award or other right or interest of a participant under the Stock Plan may be assigned or transferred for any reason during the participant's lifetime, other than to Parametric or any subsidiary or affiliate, and any attempt to do so shall be void and the relevant award shall be forfeited. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Plan Committee may grant awards, other than incentive stock options, that are transferable by the participant during his or her lifetime, but only to the extent specifically provided in the award agreement entered into with such participant. No incentive stock option shall be transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

**Effective Date.** The Stock Plan shall become effective when, and only when, (i) the stockholders have approved the Stock Plan, (ii) the stockholders have approved the merger proposal and (iii) the merger has been consummated.

## **Certain Federal Income Tax Considerations**

The following discussion is a summary of certain federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to participants in the Stock Plan. The discussion is for general informational purposes only and does not purport to address specific federal income tax considerations that may apply to a participant based on his or her particular circumstances, nor does it address state or local income tax or other tax considerations that may be relevant to a participant.

**Common Stock.** Upon the grant of an award of common stock, a participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the difference between the amount paid, if any, for such common stock and the fair market value of such common stock on the grant date, and, subject to Section 162(m) of the Code, Parametric will be entitled to a corresponding deduction. The participant's tax basis in such shares of common stock will equal the fair market value of such shares on the grant date. Upon sale of such shares of common stock, the participant will recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss, depending upon whether at the time of sale the shares have been held for more than one year following the grant date. Such gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale of the shares and the tax basis of the shares in the participant's hands.

**Deferred Stock.** A participant recognizes no taxable income and Parametric is not entitled to a deduction when deferred stock is awarded. When the deferral period for the award ends and the participant receives shares of Parametric common stock, the participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the fair market value of the shares at that time, and, subject to Section 162(m) of the Code, Parametric will be entitled to a corresponding deduction. A participant's tax basis in shares of common stock received at the end of a deferral period will be equal to the fair market value of such shares when the participant receives them. Upon sale of the shares, the participant will recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss, depending upon whether at the time of sale the shares have been held for more than one year following the end of the deferral period. Such gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale of the shares and the tax basis of the shares in the participant's hands.

**Restricted Stock.** Restricted stock received pursuant to Awards will be considered subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture for federal income tax purposes. If a participant who receives restricted stock does not make the

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election described below, the participant recognizes no taxable income upon the receipt of restricted stock, and Parametric is not entitled to a deduction at such time. When the forfeiture restrictions with respect to the restricted stock lapse, the participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the fair market value of the shares at that time, and, subject to Section 162(m) of the Code, Parametric will be entitled to a corresponding deduction. A participant's tax basis in restricted stock will be equal to the fair market value of such shares when the forfeiture restrictions lapse, and the participant's holding period for the shares will begin when the forfeiture restrictions lapse. Upon a sale of shares of restricted stock, the participant will recognize short-term or long-term gain or loss, depending upon whether at the time of sale the shares have been held for more than one year following the lapse of the restrictions. Such gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale of the shares and the tax basis of the shares in the participant's hands.

Participants receiving restricted stock may make an election under Section 83(b) of the Code with respect to the shares. By making a Section 83(b) election, the participant elects to recognize compensation income with respect to the shares when the shares are received rather than at the time the forfeiture restrictions lapse. The amount of such compensation income will be equal to the fair market value of the shares when the participant receives them (valued without taking the restrictions into account), and, subject to Section 162(m) of the Code, Parametric will be entitled to a corresponding deduction at that time. By making a Section 83(b) election, the participant will recognize no additional compensation income with respect to the shares when the forfeiture restrictions lapse and will instead recognize gain or loss with respect to the shares when they are sold. The participant's tax basis in the shares with respect to which a Section 83(b) election is made will be equal to the fair market value of such shares when received by the participant, and the participant's holding period for such shares begins at that time. If, however, the shares are subsequently forfeited to Parametric, the participant will not be entitled to claim a loss with respect to the shares to the extent of the income recognized by the participant upon the making of the Section 83(b) election. To make a Section 83(b) election, a participant must file an appropriate form of election with the Internal Revenue Service and with Parametric, each within 30 days after shares of restricted stock are received, and the participant must also attach a copy of the form of election to his or her federal income tax return for the year in which the shares are received.

***Non-Qualified Options.*** A participant recognizes no taxable income and Parametric is not entitled to a deduction when a non-qualified option is granted. Upon exercise of a non-qualified option, a participant will recognize ordinary income equal to the excess of the fair market value of the shares received over the exercise price of the non-qualified option, and Parametric will be entitled to a corresponding deduction. A participant's tax basis in the shares of common stock received upon exercise of a non-qualified option will be equal to the fair market value of such shares on the exercise date, and the participant's holding period for such shares will begin at that time. Upon sale of the shares of common stock received upon exercise of a non-qualified option, the participant will recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss, depending upon whether the shares have been held for more than one year. The amount of such gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount realized in connection with the sale of the shares and the participant's tax basis in such shares.

