The ABCs of ESOPs – How an ESOP Can Work for Your Company



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Agenda

- 1. ESOP Overview & Mechanics
- 2. Advantages & Disadvantages
- 3. Tax Benefits
- 4. Accounting Considerations



What is an ESOP?

- ESOP is an Employee Stock Ownership Plan
- Defined contribution employee benefit plan
- Invests primarily in stock of employer
- Tax advantages for the selling shareholder and company



Business Transfer Spectrum



Lower Valuations<----->Higher Valuations

Internal Transfers

External Transfers

ESOP Landscape

- ESOP/Employee-Owned Company Metrics
 - Approximately 6,000 in the U.S.
 - Approximately 300 in PA
 - Approximately 60 70 in Southeastern PA
 - KM currently serving approximately 30 companies
- ESOPs Growing in interest as a transition strategy
 - Age demographics
 - PEG "exhaustion and damage fear"
 - Many "exit planning experts" popping up



POLLING QUESTION



ESOP Mechanics

Up Front Transaction

- 1. Company establishes an ESOP Trust
- 2. ESOP Trust purchases company stock from shareholders or company
- 3. Financing provided by bank or Bank or seller note

Ongoing Operation

- 1. Company pays contributions or dividends to ESOP
- 2. ESOP uses company contributions or dividends to repay debt
- 3. Company or ESOP repurchases shares from employees after separation of employment



Typical ESOP Transaction Structures

C Corp

- One or more Section 1042 ESOP transactions to transfer most or all stock ownership to ESOP
- Common and Preferred stock typically part of structure
- Synthetic equity (stock appreciation rights or phantom stock) granted to key management to allow key executives to own eventually 15-30% of economic value of entity outside ESOP
- S Corporation ESOP election

S Corp

- S Corporation redemption of all of the stock held by current shareholders for cash and subordinated notes
- Common stock part of structure
- Synthetic equity (usually stock appreciation rights or phantom stock) granted to key management to allow key executives to own eventually 15-30% of economic value of entity outside ESOP
- Company uses S Corp tax-free operation to accelerate debt reduction



Initial C Corporation ESOP Transaction



Courtesy of Jim Steiker - SES Advisors

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Initial S Corporation ESOP Transaction



Courtesy of Jim Steiker - SES Advisors

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Advantages of an ESOP

Seller	Company	Employees
 Receive fair market value Flexible exit strategy Beneficial tax treatment Preserve legacy of company 	 Tax advantaged financing Potential for income tax free entity Potential to enhance employee morale, increase productivity and reduce turnover 	 Non-contributory retirement account Incentive for employees Ability to impact value of company and therefore, value of accounts



Disadvantages of an ESOP

Seller	Company	Employees
 Seller gets price closer to a financial buyer rather than a strategic buyer Seller typically does not fully cash out Requires active role in training employees to be owners 	 Complexity Financial leverage is usually high Repurchase obligation Highly regulated Ongoing administration 	 Non-diversified retirement plan risk May not have 100% liquidity upon exit



POLLING QUESTION



Benefits to the Company

- National Center for Employee Ownership ("NCEO") tracks benefits of ESOPS and published various findings:
 - Better corporate performance ESOP companies grew 2.5% per year faster in sales, employment and productivity after their ESOP was setup vs. expectations pre-ESOP
 - Better pay and benefits employee-owners earned 5-12% more then median wages compared to employees in similar non-ESOP companies, 2.5 times more in retirement savings and 20% more in financial assets overall
 - Longer business life and less likely to lay people off in a recession ESOP companies were only have as likely as non-ESOP firms to go bankrupt or close
 - Provide greater opportunity for young workers a recent survey that compared people age 28 to 35 with ESOP benefits to their peers without found that those ESOP employees enjoyed 92% higher median household wealth, 33% higher income from wages and 53% longer median job tenure.
- Company can increase cash flow due to tax-free status



Is an ESOP a Good Fit for Your Company?



Third Party Communications

- Typical advisors involved:
 - o Accountants
 - o Bankers
 - o Valuators
 - External trustee
 - ESOP TPAs
 - o Lawyers
 - o Other advisors



Third Party Communications

- Important for all parties to be working together to provide high service to the company
 - Proper tax planning
 - Proper share release
 - Communication of matters affecting the valuation
 - Bank deadlines
 - Bank covenants



Initial Transaction Timeline

- Initial Transaction usually takes at least 6 months
 - Feasibility study
 - Financing
 - Valuation
 - Plan Design
 - Legal Documents
 - Closing
 - IRS Determination Letter



Annual ESOP Timeline (Ongoing)

A Typical Annual ESOP Timeline

January / February	Company Audit Preparation Payroll Analysis		
February / March	Financial Audit		
March / April	Stock Valuation		
Мау	Plan Accounting Completed Participant Statements Issued		
June	Diversification and Distribution Notices		
July	ESOP Audit Form 5500 Filing		
August / September	Funding Analysis and Distributions		
October / December	Consider Plan Amendments and Administrative Matters		



