February 26, 2013

Compensation Strategies for a High Tax Environment



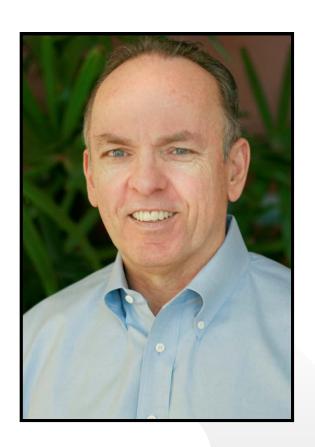




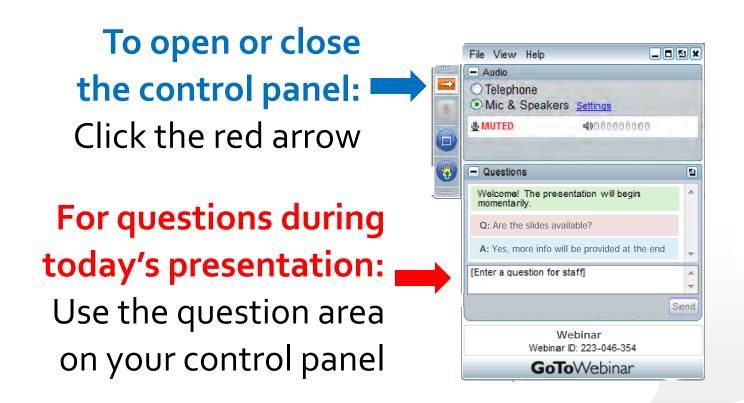
Today's Presenter:

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We're happy to provide a copy of today's slides. Information will be provided at the close of the presentation.



What problem are we trying to address?

Creating a compensation strategy that strengthens the employer-employee partnership in a world of high taxes



Current Taxes for High Earners

Federal Marginal Rate	39.6%
State Marginal Rate	12.3% (Ca)
Federal Capital Gains Rate	20.0%
State Capital Gains Rate	5% (avg)
Medicare Tax	2.35%
Medicare Surtax	3.8%

Disclaimer

- Taxes are more complicated than ever
- Don't rely on the information that follows to make your personal tax planning decisions

Reality

The more successful your employees are (i.e., the more they earn), the lower the percentage of income they will take home.

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Is there an opportunity here?

Preferred Tax Result

Tax Free

Tax Deferred

Total Compensation Allocation



Unique Partnership Statement

"Here's what we do that demonstrates our belief that you are a partner in our business success."



Demonstrating Partnership Compensation

- "You share in the economic value you help create"
- "Your compensation structures mirror the way owners are paid"
- "You have variable pay opportunities that are not 'capped'"
- "You participate in equity or equity like programs that have significant upside"
- "If we sell the company, you'll participate in the value created"
- "If we can create tax-savings opportunities for you, we'll do it"
- "Your compensation package won't be replaceable anywhere else"

The Results of a Partnership Compensation Package



Cost of Turnover

- Average cost of replacing a non-manager is 29% of the person's annual salary.
- Average cost of replacing a manager is 46% of the person's annual salary.
- Turnover costs an organization with 13,000 employees more than \$27 million per year.
- Replacement costs do not generally vary based on company size, revenue, or public/private status.

Attracting Premier Talent

They will find non-traditional pay structures alluring and meaningful

Value sharing pay structures
will respect their
entrepreneurial mindset and
appeal to their interest in
wealth accumulation opps

They will accept the responsibilities and accountability associated with true value creation (i.e., they won't "expect" higher pay without creating results)

They will particularly value pay arrangements that defer taxes and build wealth

Four ideas

- Equity sharing
- 2. Phantom equity sharing
- 3. Tax-free executive benefits
- 4. Classic deferred compensation

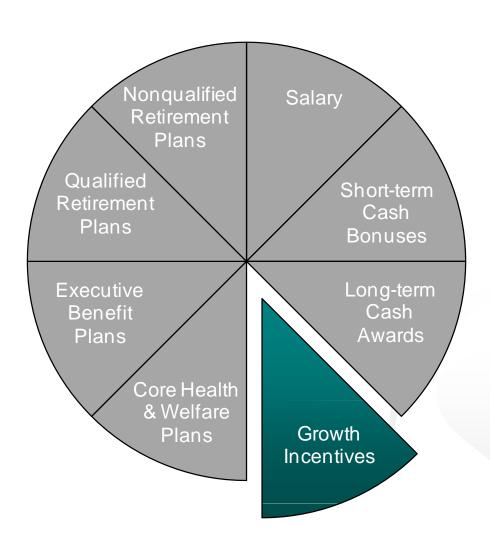


#1 Equity Sharing

An Equity Sharing plan rewards top performers by allowing them to receive or purchase stock at today's price and enjoy preferred tax-savings in the future



