



Speaker Introduction

Mike Africk

- 30+ years <u>construction</u> experience
- National Construction Leadership Team
- Traditional Services
- Heavy focus on Succession
- Succession by Design utilizing **CLA Intuition**®
- Negotiations in M & A activities
- Board and Advisor Board Roles





Speaker Introduction

Alex Warner

- 12+ years construction experience
- Oak Brook tax leadership team
- Compliance services
- Tax structuring and transactional services
- Active in M & A activities
- Frequent speaker on various topics



Who is CLA?

We are a professional services firm with three integrated businesses working together to advance our clients' success, create uncommon careers for our people, and do what is right for the public, our clients and each other.

\$1.1B in revenue

6,100+ employees

120+ offices

Currently serve 10,000+ construction and real estate clients

Offer 100s of services for 18+ industries





Deep Industry Specialization

Manufacturing Trucking and Construction Agribusiness Cooperatives and distribution transportation Employee Federal **Financial** Dealerships Real Estate benefit plans institutions government Higher State and local Health care Nonprofit Private clients education government Commercial services



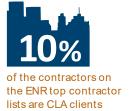
Uncommon Industry Resources

From over 120 offices from coast to coast, CLA exists to create opportunities for our clients, our people, and our communities through industry-focused wealth advisory, outsourcing, audit, tax, and consulting services.









5,250+ construction clients



more certified professionals on staff than any U.S. firm

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Seamless Capabilities for Construction Industry

- CLA offers a complete range of services
- We can provide nearly any service you may need. In addition to standard audit services, we also provide outsourced internal and compliance audits, taxation consulting, employee benefit plan audits, technology consulting, valuation services and several other services; some of which may be subject to independence rules





Session Goals

- Why, What and When of Succession Planning
- Introduce the Value Triangle
- Comments on Construction Valuations
- Internal Succession Strategies
- External Succession Strategies
- Questions





Succession Planning: Options and Considerations

Why, What, When of Succession Planning

Some Expert Estimations About Baby Boomers

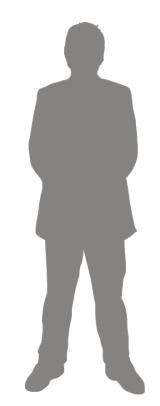
60% of 15 million business owner's are baby boomers¹ (9 million)

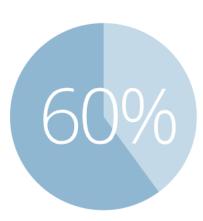
Youngest baby boomers turn 55 this year.....Succession is happening

Significant number of transaction in next 10-15-20 years

Leaves 200k to 300k transactions per year to transition.

Dealogic reported 10,000 per year





60 percent of business owners are baby boomers

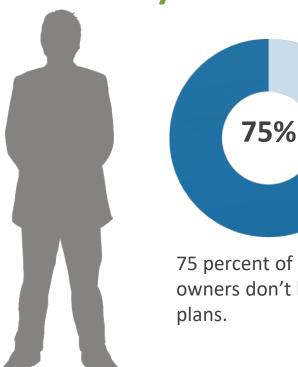
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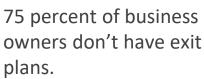
Why are we talking about succession? **Some Expert Estimations About Baby Boomers**

Many business owners do not have a realistic succession plan.

Most business owners will wait until the 11th hour to do a succession event or determine the value of their business.

Those who plan early and are deliberate, have best chance to build a "Succession Organization"





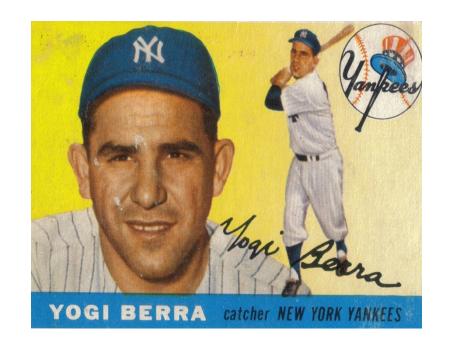
Why Plan for Succession:

- Owners can better control the outcome
- Plan for the unexpected
- Business represents a significant part of wealth
- Opportunity to create tax efficiency
- Creates current Enterprise Value

Why Plan for Succession?

