Business Succession

Columbus Chamber of Commerce

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Business Succession Agenda





Steps in Business Succession





Business Succession Agenda



- Successor Management
- Internal Transfers
- Outside Sale
- ESOP Benefits & Basics
- ESOP Transactions
- Business Valuation
- Legacy Planning
- Case Studies



Business Succession Scorecard

- Price (net) & Liquidity
- Tax Efficiency
- Family Care
- Employee Care
- Customer Care
- Continued Control
- Business Longevity
- Business Legacy



Step 1: Management Succession

- Recruitment and Development of Management
 - Family v. business priorities
 - The management life cycle
 - Culture builders
 - Performance incentives





Step 1: Management Succession

• Professionalization of Management

- Independent & outside directors
- Limits on self dealing by corporate fiduciaries
- Board committees
- Corporate formalities





Step 2: Ownership Transfers

There are a lot of options



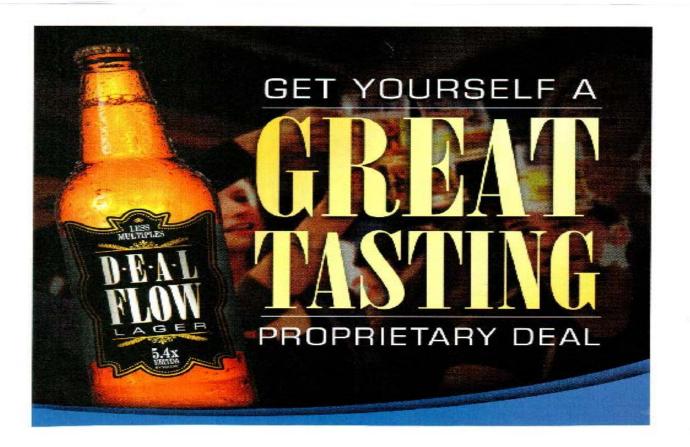


Internal Ownership Transfers

- Cross Purchase Agreements & Redemptions
 - Price & liquidity medium
 - Tax efficiency low to very low
 - Continued control variable
- Family Trusts & Gifts
 - Price & liquidity low
 - Tax efficient until liquidity event
 - Continued control variable
- Life Insurance Liquidity



Outside Sale (Stock or Assets)



Outside Sale (Stock or Assets)

- Strategic Buyer
 - Price & liquidity high
 - Customer care fair to good
- Financial Buyer & Private Equity
 - Price & liquidity medium to high
 - Customer care fair to uncertain
- Common Scorecard Attributes
 - Tax punitive if sale of C corp assets
 - Little to no continued control
 - Earn-out and indemnification issues
 - Employee care uncertain
 - Loss of business culture and legacy



Sale to an ESOP

- Hybrid Inside/Outside Sale
 - Seller selects the Buyer
 - Buyer, Seller and Obligor
- Common Scorecard Attributes
 - Price & liquidity medium to high
 - Tax efficiency very high
 - Continued control is standard
 - High employee care and customer care
 - Enhances business culture and legacy



ESOP Benefit – No Federal Taxes





Benefits of an ESOP

- 100%, S Corp ESOP company
- Pays no federal income taxes
- This is legal





Benefits of an S Corp ESOP

- Passed by Congress in 1998
 - Corporate income/loss passed through pro rata to shareholders
 - Shareholders receive cash distributions without additional tax
 - ESOP is tax exempt trust no need for cash distribution
 - Corporation may retain profits for other purposes





Benefits of a S Corp ESOP

- No corporate income tax
- No income tax to ESOP trust
- No deduction for profit distributions
- Profit distributions to participant accounts
- Loan repayment for distributions on unallocated and allocated stock
- Loan interest included in 25% contribution limit
- Allocation restrictions under Code Section 409(p)
- No tax-free or tax deferred stock sale to ESOP



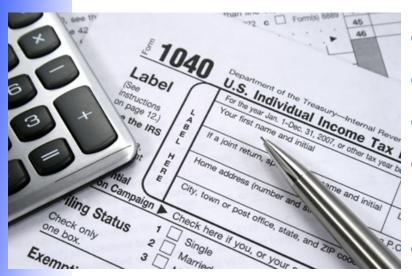
Other ESOP Tax Benefits

- Capital gains deferral
- Principal deduction on ESOP loans
- Tax-free growth of employee accounts
- Higher contributions to employee accounts





Benefits of an ESOP – 1042 rollover



- Sell at least 30% to an ESOP
- No capital gains taxes on sale
- Must be C corporation
- Must invest proceeds in U.S. operating companies
- Can borrow against portfolio