Total Compensation Allocation

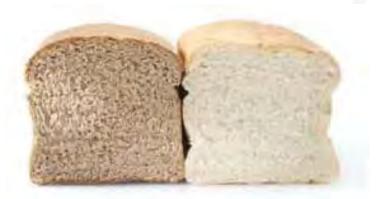


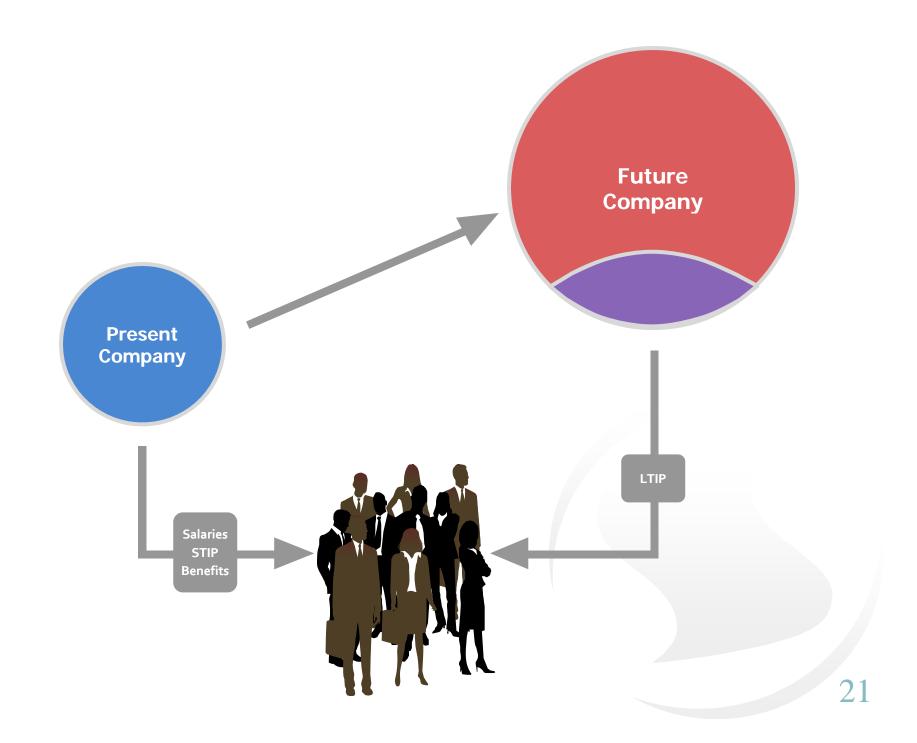
Warning



Two types of equity plans

- Restricted Stock
 - An award of actual stock—subject to a vesting period
- Stock Options
 - The right to purchase stock at a future date, but at today's price





Restricted Stock—Taxes

- Provide an award today, but defer taxes until vesting period is satisfied
- Alternately, the employee may choose* to pay the taxes today at the "lower value"
- Once he has established his basis, he may be eligible for LT capital gains taxation on stock sale



Stock Options—Taxes

- No tax when options are awarded
- At time of exercise:
 - With incentive stock options (ISO), no tax when option is exercised
 - With nonqualified options (NSO), ordinary income when option is exercised
- Once exercised, stock held for one year may be eligible for LT capital gains taxation on sale

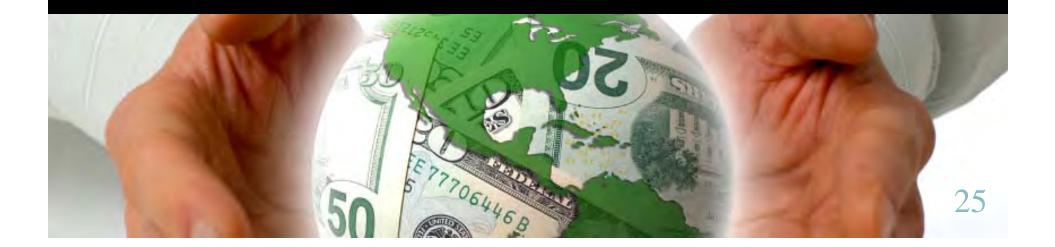
Stock or Options

- Secure true partnership relationship
- No cash cost to the company
 - May receive cash if options
- Attractive tax results for employee
- More effective form of compensation than "more cash"