"If you don't know where you are going, you might wind up someplace else."

Yogi Berra



What is Business Succession Planning?

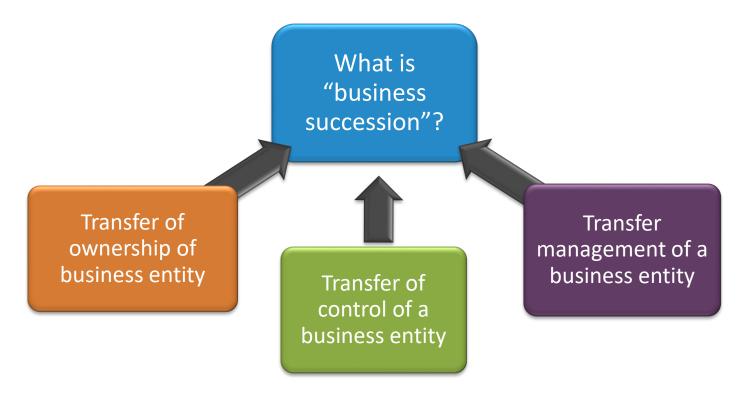
- Succession planning is not an estate plan
- Succession planning is not selling your business
- Succession planning is not necessarily retiring

Planning for Succession is About Creating Options



Instead of starting by asking 'what structure do I want', start by getting clear on what outcomes you want.

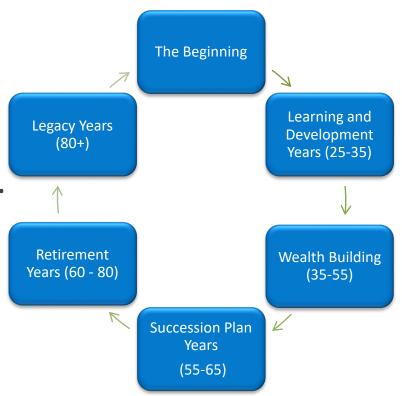
Business Succession Planning





Life Cycle of Your Business

- When should you start?
- Different for everyone.
- Need time to implement.



When should I start Succession Planning?

- No right or wrong time to start
- Can be as much as five years before an event
- Communications is critical
- Allow time to assess and develop talent
- While you can still influence the decision
- A Journey not a race



Understanding the Picture

- What does succession look like for the Owner(s)?
 - What are YOUR goals and dreams?
- What is important to YOU?
 - Legacy, Value, Employee Retention, Control



Who Should be Involved?

- Advisors that understand the industry
- Understand impact on the financial statements
- Affects on bonding and banking
- Prequalification
- Union withdrawal liability, if applicable.

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Understand the Finances of an Event

- How does the company value fit into your finances?
 - The proper plan will provide comfort for owner to execute
- How much cash do you need up front?
- Are you willing to hold a note?
- Do you have other sources of income?
- Rental income from business?





Building a Healthy, Sustainable Business

Expanding your options using the Value Triangle

Business Succession starts with the Shareholders

- "Value Triangle"
- Maximizing your options for succession
- Maximizing your value for succession
- Maximizing likelihood of succeeding

It is about more than just numbers...



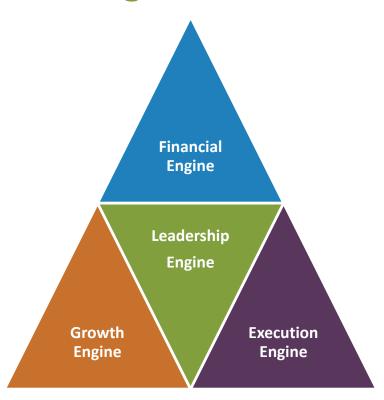


It is about more than just numbers...



