





Through a Different Lens: Retaining and Engaging **Talent Through Alternative Equity Programs**

Amy Reichanadter, Adaptive Insight Marianne Snook, CEP, Stock & Option Solutions Susan Stemper, Pearl Meyer & Partners, LLC

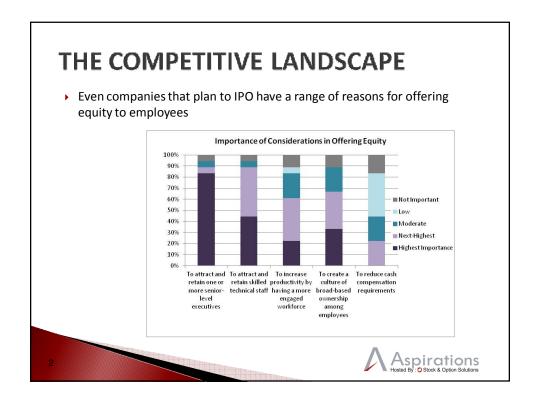
November 4, 2014

SESSION AGENDA

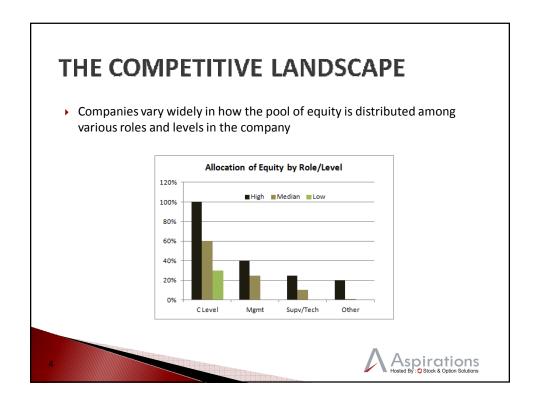
- Competitive Landscape
 - · What companies planning to IPO as an exit are doing for equity
- Case Studies*
 - Proposed equity program design
 - Assessment and alternative identification
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Communication
 - Results

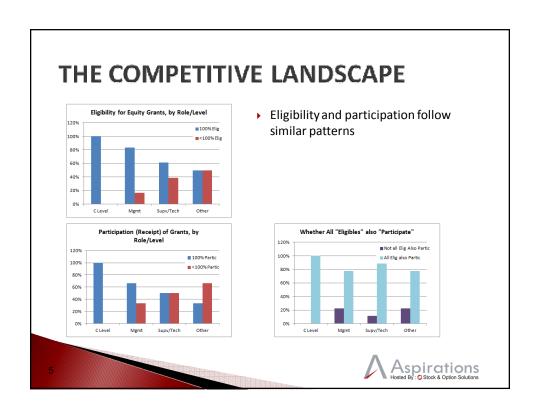
^{*}Survey data from the 2012 Private Company Equity Compensation Survey Results by the National Center for Employee Ownership. Visit www.nceo.org for more information.





THE COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE ▶ How the considerations translate to form and timing of grants even varies by company ▶ But, we certainly know that RS/RSUs are more common than ever; stock options are not the only game in town And, events that may trigger a grant vary by company % of Companies Offering Various Forms of Equity % of Companies Granting Equity at Various Events Other Phantom / Other Performance shares/ units Service / Tenure Restricted Stock Units Periodically, but less frequently than. Restricted Stock Annually or more frequently Stock Options 100% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 20% 40% 60% 80% **Aspirations**





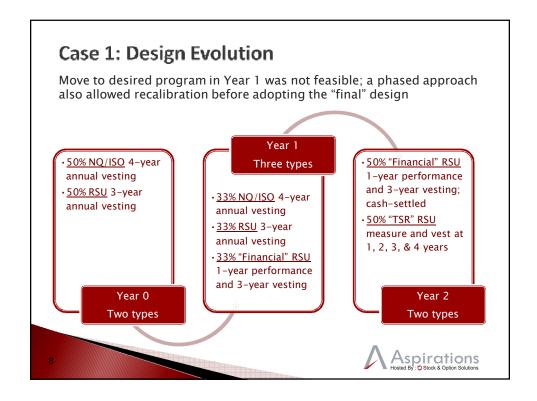
Case 1: Maturing the Equity Program

- Current stock program for executives had several challenges
- ▶ New approach desired to improve on 5 key areas:
 - Reduce share utilization, burn rate, dilution
 - · Allow executives to realize intended value
 - Eliminate time-vested equity grants
 - Optimize efficiency value realized versus expense
 - Compelling story for current and prospective executives
- ▶ At the same time, the company needed to balance other objectives and could not withstand major changes all at once



Case 1: Design Evolution

Factor	Determining Considerations
Performance-based	All other things equal, satisfy external pressure for this
Form of award	 Options expiring out of the money is worst case scenario Variability of cash-settled is less efficient for company but protects executives
Overlapping vs book- end grants	 Keep execs engaged through an "off" cycle Recognize inability to set multi-year financial goals Predictable reported equity expense in proxy
Performance metrics	Ensure outcomes/results, not efforts, are rewardedFinancial and TSR are inarguable measures of results
Absolute vs relative performance	 Industry consolidation, combined with huge performance swings among peers, limits value of relative Over the long term, absolute TSR will be as good a measure of relative performance
Vesting	 Mimic pattern of 3-year RSU + 4-year option vesting Compromise vs alternative of all 3-year vesting