Under the Stock Plan, payment of the exercise price with respect to non-qualified options may, with the consent of the Plan Committee, be made in whole or in part with shares of common stock or restricted stock held by the participant. Payment in common stock or restricted stock will be treated as a tax-free exchange of the shares surrendered for an equivalent number of shares of common stock received, and the equivalent number of shares received will have a tax basis equal to the tax basis of the surrendered shares. In the case of payment in restricted stock, however, the equivalent number of shares of common stock received shall be subject to the same risks of forfeiture or restrictions on transfer as those that applied to the restricted stock surrendered. The fair market value of shares of common stock received in excess of the number of shares surrendered will be treated as ordinary income, and such shares have a tax basis equal to their fair market value on the date of the exercise of the non-qualified option.

***Incentive Stock Options.*** A participant recognizes no taxable income and Parametric is not entitled to a deduction when an incentive stock option is granted or exercised. Provided the participant meets the applicable holding period requirements for the shares received upon exercise of an incentive stock option (two years from

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the date of grant and one year from the date of exercise), gain or loss recognized by a participant upon sale of the shares received upon exercise will be a long-term capital gain or loss, and Parametric will not be entitled to a deduction. If, however, the participant disposes of the shares before meeting the applicable holding period requirements (a disqualifying disposition), the participant will recognize ordinary income at that time equal to the excess of the fair market value of the shares on the exercise date over the exercise price of the incentive stock option. Any amount recognized upon a disqualifying disposition in excess of the fair market value of the shares on the exercise date of the incentive stock option will be treated as capital gain and will be treated as long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year. If the sales price is less than the sum of the exercise price of the incentive stock option and the amount included in ordinary income due to the disqualifying disposition, this amount will be treated as a short-term or long-term capital loss, depending upon whether the shares have been held for more than one year.

Under the Stock Plan, payment of the exercise price with respect to incentive stock options may, with the consent of the Plan Committee, be made in whole or in part with shares of common stock or restricted stock held by the participant. Such an exercise will be treated as a tax-free exchange of the shares of common stock or restricted stock surrendered (assuming the surrender of the previously-owned shares does not constitute a disqualifying disposition of those shares) for an equivalent number of shares of common stock received, and the equivalent number of shares received will have a tax basis equal to the tax basis of the surrendered shares. In the case of payment in restricted stock, however, the equivalent number of shares of common stock received shall be subject to the same risks of forfeiture or restrictions on transfer as those that applied to the restricted stock surrendered. Shares of common stock received in excess of the number of shares surrendered will have a tax basis of zero.

**SARs.** A participant recognizes no taxable income and Parametric is not entitled to a deduction when an SAR is granted. Upon exercising an SAR, a participant will recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the cash or the fair market value of the shares received minus any amount paid for the shares, and, subject to Section 162(m) of the Code, Parametric will be entitled to a corresponding deduction. A participant's tax basis in the shares of common stock received upon exercise of an SAR will be equal to the fair market value of such shares on the exercise date, and the participant's holding period for such shares will begin at that time.

Upon sale of the shares of common stock received upon exercise of a SAR, the participant will recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss, depending upon whether the shares have been held for more than one year. The amount of such gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount realized in connection with the sale of the shares and the participant's tax basis in such shares.

**Withholding.** Parametric is entitled to deduct from the payment of any award (whether made in stock or in cash) all applicable income and employment taxes required by federal, state, local or foreign law to be withheld or may require the participant to pay such withholding taxes to Parametric as a condition of receiving payment of the award. Participants who are subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may, and the Plan Committee may allow other participants to, satisfy his or her withholding obligations by directing the Parametric to retain the number of shares necessary to satisfy the withholding obligation or by delivering shares held by the participant to Parametric in an amount necessary to satisfy the withholding obligation.

**New Plan Benefits**

The benefits that will be awarded or paid under the Stock Plan are not currently determinable. Awards granted under the Stock Plan are within the discretion of the Plan Committee, and the Plan Committee has not determined the number of future awards or who might receive them.



**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

On September 27, 2010, Parametric adopted the 2010 Stock Option Plan (the 2010 Plan ). The 2010 Plan authorized the grant of options to purchase up to 600,000 shares of Parametric common stock to directors, officers, employees and consultants. On December 29, 2011 the Parametric Board adopted, and stockholders

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subsequently approved, the 2012 Stock Option Plan (the 2012 Plan ) providing the Parametric Board with authority to grant options to purchase up to 253,000 of the shares of common stock remaining available for issuance under the 2010 Plan and up to an additional 600,000 shares of common stock. The 2012 Plan replaced the 2010 Plan but awards previously granted under the 2010 Plan remain outstanding in accordance with their terms. Any outstanding awards under the 2010 Plan that expire or terminate, other than through exercise or share settlement, will also become eligible for grant under the 2012 Plan. In August 2012, the Parametric Board approved, and stockholders subsequently approved, an amendment to the 2012 Plan, authorizing an additional 500,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the 2012 Plan. At September 30, 2013 there were 195,500 shares available to grant under the 2012 Plan, as amended.