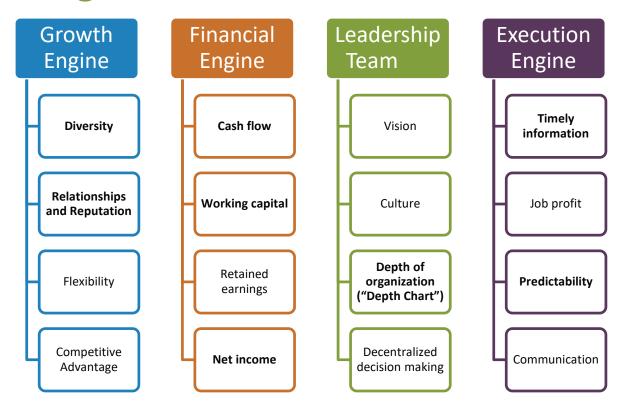


The Value Triangle



Growing each of the four "engines" in balance leads to enterprise value and options for succession.

Value Triangle



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Enhancing Enterprise Value

See "Value Triangle" Strong, consistent and quality EBIT/EBITDA Predictive growth rate and earnings Strong financial presentation Strong operational controls



Enhancing Enterprise Value

Management depth, experience and bench Non-compete agreement Maintain your equipment Minimize related party transactions Diversified customer base and service capabilities



Enhancing Enterprise Value

Monthly reporting capabilities Job and operating cash flow analysis FFTM = Forward Thinking Twelve Months TTM = Trailing Twelve Months Benchmarking of KPI's





Building a Healthy, Sustainable Business

Construction Company Valuations

Common Valuation Methods

- Net Asset (Cost) Approach
 - Replacement Value of Assets
- Market Approach
 - Public Company Comparable
 - Previous Transactions
- Income Approach
 - Future cash flows



Thoughts...

- Valuation professionals have differing opinions
- Many center around income based approach
- Each approach provides value for comparison
- Consider when to use a given approach
- Stable earnings Focus on Income Approach
- Inconsistent earnings Focus on Asset Approach
- Market Approach not always realistic

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Thoughts...

- Do not need certified appraisal (valuation)
- Need to stress test multiple scenario's
- Should get certified appraisal if internal transaction
- Running "Monte Carlo" scenario's will help

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Succession Planning: Options and Considerations

Internal Succession Strategies

Ownership Transfer Options

Internal Strategies	External Strategies
Management buyout	Competitor
Family transfer	Strategic Buyer
Employee Stock Ownership (ESOP)	Private Equity
Combination	Minority Investor

Internal Strategies for Ownership Transfer

Internal Strategies

Stock/Unit Redemptions

Owner to Owner Sales

Re-Org followed by Sale (S Corp)

Leveraged or Unleveraged ESOP

Combination of Above



Stock/Unit Redemption Overview

- Corporation/LLC repurchases shares/units from owners
- May be followed by re-issuance of stock/units to new or existing owners
- May have negative cash flow impact on business
- Impact on financials of the business

Q_A

Redemption Logistics

- 1) Parties agree to a methodology for determining price
 - Often set by shareholder agreement, operating agreement, or separate buy/sell agreement
- 2) Exiting owner transfers stock/units to the business for cash or note receivable (installment sale???)
- 3) Company may reissue stock or units to new owners
 - Can be non-voting or preferred interest for LLC's or C-Corporations
- If eligible, entity make basis adjustments for property, equipment, and goodwill (Partnerships & LLC's)

Redemption Considerations (pros & cons)

Pros	Cons
Transactions stay between the owners and the company	Potential significant effect on the company's financials/cash flow
Partnerships & LLCs: Company eligible for step-up of assets allocable to repurchased units (and depreciation/amortization)	Corporations: Company not entitled to tax benefits for re-purchase of stock
Allows for succession over time with owners transitioning over a period of time	Requires significant management succession planning ahead of time to ensure continuity of operations/vision
Little complexity	Often lower value as opposed to external transactions (pro for remaining owners)