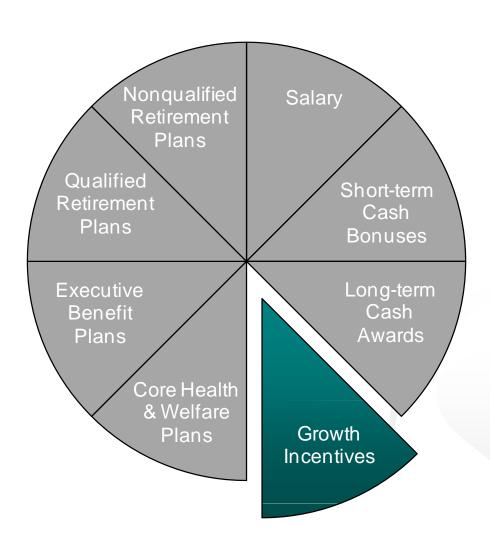


#2 Phantom Stock

- What is it?
- What's the goal?
- Tax Impact



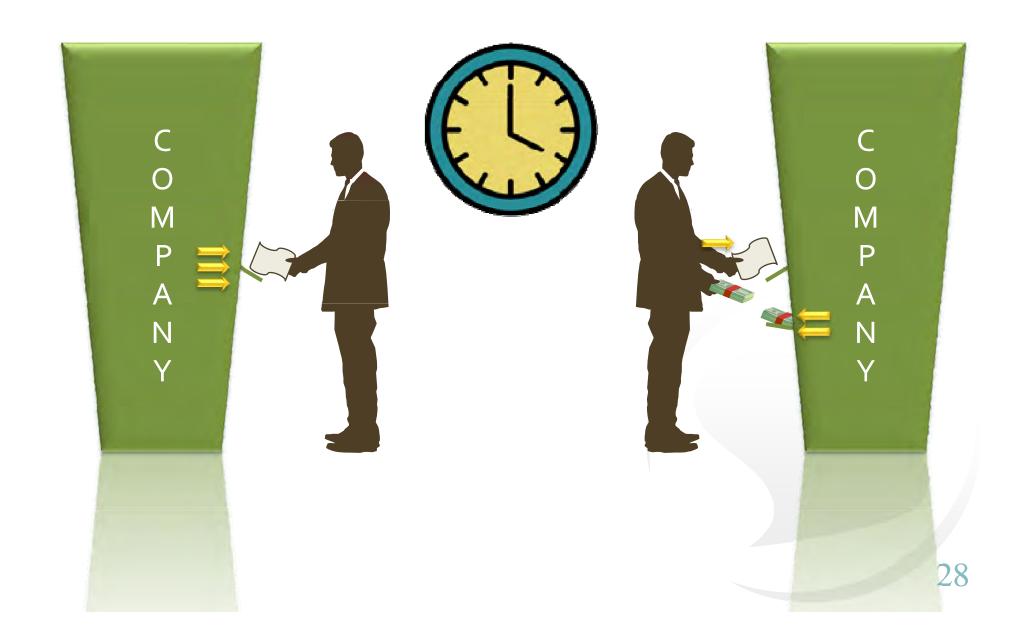
Total Compensation Allocation



What is Phantom Stock?

- A deferred bonus
- Awards made in "units" (like stock or stock options)
- Unit price is tied to a formula (or appraisal) that reflects company value
- Settled in cash (almost always)





Phantom Stock—Taxes

- No tax when units are awarded
- Appreciation not taxed until paid
- Upon redemption, taxed as ordinary income
 - The tax benefit reflects value offered today with taxes deferred to the future

