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Navigating Dodd-Frank Disclosure Requirements if You're a Smaller Reporting Company or Emerging Growth Company



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Since the SEC dropped its surprise gift of new and onerous pay vs. performance (PvP) disclosure requirements in August, many public companies have been scrambling to understand the rule and begin collecting new data. However, some filers will get a few breaks. Specifically, "Emerging Growth Companies" are completely exempt from the new mandate and "Smaller Reporting Companies" have scaled disclosure requirements.

The PvP requirement, as well as many of the Dodd-Frank compensation related mandates, have special rules for companies that are not large filers. This article provides a snapshot of the scaled requirements. Please see our Client Alert which provides a more in-depth discussion of the PvP rules.

Definitions

First, it is important to know which companies qualify for the limited or exempt disclosures.

Smaller Reporting Company (SRC)

A company qualifies as a "Smaller Reporting Company" (SRC) if it has:

- A public float of less than $250 million; or
- Less than $100 million in annual revenues; and

- No public float or
- Public float of less than $700 million.

“Public float” is generally calculated by multiplying the number of the company’s common shares held by non-affiliates by the market price, and is measured at the end of the second fiscal quarter.

Emerging Growth Company (EGC)

A company qualifies as an “Emerging Growth Company” (EGC) if it has total annual gross revenues of less than $1.07 billion (increased to $1.235 billion as of the end of 2022) during its most recently completed fiscal year and, as of December 8, 2011, had not sold common equity securities under a registration statement.

- A company continues to be an emerging growth company for the first five fiscal years after it completes an IPO, unless one of the following occurs:
  - Its total annual gross revenues are $1.07 billion (increased to $1.235 billion as of the end of 2022) or more;
  - It has issued more than $1 billion in non-convertible debt in the past three years; or
  - It becomes a “large accelerated filer,” as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2. A large accelerated filer has:
    - Public float greater than $700 million;
    - Has been filing periodic reports for at least 12 months;
    - Has filed at least one 10-K; and
    - Is not a smaller reporting company.

PvP Disclosure

Take a look specifically at what this means for the new PvP rule. The chart below summarizes the major differences in PvP provisions required for large and smaller reporting companies.

Provision	Large Filer	Smaller Reporting Company (SRC)
Years Reported in PvP Table	Five years of data (with a phase-in of three and then four years in the first two years of the rule)	Three years of data (with a phase in of two years in the first year of the rule)
Peer Group TSR	Required to report	Not required
Company-Selected Measure (CSM)	Required to include	Not required
Tabular List	Required to include	Not required
Adjustments for Compensation Actually Paid (CAP)	Must make certain adjustments for equity and pensions (with pension values capturing changes attributable to service, rather than actuarial increases)	Equity adjustments apply but no adjustments required for pension; may simply use the pension amounts captured in the Summary Compensation Table (SCT)
Inline XBRL	Requirements apply in first filing that includes PvP disclosure	Not required to tag until the third filing, including PvP disclosure

While at the outset, the scaled disclosures may give some companies a welcome reprieve, it may also give rise to an inconsistent or incomplete message for smaller companies. For example, in many smaller companies (that may not qualify as EGC), Net Income and Company TSR may not tell the full or even partial story of how pay aligns with performance. As such, SRCs may consider voluntarily providing a company-selected measure or listing other measures that align with their pay program in a tabular list and/or providing some narrative around measures that otherwise drive pay and performance. For a further discussion of how certain growth stage companies may address these issues, please see this article.

Comparison of Other Executive Compensation Related Disclosures

Scaled disclosure has been permitted for SRCs and, in 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups (JOBS) Act further reduced executive compensation reporting requirements for companies that qualify as EGCs. Please see our Client Alert which includes an in-depth discussion of the specific requirements for EGCs. The chart below provides a comparison

of the major executive compensation provisions applicable under Dodd-Frank (other than the PvP requirement) for each type of filer.

Provision	Large Filer	Smaller Reporting Company (SRC)	Emerging Growth Company (EGC)
Compensation Discussion & Analysis	Required	Exempt, but subject to scaled narrative rules	Exempt, but subject to scaled narrative rules
Rule S-K Tables	All six NEO tables + Director Compensation Table required	Only three tables required: • SCT (three executives, two years) • Outstanding Equity Awards Table • Director Compensation Table	Only three tables required: • SCT (three executives, two years) • Outstanding Equity Awards Table • Director Compensation Table
Say-on-Pay (SOP) and Say-on-Frequency (SOF)	Applicable	Applicable	SOP: Generally one year after losing EGC status, but exempt until three years after IPO if company was an EGC for less than two years SOF: One year after losing EGC status
Dodd-Frank CEO Pay Ratio Disclosure	Applicable	Exempt	Exempt
Compensation Policies for Risk Management	Applicable	Exempt	Exempt
Dodd-Frank Clawback	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable

Conclusion

It’s important for newly public and smaller reporting companies to understand the disclosure breaks they are getting and when those reprieves phase out. While on the surface the PvP disclosure rules provide some relief by requiring fewer data points, it may also obligate some of these filers to provide additional information around the relationship between pay and performance that may not be obvious from the required tables.

About the Authors

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About Pearl Meyer

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