Employee Benefits in Mergers and Acquisitions

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Structure of Presentation

- Objectives/Responsibilities
 - Identify and Quantify Liabilities
 - Structure Post-Close Benefits for Transferring Employees
 - Negotiate Purchase/Sale Agreement
- Structure of Transaction
 - > Stock acquisition
 - > Asset acquisition
- **■** Typical (and not so typical) Benefit Liabilities
- Post-Closing Benefits Options and Issues
- Purchase/Sale Agreement: Issues and Options

Structure of the Transaction

Stock Acquisition

- Target's benefit plans transfer by operation of law
 - Parties can negotiate different result
 - * Target employees may participate in plans of parent or other affiliate
- Buyer acquires compliance risks

Asset Acquisition

- Less typical for benefit plans to transfer to buyer
- Buyer needs to offer alternative benefits
- Parties can negotiate transfer of particular plans, or portions of plans

Benefit Liabilities: Generally

- Sample checklist items:
 - Employee census information:
 - ❖ Name/SSN/DOB/DOH
 - Comp and benefits details
 - > Employment contracts, written or otherwise
 - Plan documents and all amendments
 - Summary Plan Descriptions and Summaries of Material Modification
 - Insurance and group annuity contracts
 - Most recent IRS Determination or Exemption Letters
 - > Trust documents and trust statements
 - Collective bargaining agreements
 - Funding and other financial information, including but not limited to valuation reports, withdrawal liability for any applicable plans
 - Details of all EPCRS and other corrective actions for operational or form defects

Benefit Liabilities: Generally (continued)

- Sample Checklist Items (continued)
 - Forms 5500, with all schedules, audits and actuarial reports
 - Vendor contracts
 - HIPAA business associate agreements
 - All claims and appeals files
 - Enrollment materials: communications and sample forms
 - COBRA, HIPAA and all other legally required notices and certificates
 - > Detailed records of COBRA qualified beneficiaries and status
 - Other employee communications
 - Employee manual or handbook
 - All policies for vacation/PTO/leave
 - > Severance pay plans, policies, individual agreements and unwritten practices
 - \triangleright Committee minutes, 408(b)(2) efforts, other governance matters

Benefit Liabilities: Tax Qualified Retirement Plans

- Defined Benefit Plans
 - Underfunded? Liability for plans of other members of target's controlled group?
 - Union multiemployer plan withdrawal liability
 - ➤ PBGC premium and reporting obligations
- Plan document timely updates and IRS approvals

Benefit Liabilities: Tax Qualified Retirement Plans (Continued)

- Plan Operations
 - Follow plan terms
 - For 401(k) plans: Timeliness of remittance of employee contributions
 - Testing
 - ❖ Compliance with legal operational requirements − e.g. loans or distributions
 - Self-audit and EPCRS activity v. IRS audits or CAP penalties
- Governance and fiduciary performance
 - Prohibited transactions or fiduciary breaches
 - Plan fees
 - Reporting and disclosure obligations

Benefit Liabilities: Health, Welfare and Fringe Plans

- Plan Operations
 - ERISA claims and other requirements and compliance with plan terms
 - Health care reform requirements
 - Required notices and communications
- Nondiscrimination Testing
 - Medical, cafeteria, group life, dependent care FSAs and adoption assistance plans
- Retiree Medical Plans
 - Ability to amend or terminate
- PTO/Vacation/Sick Leave Policies
 - > Financial liabilities
 - Paid out or transferred to Seller
- Severance Plans, Individual Agreements and Other Commitments
 - Will transaction trigger liabilities?
 - ➤ Is Buyer or Seller responsible?

Benefit Liabilities: Nonqualified Equity and Like Plans

- SERPs/Excess Plans/Individual Arrangements
- Compliance with 409A
 - ➤ IRS self-correction program/activity
 - Commitments to gross up participants?
- Top Hat Plans
 - Realistic case for top hat status?
 - One time top hat filing completed?
- Funding status Rabbi Trusts? Insurance?

Benefit Liabilities: Other

- For All Plans: identify liabilities created by planned acquisition
 - Change of control or like provisions:
 - Springing accruals /benefits
 - Automatic or accelerated vesting
 - Springing funding obligations
 - Employment agreement commitments

Post-Close Benefits Structure: Generally

- Buyer Needs to Consider
 - Whether to assume particular plans
 - How to deliver benefits to acquired employees if it doesn't assume plans
 - Big factors include
 - Costs/degree of funding
 - Compliance/taint
 - ❖ Whether plans fit into Buyer's existing benefits culture
 - Testing implications
 - Whether to require termination of plans pre-closing
 - Required transition efforts
- Seller needs to consider
 - Buyer's above requests
 - > Seller requests to protect transferred employees
 - For plans that aren't transferred terminate/amend?