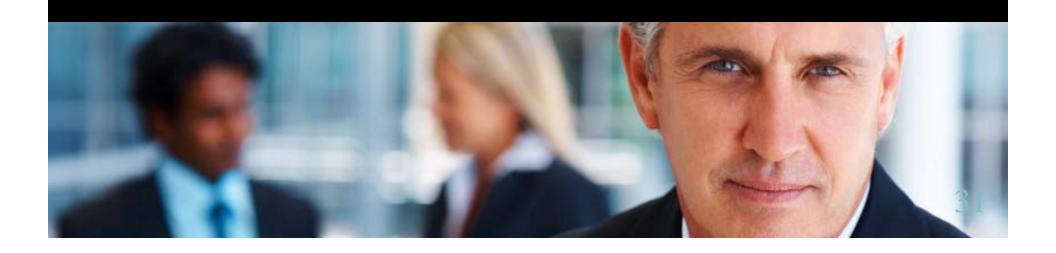


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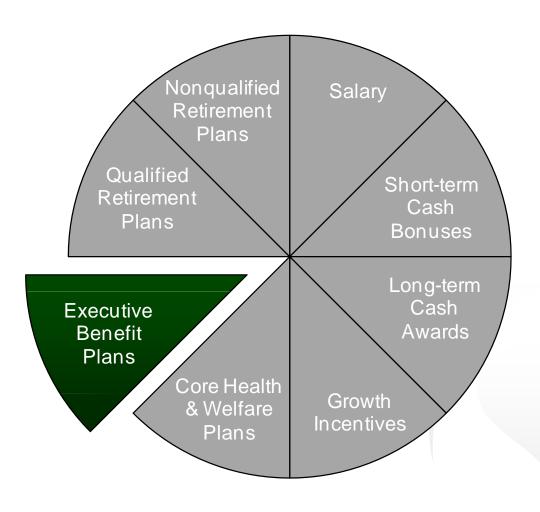


#3 Tax Free Executive Benefits

Executive benefit plans are special programs for key employees that supplement or replace those offered to all rank-and-file employees.



Total Compensation Allocation



Unique Tax Features

- Some EB programs provide the double tax benefit of:
 - Tax-deductibility for the employer
 - No current tax consequence for the employee

Let's look at two examples

Long-term Care Insurance

- Considered A&H insurance (HIPAA)
- Can carve out classes of employees
- Company can deduct 100% of LTC premiums for employees, spouses and parents
- Special "executive benefit" policies can be paid over shorter period than normal
- No income taxes paid by employee (either on premium or benefits)

Long-term Disability Insurance

- "Executive Carve-Out"
- Most group LTD plans have significant limitations definitions, caps, gaps, restrictions, etc.
- Company can provide superior coverage for executives and deduct 100% of premiums
- Rates are discounted
- No income taxes paid by employee (on premium)



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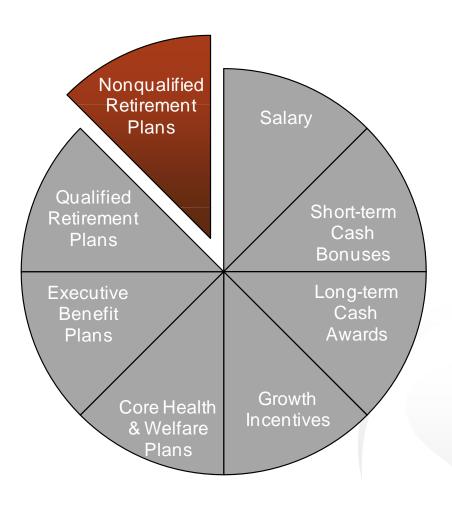


#4 Classic Deferred Compensation

A Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP) is a retirement program intended to provide current tax savings and long-term security for a select group of key employees above and beyond those provided under the company's qualified retirement plans.



Total Compensation Allocation

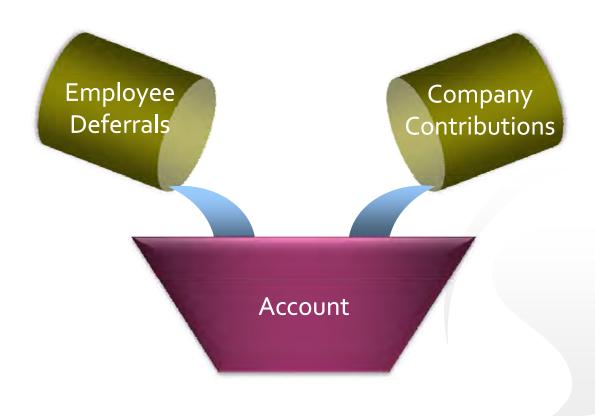


The 4 Basic Components of a Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP)

