



Entrepreneur's University: Entity & Equity Formation

Tuesday September 27, 2016



Upcoming MassBio Events

Forums

Oct 19: Business Development for Nonprofits: Partnerships for Sustainability; **NP**

Oct 27: Current Trends in Oncology Dealmaking; **BD/Fin**

Nov 4: Entrepreneurs University: Valuation & Funding; **EU**

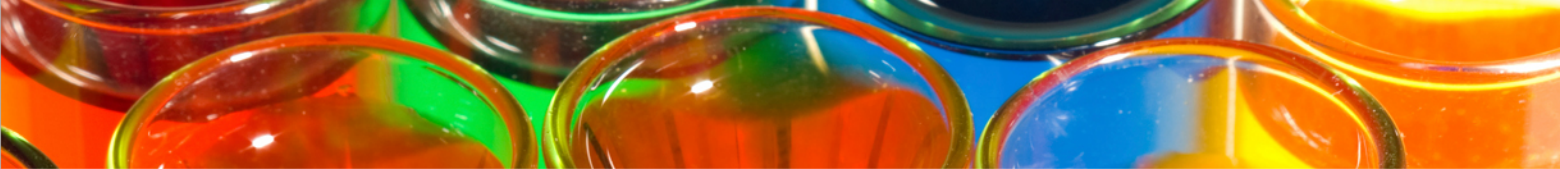
Nov 9: Adaptive Design in Clinical Development; **BSDMCT**

Nov 15: Employment Contracts; **HR & L&R**

Nov 30: What is the Value of Value Frameworks in Making Healthcare Decisions?

Signature Events

Sept 28: Patient Advocacy Summit 2016 - Sharing Our Stories: Building a Patient-Centered Ecosystem



Entrepreneur's University: Entity Formation

Speakers:

- **Eric J. Evans**, MBA, Executive Committee, Mass Medical Angels
- **John Hession**, JD, Partner, Morse, Barnes-Brown & Pendleton, P.C. (co-moderator)
- **Fred Mermelstein**, PhD, Partner, Ascentia Asset Management, Inc.

Moderator:

- **Marc R. Cote**, Chief Operating Officer, Accellient Partners, LLC



The law firm built for business.®

mbbp.com

CityPoint
230 Third Avenue
4th Floor
Waltham, MA 02451
781-622-5930

Laying the Foundation for Entity & Equity

Choice of Entity

- *C Corporation (Delaware)?*
- *Limited Liability Company (Delaware LLC)?*

Choice of Entity Considerations

- **Accounting and Tax Considerations: Stock Options vs Restricted Stock ??**
- **Capital Gains vs Ordinary Income, or giving an extra 20% to Uncle Sam**
- **Flexibility, Ease of Operation, Ease of Explanation and Implementation**
- **What do Investors normally want???**

Practical Considerations

- **The ultimate liquidity objectives of the business: investment, sale, public offering, joint venture, current return?**
- **The players involved as equity holders: individuals, corporate, pass-through entities, domestic or foreign players, Tax Exempts?**
- **Equity compensation strategies?**
- **Facility of Formation, Flexibility of Operation**
- **Cost of Organization, Operation, Compliance**
- **Tax & Accounting considerations**
- **Vesting of Control and Decision-Making**

C Corporation

- **Limited Liability of Stockholders**
- **Double Taxation at Entity & Owner Level (34% Corporate and 20% Tax on Dividends)**
- **Efficient Financing Vehicle for Capital Gain Oriented Investors**
- **Multiple Classes, Series, ISOs, Options re Stock permitted**
- **Efficient and Widely Adopted Equity Compensation Techniques**
- **No limits on types, character of equity owners**

- **Taxable at Entity Level, Stockholder Level**
- **Distributions Taxable to Stockholders**
- **Potential Two Layers of Tax**
- **Flexible Financing Structures**
- **BUT: Corporate Losses can be used to offset future earnings**

C Corporation

- **Loss Carryforward: losses can be carried forward to shelter future profits**
- **Change of Ownership: Net Operating Loss (NOLs) Carryforward can be lost or reduced if stock ownership change**
- **Lower tax rate on ordinary income retained in business**
- **Owners-employees eligible for tax-free health insurance, benefits**