The following table sets forth information as of September 30, 2013, with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance, aggregated as follows:

<b>Plan Category</b>	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,322,854	\$ 5.43	195,500
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	25,500(1)	\$ 9.25	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,348,354</b>	<b>\$ 5.51</b>	<b>195,500</b>

(1) Represents inducement options granted in connection with employment.

**Vote Required**

Approval of Stock Plan requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions, at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION 2013 STOCK-BASED INCENTIVE COMPENSATION PLAN**

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**PROPOSAL 5 APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL INCENTIVE BONUS PLAN**

The Parametric Board is asking Parametric's stockholders to vote on the Parametric Sound Corporation Annual Incentive Bonus Plan (referred to as the Bonus Plan). Following the consummation of the merger, Parametric intends to pay annual cash bonuses to selected employees pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Bonus Plan. The general purpose of the Bonus Plan is to benefit and advance Parametric's interests by rewarding selected employees of Parametric, its subsidiaries and affiliates for their contributions to Parametric's financial success, and to thereby motivate employees to continue to make contributions in the future by granting performance-based cash awards that may be fully tax-deductible to Parametric. The Bonus Plan will become effective when, and only when, (i) the stockholders have approved the Bonus Plan, (ii) the stockholders have approved the merger proposal and (iii) the merger has been consummated.

**Background**

Section 162(m) of the Code disallows a deduction to Parametric for any compensation paid to a Covered Employee in excess of \$1 million per year, subject to certain exceptions. In general, Covered Employees include the chief executive officer and the three most highly compensated executive officers, other than the chief financial officer, who are employed by Parametric at the end of the tax year. Among other exceptions, the deduction limit does not apply to compensation that meets the specified requirements for performance-based compensation. In general, those requirements include the establishment of objective performance goals for the payment of such compensation by a committee of the Board composed solely of two or more outside directors, stockholder approval of the material terms of such compensation prior to payment, and certification by the compensation committee of Parametric's Board that the performance goals for the payment of such compensation have been achieved.

The Parametric Board believes that it is in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders to enhance the ability of Parametric to attract and retain qualified personnel by providing annual and long-term incentive compensation bonus awards, as well as to preserve the ability to pay compensation to Covered Employees that would qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parametric Board reserves the right to pay compensation that is not fully deductible due to application of Section 162(m) of the Code if it determines in its discretion that the payment of such compensation is in the interests of Parametric and its stockholders.

**Summary of the Plan**

The following general description of certain features of the Bonus Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bonus Plan, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement as Annex F. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this summary have the meanings given to them in the Bonus Plan. The Bonus Plan will permit incentive compensation bonus awards to be structured to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code.

**Eligibility.** All employees of Parametric, its subsidiaries and affiliates are eligible to participate in the Bonus Plan. As of the date of this proxy statement, we anticipate that following completion of the merger there will be approximately 130 employees eligible to participate in the Bonus Plan.

**Administration.** The Bonus Plan will be administered by the compensation committee or a subcommittee thereof that will be composed of two or more non-employee directors who are outside directors within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. The compensation committee will have the authority to (i) select employees to participate in the Bonus Plan; (ii) establish and administer the

performance goals and the incentive bonus opportunities applicable to each participant and certify whether the performance goals have been attained; (iii) construe and interpret the Bonus Plan and any agreement or instrument entered into under or in connection with the Bonus Plan; (iv) establish, amend, and waive rules and

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regulations for the Bonus Plan's administration; and (v) make all other determinations that may be necessary or advisable for the administration of the Bonus Plan. Any determination by the compensation committee with respect to the Bonus Plan will be final, binding and conclusive on all employees and participants, as well as anyone claiming any rights under or through them.

***Incentive Cash Bonus Opportunities.*** The Bonus Plan provides for the payment of incentive cash bonuses based on the achievement of predetermined performance goals during a specified performance period. The compensation committee may structure incentive bonuses to qualify for the exemption for performance-based compensation to the limitations on the deductibility of compensation in excess of \$1,000,000 paid to certain of our executive officers under Section 162(m) of the Code, which is referred to as a qualified incentive bonus; however, the compensation committee retains the discretion to pay incentive bonuses that are not fully deductible under Section 162(m) of the Code. The maximum aggregate amount of compensation that may be paid to a participant in any fiscal year pursuant to a qualified incentive bonus is \$1,000,000.