Benefits of an ESOP – 1042 Example

	1042 sale
Sale	3,000,000
Basis	<u>500,000</u>
Capital gain	2,500,000
Taxes (20%)	0
Net to you	\$2,500,000

No 1042 3,000,000 <u>500,000</u> 2,500,000 <u>500,000</u> \$2,000,000



Benefits of an ESOP – 1042 rollover

- Three-seller year holding period
- No allocation of 'tainted shares' for 10 years from sale 25% shareholders (no 10 year rule) Sellers electing §1042 treatment Family members of selling shareholders
- Becomes exempt upon gift of QRP or death of taxpayer (step up basis)



Benefits of an ESOP = 1042 rollover

- Qualified Replacement Property (QRP)
 - Domestic operating companies
 - Replacement period 3 months prior/12 months after sale
 - Monetize or leverage QRP
- Election Procedure
 - Attach Consent, Election and Purchase to Form 1040
 - Irrevocable upon perfection

A 1042 Rollover Can Generate Significant Tax Benefits for You



ESOP benefit – business continuity



- Avoid selling to outsider who may want to change things
- Management can remain in place
- Board prior to sale, including sellers, can remain
- No need to change culture or operations
- Better than business as usual



ESOP benefit - Flexibility

- ESOP willing to purchase any percentage of business
- Minority, majority, 100%
- Doesn't require control sale
- Can buyout partner, family member or shareholder
- Can do transition in stages
- Tax benefits geared to different levels of ownership



So, What Exactly Is an ESOP?





ESOP Basics

- Qualified Employee Benefit Plan
- Operates under a Tax Exempt Trust
- Can invest solely in Employer Stock
- Can Borrow Money to Buy Stock
- Market Maker for Company Stock
- Tax Benefits for Selling Owners
- Tax Benefits for the Company
- Employee Incentive Plan



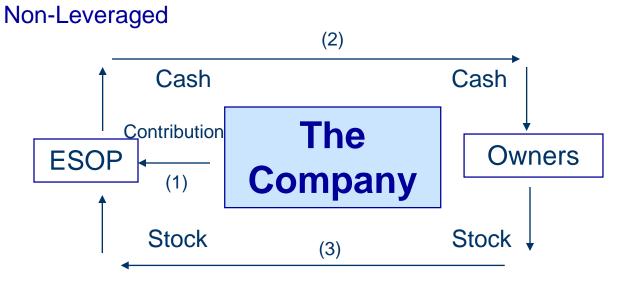


- Governed by Internal Revenue Code (enforced by IRS) and ERISA (enforced by DOL)
- Defined contribution plan under Code Section 401(a)
- ESOP trust is tax exempt under Code Section 501(a)
- Exempt from certain prohibited transactions under ERISA Section 408(b) and Code Section 4975(d)



Basic ESOP Transaction

Employee Stock Ownership Plans



- •Contributions limited to 25% of eligible compensation
- •Contributions deductible
- •May 'pre-fund' ESOP
- •Convert existing profit-sharing plan/purchase stock

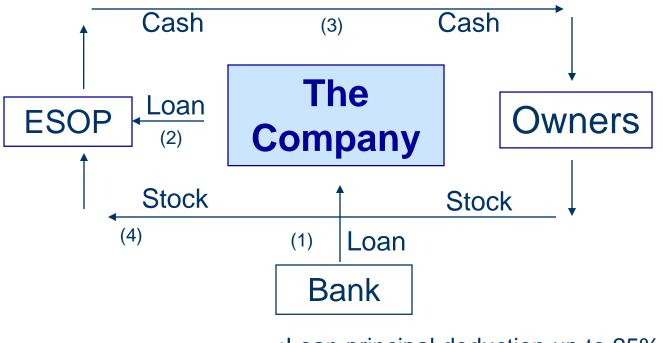
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Leveraged ESOP Transaction

Employee Stock Ownership Plans

Schatz Brown Glassman LLP

Leveraged



Loan principal deduction up to 25% of comp
Additional 25% deduction for additional DC plan
C Corp – unlimited interest deduction

C Corp – reasonable dividend deduction

•S Corp – interest included in 25% contribution

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How Much Is Your Business Worth?