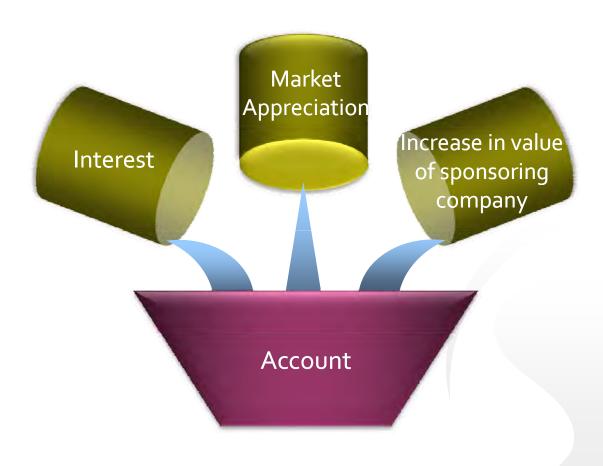


The Account

A liability on the books of the sponsoring company

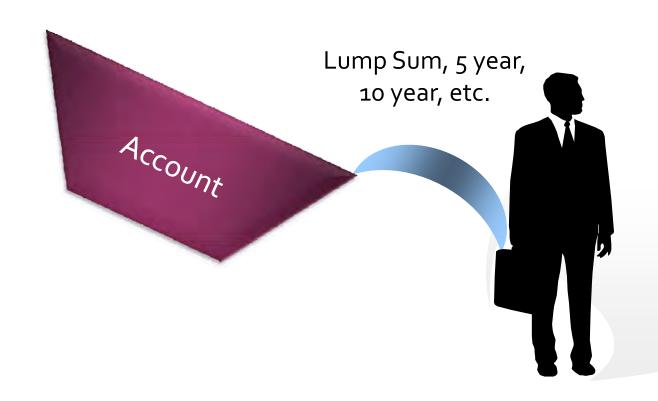


The Appreciation The gains (or losses) credited to the Account



Distributions

The manner in which the Account is distributed



Plan Type: Executive Deferral Plan

- Executives given option to voluntarily remit pre-tax deferrals
- May include company contribution (matching, ad hoc, profit sharing, incentive)
- Investment options provided similar to company 401(k) plan
- Participants are fully vested in their own deferrals, partially vested in company's

What about taxes?

- Deferral (income taxes)
 - No income taxes paid on amounts deferred
 - No tax on gains until received (higher compounding)
- Deferral (payroll taxes)
 - Paid now (over wage base)
 - No payroll taxes paid on growth
- Distributions
 - Ordinary taxes on distributions (no payroll taxes)
 - Installment distribution options spread taxes (below marginal rates?)
 and into new state brackets



Alternative: After-tax brokerage account

- Pay income taxes on earnings today (at highest marginal rates)
- Pay ordinary or capital gains taxes on growth



Let's compare

Annual Amount to	
Defer/Invest	\$ 40,000
Rate of Return:	6.00%
Fed Marginal Tax Rate	39.60%
State Marginal Tax Rate	5.00%
Fed Capital Gains Rate	20.00%
State Capital Gains Rate	5.00%
Medicare Tax	2.35%
Medicare Surtax	3.80%
nvestment Account Equity	60.00%
Tax Rate on Investments	35.12%

		DCP		Brokerage Account					
Year	Annual Deposit	Year-end Value	Value Exposed to Max Tax (Dist)	Year	After Tax Comp (to be invested)	Year-End Value			
1	40,000	41,404	22,938	1	21,220	22,046			
2	40,000	85,291	47,251	2	21,220	44,950			
3	40,000	131,813	73,024	3	21,220	68,746			
4	40,000	181,125	100,343	4	21,220	93,468			
5	40,000	233,396	129,301	5	21,220	119,153			
6	40,000	288,803	159,997	6	21,220	145,837			
7	40,000	347,535	192,534	7	21,220	173,561			
8	40,000	409,791	227,024	8	21,220	202,363			
9	40,000	475,782	263,583	9	21,220	232,287			
10	40,000	545,732	302,336	10	21,220	263,375			

Equi	valent Pre-tax Return to
	9.8%

Retirement Tax Rates:

 Fed
 39.60%

 State
 5.00%

Adv/(Disad) of DCP

> 892 2,301 4,278 6,875 10,148 14,160 18,974 24,661 31,296 38,961

Use deferral plan to...

