#### **UNITED STATES**

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

#### FORM 8-K

#### **CURRENT REPORT**

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): September 7, 2016

# DESTINATION XL GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Delaware** (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation) 01-34219

04-2623104 (Commission File Number)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

555 Turnpike Street, Canton, Massachusetts (Address of Principal Executive Offices)

02021 (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (781) 828-9300

the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see Instructions A.2. below):
Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

#### Item 7.01 -Regulation FD Disclosure

Destination XL Group, Inc. (the "Company") will be presenting a slide presentation at upcoming investor conferences. A copy of the slides is attached to this report as Exhibit 99.1 and is incorporated by reference herein.

The slides include financial information not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("Non–GAAP Financial Measures"). The Company believes that the non–GAAP measures are useful as an additional means for investors to evaluate the Company's operating results, when reviewed in conjunction with the Company's GAAP financial statements. A reconciliation of the Non–GAAP Financial Measures to financial information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), as required by Regulation G, is included as Appendix A to the investor presentation.

The full slide presentation is available on the investor relations page of the Company's website at www.destinationxl.com.

The slides contained in the exhibit include statements intended as "forward-looking statements," which are subject to the cautionary statement about forward-looking statements set forth in the exhibit. The additional slides are being furnished, not filed, pursuant to Regulation FD.

Accordingly, the slides will not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless specifically identified therein as being incorporated therein by reference. The furnishing of these slides is not intended to, and does not, constitute a determination or admission by the Company that the information in the slide presentation is material or complete, or that investors should consider this information before making an investment decision with respect to the Company.

#### Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit No.

**Description** 

99.1 DXL Investor Presentation – September 2016

**SIGNATURES** 

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

DESTINATION XL GROUP, INC.

/s/ Robert S. Molloy
Robert S. Molloy
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary Date: September 7, 2016 By:

Exhibit No. Description

99.1 DXL Investor Presentation – September 2016













# Investor Presentation September 2016





## Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Measures

#### Forward-Looking Statements:

Certain information contained in this presentation, including, but not limited to, sales, gross margin, free cash flows, EBITDA, capital expenditures and store counts for fiscal 2016 and beyond, constitute forward-looking statements under the federal securities laws. The discussion of forward-looking information requires management of the Company to make certain estimates and assumptions regarding the Company's strategic direction and the effect of such plans on the Company's financial results. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated. Such risks and uncertainties may include, but are not limited to: the failure to execute the Company's DXL strategy and grow market share, failure to compete successfully with our competitors, failure to predict fashion trends, extreme or unseasonable weather conditions, economic downturns, a weakness in overall consumer demand, trade and security restrictions and political or financial instability in countries where goods are manufactured, fluctuations in price, availability and quality of raw material, the interruption of merchandise flow from the Company's distribution facility, and the adverse effects of general economic conditions, political issues abroad, natural disasters, war and acts of terrorism on the United States and international economies. These, and other risks and uncertainties, are detailed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016 filed on March 18, 2016 and other Company filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company assumes no duty to update or revise its forwardlooking statements even if experience or future changes make it clear that any projected results expressed or implied therein will not be realized.

#### Non-GAAP Measures:

Adjusted Net Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Income (Loss) Per Diluted Share, EBITDA, Free Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow before DXL expenditures are non-GAAP measures. The Company believes that these non-GAAP measures are useful as additional means for investors to evaluate the Company's operating results, when reviewed in conjunction with the Company's GAAP financial statements. Please see Appendix A for additional information concerning these non-GAAP measures and a reconciliation to their respective GAAP measures, as applicable.





# Investment Highlights

	Dominant Position in Growing Big & Tall Category
$\checkmark$	Powerful and Growing Brand Supported by a Differentiated Big & Tall Customer Experience
$\checkmark$	Exclusive Merchandise Selection of Private Brands and National Designers
$\checkmark$	Proven Transformation Driving Higher Growth, Higher Margins and Higher ROIs
$\checkmark$	New Store Rollout Strategy Adds Growth Over The Next Several Years
$\checkmark$	International Franchise Strategy Will Add to Long-Term Revenue Growth
$\checkmark$	Strong Cash Flow Generation Expected to Fully Fund DXL Rollout