Post-Close Benefits Structure: Tax-Qualified Retirement Plans

- General Concerns
 - > Funded status
 - ➤ Taint/compliance status
 - Testing status post-closing
 - ➤ 411(d)(6) protections
- Defined Benefit Plans
 - > Seller retains plan
 - > Seller transfers plan or portion of plan

Post-Close Benefits Structure: Tax-Qualified Retirement Plans (Continued)

- Defined Contribution Plans (e.g. 401(k) Plan)
 - Seller retains plan
 - Rollover
 - Loans
 - > Seller transfers plan or portion of plan
 - > Seller terminates plan

Post-Close Benefits Structure: Health, Welfare and Fringe Plans

- Stock acquisition
 - Target's plans typically continued for short term
 - Buyer can assimilate employees into Buyer's benefits culture over time
- Asset acquisition
 - Clone plans
 - Continuation of comparable or same benefits for employees
 - **Significant stand up effort**
 - **Legally new plans of buyer based on terms of Seller's plans**
 - > Force employees into Buyer's plans
- **FSAs**
 - > Short year
 - > IRS sanctioned alternatives
- MEWAs

Post-Close COBRA Obligations

- COBRA in Stock Acquisition
- COBRA in Asset Acquisition
 - Seller maintains any plan = Seller
 - Seller does not maintain plan = Buyer if successor employer
 - Parties can contract differently but liability if other fails to perform

Post-Close Benefits Structure: Nonqualified Plans

- Distributions Triggered?
 - Stock deal = no separation
 - Asset deal = separation unless parties agree otherwise
- Change in Control
 - > = 50% stock, 40% of assets or majority of Board
 - If CiC, plan terms may require payout
 - If CiC but plan terms do not require payout, sponsor of plan post-close can terminate plan and payout benefits to affected employees
- Assign Plan
 - If plan survives closing, parties can assign responsibility to Buyer or Seller
 - If Seller retains plan, Seller needs Buyer to communicate future separations
- Release/Waiver of Seller by Employees

Purchase/Sale Agreement: Benefits Provisions Generally

- Seller representations
- Seller pre-closing covenants
- Closing covenants
- Transition Services Agreement

Purchase/Sale Agreement: Seller Reps

- Seller Reps
 - Employees
 - > Plans
 - Documents, communications, filings, Etc.
 - Various compliance representations ERISA, Code, PTs, Funding, Reporting, Etc.
 - Absence of audits, investigations, examinations, legal actions
- Negotiation Issues
 - > Seller discloses all plans or only material plans?
 - > Seller commits to comprehensive disclosure of everything or only requested items?
 - Material or absolute compliance?
 - Disclosure of all problems or only known problems?
 - Representations cover only Target plans or all Seller plans?
 - Catch-All representations

Purchase/Sale Agreement: Seller Pre-Closing Covenants

- Seller Covenants re Period Prior to Closing
- Affirmative Acts
 - Spin-off or create new plans that can be assumed by Buyer
 - > Separate vendor or insurance arrangements so that Buyer can assume contract
- Commitments to Refrain from Certain Acts
 - No change in plans, benefits, compensation
 - No creation of new benefit plans or compensation arrangements
 - No movement of employees from one plan to another
 - Carve outs?
 - Changes already contracted
 - Changes already announced
 - Changes required by law
 - Changes in accordance with ordinary course of business

Purchase/Sale Agreement: Buyer and Seller Covenants

- Buyer and Seller Closing Commitments
 - Specify which party takes which ongoing plans and liabilities
 - Plan by plan
 - > Specify whether all of a plan's assets and liabilities move:
 - * Who takes retirees and deferred vested former employees?
 - Specify who satisfies severance obligations
 - Seller covers severance costs triggered by sale?
 - **Solution** Buyer assumes future severance obligations?

Purchase/Sale Agreement: Buyer and Seller Covenants (continued)

- Special Circumstances
 - Special FSA accommodations?
 - Commit that there won't be a separation from service for NQDC plan purposes?
- Post-Close Buyer Commitments
 - Commitment to maintain benefits for period of time
 - Commitment to give service credit for time with Seller

Purchase/Sale Agreement: Transition Services Agreement

- Buyer needs Seller to expressly commit to provide all needed transition services
 - Payroll services
 - Administrative or recordkeeping services
 - Assign contracts or relationships or negotiate commitments from vendors
- Seller should avoid inadvertently stepping into benefits outsourcing business
 - Should expressly avoid any fiduciary role/function for Buyer's plan
 - Should cap liability and acquire indemnity protection from Buyer
 - Obtain termination right if Buyer fails to maintain plans as clones of Seller's plans

Questions?

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