***Performance Goals.*** All incentive bonuses granted under the Bonus Plan will be subject to performance goals that must be met by the end of a performance period specified by the compensation committee, but that are substantially uncertain to be met at the time such goals are established, and that must be based upon any one or more of the following measures as they relate to our company, our subsidiaries or affiliates, or any business unit or department thereof: (i) stock price, (ii) market share, (iii) sales, (iv) earnings per share, (v) diluted earnings per share, (vi) diluted net income per share, (vii) return on stockholder equity, (viii) costs, (ix) cash flow, (x) return on total assets, (xi) return on capital or invested capital, (xii) return on net assets, (xiii) operating income, (xiv) net income, (xv) earnings (or net income) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, (xvi) improvements in capital structure, (xvii) gross, operating or other margins, (xviii) budget and expense management, (xix) productivity ratios, (xx) working capital targets, (xxi) enterprise value, (xxii) safety record, (xxiii) completion of acquisitions or business expansion, (xxiv) economic value added or other value added measurements, (xxv) expenses targets, (xxvi) operating efficiency, (xxvii) regulatory body approvals for commercialization of products, (xxviii) implementation or completion of critical projects or related milestones, (xxix) quality control, (xxx) supply chain achievements and (xxxi) marketing and distribution of products. Performance goals with respect to incentive bonuses that are not intended to be qualified incentive bonuses may be based on one or more of the preceding measures or any other measure that the committee may determine in its sole discretion. Performance goals may be measured absolutely or relative to an index or peer group.

***Effects of Termination of Employment.*** The Bonus Plan gives the compensation committee the discretion to accelerate the payment of incentive bonuses without regard to the satisfaction of the applicable performance goals to participants who undergo a termination of employment, except in the case of qualified incentive bonuses, which, unless such termination is due to the participant's death or disability, may only be paid if the applicable performance goals are satisfied.

***Effects of a Change in Control and other Corporate Transactions.*** The Bonus Plan permits the compensation committee to accelerate the payment of incentive bonuses (including qualified incentive bonuses) upon the consummation of a change in control of Parametric without regard to the satisfaction of the applicable performance goals. In addition, in the event of specified corporate transactions involving Parametric, such as any subdivision or combination or exchange of the outstanding shares of our common stock, stock dividend, stock split, spin-off, split-off, recapitalization, capital reorganization, liquidation, reclassification of shares of common stock, merger, consolidation, extraordinary cash distribution or sale, lease or transfer of substantially all of our assets, the compensation committee may make or provide for such adjustments in any performance goals applicable to an incentive bonus as the compensation committee may determine to be appropriate in order to prevent dilution or enlargement of the awards granted to participants under the Bonus Plan.

**Clawback.** All incentive bonuses paid or to be paid under the Bonus Plan are subject to rescission, cancellation or recoupment, in whole or in part, under any current or future clawback or similar policy of Parametric.

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*Effective Date.* The Bonus Plan will become effective when, and only when, (i) the stockholders have approved the Bonus Plan, (ii) the stockholders have approved the merger proposal and (iii) the merger has been consummated.

**New Plan Benefits**

Incentive bonuses that will be paid under the Bonus Plan are not currently determinable. Incentive bonus opportunities under the Bonus Plan are within the discretion of the compensation committee, and the compensation committee has not yet determined who will participate in the Bonus Plan or what the terms and conditions of their incentive bonus opportunities under the Bonus Plan will be.

**Vote Required**

Approval of the Bonus Plan requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, excluding abstentions, at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE  
PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION ANNUAL INCENTIVE BONUS PLAN**

Table of Contents**COMPENSATION OF PARAMETRIC EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

Because stockholders are being asked to approve the Stock Plan and the Bonus Plan in Proposals 4 and 5, respectively, we are required to include in this proxy statement the following information regarding the compensation of Parametric's executive officers and directors with respect to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013.

**Compensation of our Named Executive Officers**

Our named executive officers for fiscal 2013, which consist of our principal executive officer and the two other most highly compensated executive officers, were Kenneth F. Potashner, Elwood G. Norris and James A. Barnes. The following tables and narratives address and explain the compensation provided to our named executive officers in fiscal 2013. All figures below reflect our 1-for-5 reverse stock split which was effected on March 21, 2012.

**Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth certain summary information with respect to the total compensation paid to the named executive officers during our fiscal years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

<b>Name and Principal Position</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Salary</b>	<b>Bonus (3)</b>	<b>Option Awards (4)</b>	<b>All Other Compensation</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kenneth F. Potashner, Executive Chairman (PEO)	2013	\$ 350,000(1)	\$ 29,531	\$ 251,312(5)		\$ 630,843
	2012	\$ 204,167(1)		\$ 1,308,189(6)	\$ 127,000(9)	\$ 1,639,356
Elwood G. Norris, President (former Chief Executive Officer)	2013	\$ 162,000(2)	\$ 11,391	\$ 195,465(7)		\$ 368,856
	2012	\$ 141,000(2)				\$ 141,000
James A. Barnes, CFO, Treasurer and Secretary (PFO)	2013	\$ 162,000(2)	\$ 11,391	\$ 153,579(8)		\$ 326,970
	2012	\$ 126,000(2)				\$ 126,000