DXL



## Dominant Position in the Big-and-Tall Market

- Other retailers have had limited success in Big & Tall
  - Only 4 stores owned by next-largest pure-play
  - Two of DXL's largest competitors attempted to create pure-play Big & Tall specialty concepts without success and closed all stores
- #1 online and brick-and-mortar Big & Tall sales
  - 348 total stores
  - 59% of online traffic share (1)
- Significant proprietary merchandise differentiates the Company
  - 45% of sales in fiscal 2015 from private label (collection of internally developed brands)
  - 55% of sales in fiscal 2015 from national brands
- Scale allows DXLG to establish specifications / fit to best address customer needs and ensure fit consistency across brands







Better at serving the Big & Tall customer than any other retailer

(1) Online traffic share of big and tall specialty websites as of July 2016, based on third-party competitive intelligence.





## Access to Depth of National Brands Creates Competitive Advantage

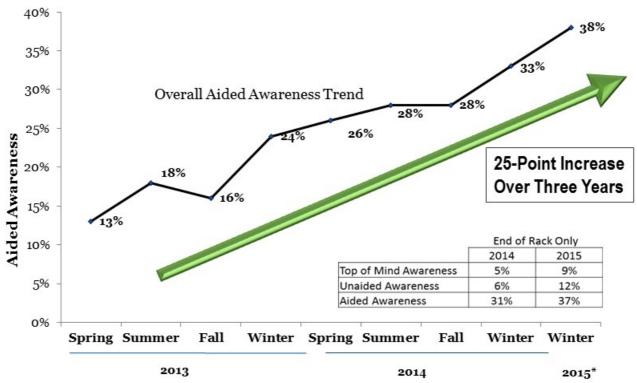
- Bringing national fashion-oriented brands to Big & Tall customers
- Strong exclusive Big & Tall relationships with many leading designers
- Collaborative relationship in design process creates consistent fit and reduces return rate
- Increasing the number of major brands based on the success of new Destination XL stores
- Complementary private label merchandise offering







# Significant Increase in DXL Brand Awareness



<sup>&</sup>quot;End-of-Rack" customers are defined as customers with a waist size of 46" or less.

<sup>\*</sup>Beginning in fiscal 2015, the Company began measuring brand awareness on an annual basis.





In Q2 2016, "End-of-Rack" customers were 44.1% of bottoms business compared to 42.9% in Q2 2015.



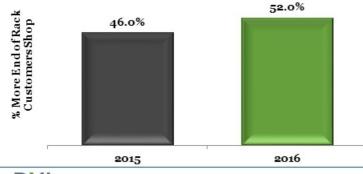




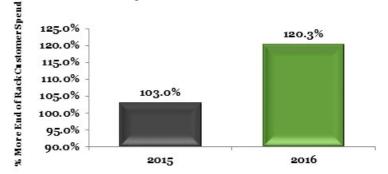
### End of Rack Customers Generate More Value to DXL

- Through July of 2016, End of Rack consumers spent 120% more than the 48"+ customers.
- This is up from last year's 103% higher spend that our End of Rack customers had over our 48"+ customers

