Determining Attorney Compensation



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Partner Compensation

Typical equity member compensation approaches

Formula Based	Percent of Ownership	Hybrid			
Gross Fee Credits or Profit Splits for Collected Origination \$	Percent of profit is tied to ownership percentage	Formula based objective portion			
Billing Attorney \$	Example:	Subjective and Equity Pools			
Working Attorney \$	Firm Profit = \$2,000,000	Example:			
Compensation not tied to ownership %	Ownership Percent 10%	Tier 1: Timekeeper pay			
Example: Profit pools split based on shares of totals. E.g. Total originations= \$2,000,000 your originations= \$500,000, your get	Income Share \$200,000	Tier 2: Origination pay			
	(\$2,000,000*10%)	Tier 3: Subjective			
		Tier 4: Ownership			

20% of the origination pool

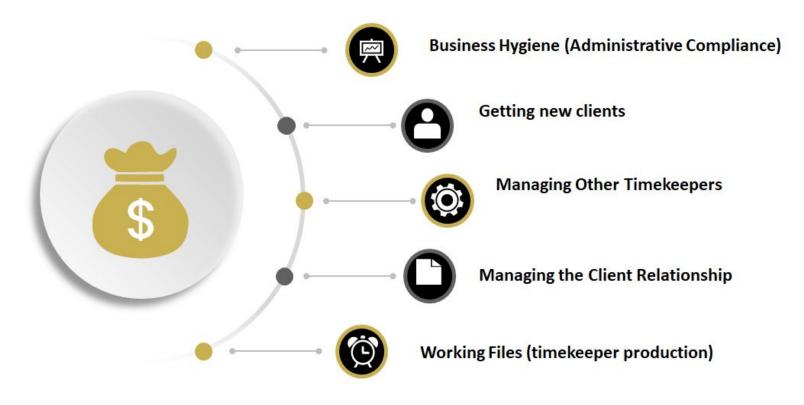


CONTRIBUTIONS

AND REWARDS



Financial Performance Factors





Subjective Criteria

Wealth creation factors and sub-factors





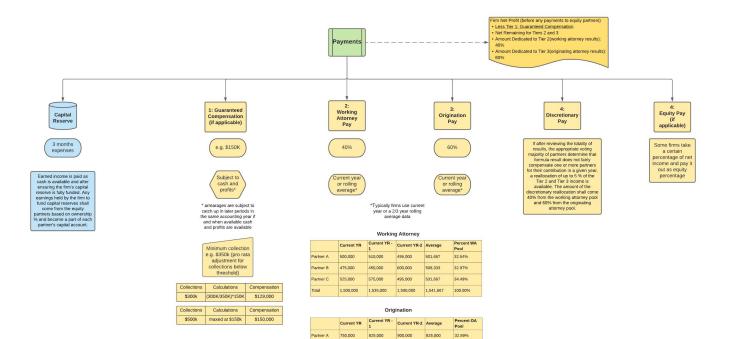
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Management and Investing





Compensation Plan Example



675.000

950.000

2.450.000

2.525.000

850.000

800.000

808,333

875.000

2 550 000 2 508 333

32.23%

34,88%

100.00%

Partner B 900,000

Partner C 875.000

Tota



ADMITTING

NEW PARTNERS



Benefits of Partnership (Equity)

01

Participate in the leverage profit

02

Keep more of your own profit



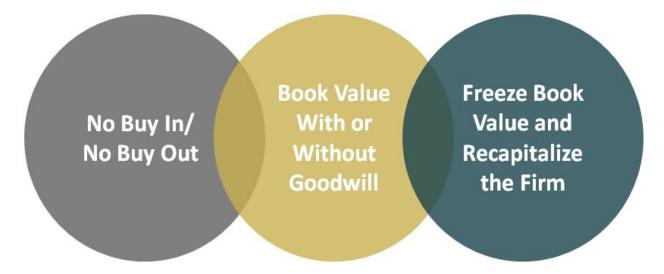
Enhanced marketing opportunities



Self determination



Main Ways to Admit New Partners

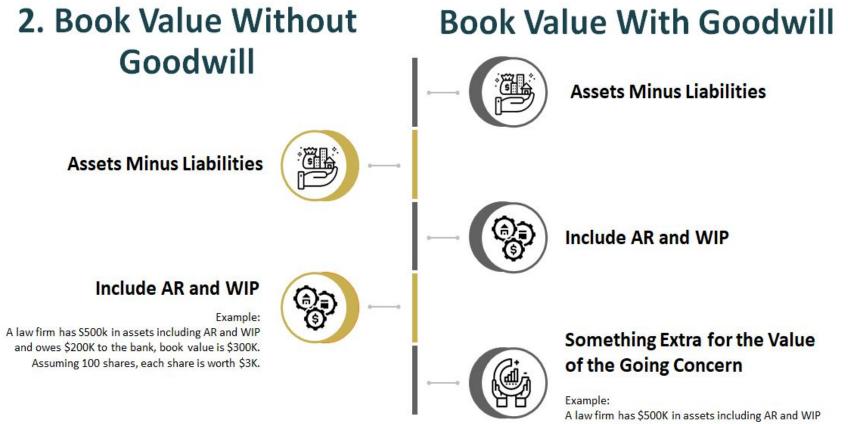




1. No Buy In / No Buyout



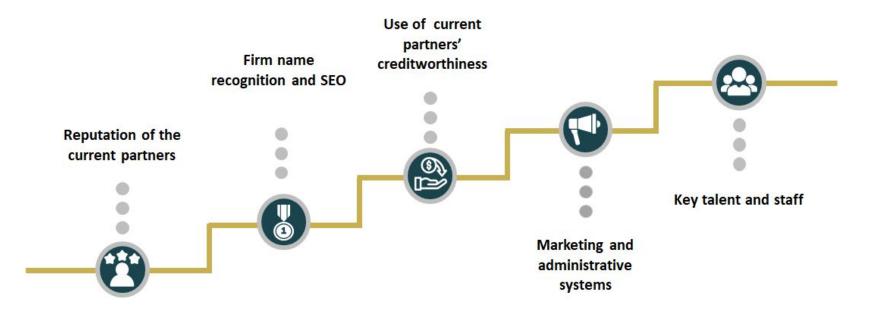




and owes \$200K to the bank, book value is \$300K. Assume partners agree to a going concern value of \$50K, each share is worth \$3.5K.