P

Tax Considerations

Seller

- Capital gain/loss on sale of stock (long term is held > 1 year)
- Capital gain/loss AND ordinary income on sale of partnership/LLC (HOT Assets!!!)
- Installment sale treatment available, but not on ordinary income portion

Purchaser

- If Partnership/LLC units redeemed, basis adjustment available
 - ♦ Same effect as owner-to-owner, except benefit is spread among all shareholders rather than a single new owner

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Owner-to-Owner Sales Overview

- Exiting owner sells stock or LLC units directly existing owners or new owners/management
- Value typically determined by valuation, book value, formula in buy/sell agreement, or combination
- Little to no impact of the financials of the business
- Different tax consequences for Corporation v LLC
- Least complex of internal transfer options

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Owner-to-Owner Sale Logistics

- 1) Parties agree to a methodology for determining price
 - Any methodology acceptable as transaction is arms-length and outside the walls of the business
- 2) Exiting owner transfers stock/units to new owner for cash or note receivable (installment sale???)
- Purchaser assumes all the rights to vote (or not vote), income, and distributions
- If eligible, entity make basis adjustments for property, equipment, and goodwill (Partnerships & LLC's)

Q_A

Owner to Owner Considerations (pros & cons)

Pros	Cons
Little to no effect on the company financials	Exposes exiting owner to individual's ability to pay
Partnerships & LLCs: Purchaser eligible for step-up of assets allocable to them (and depreciation/amortization)	Corporations: Purchaser only has basis in their stock. No current benefit for appreciated assets until future sale
Allows for succession over time with owners transitioning over a period of time	Requires significant management succession planning ahead of time to ensure continuity of operations/vision
Low cost / little complexity	Often lower value as opposed to external transactions

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Tax Considerations

Seller

- Capital gain/loss on sale of stock (long term is held > 1 year)
- Capital gain/loss AND ordinary income on sale of partnership/LLC (HOT Assets!!!)
- Installment sale treatment available, but not on ordinary income portion

Purchaser

- Cost basis and holding period begin on purchase date; even with installment sales
- If Partnership/LLC units purchased, basis adjustment available

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What's this about basis adjustments?!?

 Partnership/LLC owners are considered to own a piece of every asset/liability...they should get credit for it!!

Balance Sheet at Purchase Date											
	FMV	Tax Basis									
Cash	1,500,000	1,500,000									
A/R	1,200,000	1,200,000									
Underbillings	500,000	500,000									
PP&E (Tax Basis)	100,000	100,000									
Goodwill (Tax Basis)	1,000,000										
Total Assets	4,300,000	3,300,000									
A/P	800,000	800,000									
Overbillings	350,000	350,000									
Other Liabilities	200,000	200,000									
Total Liabilities	1,350,000	1,350,000									
Equity	2,950,000	1,950,000									
Total Liabilities & Equity	4,300,000	3,300,000									

Bas	Basis Adjustment on Purchase									
1,475,000	Purchase of 50% interest									
(975,000)	Tax Basis of 50% interest									
500,000	Difference									
500,000	Goodwill Amortized over 15 years									

Purchasing owner will get an extra \$33,333 of deduction allocated to them each year for 15 years

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But what if I'm an S-Corp

- Most of the "pros" seem to be related to Partnership/LLC's
- No need to worry, a simple re-organization prior to a sale (internal or external buyer) can achieve favorable basis adjustment treatment

Two common examples are...