Case 1: Lessons Learned

- Management-driven was an advantage
 - Multidisciplinary team was prepared for accounting, reporting, administration
 - Even still, a few misses, such as high restoration matches from cashsettled plan
 - Started from business and human capital issues
 - Compensation Committee understood issues and focused on the right issues; Chair was "brought along"
- ...and management-driven was a challenge
 - CEO / inner circle discouraged testing with wider group
 - · Elegance and simplicity were not fully optimized

Aspirations

Case 1: Lessons Learned

Mixed alignment to business/talent strategies

- Doubling-down on annual financial goals with bonus plan
- Reduced emphasis on retention cuts both ways
- Retained the flexibility to do unique things for unique candidates while honoring the overall program

Phased approach had real downsides

- Difficulty knowing what each grant was, and why
- Destination was right, but a shorter path would have more closely met the business objectives

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Case 1: Lessons Learned

Communications

- · Challenge translating design to layman's terms
- Needed less "because" and more "why"
- Fine-tuned to reinforce company culture and vision

Implementation

- Ready, willing and able, but really labor-intensive
- Broker tracking and reporting less than perfect
- Simple tools for participants pivotal for recruitment, engagement, and pay-for-performance linkage
- Going through audit and controls was enlightening; should have done this at the front end

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Case 2: Pre-IPO RSUs

- Vesting contingent on service + liquidity event
 - Quarterly/annual "earning" events
 - Terminated employee retain rights to earned shares
 - If/when liquidity event occurs, six months AFTER liquidity event, earned shares VEST and are released

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Case 2: Pre-IPO RSUs

- ▶ Rationale / Pros
 - Avoids breaching shareholder rule
 - Exercised options = shareholders
 - Avoids repricings, underwater options
 - · Lower number of shares used (full value)
 - Lower dilution (until liquidity event occurs)
 - No expense until liquidity event
 - Avoids 409A (not vested, so not deferred)
 - No investment decision no cash paid
 - May limit amount of information that must be communicated to employees

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Case 2:

Pre-IPO RSUs

- Challenges
 - Tracking terminated employees for years after termination
 - W-2 income earned as an employee
 - Which tax rates should be used (earned years before vest/release)
 - Huge tax burden at release
 - Withholding shares for taxes = company "gets" to pay taxes
 - · Limits dilution somewhat
 - International employee tax calculations, mobility challenges
 - No tax treaty = other issues

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Case 2:

Pre-IPO RSUs

- Challenges
 - Systems cannot always support "delayed vesting"
 - Accounting
 - FIN 28
 - Enormous expense in period of liquidity event
 - Diluted EPS calculations are complex
 - Employee communications
 - Including current value of equity in comp statement
 - Part of company culture
 - Post current fair market value on intranet

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Case 2: Pre-IPO RSUs

- Grant agreement
 - Putting actual earn/vest dates and number of shares into grant agreement would have been easier
- ▶ Treatment for Leave of Absence
 - Suspend/toll vesting?
 - Administratively burdensome

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Case 2:

Important Take-Aways

- ALWAYS consider the administrative issues when deciding on a new equity instrument or design
- Before jumping on the bandwagon, because everybody else is doing it, make sure changes make sense for your company
- ▶ Think through, document, and clearly communicate all the Pros AND the Cons before moving forward
- Create clear documentation for all new processes, such as tracking terminated employees who will be eligible to receive shares

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Case 3:

Bookend Vesting (aka Boxcar Vesting)

- History
 - Company had a long-standing, well-received annual equity refresh program
 - Board member proposed a new equity program without support from management
- Proposed Program Design Change
 - Current Program:
 - Current program provided an annual grant for employees once they reached 50% vesting.
 - Amounts were determined based on level with a performance multiplier to reward top performers.
 - Refresh option grants vested over 4 years at a rate of 1/48th per month.
 - Proposed Program:
 - Bookend Vesting program provided refresh grants annually after 25% vesting however new grants had a three year delay to begin vesting.
 - Annual refresh grants vest over 1 year (1/12 per month) starting on the day the last grant provided to the employee ceases vesting.

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Case 3: Challenges

- ▶ Roles and Responsibilities
 - Board was dictating program design rather than setting strategy.
 - We were seemingly alignment on program objectives which raised concerns that there were unstated objectives the Board was trying to achieve (aka saving shares).
- Intellectual Elegance vs Practical Application
 - Theoretically, bookend refresh program provided smooth layering of unvested equity and would promote long term retention.
 - The practical application created a huge dip in vesting for key employees with the change to the new vesting approach.
- ▶ Lack of Management Support
 - Management had serious concerns about the new program both for themselves and the employees.
 - Management had concerns that it would increase voluntary attrition rates.
- Marketing the New Program
 - How were we going to market the program to employees when it would likely feel like a takeaway to them?

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Case 3:

Reframing the Proposal

- State concerns and then get on the same side of the issue
 - Align on objectives
 - Understand stated and unstated drivers
- Model the Design and Educate
 - Understand how it really would work in its application with the program change from the previous vesting model
- Identify Potential Alternatives

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Case 3:

Key Take-Aways

- Roles and responsibilities between the Board and Management
- Understand and align on objectives
- Understand the immediate consequences and multiyear implications
- Be aware of opportunities that present themselves to redirect to the desired outcome
- If you can't redirect the outcome, commit to the program and focus on education, marketing, and clear ongoing communication to employees to drive value

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