- ...move taxable income below the new top rate (\$400k/\$450k)
- ...lower your MAGI below the threshold for increase in Medicare tax (\$200k/\$250k)
- ...lower your AGI below the threshold for phasing out personal exemptions and itemized deductions (\$250k/300k)



Message to your employee-partners:

Retention: leave and you'll incur the taxes all at once We'll provide a way for you to reduce today's income taxes and accumulate money on a faster basis for retirement





Employer Taxes

- No deduction when amounts are deferred (shareholder taxes may go up for now)
- Trade-off: Larger deduction in the future (deferral plus interest)



Poll



Summary Points

- Create a unique, partnership approach to compensation for your premier talent
 - Enhance your "attractability"

Strengthen your "retainability"

Go "Tax Free" first, then "Tax Deferred"

Tax Leveraged Pay Package

Pac	kage A	Component	Pac	kage B
\$	300,000	Salary	\$	200,000
\$	100,000	STIP	\$	50,000
	0	LTIP	\$	75,000
\$	20,000	Group Health	\$	20,000
	0	Exec Benefits	\$	25,000
\$	20,000	QRP	\$	20,000
	0	NQRP	\$	50,000
\$	440,000	Total Present Value	\$	440,000
\$	400,000	Taxable Amount	\$	250,000
\$	20,000	Tax Free Amount	\$	45,000
\$	20,000	Tax Deferred Amount	\$	145,000

John's alternative comp package

Employee Value Statement - Typical

John Ferry @ Target

	,,,,		<u> 9 </u>						
Cash Needs									
2012	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
\$325,000	\$334,750	\$	344,793	\$	355,136	\$	365,790	\$	376,764
\$ 85,000	\$ 87,550	\$	90,177	\$	92,882	\$	95,668	\$	98,538
\$410,000	\$422,300	\$	434,969	\$	448,018	\$	461,459	\$	475,302
S	ecurity Need	ds							
\$ 21,000	\$ 22,260	\$	23,596	\$	25,011	\$	26,512	\$	28,103
\$ 21,000	\$ 22,260	\$	23,596	\$	25,011	\$	26,512	\$	28,103
Wea	lth Accumul	atic	on						
\$ 16,500	\$ 16,995	\$	17,505	\$	18,030	\$	18,571	\$	19,128
Total	Value Proje	ectio	on						
\$410,000	\$422,300	\$	434,969	\$	448,018	\$	461,459	\$	475,302
\$ 21,000	\$ 22,260	\$	23,596	\$	25,011	\$	26,512	\$	28,103
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
\$ 16,500	\$ 16,995	\$	17,505	\$	18,030	\$	18,571	\$	19,128
\$447,500	\$461,555	\$	476,069	\$	491,059	\$	506,542	\$	522,533
447,500	\$909,055	\$ 1	1,385,124	\$ 1	1,876,184	\$ 2	2,382,725	\$ 2	2,905,259
	\$325,000 \$85,000 \$410,000 \$21,000 \$21,000 \$16,500 \$410,000 \$21,000 \$21,000 \$16,500 \$447,500	Cash Needs 2012 2013 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$85,000 \$87,550 \$410,000 \$422,300 Security Needs \$21,000 \$22,260 Wealth Accumul \$16,500 \$16,995 \$410,000 \$422,300 \$21,000 \$22,260 \$410,000 \$422,300	Cash Needs 2012 2013 \$ 325,000 \$ 334,750 \$ \$ 85,000 \$ 87,550 \$ \$ 410,000 \$ 422,300 \$ \$ 21,000 \$ 22,260 \$ \$ Wealth Accumulation \$ 16,500 \$ 16,995 \$ \$ 16,500 \$ 16,995 \$ \$ 16,500 \$ 16,995 \$ \$ 16,500 \$ 16,995 \$ \$ \$ 447,500 \$ 461,555 \$	2012 2013 2014 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$344,793 \$85,000 \$87,550 \$90,177 \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 Security Needs \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 Wealth Accumulation Total Value Projection \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$- \$- \$- \$16,500 \$16,995 \$17,505 \$447,500 \$461,555 \$476,069	Cash Needs 2012 2013 2014 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$344,793 \$\$85,000 \$87,550 \$90,177 \$\$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$\$\$\$\$\$ 21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$	Cash Needs 2012 2013 2014 2015 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$344,793 \$355,136 \$85,000 \$87,550 \$90,177 \$92,882 \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$448,018 Security Needs \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$25,011 Wealth Accumulation Total Value Projection \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$448,018 \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$25,011 \$- \$- \$- \$- \$16,500 \$16,995 \$17,505 \$18,030 \$447,500 \$461,555 \$476,069 \$491,059	Cash Needs 2012 2013 2014 2015 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$344,793 \$355,136 \$85,000 \$87,550 \$90,177 \$92,882 \$92,011 \$92,011 \$92,011 \$93,011 \$93,011 \$93,011 \$93,011 \$93,011 \$93,011 \$93,011 \$93	Cash Needs 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$344,793 \$355,136 \$365,790 \$85,000 \$87,550 \$90,177 \$92,882 \$95,668 \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$448,018 \$461,459 Security Needs \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$25,011 \$26,512 Wealth Accumulation Total Value Projection \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$448,018 \$461,459 \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$25,011 \$26,512 Total Value Projection \$410,000 \$422,300 \$434,969 \$448,018 \$461,459 \$21,000 \$22,260 \$23,596 \$25,011 \$26,512 \$- \$- \$- \$- \$16,500 \$16,995 \$17,505 \$18,030 \$18,571 \$447,500 \$461,555 \$476,069 \$491,059 \$506,542	Cash Needs 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 \$325,000 \$334,750 \$344,793 \$355,136 \$365,790 \$85,000 \$87,550 \$90,177 \$92,882 \$95,668 \$95,612 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512 \$95,6512