Re-Organization prior to sale (option 1)

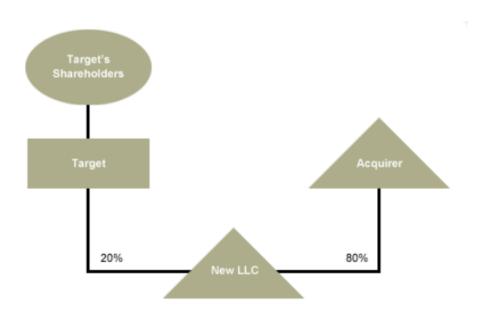
Drop down to an LLC

- S-Corp drops all assets/liabilities down to a newly formed LLC in exchange for a 100% interest
- 2) New owner purchases a portion of the new LLC from the S-Corp
- 3) New owner is entitled to a basis adjustment for their share of the assets inside the LLC
- 4) Old S-Corp can now redeem the exiting owner with the proceeds from the new owner

It looks a something like this...

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Drop down LLC Structure



- Acquirer get credit for the basis step-up
- Exiting owner get redeemed out for his share
- Makes entity attractive for a potential external event at a later date
- Some added complexity with existing contracts...

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Re-Organization prior to sale (option 1)

"Type F" Reorganization

- Similar in function to a Drop down LLC structure
- Puts a holding company above the existing S-Corporation, immediately followed by a conversion of the old S-Corporation to an LLC (tax free under IRS code)
- From here, sell away just like in the previous examples

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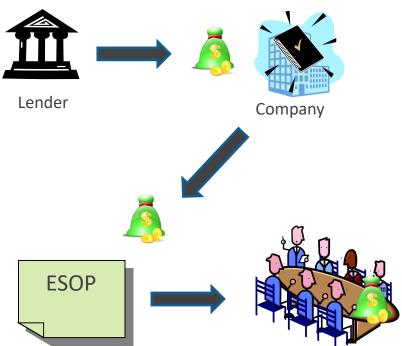
ESOP

ESOP – Overview

- One of my favorite financing options
- Not necessarily right for everyone
- Will not cover up operational shortfalls
- Surety considerations are critical
- Can use tax-deductible earnings to repurchase stock
- Creates a market for shareholder of closely held Co.
- Only way to create tax free business

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ESOP – Leveraged



- 1. Company sets up an ESOP Trust
- 2. Bank or SH lend \$ to the Company
- 3. Company lends \$ to ESOP Trust
- 4. ESOP buys SH's stock pays \$

ESOP – Overview

- Defined contribution plan under IRS and ERISA
- Subject to compensation limits (25% of wages)
- Typically for those not subject to CBA
- "C Corporation" could qualify as tax-free to sellers
- "S Corporation" is where we will spend our time
- Non-Leveraged ESOP
- Leveraged ESOP



Accounting for Leveraged ESOP

- Record loan on Company's books
- At time of stock purchase:
 - Debit to Unearned ESOP Shares
 - Credit to Notes Payable
 - Cash goes to Seller

Accounting for Leveraged ESOP

- When cash is contributed to ESOP and debt is repaid
 - Debit to Contribution expense (FMV of shares)
 - Credit to Unearned ESOP Shares (Historical cost)
 - Difference to PIC or RE
- Model future repurchase obligation

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Succession Planning: Options and Considerations

External Succession Strategies

Ownership Transfer Options

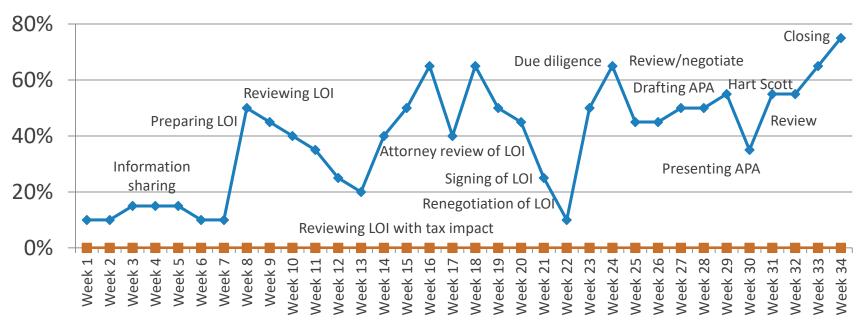
External Strategies Sale to Strategic Buyer Competitor/3rd Party Minority Investor **Private Equity**