Examples of Goodwill





3. Freeze Book Value and Recapitalize the Firm

Liquidate the Current Firm Partners In the Former Firm Own the AR and WIP Partners In the Former Firm Own the Debts

New Partners Must Contribute Capital to Cover Any Asset Transfers and Start Up Costs

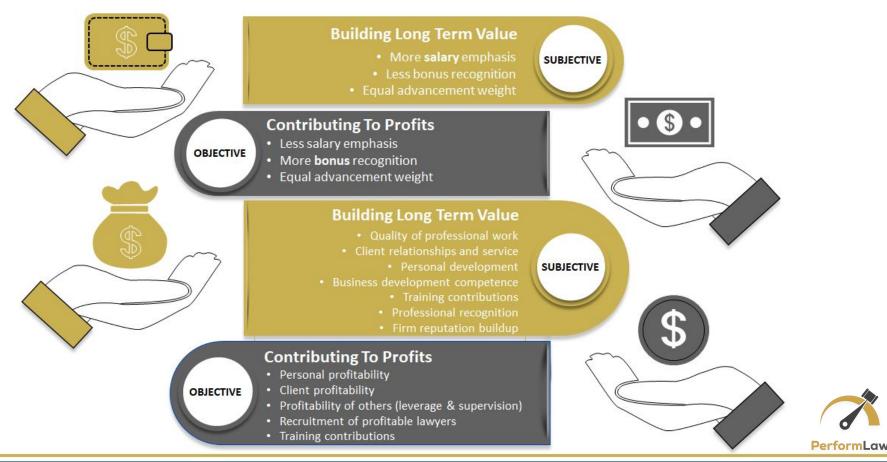


ASSOCIATE

COMPENSATION



Building Value and Contributing Income



Building Value and Contributing Income

Contribution	Description	Year 1-4	Year 5-8	Year 9-13	Year 14+
Billable	Needed to meet client demand (will vary by firm and practice type)	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,000
Non-Billable Hours					
Skill Development	CLE and formal training programs	30	25	25	25
Training Others	Time spent training and helping others learn and grow	0	25	50	75
Marketing and Related	Traditional marketing activities, content contribution, brand building	10	25	100	125
Bar, Professional, Civic (BPC)	Leadership and participation in BPC organizations (often a supplement to marketing and individual brand building)	10	35	50	85
Recruiting	Interviewing, on campus, clerk programs, firm functions	2	5	15	15
Pro Bono	Some firms count toward billable goals. Depends on firm policy and state bar rules.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Administrative	Time, accounting, billing and non-billable overhead time (HR, Tech, Finance, Firm Management, Vendor Contracts)	20	20	120	175
Sub-total Non-Billable Hours	Mostly an investment in building your career	72	135	360	500
Total Hours Contributed		2,172	2,235	2,360	2,500

Income Generation





Wealth Creation (Organizational Development)

Recruiting

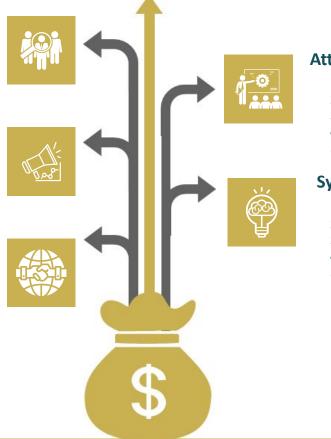
- 1. Search
- 2. Interviewing
- 3. Peer recruiting
- 4. Law school rec
- 5. Committees

Branding and Marketing

- 1. Training plan
- 2. Practice plan
- 3. Eval/Feedback
- 4. Progression
- 5. Mentorship

Cultural Development

- 1. Reputation
- 2. Strategy/Plans
- 3. Content all
- 4. Referral Base
- 5. Team Develop



Attorney training and development

- 1. MAS/CRM
- 2. Case Mgt.
- 3. Legal Content
- 4. Protocols
- 5. Policy Support

Systems and Intellectual Property

- 1. Citizenship
- 2. Fairness
- 3. Collaboration
- 4. Team Building
- 5. Stewardship



Management



Managing partner or key committee service

Treat as OP Ex - stated amount or % revenue

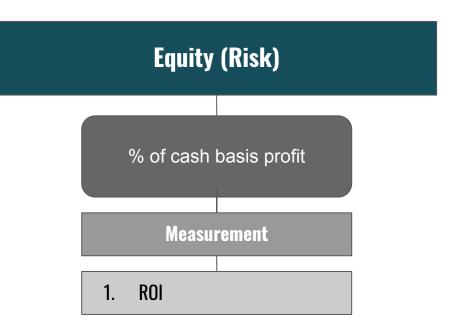
Measurement

- 1. MP checklist
- 2. 3. Expectations
- Stated amounts



Capital/Investing







Performance