John's alternative comp package

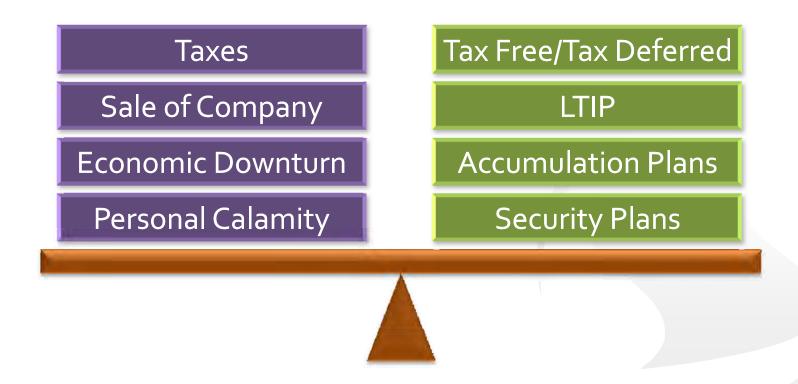
Employee Value Statement - Amplified

John Ferry @ Target

		Cash Needs	s							
	2012	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
Annual Salary	\$325,000	\$334,750	\$	344,793	\$	355,136	\$	365,790	\$	376,764
Bonus	\$ 85,000	\$ 87,550	\$	90,177	\$	92,882	\$	95,668	\$	98,538
Total Cash Received	\$410,000	\$422,300	\$	434,969	\$	448,018	\$	461,459	\$	475,302
	S	ecurity Nee	ds							
Core Benefits	\$ 21,000	\$ 22,260	\$	23,596	\$	25,011	\$	26,512	\$	28,103
Executive Benefits	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,540	\$	19,096	\$	19,669	\$	20,259	\$	20,867
Total Value	\$ 39,000	\$ 40,800	\$	42,692	\$	44,680	\$	46,771	\$	48,970
	Wea	lth Accumul	latic	on						
Long-Term Incentive Plan (SAR)										
Annual Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	287,767	\$	287,159	\$	291,978
Increase in Vested Value	\$ -	\$ -	\$	287,767	\$	287,159	\$	291,978	\$	272,602
Remaining Unvested Value		\$ 81,408	\$	256,731	\$	257,488	\$	259,262	\$	266,263
Total Value (Paid, Vested & Unvested)		\$ 81,408	\$	544,498	\$	832,414	\$	838,399	\$	830,843
Retirement Plans										
401(k) Company Match	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,995	\$	17,505	\$	18,030	\$	18,571	\$	19,128
Deferred Comp Match	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,600	\$	21,218	\$	21,855	\$	22,510	\$	23,185
	Total	Value Proje	ectio	on						
Total Cash Received	\$410,000	\$422,300	\$	434,969	\$	448,018	\$	461,459	\$	475,302
Total Benefits Annual Value	\$ 39,000	\$ 40,800	\$	42,692	\$	44,680	\$	46,771	\$	48,970
Annual Value of LTIP	\$ -	\$ -	\$	287,767	\$	287,159	\$	291,978	\$	272,602
Annual Value of Ret Plan Contributions	\$ 36,500	\$ 37,595	\$	38,723	\$	39,885	\$	41,081	\$	42,314
Total Annual Value	\$485,500	\$500,695	\$	804,151	\$	819,742	\$	841,289	\$	839,187
										_
Total Wealth Projection	485,500	\$986,195	\$ ′	1,790,346	\$ 2	2,610,088	\$:	3,451,377	\$ 4	1,290,564