- (1) Mr. Potashner became an employee of Parametric and was appointed to serve as our Executive Chairman in March 2012. In connection with his appointment as our Executive Chairman, effective March 2012 the annual base salary of Mr. Potashner is \$350,000.
- (2) From November 2010 through March 2012, we accrued monthly payments of \$10,000 for Mr. Norris (our Chief Executive Officer from June 2010 until March 2012) and of \$7,500 for Mr. Barnes (payable to Sunrise Capital, Inc., a company wholly-owned by Mr. Barnes) for their services as executive officers pursuant to arrangements agreed to in November 2010. These amounts were deferred and accrued without interest through the date of Parametric's March 2012 secondary offering. As of April 2012, the annual base salaries for Messrs. Norris and Barnes were each increased to \$162,000. In connection with Parametric's March 2012 secondary offering, on March 27, 2012 a total of \$80,000 of deferred base salary for Mr. Norris and \$60,000 of deferred base salary for Mr. Barnes was paid by Parametric in shares of our common stock at the offering price of \$4.50 per share (17,778 and 13,333 shares issued to each of Messrs. Norris and Barnes, respectively) with the balance of \$100,000 of



deferred base salary for Mr. Norris and the balance of \$75,000 of deferred base salary for Mr. Barnes paid by Parametric in cash payments in March 2012.

- (3) Represents bonuses paid in March 2013 for 2012 bonuses pursuant to the 2012 Cash Bonus Plan.
- (4) Represents the aggregate grant date fair value, as determined under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718, Stock Compensation, of all option awards granted to the named executive officers during fiscal 2012. Fair value is calculated as of the grant date using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and market price at grant. The determination of the fair value of share-based payment awards made on the date of grant is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. Our assumptions for option grants in 2012 in determining fair value are described in Note 9 to our audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012. Our assumptions for option grants in 2013 include volatility of 88% (2012 91%), risk

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- free interest rate of 0.41% (2012 1.00%), expected lives of 3.06 years (2012 4.76 years), dividends and forfeitures of 0% for both years. The grant and expiration dates, exercise prices and vesting terms of the options are described in footnotes (1) through (8) to the Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End table below.
- (5) Amount for 2013 is the fair value of 45,000 options granted in February 2013. Excludes any value for options on 50 shares of Parametric's subsidiary HHI subject to vesting conditions, as amended, not currently considered probable. The fair value of these options on the grant date, assuming all performance conditions were achieved, was \$26,503. These options terminate upon closing of the merger with Turtle Beach.
- (6) Amounts for 2012 include \$22,131 as the fair value of 10,000 options granted for his service as a director in December 2011 and \$1,286,058 as the fair value of 410,000 options originally granted for his service as a consultant in December 2011 with the reported value recomputed on assumptions including the then current market price in March 2012 upon Mr. Potashner's change in status from a consultant to an employee. Excludes any value for 175,000 options granted in April 2012 subject to performance vesting conditions not currently considered probable. The fair value of these 175,000 options on the grant date, assuming all performance conditions were achieved, was \$540,773. These options become vested pursuant to a change of control provision upon closing of the merger with Turtle Beach.
- (7) Amount for 2013 is the fair value of 35,000 options granted in February 2013.
- (8) Amount for 2013 is the fair value of 27,500 options granted in February 2013.
- (9) During fiscal 2012, Mr. Potashner was paid \$2,000 for his services as a director prior to providing services to Parametric as an employee and \$125,000 as a consulting bonus for his services as a consultant through the date of Parametric's March 2012 secondary offering and prior to his employment as our Executive Chairman.

We do not have any annuity, retirement, pension or other arrangements for our executive officers or any employees. No named executive officer received a long-term incentive plan payout in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013.

***Employment Agreement with Kenneth F. Potashner***

In April 2012, we entered into a five-year employment agreement with Kenneth F. Potashner as Executive Chairman. Upon expiration of the initial five-year term, the agreement automatically renews for additional one-year terms unless noticed by either party. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Potashner's current annual salary is \$350,000 subject to annual reviews and increases as approved by the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee, if any. Mr. Potashner is eligible to participate in any benefits and other incentives generally available to other executives. Mr. Potashner is eligible to earn an annual performance-based bonus of up to 60% of his base salary then in effect, subject to the achievement by Mr. Potashner and Parametric of performance criteria for each bonus year as so designated by the Board of Directors. The bonus will be determined in accordance with Parametric's bonus plan then in effect. Under the terms of the employment agreement, we may be obligated to pay to Mr. Potashner severance equal to one year of his annual base salary plus target bonus if his employment is terminated without cause or if he resigns for good reason. The definition of cause means (i) engagement in illegal, dishonest or fraudulent conduct or in any act of moral turpitude; (ii) engagement in willful misconduct or gross negligence that has had a material adverse effect on our reputation or business, (iii) engagement in any activity in competition with Parametric in a material manner (excluding a less than 5% investment in any public company), and (iv) commencement of employment with another company without the prior consent of the Board of Directors. The definition of good reason means that without the prior consent of Mr. Potashner (i) there is a material reduction in base salary then in effect, *except* those reductions generally affecting other similarly situated employees; (ii) a material adverse effect or reduction in benefits under any benefit plan, *except* those changes generally affecting similarly situated employees; (iii) a material breach of employment agreement terms by Parametric; or (iv) the relocation more than 100 miles from San Diego, California, and provided that, in each case, subject to a 30 day cure period.