POLLING QUESTION



Tax Benefits

- S Corporations owned by an ESOP are tax-free for federal and most state tax purposes
- Selling shareholder may be able to defer their tax gain by purchasing qualified replacement property with the proceeds from the sale (could be permanent deferral)
- Step-up in cost basis to selling shareholders estate
- Deductibility of dividends paid
- Employees pay no tax on the contributions to the ESOP, only distributions from the ESOP



Section 1042 – Benefits to Selling Shareholder

- Section 1042
 - Allows a selling shareholder a deferral of the capital gains tax on the sale of their stock to an ESOP if:
 - The Company is a C Corporation at the time of the sale; AND
 - The ESOP owns at least 30% of the Company's stock posttransaction; AND
 - The selling shareholders reinvest the proceeds in "Qualified Replacement Property" within 12 months
- What is Qualified Replacement Property ("QRP")?
 - Stocks and bonds of U.S. corporations, public or private, that derive no more than 25% of their gross income from passive sources
 - Floating rate notes
 - NOT mutual funds
 - NOT government bonds
- Opportunity for permanent tax deferral under current tax law



Section 1042 – Example

- Sales price = \$10,000,000
- Shareholder stock basis = \$2,500,000
- Ignore state tax implications for simplicity

	Biden Tax LawCurrent Tax LaSell to 3rd partySell to 3rd party		rent Tax Law			
			Sell to 3rd party		Sell to ESOP w/ 1042 Election	
Sales Price	\$	10,000,000	\$	10,000,000	\$	10,000,000
Tax Basis	\$	2,500,000	\$	2,500,000	\$	2,500,000
Gain on sale	\$	7,500,000	\$	7,500,000	\$	7,500,000
Federal Tax Due	\$	2,385,000	\$	1,785,000	\$	-
Net Proceeds Available	\$	7,615,000	\$	8,215,000	\$	10,000,000

*Assumes tax rate of:

- Biden tax law: 31.8% (25% capital gains + 3.8% NIIT + 3% Surcharge)
- Current tax law: 23.8% (20% capital gains + 3.8% NIIT)
- ** Pennsylvania does not currently recognize Section 1042



Impact of Biden Tax Proposals

- Biden tax proposals make Section 1042 much more attractive. As tax rates increase so does the value of a tax deferral.
- Tax deferral may allow selling shareholder to unwind QRP in more favorable capital gain environment or in tranches.
- Charitable giving of qualified replacement property is more valuable.
- No current proposals to remove section 1042 deferral.



POLLING QUESTION



Structure Overview (Again)



Courtesy of Jim Steiker – SES Advisors

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ESOP Balance Sheet Example

Assets	\$ 10,000,000	Liabilities ESOP debt, senior ESOP debt, subordinated	\$ 5,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 12,000,000	
		Equity Unearned ESOP shares	 5,000,000 (7,000,000) (2,000,000)	
Total	\$ 10,000,000	- Total	\$ 10,000,000	
		Unadjusted Debt:Equity Adjusted Debt:Equity	(6.00) 2.40	Treischer Miller

Balance Sheet Impact

- ESOP Note Receivable:
 - Not reflected as an asset on the Balance Sheet
 - Included as a component of Stockholders' Equity
 - May not actually <u>equal</u> the note balance
 - Typically referred to as "Unearned ESOP Shares"
- Since it is not considered an asset under GAAP:
 - Interest is not recorded to the income statement
 - Cash received for interest is recorded directly to APIC



Balance Sheet Impact

- ESOP Note Receivable:
 - Don't think of the Unearned ESOP shares as the Note Receivable instead think of it as treasury stock.
 - Accounting is similar to treasury stock:
 - Recorded at historical cost
 - Balance represents remaining restricted/unallocated shares at the initial transaction share price
 - Shares are released from "treasury" as the company contributes them to the ESOP



ESOP Loan Repayment



Courtesy of Jim Steiker - SES Advisors

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Income Statement Impact

- ESOP Compensation Expense:
 - Shares released through inside loan recorded at fair market value of the Company's stock
 - Dividends on unallocated shares recorded in the income statement
 - Cash contributions may be needed during leveraged stage to pay exiting participants
- Expense can vary significantly year over year



3 Key Takeaways

- Is your company and owner a good fit?
- Tax advantages
- Ongoing operations and administration



Questions



Contact the Presenter



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Andrew provides a variety of practical tax strategies & services including tax compliance, tax planning and tax research for corporations, multi-state companies, partnerships, trusts and high-net-worth individuals. Andrew has a diversified range of experience providing tax services to a variety of real estate, distribution, manufacturing and professional services industries. He also is actively involved with the firm's Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) Group.



Contact the Presenter



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Steve has a wide range of experience providing traditional audit and accounting services to a variety of businesses, including manufacturers, not-for-profits, distributors, and professional services organizations. Steve has also provided business advisory services such as accounting department assessments and due diligence services for his clients.

Steve serves on Kreischer Miller's Manufacturing Industry Group and Not-for-Profit Industry Group, and he is a member of the ESOP specialty area. As an ESOP specialist, Steve has presented at a number of industry events, including those sponsored by the ESOP Association and the National Center for Employee Ownership. He is also an instructor for several of Kreischer Miller's in-house professional training seminars and has delivered presentations on various accounting issues, focusing on ESOPs, inventory, and industry updates for manufacturing and not-for-profit clients.



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