Planning for the Sale

Planning for the Event

Success rate



Duration of transaction in weeks



Planning for the Event

- First impressions are important
- Boy Scout philosophy...be prepared
- Come across as a well run organization
- Do your tax and structuring planning
- Have your corporate documents up to date
- Address value triangle drivers
- Present normalized financials with commentary
- Forecasted financial statements



Recast Financial Information

- Balance Sheet
- Start with real financials
- Adjust balance sheet
- Eliminate non operating assets
- Present balance sheet ratios
- Add multiple years for trends
- Explain all adjustments

	6												
		A		Proforma									
September 30,			2016		Adj.	Ref	*		B/S		2015		2014
Current	Cash and cash equivalents	\$	71,000					\$	71,000	\$	69,750	\$	52,8
	Contracts receivable		126,000						126,000		119,884		126,5
	Supplies inventory		3,750						3,750		3,915		4,4
	Overbillings		1,575						1,575		658		3,0
	Prepaid expenses and other		1,500						1,500		18,090		13,2
	Total current assets		203,825				•		203,825		212,297		200,1
PPE	Equipment, carry value		28.000						28.000		25,962		25,0
	Equipement FMV Adjust.				9,000				9,000				
	Equipment, adjusted NBV		28,000		9,000		•		37,000		25,962		25,0
Other	Note receivable - stockholder		1,500		(1,500)						6.400		6.4
	Deferred income taxes		2,500		(2,500)						-,		-
	Investments		18,000		(8,000)				10,000		5,447		5,2
	Total other assets		22,000		(12,000)		_	_	10,000		11.847		11.6
Total ass		\$	253,825	•	(3,000)	4	_	\$	250,825	\$		\$	236,7
10131 333		•		Ť	(2,000)	•		-		-	230,200	Ť	
Current	Accounts payable		86,000						86,000		73,666		95,7
	Accrued liabilities		14,000						14,000		14,617		18,1
	Overbillings		56,000						56,000		68,659		37,4
	Income taxes payable		500						500		225		
	Total current liabilities		156,500				•		156,500		157,167		151,4
LTD	Notes payable, net current		2,000						2,000		3,982		6,5
	Deferred income taxes		1,769						1,769		4,727		2,6
	Deferred compensation		5,500						5,500		6,273		5,8
	Total long-term liabilities		9,269				•		9,269		14,982		15,0
Equity	Common stock		12						12		12		
-17	Retained earnings		88,044		(3,000)				85,044		77,945		70,2
	Total stockholders' equity		88,056		(3,000)				85,056		77,957		70,2
Total Cont		_		_	(2.000)			_	380.075	_	380.400	_	
iotal liab	lities and stockholders' equity	\$	253,825	ş	(3,000)	ş	•	Ş		Ş	250,106	Ş	
	Working Capital		47,325					_	47,325		55,130		48,6
	Sales	Ş	356,333					Ş	333,825		336,850	Ş	341,1
	Working Capital %		13.28%						14.18%		16.37%		14.7

Recast Financial Information – P & L

- Start with actual financials
- All adjustments on the bottom
- Calculate EBIT and EBITDA
- Make supportable adjustments
- Present cash flow
- Backlog