Concurrent with the execution of this agreement, we granted Mr. Potashner a nonstatutory stock option under our 2012 Plan to purchase up to 175,000 shares of common stock, with an exercise price of \$4.50 per share



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and which shall vest upon achievement of performance targets established by the Board of Directors or upon a change of control. Additionally, we modified the vesting of a previously awarded stock option under our 2012 Plan to Mr. Potashner in December 2011 in connection with him providing services to Parametric as a consultant to purchase up to 410,000 shares at an exercise price of \$3.25 per common share. At original grant the option vested as follows: 10% at grant, with the balance over eight calendar quarters commencing March 31, 2012. The modification resulted in 198,000 shares being vested as of April 3, 2012, 195,000 shares to then vest equally over eight calendar quarters that commenced March 31, 2012 and 20,000 shares that vested in August 2012 upon achievement of performance approved by the Board of Directors. All unvested options vest on a change of control. The effect of the modification was an increase in 132,250 shares being vested as of April 3, 2012 versus prior to the modification. There was no change to the term or exercise price of the option.

No other executive officer had any employment agreement as of September 30, 2013 or currently has one.

***Cash Bonus Plan***

No bonuses were paid in fiscal 2012 to any of our named executive officers. In March 2013 Parametric paid bonuses to each named executive officer as described in the Summary Compensation Table above. These payments represented payments under the 2012 cash bonus plan covering the period April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

On February 21, 2013 we adopted a cash bonus plan for the period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, pursuant to which each of our executive officers and certain other officers, consultants and employees designated by the Board of Directors are eligible to receive a target bonus equal to a percentage of the executive officer's or other individual's annualized base compensation if applicable performance objectives are met. The performance objectives are based 25% upon Parametric achieving a revenue performance target, 25% upon Parametric achieving certain licensing targets, 25% based upon Parametric achieving certain technology development targets and 25% upon Parametric or its licensees or partners achieving certain consumer product launch targets and accordingly participants may receive bonuses ranging from none up to the maximum bonus. The performance objectives include both objective and subjective determinations to be made by the Board of Directors. The maximum bonus percentage for each participant (including Messrs. Norris and Barnes) is 50% of his or her annual base compensation, except for our Executive Chairman (Mr. Potashner) whose maximum bonus percentage is 60% of his annual base compensation. All payments of earned bonuses will be deferred if certain cash generation targets are not met. Bonuses, if any, will be determined by January 30, 2013 and paid by March 15, 2013. Each participant must be employed as of January 1, 2014 in order to receive a bonus unless otherwise provided in such participant's employment agreement, offer letter or other agreement.

In August 2013, in connection with the proposed merger with Turtle Beach, and as authorized under the cash bonus plan, the Board of Directors approved, for its three executive officers, the closing of the merger as a performance objective eligible for the maximum bonus payout for 2013 aggregating \$453,000. No amount was accrued pursuant to these arrangements at September 30, 2013 pending consummation of the transaction and no amounts were accrued under the performance targets.

***Other Payments***

Syzygy Licensing, LLC ( Syzygy ) an entity controlled by Messrs. Norris and Barnes, was entitled to receive a royalty in consideration of technology licensed until termination of the license in December 2011. These payments are not considered executive compensation. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 aggregate royalties accrued were \$3,835 and for the period from October 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011 aggregate royalties were \$3,193. These royalties, in the aggregate amount of \$7,028 were paid in April 2012 and no further royalties pursuant to this agreement have been earned or are payable.



**Table of Contents*****Stock Option Plans***

See **Executive Compensation** in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2012 and our Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement for the meeting held on February 21, 2013 previously filed with the SEC for descriptions of the Company's stock option plans which are incorporated herein by reference.