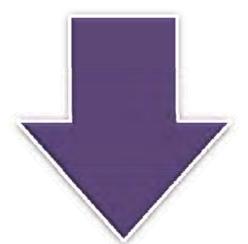
Optimizing Economic Value

Threats to Employee's Security



Compensation Plans That

Increase Employee Confidence
Build Wealth
Reduce Taxes



Engagement and Productivity

Next Online Seminar:

"Is My Company a Candidate for Phantom Stock?"

To be held on: Tuesday, March 26th, 2013



Type Your Questions

Special Offer

One hour consulting call with a VisionLink principal at no charge

(CEO of the company)

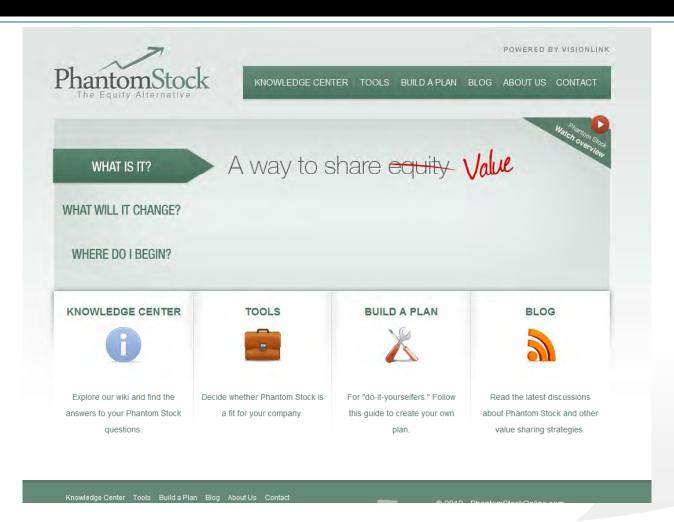
Indicate interest on final survey

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WHITE PAPER

Phantom Stock: The Ideal Plan for Growing Private Companies

Phantom Stock The Ideal Plan for Growing Private Companies

"I have a key employee who's asking for some stock in the company or else he may move on—should I give it to him?" This is a question with which many owners of closely held businesses wrestle. It is multi-layered in its implications; however, the answer is really pretty simple: "No. But you should be glad he's asking for it! This is a great opportunity."

The question the key employee poses reveals both good news and bad news to an owner. The good news? One of the talented producers in the company recognizes that the business has a compelling and profitable future. He believes in the future so much that he wants a piece of it. And he's confident enough to believe he deserves it. This is why the question represents such a great opportunity. The bad news? Sharing equity in a private company is a pain. And it's often one of the most inefficient ways to share value—from both the owner's and employee's perspective.

The scenario is understandable. Top performers expect to be paid well; and if they help create economic value, they deserve some of what they've created.

Instinctively, owners assume that employees with equity will be better employees. If employees have stock perhaps they will think and behave like owners. Maybe they will have greater incentive to manage expenses, service customers, innovate, work hard and even invest their own money in the business.

These are correct instincts and reactions. It's obviously desirable to engender an ownership stake, or at least an ownership mentality, among employees. However, the means to achieving those attractive outcomes shouldn't create more problems than it solves, and too often that's what happens when closely held business owners go down the path of equity sharing.

Why Not Stock or Options?

Granting stock or even stock options will not usually address all of the issues a business owner needs to consider when creating a value sharing arrangement for key contributors. Here's why.

Let's take a look at three different ways to get stock into the hands of Sally, the leader of your national sales team, and the potential consequences of each approach.

 You can simply give Sally some stock. More formally, this is called a Restricted Stock Grant (or one of its variations). Congratulations, you have a new partnershareholder. She'll be entitled to take a look at the books. She may want to discuss the new compensation program—hers and yours! She'll be entitled to her share of

1

Express interest on the final survey









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Thank you for attending

Please complete our brief survey immediately following our presentation.

We value your input.

You may request a <u>copy of our slides</u>, <u>White</u> <u>Paper</u> and the <u>1-hour free consultation time</u> with one of our principals.



Q & A

Thank you!

Tom Miller

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