#### End of Rack Customers Shop More Frequently than the 48"+ Customers

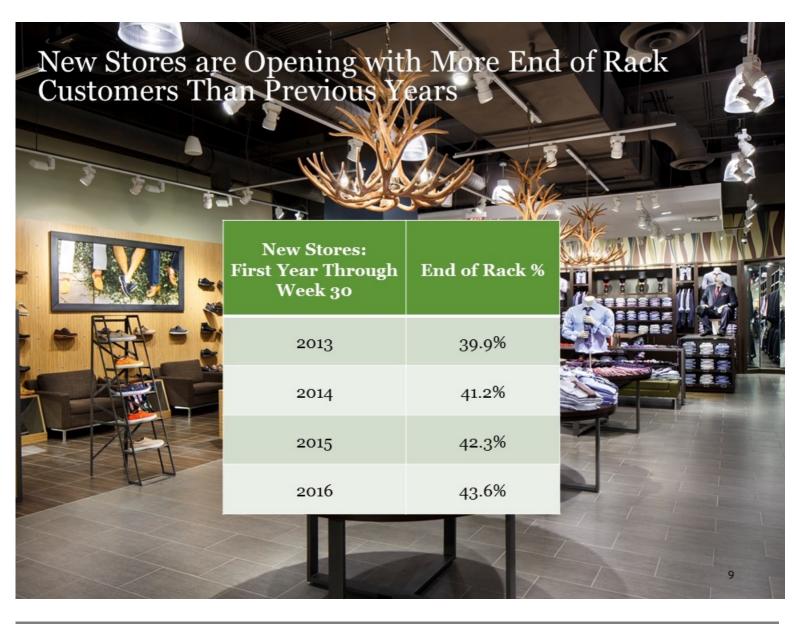


#### End of Rack Customers Spend Significantly More Annually than 48"+ Customers



- Through July of 2016, End of Rack consumers visited
   52% more often than 48"+ consumers.
- This is up from last year's 46% higher rate of visits that our End of Rack Customers contributed over our 48"+ customers.







# DXL Store Concept Designed Specifically for the Big & Tall Customer

One-Stop Shop for the Big & Tall customer

**Large Changing Rooms** 

Highly Trained Staff that Understands the Customer

**On-Site Tailoring** 

Wide Aisles

**Bright Atmosphere** 

Large Selection of Brands







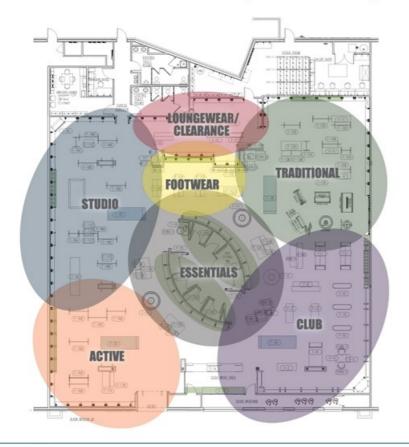








# The Destination XL Store Layout – A Lifestyle Approach



Effectively displaying the full range of brands and all categories

Collections / categories arranged in a compelling manner

Comfortable tailoring and fitting areas

Located in high traffic locations with convenient access

Ambiance appeals to target customers as well as women





# DXL Roadmap to 400 Stores and Additional Growth in Top Line Sales

- Continue to execute on conversion of existing Casual Male to DXL – 265 stores
- Additional stores in both existing and new markets in USA – 75 stores
- Expand DXL concept into more outlet centers 60 stores
- Continue to push Omni-channel
- International franchising / licensing model







# High-Growth Conversion Strategy from Casual Male to DXL

- > The store growth trajectory in new DXL stores is significantly higher than mature Casual Male XL stores. (1)
- Customer acquisition in DXL occurs over several years as destination locations take more time to discover than mall locations.



<sup>1</sup>Based on (i) the average actual performance of DXL retail stores in years 2012-2015, with pro forma estimate for year 2016 and (ii) the average expected performance of Casual Male XL retail stores.





# Consistent 4-Wall Cash Flow Model with High IRR

The following tables illustrate the average targeted IRR for a Large Store Model and a Small Store Model and do not represent actual results for a given store.

DXL Large Store Model									
(\$ in ooos; except psf data)	Year1	Year 2	Year3	Year4	Year 5				
Sales	\$1,210	\$1,380	\$1,530	\$1,660	\$1,770				
Sales perSquare Foot	\$150	\$180	\$200	\$210	\$220				
Gross Margin (net of occupancy)	\$500	\$610	\$710	\$800	\$870				
GrossMargin %	41.3%	44.2%	46.4%	48.2%	49.2%				
4-Wall Cash Flow (1)	\$200	\$320	\$390	\$460	\$520				
4-Wall Cash Flow Margin % (1)	16.5%	23.2%	25.5%	27.7%	29.4%				
PaybackPeriod (1)	33	2.383	vears						
IRR (5-Year)(2)	· ·		18		40%				



Schaumburg, IL 11,958 sq.ft.