C Corporation

- **Equity compensation mechanisms well understood: ISOs, NQSOs, Restricted Stock, Phantom Stock, SARs**
- **Facilitates tax-free acquisitions by public company**
- **Facilitates public offerings, without S corporation limits on stockholders**
- **Facilitates preferred stock structures by venture capitalists**
- **Qualified Small Business Stock: IRS Sec. 1202(b) = targeted capital gain provisions**

C Corporation: Sec 1202(b)

- **Qualified Small Business Stock (QSB): IRS Sec. 1202(b) = targeted capital gain provisions**
- **Available for product companies with under \$50M of assets, with an active trade or business, and stock held for minimum of 5 years**
- **First \$10M OR 10X the basis in the stock of capital gain is without taxation**
- **Capital Gain above \$10M is subject to tax at regular rates**
- **BUT: Investment Gain must be rolled over into another Qualified Small Business Stock**

C Corporation: Sec 1202(b)

- **Since 1993, Section 1202 provided exclusion of up to 50% of Capital Gain**
- **Obama's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provided the exclusion moving to 75%, later moved to 100% exclusion of the first \$10M of Capital Gain**
- **Available ONLY for investments by individual taxpayers in qualifying subchapter C corporations**



The law firm built for business.®

Limited Liability Company

- **Hybrid: flow-through treatment with corporate-like limits on liability**
- **No restrictions on types or character of equity owners**
- **Multiple classes of equity permitted**
- **Flexible allocations of gains & losses**
- **Preferential returns can mirror preferred stock structures**
- **Different management structures**
- **Members have some control features**

Limited Liability Company

- **Taxation at owner level: no entity-level tax**
- **Check the Box: LLC may elect tax treatment as partnership or corporation ISOs not permitted: option-like structures not understood by employees**
- **Add owners through Joinder Agreement**
- **Operating Agreement determinative**
- **Can mirror most corporation charter and by-law structure re corporate governance**

Limited Liability Company

- Easier to acquire assets through issuance of equity without potential tax to the seller on appreciated property (compare with exchange of corporate assets for equity, 80% rule, Sec. 351)
- Greater flexibility in granting equity to employees (profits interest)
- Permits preferences, participating preferences, carried interests, non-pro rata allocations

Various Equity Structures

Typical US Stock Plans provides:

- **Restricted Stock**: buy now, subject to vesting and repurchase rights of the company, sell later, get capital gain
- **Incentive Stock Options (ISOs)**: obtain now, exercise later, and wait either **TWO** years from grant date, **and ONE year from exercise date**, for favorable capital gain and unfavorable Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)
- **Nonqualified Stock Options (NQSOs)**: obtain now, exercise later, **BUT get taxed at ordinary income rates when you exercise option** (44% effective state / federal rate), **then wait another year to obtain capital gain treatment**

Investor Concerns

- **Vesting arrangements and repurchase of unvested stock, cancellation of unvested options**
- **Rights of First Refusal by Company, Investors**
- **Co-Sale and Tag-Along Rights**
- **Drag-Along Rights on Sale of the Company**
- **Right of Company to repurchase shares**

Various Equity Structures

- Note: BUT Only Restricted Stock provides Capital Gain treatment on sale of company!
20+ % Tax Difference !!!!!
- One-Year Holding Period for Capital Gain
- However: Ordinary Income Compensation Risk at time of issuance in if issued at less than Fair Market Value
- Must pay tax (*at ordinary income rates*) on the “deemed value” of the Stock at time of issuance --- UNLESS pay full Fair Market Value for Stock at time of original issuance
- Capital Gain Treatment on Later Sale of Company

What are the types of stock options?

- **Incentive Stock Options (“*ISOs*”)** –
 - *generally* recognize Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) on exercise
 - *generally* subject to capital gains tax when you sell the stock, as long as held the option two years from grant and one year from exercise
- **Non-Statutory or Nonqualified Stock Options (“*NQSOs*”)** –
 - *generally* subject to ordinary income tax when you exercise your option
 - *generally* capital gains tax when you sell the stock
 - no AMT calculation – often a compelling reason for a senior executive to choose nonqualified stock options

Incentive Stock Options, ISOs

- **Technical Compliance with Tax Rules**
- **No Tax to Employee at time of grant or exercise**
- **Holding Period : *two years from grant and one year from exercise***
- ***Holding Period of 2 years-grant/one year exercise is virtually impossible to achieve on sale of company***
- **Spread at time of exercise subject to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)**
- **AMT is a huge problem for highly compensated managers, so ISOs are *not* often a good strategy**