**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End**

The following table shows the number of shares of our common stock covered by stock options held by the named executive officers as of September 30, 2013:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable</b>	<b>Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable</b>	<b>Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised</b>	<b>Option Exercise Price</b>	<b>Option Expiration Date</b>
Kenneth F. Potashner			50(1)	\$ 1,000	3/5/2018
	16,875(2)	28,125(2)		\$ 9.95	2/21/2018
	10,000(3)			\$ 3.25	12/29/2016
	360,625(4)	24,375(4)		\$ 3.25	12/29/2016
			175,000(5)	\$ 4.50	4/3/2017
Elwood G. Norris	13,125(6)	21,875(6)		\$ 10.95	2/21/2018
	75,000(7)			\$ 1.65	10/8/2015
James A. Barnes	10,313(8)	17,187(8)		\$ 9.95	2/21/2018
	110,000(9)			\$ 1.50	10/8/2015

- (1) This option, as amended and restated on August 5, 2013, related to the proposed merger with Turtle Beach, was granted under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan of HHI, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of the shares of HHI common stock on the date of grant. A total of 37.5 shares are both time and performance based vesting 3.125 shares per calendar quarter commencing June 30, 2013 over twelve calendar quarters but subject to a HHI financing condition. The balance of 12.5 shares are milestone performance based but also subject to the HHI financing condition. The options terminate upon closing of the merger with Turtle Beach.
- (2) This time-based option was granted under the 2012 Plan on February 21, 2013, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The vesting commencement date was March 31, 2013 and the option vests as follows: (i) 5,625 shares vested on the vesting commencement date and (ii) an additional 5,625 shares vest each fiscal quarter end following the vesting commencement date, subject to continued service with Parametric.
- (3) This time-based option was granted under the 2012 Plan on December 29, 2011, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The vesting commencement date was December 31, 2011 and the option vests as follows: (i) 1,250 shares vested on the vesting commencement date and (ii) an additional 1,250 shares vest each fiscal quarter end following the vesting commencement date.

- commencement date, subject to continued service with Parametric.
- (4) This time-based option was granted under the 2012 Plan on December 29, 2011, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. On April 3, 2012 the vesting for this option was modified from 10% of the total shares subject to the option at grant and the balance over two years (each calendar quarter) to a new vesting schedule of 10% at grant (41,000 shares vested), 154,000 shares vested on April 3, 2012, 20,000 shares to vest upon achievement of performance targets established by the Board of Directors (which targets were achieved and vested in August 2012) and the remaining 195,000 shares vesting quarterly over eight calendar quarters commencing March 31, 2012, subject to continued service with Parametric. The executive officer exercised 25,000 of these options in February 2013.

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- (5) This performance-based option was granted under the 2012 Plan on April 3, 2012 with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The vesting commencement date was at grant and this option vests anytime during the option term as follows: 60,000 shares based upon a quarterly revenue goal; 55,000 shares upon achievement of a quarterly profit; 60,000 shares upon achieving licensing performance targets; or otherwise vesting as approved by the Board of Directors. The option also vests on a change of control.
- (6) This time-based option was granted under the 2012 Plan on February 21, 2013, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The vesting commencement date was March 31, 2013 and the option vests as follows: (i) 4,375 shares vested on the vesting commencement date and (ii) an additional 4,375 shares vest each fiscal quarter end following the vesting commencement date, subject to continued service with Parametric. On August 2, 2013 Parametric made a modification to vest these options in full upon a change of control followed by such executive's departure from Parametric under certain circumstances thereafter ( "double trigger" vesting).
- (7) This option was granted under the 2010 Plan on October 8, 2010, with a per share exercise price equal to 110% of the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The vesting commencement date was December 31, 2010.
- (8) This time-based option was granted under the 2012 Plan on February 21, 2013, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The commencement date was March 31, 2013 and the option vests as follows: (i) 3,437.5 shares vested on the vesting commencement date and (ii) an additional 3,437.5 shares vest each fiscal quarter end following the vesting commencement date, subject to continued service with Parametric. On August 2, 2013 Parametric made a modification to vest these options in full upon a change of control followed by such executive's departure from Parametric under certain circumstances thereafter ( "double trigger" vesting).
- (9) This option was granted under the 2010 Plan on October 8, 2010, with a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our shares of common stock on the date of grant. The vesting commencement date was December 31, 2010.

**Potential Payments Upon Termination, Death, Disability, or Retirement**

Under our employment agreement with Mr. Potashner, in the event that Mr. Potashner's employment is terminated by us for any reason other than cause, or if he resigns for good reason, he will be entitled to severance equal to one year's salary plus any prorated target bonus payable, as described more fully above in Employment Agreement with Kenneth F. Potashner. Mr. Potashner's current annual salary is \$350,000.

On August 2, 2013 Parametric made a modification to vest stock options held by Mr. Norris and Mr. Barnes in full upon a change of control followed by such executive's departure from Parametric under certain circumstances thereafter ( "double trigger" vesting).

**Director Compensation**

Each of our non-employee directors was paid a fee of \$3,000 per quarter served (whether serving for the whole or partial quarter), payable quarterly in arrears. No additional amounts are payable for committee participation. In addition, non-employee directors receive equity compensation grants as consideration for board and committee service from time to time. There is no established policy as to the frequency or amount of equity compensation grants for non-employee directors. Directors who are also one of our employees, such as Mr. Potashner and Mr. Norris, do not and will not receive any compensation for their services as a director while providing service as an employee. In the case of Messrs. Potashner and Norris, who are named executive officers of Parametric for fiscal 2012 and 2013, their compensation for fiscal 2012 and 2013 is reported in the Summary Compensation Table above.