DXL Small Store Model

(\$ in ooos; except psf data)	Year1	Year 2	Year3	Year4	Year 5
		- 1	9	N 1933	
Sales	\$910	\$1,050	\$1,170	\$1,280	\$1,370
Sales perSquare Foot	\$160	\$185	\$205	\$225	\$240
Gross Margin (net of occupancy)	\$380	\$470	\$550	\$630	\$690
Gross Margin %	41.8%	44.8%	47.0%	49.2%	50.4%
4-Wall Cash Flow(1)	\$130	\$230	\$290	\$340	\$390
4-Wall Cash Flow Margin % (1)	14.3%	21.9%	24.8%	26.6%	28.5%
PaybackPeriod	3	2.65	years		
IRR (5-Year)(2)		4			33%

 <sup>4-</sup>Wall Cash Flow approximates projected Cash Flow from Operations on a store level.

<sup>(2)</sup> IRR (Internal Rate of Return) is the rate at which the net present value of cash flows from a projector investment equal zero. IRR is calculated by taking the initial investment in a store, which includes the build-out costs, net of tenant allowances, plus the cost of inventory at opening against the projected cash flows for the first 5 years.





# DXL Stores Driving Impressive Return on Investment



Natick, MA 10,155sq.ft.

Our ability to generate an attractive return on invested capital is a powerful modifier to the quality of our sales and EBITDA results.

DXL Retail Stores <sup>1</sup>	Average Sq. Ft.	Year One Sales PSF	Year One 4-Wall Cash Flow PSF	Capital Expenditures PSF²	IRR
2010 – 2012 (47 stores)	9,554	\$151	\$22	\$80	30.0%
2013 (51 stores)	8,636	\$145	\$25	\$77	38.0%
2014 (39 stores)	7,409	\$151	\$25	\$73	43.0%
2015 (29 stores)	6,891	\$162	\$22	\$70	40.0%
2016 (28 stores)	6,660	\$170	\$28	\$65	50.0%
DXL Outlet Stores <sup>1</sup>					
2014-2016 (12 stores)3	5,006	\$168	\$21	\$41	55.0%

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Average store results through Q2 2016.

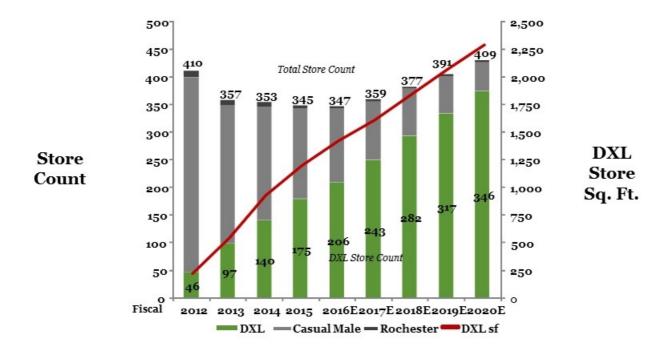
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Opened 2 outlet stores in 2014, 7 outlet stores in 2015 and 3 outlet stores in 2016.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Capital expenditures, net of tenant allowances.



# High-Growth Conversion Strategy from Casual Male to DXL



> DXL store count and square footage steadily increasing while Casual Male XL and Rochester store count and square footage is steadily decreasing over the conversion period.





## **International Franchising**

#### International Big & Tall market is highly fragmented with few brand name assortments

- Opening first Company or DXLGowned stores in Canada in 2017
- Expanding into new countries in 2018 and beyond
- Near-term priorities include Middle East, Western Europe and Mexico
- DXLG-owned Rochester UK store is second-highest performer in chain
- Kuwait City was first franchisee in 2012. Currently generating Royalty fees of +\$200k per year
- Inbound demand to domestic eCommerce website from over 100 countries today







# Significantly Improving Leverage Ratio



m . In 1. ( )			4.0	**
Total Debt (1)	\$25.7	\$52.3	\$69.1	\$61.5
EBITDA (2)	\$7.8	\$14.1	\$23.3	\$33.0
Daba/ERITDA	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.0

(1) Gross, before unamortized debtissuance costs. (2) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See Appendix A for a reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure. (3) As of 8/31/16.





