

RELEVANT BIO

CPA 17 years, 15 in public accounting

Construction companies and developers throughout that time, and before

Leader in ARB's Employee Benefits Practice Group

Specialize in ESOPs and ESOP-owned companies



TODAY

OVERVIEW

TYPICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ESOP FORMATION GENERALLY
- ESOP FORMATION APPLIED TO SPECIFIC COMPANIES
- COMMITMENTS
- SURETY CONSIDERATIONS

RIGHT ABOUT NOW

- RECENT
- CURRENT
- FUTURE

QUESTIONS



OVERVIEW

Why do it?

Exit / liquidity for owner

Tax

- Current owner sale where buyer is not concerned about tax
- C-Corp gains often deferred by seller in 1042 transaction
- S-Corps ESOP Trust gets K-1, pays no tax
- Employees tax deferred compensation

Sincere desire for employee ownership, building on existing positive culture



ESOPs Up to Now

1950s: ESOPs created, with some tax advantages but little definition



1970s: Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and ESOP became the qualified retirement plan concept it is today



2000s: 409(p) rules in place to limit S-Corp tax abuses.



2008: Great recession



Currently: COVID



ESOPs Today

- ~ \$1.5 Trillion in plan assets nationwide
- ~15 million participants (~11 million active)
- ~6,500 companies sponsor ESOPs
- >90% are closely held, nonpublic companies
- 10-15% are construction companies (increasing)
- ~8% of all corporate equity is controlled by employees

Source: NCEO





Quick Overview – Financial Statements

LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S (DEFICIT) EQUITY			-
, , , ,		<u>AFTER</u>	BEFORE
Total current liabilities		1,000,000	1,000,000
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, net of current portions:			
Long-term debt		1,000,000	1,000,000
Note payable to director	\rightarrow	7,000,000	-
Total long-term liabilities		8,000,000	1.000.000
		0,000,000	1,000,000
OWNER'S (DEFICIT) EQUITY:			
Common stock, no par value, 200,000 shares authorized;			
100,000 shares issued and outstanding		10,000	10,000
Unearned ESOP shares		(10,000)	-
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings		(5,000,000)	1,990,000
Total owner's (deficit) equity	\rightarrow	(5,000,000)	2,000,000
		\$ 4,000,000	4,000,000



CASH VS. NONCASH

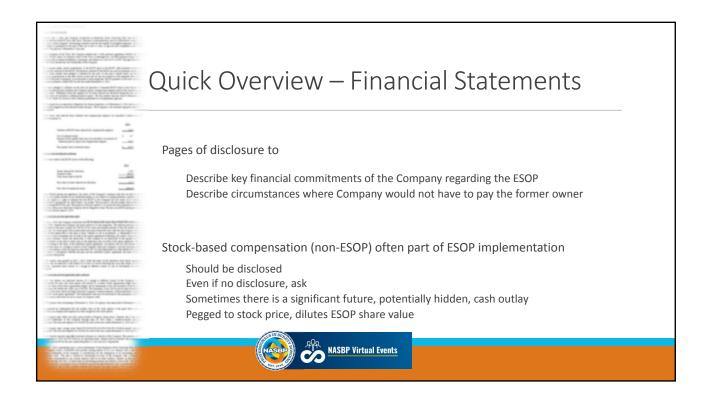
Contributions

- P&L: If Company does well, high valuation, large compensation expense
- Cash: outlay is unaffected expense is offset by a credit to equity

Repayment obligations

- Balance sheet/P&L: Not an expense or liability (equity transaction)
- Cash: buying back that equity will cost \$\$\$\$





CONSIDERATIONS

Implementation - worth it?

Cost:

- \$80K-300K formation in recent years
- \$20K-70K annual compliance

Time, effort, responsibility

- Long process to implement
- Complex rules
- $\,^\circ\,$ Fiduciary responsibility: need to be working in the best interest of the ESOP
- $\,^\circ\,$ Figure it out now, hard to change provisions after its in place
- Unwinding ESOP is not fun

Uncertainty

- Volatility while a price needs to be determined (Covid?)
- Current priorities (Covid?)
- $\,{}^{\circ}\,$ Is former owner still in management
- Loss of non-operational control, options removed



Implementation - compare:

Outside sale:

Various agreements / provisions
Legal, valuation and accounting fees
Possibly a commissioned broker / success fees

Inside sale:

Agreement can also involve tax inefficient bonuses to pay insider's financing

Regardless:

ESOP implementation is - and should be looked at as - a sale of the Company

IRS/DOL writes many of the terms



CONSIDERATIONS: BACK TO BASICS

Responsibility:

- •Who is the trustee?
 - Outside or inside?
- •Board of Directors, Administrative Committee, Officers, perhaps others fiduciaries
 - ESOP participants must come first
- •Current leadership structure:
 - Strong management?
 - Continuity plan?
 - $\circ\,$ Someone at the Company knows/learns a lot about ESOPs/stock-based comp



BACK TO BASICS

History

- Has the Company been around a while?
- Does it have a strong financial position and track record of strong earnings?



BACK TO BASICS - ALWAYS FLIES

An existing employee-focused culture and sense of ownership

The Company is strong and steady with long track record to prove it

A lot of employees, with a good range of ages (controls the flow of repayment)

Feasibility study performed, current owner is interested in the process, and outcome for the employee owners

Separate council for the proposed ESOP

Outside trustee

Current owners consult with you first



BACK TO BASICS - MAY NOT FLY

Lone gun, one personality represents the Company's value, values and energy

Free cash flow low or uncertain

Trying to save bucks establishing plan / only one professional provides all advice / cutting corners at the outset

"I'm just a (fill in subcontractor specialty), I don't know anything about ESOP rules, (fill in advisor) takes care of all that"

Smaller companies (under 20) – numbers may not work



BACK TO BASICS - MAY NOT FLY

Partial ESOP ownership without a game plan

No endgame in mind (form it and forget it, until you can't)

Highly cyclical (construction?)