ABC Construction														
P&L 2014-2017(F)														
			ecast			-	Actual			_		rage		
December 31,	(\$ in 000's	2	017		2016		2015		2014	_	3 yr	_	10 yr	
Contract revenues		\$ 4	25,000	\$	319,571	\$	268,158	\$ 5	44,932	_	377,554	\$ 4	409,666	
Contract costs		3	72,000		254,820		218,074	4	195,151		322,682	1	368,493	
Gross profit			53,000		64,751		50,084		49,781		54,872		41,173	
26			12.5%		20.3%		18.7%		9.1%		14.5%		10.1%	
Operating expenses			35,000		29,227		27,348		27,822		28,132		23,270	
Income from operation	ns		18,000		35,524		22,736		21,959		26,740		17,903	
Non sponsord JV's			1,000		(6,760)		(2,258)		4,630		(1,463)		2,221	
Other income (expens	e)		300		225		429		(180)		158		857	
Interest income (expe	nse)		(200)		(300)		(246)		(303)		(283)		304	
Net income before tax	es		19,100		28,689		20,661		26,106		25,152		21,285	
Income tax			1,000		5,525		701		448		2,225		4,119	
Income before non-co	ntrolling		18,100		23,164		19,960		25,658		22,927		17,166	
Non controlling intere	sts						7,954		5,426		4,460		4,191	
Net income - Per FS		\$	18,100	\$	23,164	\$	12,006	\$	20,232	\$	18,467	\$	12,975	
										\$	_	\$		
Depreciation			8,500		5,925		3,155		7,814		5,631		4,803	
Interest expense			200		300		465		581		449		644	
Taxes			1,000		5,525		701		448		2,225		4,119	
EBITDA - net cash flow		\$	27,800	\$	34,914	\$	16,327	\$	29,075	\$	26,772	\$	22,540	
											0		(
Adjustments		- 1	2017		2016		2015		2014		2015		2009	
											_			
Executive expenses			1,500		2,000		2,163		1,969		2,044		1,840	
Losses (income) inacti	ve sponso		-				75		(610)		(178)		(54	
Losses (income) from i	nactive no		_				3,384		(474)		970		291	
Legal expenses - corpo	orate dispo		700		430		1,372		2,654		1,485		853	
Total			2,200		2,430		6,994		3,539		4,321		2,931	
			•				- 1		•		. 0			
Adjusted EBITDA		s	30,000	s	37,344	s	23,321	5	32.614	s	31.093	s	25,471	
,		_		Ť		Ť		Ť		s		s		
Capital Expenditures		s	10,500	s	11,342	s	17,293	s	3,822	Š	10,819	Š	7,247	
Working Capital End of	fYear	_	,	Ť	,	Ť		Ť	-,	s		s	.,	
Taxes (s corp at 35%0		s	(7.335)	s	(13,632)	s	(4,903)	s	(7.529)	-	(8,688)	-	(6,730	
Cash Flow		s	33.165	s	35.054	s		s	28,907	s	33.224	s	25,987	
		-	23,203	,	23,034	~	33,711	_	20,507	Ť	0	~	23,307	
Backlog as of December	ar 31	5 4	10,000	ç	935,987	ç	398,850	5.4	15,229	7 C I	583,355	7 G I	532.805	
Notes	51	, ,	20,000	-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	220,030	-	,	-	,	\$	22,003	



Top Ten List of EBITDA Adjustments

#10 – Depreciation, Amortization #9 – Interest on debt and income taxes #8 – Non business charitable contributions #7 – Change in service providers #6 – Related party rents not at fair value

Top Ten List of EBITDA Adjustments

#5 – Unusual items – moving, relocation, legal #4 – Excess travel and entertainment #3 – Non business expenses (be careful) #2 – Non recurring family salaries #1 – Excess officers compensation

Letter of Intent

- Done after confidentiality agreements
- Establish basic terms of agreements
- Knock out "deal breakers"
- Make sure structure is known
- Provides for time to negotiate
- Provide for return of information

Due Diligence

- Hold to timeframe in LOI
- Fill data room completely
- Typically 30 45 days from completed data room
- Address difficult items up front (i.e. litigation)
- Watch for problems with working capital
- Quality of earnings
- Quality of financial records

QA

Finalizing and Signing

- Legal devil in the details
- Last minute negotiations
- Corporate complications
- Hart Scott filings



Signing and Close