# Funding DXL Store Rollout from Free Cash Flow

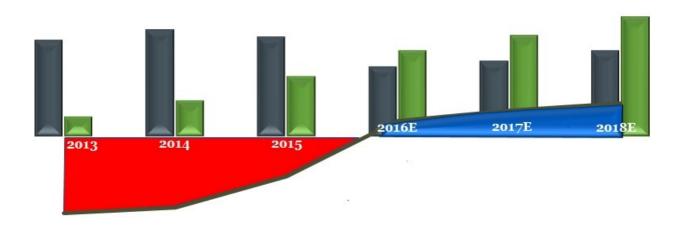
					Projected
(in millions)	Fisc	cal 2014	Fise	cal 2015	Fiscal 2016
Cash flow from operating activities (GAAP basis)	S	13.8	S	18.4	\$35.0-\$40.0
Capital expenditures, infrastructure projects		(10.5)		(13.3)	(9.4)
Free Cash Flow before DXL capital expenditures	\$	3.3	\$	5.1	\$25.6-\$30.6
Capital expenditures for DXL stores		(30.4)		(20.1)	(20.6)
Free Cash Flow (non-GAAP basis)	\$	(27.1)	\$	(15.0)	\$5.0-\$10.0

➤ In fiscal 2016, continue to project DXL stores will be funded completely from Free Cash Flow vs. Revolving Credit Facility





# Strong Free Cash Flow Trend





 ${}^*Free \, Cash \, Flow \, and \, EBITDA \, are \, non-GAAP \, measures. \, See \, Appendix \, A \, for \, a \, reconciliation \, to \, their \, comparable \, GAAP \, measures.$ 





# FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



## Pivotal Year in DXL Transformation

# On track for 400 stores in next five to six years



DXL retail and outlet stores across the U.S.



Expected number of DXL stores at completion

> Focused on opening 200 additional stores in five to six years



Milestone year; expect to generate positive FCF

➤\$(0.09) to breakeven EPS guidance

 $\gg$ \$(0.05) to breakeven non-GAAP EPS guidance





# Proud of Success of DXL Transformation Strategy

# Second Quarter 2016 - Key Metrics



Consecutive quarter of positive comps

➤ Increased sales, cash flow and profit



Conversion rate of Casual Male customers

➤ Versus Q2 2015



End-of-rack percentage of bottoms business

➤ Up from 42.9% in Q2 2015



Increase in sales per square foot

▶\$181 per foot vs. \$172 in Q2 2015





# H1 2016 Highlights

# Delivered growth in sales and profitability in challenging consumer environment



DXL comparable store sales

➤ On top of +10.4% in H1 2015



Total H1 sales vs. H1 2015



Net income

Versus net loss of \$(1.6)M in H1 2015



EBITDA + 25%

➤ Versus \$13.5M in H1 2015





## H1 Income Statement Highlights

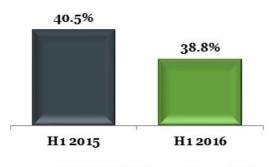


#### Diluted EPS\*

H12015



## SG&A Expense (% of Sales)



EBITDA (\$ in millions)\*\*



On a non-GAAP basis, EPS, assuming a normalized tax rate, was \$0.01 per diluted share for the first six months of fiscal 2016, compared with \$(0.02) per diluted share for the prior year's first six months. See Appendix A for a reconciliation to its comparable GAAP measure.

\*\* EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure; see Appendix A for a reconciliation to its comparable GAAP measure.

H<sub>1</sub>2016





# Cash Flow And Balance Sheet Highlights

(\$ in millions)	H1 2015	H1 2016
Capital Expenditures:		
DXL stores	\$11.2	\$9.7
Other maintenance/infrastructure	<u>5.8</u>	4.1
Total	\$17.0	\$13.8
Inventory	\$123.6	\$121.3
Clearance inventory	7.2%	7.7%
Total debt*	\$63.9	\$63.6
Borrowings under credit facility*	\$34.1	\$41.2
Excess availability	\$73.9	\$66.o

- Lower CAPEX on smaller average DXL store footprint
- Opened 12 DXL stores in H1 2016 versus 18 DXL stores in H1 2015
- On track to open 31 DXL stores in fiscal 2016

 $<sup>{\</sup>tt *Net}\, of\, unamortized\, debt\, is suance\, costs$ 





## FY 2016 Outlook

- ➤ Focus on top-line performance, accelerate EBITDA growth
- > Continue to deliver performance in line with our plan
- Reach more customers who stay longer, spend more money and shop more often
- > Stable operating model generates consistent results
- > Continue to utilize free cash flow to grow DXL concept





