

Employee Stock Options

Many companies offer employee stock options as a form of compensation to attract and retain employees. Through issuing employee stock options, the employer grants the employee the right to purchase stock at a specified price some time in the future.

When you receive your employee stock options, a predetermined grant exercise price, vesting dates and expiration dates are set.

The price is usually the same as the current market value on the grant date. After the employee stock option has vested, you may exercise your stock purchase option. You pay the predetermined exercise price for the stock, regardless of the current market value.

The key dates in the life of an option:

- ↔ Grant Date: the date the option is granted to the employee.
- ↔ Vesting Date: the date the option vests.
- ↔ Exercise Date: the date the employee exercises the option and purchases the stock.
- ↔ Sale Date: the date the employee sells the stock.

There are two basic types of employee stock options, Nonqualified Stock Options (NQSOs) and Incentive Stock Options (ISOs). The main distinction between an NQSO and an ISO occurs at the exercise of the employee stock option.

The following table illustrates the tax effect of NQSOs and ISOs, assuming the employee stock option has no readily ascertainable fair market value at the date of grant.

EVENT	NONQUALIFIED STOCK OPTIONS (NQSO)	INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS (ISO)
Grant	Grant Exercise Price \$10/share	Grant Exercise Price \$10/share
	No tax consequences.	No tax consequences.
Vesting		
	No tax consequences.	No tax consequences.
Exercise	Fair Market Value \$50/share	Fair Market Value \$50/share
Ordinary Income Tax	Ordinary income is the difference between fair market value and Exercise Price. \$40/share is subject to ordinary income tax.	None
Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Preference	None	AMT adjustment for difference between fair market value and exercise price. \$40/share is AMT preference adjustment. This may or may not cause an AMT amount due.
Withholding	Subject to federal statutory withholding (currently 25%), state statutory withholding, FICA withholding (6.2%) and medicare withholding (1.45%).	Not subject to withholding unless transaction is a disqualifying disposition and then subject to the same withholding as NQSOs same withholding as NQSOs.



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EVENT	NONQUALIFIED STOCK OPTIONS (NQSO)	INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS (ISO)
Fair Market Value \$100/share		Fair Market Value \$100/share
Capital gain	If held more than one year, the amount is a long-term capital gain taxed at capital gain tax rates. \$50/share is subject to long-term capital gain tax. If held less than one year, the amount is a short-term capital gain taxed at ordinary income tax rates. \$50/share is subject to short-term capital gain.	If held more than one year, the amount is a long-term capital gain taxed at long-term capital gain tax rates. \$90/share is subject to capital gain tax.
Disqualifying Disposition if holding periods not met		If held less than one year, a disqualifying disposition occurs. If stock is sold within one year of exercise or two years of grant, it is a disqualifying disposition. The difference between the grant price and fair market value on the date if exercised is ordinary income.
Transfer		
	Refer to employer's plan. Generally can be transferred during your lifetime to family members, trust for your benefit, or charities. Gift is complete only when the employee stock option is vested.	Can be transferred only at death.
Lifetime Gift		
	Donor subject to income tax on the exercise.	Not allowed.
Estate		
	If transferred at death, considered Income in Respect of Decedent (IRD). Beneficiary is subject to income tax on the gain.	If transferred at death, considered IRD Beneficiary is subject to income tax on the gain.

Employee Stock Options, continued

GIFT AND ESTATE TAX CONSEQUENCES

NQSOs can be transferred during your lifetime to family members, trusts for your benefit, or charities, provided the employer's plan allows for such transfers. A gift of NQSOs is complete only when the employee stock option is vested. Giving vested and unexercised NQSOs with strong appreciation potential may avoid future appreciation in your estate. Further, you, not the donee, will owe the income tax on exercise. This may be desirable because the income tax paid is not treated as an additional gift.

ISOs can only be transferred on death.

At death, any gain of both NQSOs and ISOs is included in the decedent's gross estate for estate tax purposes and is considered Income in Respect of a Decedent (IRD). IRD causes the gain to be included in the beneficiary's gross income for income tax purposes.

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