Incentive Stock Options, ISOs

- **Taxed at Capital Gain Rate at time of Sale BUT ONLY if Holding Period satisfied (i.e., two years from grant/one year from exercise)**
- **No Tax Deduction for Company**
- **Exercise price must = FMV of common stock at time of grant**
- **Only available for Employees who were “legitimate W-2 employees” at time of grant – not available for outside directors, non-employee officers or advisors**
- **Option not transferable**

Nonqualified Stock Options (NQSOs)

- Available for All Types of Recipients:
Employees, Consultants, Advisors, Inside & Outside Directors, Others
- May be granted at less than the FMV, but
subject to some onerous tax consequences
under 409A
- No Tax at time of Grant -- if granted at FMV
- *Taxed @ Ordinary Income Rates at Exercise*
- *Tax = difference between Option Exercise Price & Fair Market Value at time of exercise*

Nonqualified Stock Options (NQSOs)

- Company gets Tax Deduction = Plus Income Tax Hit to Employee @ time of exercise
- *Income Tax = difference between Option Exercise Price & Fair Market Value at time of exercise*
- Cash Flow Impact to Company on Exercise = IRS Withholding plus Social Security Tax
- Deductions can be *Potentially Huge* for Company
- But NO Special Holding Periods like ISOs (Ergo, “no two years from grant / one year from exercise” rule like ISOs)

Quick Summary: Tax Consequences of Options

ISOs

- No tax on grant
- No income recognized on exercise
- “Spread” on exercise FMV less EP may = AMT
- No withholding
- Capital Gain on sale = proceeds realized - EP
- Disqualifying Disposition (DD) creates OI on sale
- Withholding for DD

NQSOs

- No tax on grant (usually unless)
- Ordinary compensation income on exercise on “Spread” (FMV less EP)
- Withholding required!!!!
- Capital gain realized on sale = proceeds realized over exercise point
- OI tax added to basis, gain is realized above basis

Quick Summary: Tax Consequences

ISOs:

- No tax on grant but **MUST** be granted at Fair Market Value)
- **NO** ordinary income compensation tax on exercise of ISO Option on “Spread” (FMV less Exercise Price), **AS LONG AS STOCK** issued under the ISO is held for (i) 2 years from grant and (ii) 1 year from exercise
- **NO** Withholding required
- Capital gain realized on sale = proceeds realized over exercise price but must be held for 1 year after exercise **AND 2 years from grant !!!** *People forget the two-year rule!*

Quick Summary: Tax Consequences

NQSOs:

- No tax on grant but **MUST** be issued at Fair Market Value)
- Ordinary compensation income on exercise of NQSO Option on “Spread” (FMV less Exercise Price)
- **Withholding required!!!!**
- Capital gain realized on sale = proceeds realized over exercise price but must be held for one year after exercise
- Ordinary Income is tax added to basis, gain is realized above basis

LLC Equity Interests

- **Restricted Stock Units**: similar to Restricted Common Stock in the C corporation context, purchase of a Capital Account
- **Nonqualified Options**: similar to a nonqualified stock option in the C corporation context
- **Profits Interests**: a very different animal altogether
 - ❑ Ability to participate in the profits of the enterprise, when the company exceeds a stated enterprise valuation
 - ❑ Can be issued for services, and without consideration (or nominal consideration)
 - ❑ Can be voting or non-voting interests
 - ❑ Vesting and repurchase rights
 - ❑ Can be customized in many ways to suit special needs of the Company



Upcoming MassBio Events

Forums

Oct 19: Business Development for Nonprofits: Partnerships for Sustainability; **NP**

Oct 27: Current Trends in Oncology Dealmaking; **BD/Fin**

Nov 4: Entrepreneurs University: Valuation & Funding; **EU**

Nov 9: Adaptive Design in Clinical Development; **BSDMCT**

Nov 15: Employment Contracts; **HR & L&R**

Nov 30: What is the Value of Value Frameworks in Making Healthcare Decisions?

Signature Events

Sept 28: Patient Advocacy Summit 2016 - Sharing Our Stories: Building a Patient-Centered Ecosystem