Business Valuation for ESOP

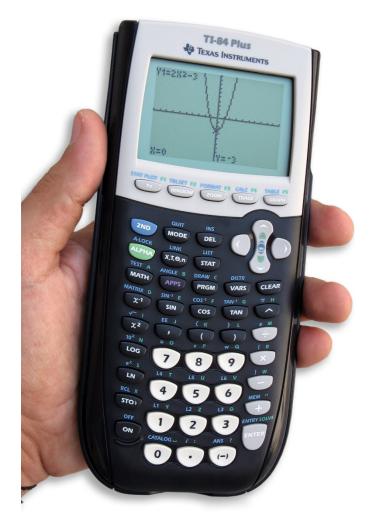
- ERISA Section 3(18) "adequate consideration" standard
- Code Section 401(a)(28) independent appraiser standard
- IRS Rev. Ruling 59-60 and DOL Prop. Reg. 2510.3-18(b)
- Requirements for valuator of stock for ESOP
 - Advisor to trustee and not to company or seller(s)
 - Trustee, not valuator, determines value of stock
 - Valuator must be professional business appraiser with no interest in the transaction or the parties



Business Valuation

- USPAP (AI) and SSVS (AICPA)
- Income (Intrinsic) Approach
 - Capitalized income method
 - Discounted cash flow method
- Market Approach
 - Transaction method
 - Guideline company method
- Asset Approach
 - Orderly liquidation method
 - Adjusted net worth method





Step 3: Legacy Planning





Step 3: Legacy Planning

- A/B Trusts
 - Fully utilize exemption or credit for children (B trust)
 - Can name different beneficiaries for respective trusts
 - Unlimited residual to spouse (A trust)
 - Surviving spouse receives income; may invade corpus
- Possible Drawbacks:
 - Property use restrictions
 - Younger spouse outlives children
 - Legal / accounting expense
 - Family conflicts
 - Funding of B trust fluctuates with exclusion amount



Step 3: Legacy Planning

- Charitable Remainder Trusts (CRT)
 - Annuity trust
 - fixed dollar payments (at least 5% but not more than 50% of assets)
 - no additions to corpus
 - Unitrust
 - at least 5% of assets or, if less, trust income additions permitted to corpus
 - CRT cannot own S corporation stock



Legacy Planning - CRT

- Tax deduction based on FMV PV of payments
 5 yr excess carry forward (30% or 50% of AGI)
- Term life expectancy or 20 years max
- Present value to charity must be 10% or greater



Legacy Planning – Family Limited Entities

- Family Limited Partnership (FLP)
- Family Limited Liability Company (FLC)
- Advantages:
 - Shield assets from creditors
 - Valuation discounts for gifted interests
 - Harder for donees to spend gifted interests
 - Provide centralized asset management
 - More flexible than irrevocable trusts
 - GP can be revocable trust or LLC
 - Valuation discounts at death



Legacy Planning

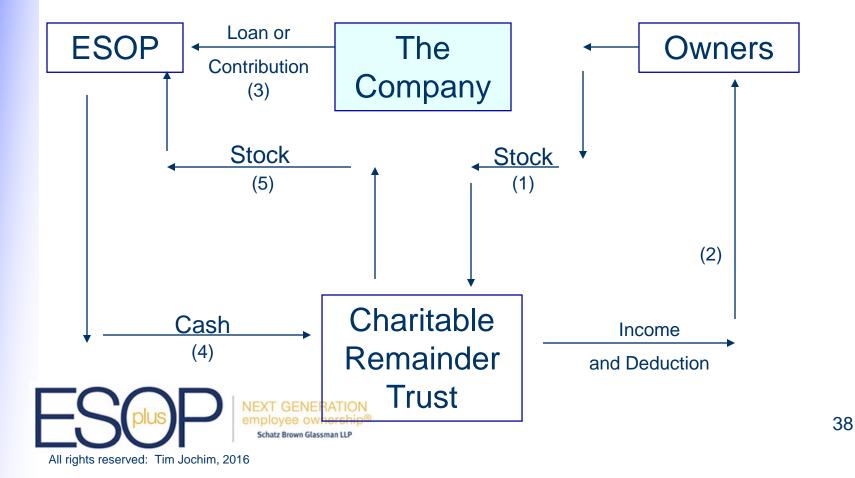
- Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust (ILIT)
 - Proceeds outside the estate if requirements met
 - Transferred policy and premium payments are gifts
 - Transfer existing policy at least 3 years prior to death
 - New policy not a gift, but premium payments are gifts
 - If incidents of policy ownership such as power to:
 - Change beneficiary
 - Borrow against policy
 - Transfer policy