Failure of poor planning: best case, ESOPs are frozen and eventually the now fully vested participants are paid out by the new (likely same as the old) ownership



Good

Not so good

- 70 year old company
- Top line and (generally) earnings growth each year for many years
- 90 employees
- Slow process, over a year
- Advisors from varied perspectives not a "package" deal
 Really one advisor others were part of the "package"
- Management team
- · Attentive management had already developed strong ownership culture
- Communications (Informative AND rah-rah)
- · Maintenance costs low relative to Company size

- 10 year old company
- ESOP was perhaps a way to turn company's potential and early goodwill (as seen in stock valuation) liquid
- 20 employees
- · A few months
- Lone gun
- · Lone gun again
- · Not much advertisement to employees
- · Maintenance costs high relative to Company size



BACK TO BASICS: FUNDING

ESOP transaction debt

Contributions

Diversification

Repurchasing obligations



BACK TO BASICS: FUNDING

ESOP transaction debt

- Repayment of bank or shareholder financed note for stock sale to Company or ESOP
- Company note to ESOP is a wash

Repurchasing obligations & diversification requirements

- Appraised value represents current total eventual cash requirements
- High value company w/out liquidity... how does this get paid this year?
- · Studies will be needed



BACK TO BASICS: OTHER COSTS

SARs and/or other deferred comp arrangements

For top management, these arrangements can represent 50% or more of the claims to the Company's value increase... for 100% owned ESOP...

Should be considered in purchase price valuation Should be considered in valuations going forward

Fiduciary and compliance responsibilities, administrative burden



CONSIDERATIONS FOR SURETIES

For good candidates, when set up right:

- Mission, culture, direction
- · Crucial continuity plan is in place

Shareholder distributions often not an issue

No S-Corp federal tax

Studies indicate ESOP-owned companies may be more profitable



CONSIDERATIONS FOR SURITIES

More attractive:

- Long ESOP share release schedule
- Seller indemnification
- Repayment of stock sold to ESOP can be subordinated to surety, requiring meeting of metrics
- If properly negotiated, negative equity does NOT need to be viewed negatively in a seller finance... can add the note to the former owners back in
- Seller note can be reviewed and negotiated for modification



RECENT, CURRENT, COMING UP

LATELY (NON-COVID)

Valuations

• Always #1. Not an issue until it is

Success fees are increasing

Not really a brokered transaction

ESOP option utilized

- ESOPs gaining increasing acceptance and understanding
- Guaranteed sell is the price right?
- Construction companies leading the way



This year so far

2019 valuations completed

Interim valuations contemplated

Repurchase / diversification (cash flow) concerns, and

Extended 5500 deadline remains 10/15 - some are running late with this and other deadlines

- Compliance focus when in survival mode?
- Reprieve or understanding forthcoming?

Many anticipated ESOP formations have slowed down/paused

- Some still happen
- Similar to third party sales in this time

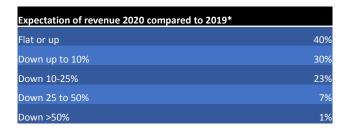


HOW ARE ESOPS (ALL INDUSTRIES) ADDRESSING UNCERTAINTY WITH COVID

*NCEO survey May/June	Rev <\$50MM (94 responses)	Rev >\$50MM (66 responses)
Using emergency cash reserves	52%	56%
Freezes on pay increases across the board	41%	38%
Short-term financing other than a PPP loan	32%	30%
Reducing executive based pay	24%	35%
Layoffs	24%	36%
Furloughs	14%	29%
Reducing executive deferred pay	15%	17%
Saving cash by reducing contributions to benefit plans	13%	15%
Modifying bonus targets to make them easier to achieve	7%	15%
-Switching from cash to ER stock for retirement plan contributions	7%	11%
-Performing an interim ESOP valuation	10%	6%

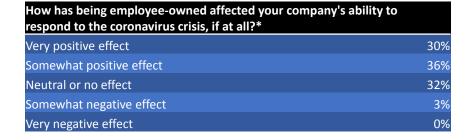


HOW ARE ESOPS (ALL INDUSTRIES) PERFORMING (TOP LINE) DURING COVID





HOW ARE ESOPS (ALL INDUSTRIES) "FEELING" DURING COVID





WHAT'S AHEAD?

October is employee ownership month

Election vs. Non-partisan issue

• AOC and a republican both proposed separate legislation centered around employee ownership

Partial plan terminations

Litigation



TODAY'S WORD IS:

VALUATION



VALUATION

What assumptions of growth are the purchase valuation based on?

- Top line and cash flow
- Past performance is no guarantee of future performance... But don't ignore it!

Most scrutiny (lawsuits) = price paid by ESOP for the Company

Right now: HIGH?

- What you don't see for new ESOPs are valuations based on projected losses
- Should be separate ESOP council (NOT company council) reviewing the initial valuation

Annual valuations

- Determines value of shares in participant accounts
- · Which determines company cash flow



Economy is was booming – What now?

New ESOPs: purchasing stock in recent economy... buying high?



Have we seen the worst?



To assess true risks and issues, contemplate a downturn.

So who is taking the risk?

ESOP participants? Former shareholder(s)? Banks? Sureties?



THANK YOU