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The following table sets forth the compensation paid to our non-employee directors for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013:

Name	Fee Earned or Paid in			Total
	Cash	Option Awards (1)(2)	All Other Compensation	
Seth Putterman	\$ 12,000	\$ 27,924	\$ 202,775(3)	\$ 242,699
Robert M. Kaplan	\$ 12,000	\$ 27,924		\$ 39,924
Andrew Wolfe	\$ 12,000	\$ 27,924		\$ 39,924
James L. Honore	\$ 12,000	\$ 27,924		\$ 39,924

- (1) Represents the aggregate grant date fair value, as determined under FASB ASC Topic 718, Stock Compensation, of all option awards granted to the directors during fiscal 2013. Fair value is calculated as of the grant date using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The determination of the fair value of share-based payment awards made on the date of grant is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. Our assumptions in determining fair value include volatility of 88%, risk free interest rate of 0.41%, expected lives of 3.06 years, dividends and forfeitures of 0%.
- (2) At September 30, 2013 each of our current directors had options outstanding exercisable for 15,000 shares of common stock. Each of these options were granted under either the 2010 Plan or the 2012 Plan and vest as follows: 12.5% of the total shares subject to the option vests on the last day of the quarter in which the grant date occurs and an additional 12.5% vests at the end of each calendar quarter thereafter. The number of shares under each option, the exercise price and the grant and expiration dates for each option are as follows:

Name	Grant Date	Number of Outstanding Shares as of September 30, 2012 Subject to			Expiration Date
		Option	Exercise Price		
Seth Putterman	2/21/13	5,000	\$ 9.95	2/21/18	
	5/7/11	5,000	\$ 3.30	5/7/16	
	1/13/12	5,000	\$ 4.55	1/13/17	
Robert M. Kaplan	2/21/13	5,000	\$ 9.95	2/21/18	
	5/7/11	5,000	\$ 3.30	5/7/16	
	1/13/12	5,000	\$ 4.55	1/13/17	
Andrew Wolfe	2/21/13	5,000	\$ 9.95	2/21/18	
	2/16/12	10,000	\$ 3.90	2/16/17	
James L. Honore	2/21/13	5,000	\$ 9.95	2/21/18	
	3/5/12	10,000	\$ 4.25	3/5/17	

- (3) Represents non-director service consulting fees of \$40,000 paid to Dr. Putterman for technical services regarding our HSS technology and the grant date fair value of 25,000 options granted in September 2012 for such services but only effective upon stockholder approval of increased shares under the 2012 plan on February 21, 2013. These options were valued at \$162,775 on the effective grant date of February 21, 2013 (the assumptions in

determining fair value included volatility of 88%, risk free interest rate of 0.41%, expected lives of option term, dividends and forfeitures of 0%) but are revalued each reporting period.

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**WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Parametric files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Parametric's stockholders may read and copy the documents incorporated by reference, and any reports, statements or other information Parametric has filed, at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC also maintains an Internet site that contains reports and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Parametric's filings with the SEC are also available to the public through this web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

If you have questions about the special meeting or the transactions after reading this proxy statement, you may contact Parametric's proxy solicitor, Morrow & Co. LLC, at by mail at 470 West Ave., Stamford CT 06902 or by phone as follows: stockholders, please call (800) 279-6413 (toll free); banks and brokerage firms, please call (203) 658-9400.

Parametric has not authorized anyone to give you any information or to make any representation about the transactions or any of the parties involved that differs from or adds to the information contained in this proxy statement or in the documents Parametric has publicly filed with the SEC. Therefore, if anyone should give you any different or additional information, you should not rely on it.

The information contained in this proxy statement speaks only as of the date indicated on the cover of this proxy statement unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies.

**INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE**

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information filed with it, which means that Parametric can disclose important information to you by referring you to the documents containing such information. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this proxy statement, and information filed later by us with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information.

Parametric incorporates by reference the documents listed below and, with respect to this proxy statement, any future filings that Parametric makes with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, as filed with the SEC on November 28, 2012;

Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on January 10, 2013;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013, as filed with the SEC on May 2, 2013;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013, as filed with the SEC on August 8, 2013; and

Current Reports on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on February 25, 2013 (as amended on March 1, 2013), March 8, 2013, April 5, 2013, July 9, 2013, August 5, 2013 (as amended on August 8, 2013) and August 8, 2013.

All documents and reports filed by us pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this proxy statement and on or prior to the date of the special meeting are deemed to be incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, and only for the purpose of this proxy statement, from the date of filing of

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such documents or reports, except as to any portion of any future annual or quarterly reports or proxy statements which is not deemed to be filed under those sections. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this proxy statement will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this proxy statement, and only for the purposes of this proxy statement, to the extent that any statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference in this proxy statement modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this proxy statement.