Then, policy proceeds included in the estate



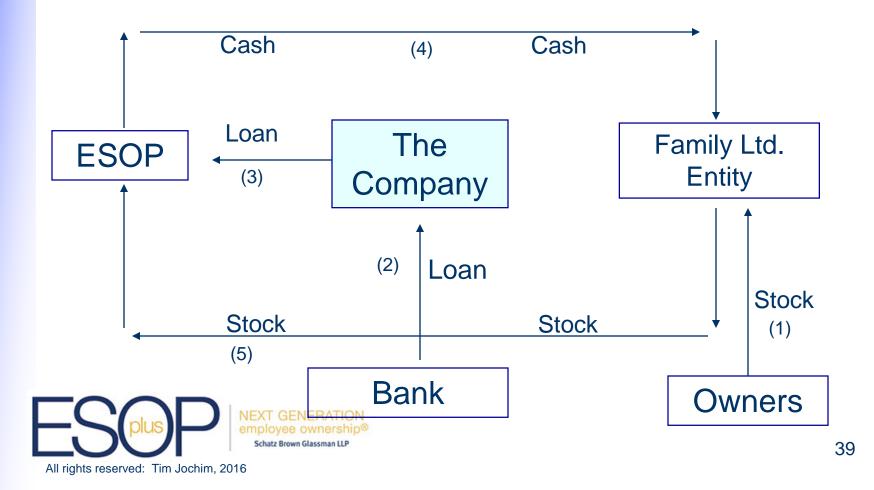


CHESOP: combination ESOP and CRT





FLESOP: Combination ESOP and Family Limited Entity



Estate Tax Schedule

<u>Year of</u>	Exemption	<u>Maximum</u>
<u>Death</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>
2007	\$2,000,000	45%
2008	\$2,000,000	45%
2009	\$3,500,000	45%
2010 default	Unlimited	NA
2010 basis step up	\$5,000,000	35%
2011	\$5,000,000	35%
2012	\$5,120,000	35%
2013	\$5,250,000	40%
2014	\$5,340,000	40%
2015	\$5,430,000	40%
2016	\$5,450,000	40%
2017	\$5,490,000	40%

(double for married couple)



Gift Tax Schedule

Year of	Lifetime	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
<u>Gift</u>	Exemption	Exemption	<u>Rate</u>	
2007	\$1,000,000	\$12,000	45%	
2008	\$1,000,000	\$12,000	45%	
2009	\$1,000,000	\$13,000	45%	
2010	\$1,000,000	\$13,000	35%	
2011	\$5,000,000	\$13,000	35%	
2012	\$5,120,000	\$13,000	35%	
2013	\$5,250,000	\$14,000	40%	
2014	\$5,340,000	\$14,000	40%	
2015	\$5,430,000	\$14,000	40%	
2016	\$5,450,000	\$14,000	40%	
2017	\$5,490,000	\$14,000	40%	
(double for married couple)				



Case Study 1: The Perfect ESOP

- Distribution Company
 - Owner/Founder sole shareholder
 - Very profitable with great products
 - Great customer care and great employee care
 - Outside offer considered and rejected
 - Company culture and business legacy important
 - Elected Section 1042 then became S corporation
 - Bank and seller financing
 - Established directed fund at public foundation
 - Created significant business & charitable legacy



Case Study 2: Family Triangle

- Manufacturing Company
 - Three family factions equal faction ownership
 - Disagreements on sale of Company & internal transfers
 - ESOP presented as neutral party
 - Each faction agreed to sell majority of faction ownership to ESOP (eventually became 100% ESOP)
 - Each faction represented on Board of Directors with two independent Directors
 - President from the faction remaining active in the Company



ESOP Next Steps

- Requires investment of time and resources
- Complexity and regulation
- Need experienced advisors
- Must use independent ESOP valuator

A Feasibility Study Will Determine If The Benefits Outweigh the Challenges



Conclusion and Questions

Successful Succession Plans Consider

- Management Succession
- Ownership Transfer Methods
- Tax Implications (income, gift, estate, etc.)
- Financial Security of Owners
- Legacy Interests of Owners
- The future of the business



Plan to be Successful





Tim Jochim

- Tim Jochim, Partner, Schatz Brown Glassman LLP
- National authority on employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs) and business succession. Expertise in corporate finance, merger/acquisition and employee benefits.
- Adjunct professor of corporate finance at the Capital University School of Law, Columbus, Ohio.
- Member of corporate boards and frequent speaker to business and trade organizations.
- Author of *Employee Stock Ownership and Related Plans* (Greenwood Press, 1982), and of articles published in *The Journal of Employee Ownership Law and Finance* (Fall, 1998), *Taxation for Accountants* (July, 1998) and *Taxation for Lawyers* (September-October, 1998) and *Financier Worldwide* (February, 2011).
- Co-founder of the Ohio Chapter of The ESOP Association and a member of the legislative committee of The ESOP Association.
- Recognized as an expert attorney on ERISA and ESOP law by Chambers Partners USA. Martindale-Hubbell Rating of AVP. Fellow, American College of Employee Benefits Counsel.

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