## FY 2016 Guidance

(\$ in millions, except per share data	Guidance	
Sales	\$457.0~\$463.0	(1)
Total comparable sales increase	2.0%~4.0%	(1)
Gross margin	46.2%~46.5%	
EBITDA*	\$31.0~\$35.0	
Net loss per share, diluted	\$(0.09)~breakeven	
Adjusted net loss per diluted share *	\$(0.05)~breakeven	
Total debt	\$59.0~\$64.0	
Total Capital expenditures	Approximately \$30.0	
DXL capital expenditures	Approximately \$20.6	
Free cash flow*	\$5.0 to \$10.0	
Free cash flow before DXL capital expenditures*	\$25.6 to 30.6	

 $<sup>{}^*</sup>EBITDA, Adjusted \, net \, loss \, per \, diluted \, share, Free \, Cash \, Flow \, and \, Free \, Cash \, Flow \, before \, DXL \, expenditures \, are \, non-GAAP \, measures. \, See \, Appendix \, A \, for \, a \, reconciliation \, of \, these \, non-GAAP \, measures \, to \, their \, comparable \, GAAP \, measures.$ 

<sup>(1)</sup> Guidance has been reduced from previous guidance of Sales of \$465.0-\$472.0 million, with a comparable sales increase of approximately 4.8% to 5.5%.





## Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Appendix A

The Company uses non-GAAP financial measures, such as "EBITDA," "Free Cash Flow," "Free Cash Flow before DXL expenditures," "Adjusted net income (loss)" and "Adjusted net income (loss) per share" in assessing its operating performance. The Company believes that these non-GAAP measures serve as an appropriate measure to be used in evaluating the performance of its business. The Company defines EBITDA as Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization. Free cash flow is defined as cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures. Adjusted net income (loss) and Adjusted net income (loss) per share are calculated assuming a normalized tax rate of 40%.

These measures as defined by the Company may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. The Company does not intend for non-GAAP financial measures to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for other measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. See slide 19 for the reconciliation of Free Cash Flow. The following tables provide a reconciliation for EBITDA and Adjust net income (loss) and Adjusted net income (loss) per share.

#### GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION OF EBIT DA

	For the first six months					For fiscal years					
	2	016	2	015	- 2	2013	ž	2014	2	015	2016E
(in millions)											
Net income (loss), GAAP basis	\$	0.4	\$	(1.6)	\$	(59.8)	\$	(12.3)	\$	(8.4)	\$(4.4)-\$0.0
Add back:											
Provision for income taxes		0.1		0.1		45.7		0.2		0.3	0.2
Interest expense		1.6		1.5		1.1		2.2		3.0	2.9-3.3
Depreciation and amortization		14.9		13.5		20.8		24.0		28.4	31.9
EBITDA, non-GAAP basis	\$	16.9	\$	13.5	\$	7.8	\$	14.1	\$	23.3	\$31.0-\$35.0

#### GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT (LOSS)

For the first six months									
	20	016		2015				2016E	
143	2	Perd	iluted		\$	Per	diluted	\$	Per diluted
36	3(3)	3	320		- 30	38a		80 80	0
\$	413	\$	_	\$	(1,553)	\$	(0.03)	\$(4.4)-\$0.0	\$(0.09)-\$0.00
	92				128				
	(202)				570			\$(1.8)-\$0.0	\$(0.04)-\$0.00
\$	303	\$	0.01	\$	(855)	\$	(0.02)	\$(2.6)-\$0.0	\$(0.05)-\$0.00
		19	49,902				49,050		49,900
	\$	\$ 413 92 (202)	2016 \$ Perd \$ 413 \$ 92 (202) \$ 303 \$	2016 \$ Per diluted \$ 413 \$ — 92 (202)	2016 \$ Perdiluted  \$ 413 \$ — \$ 92 (202)  \$ 308 \$ 0.01 \$	2016   20   \$   Per diluted   \$     \$   413   \$     \$ (1,553)     92     128     (202)   570     \$   308   \$   0.01   \$ (855)	2016   2015	2016   2015	2016   2015   2016   3   Per diluted   \$   Per diluted   \$   Per diluted   \$   \$   Per diluted   \$   \$   Per diluted   \$   Per diluted





## **Investor Contact**

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