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for it; the staff then voted on 12 members. The group's first task was to make sure it understood the ins-and-outs of the plan -- including how people were enrolled and the vesting schedule. Committee members traveled to conferences and talked to people at other employee-owned companies, looking for ideas. Mr. Slinger took himself out of the education process early on, hoping the information would 11 resonate better if it was relayed by employees' peers. Rather than present information on the stock's value from the podium at a companywide meeting as Mr. Slinger had done, committee members sat down at Van Meter's various sites, meeting with groups of about a half-dozen employees. "We put them in a safe environment where they could ask questions," Mr. Slinger 14 says. The committee also changed how new employees are introduced to the ESOP. In the past,

employee-owned companies in the U.S., most small and privately owned, according to the National Center for Employee Ownership, an educational organization in Oakland, Calif.

But as Van Meter's experience shows, just establishing an ESOP often isn't enough to get

stock value, says Corey Rosen, executive director of the National Center for Employee

boost a company's bottom line. Companies should "push decision-making down," he says.

employees to think like owners. Companies that want to create an ownership culture need to

make an explicit effort to teach employees about their stake and keep them focused on increasing

Ownership. To that end, they should give workers the freedom to take initiatives to cut costs and

For Van Meter, that process started with the employee committee. Forty employees volunteered

employees who completed their sixth month on the job were automatically enrolled, with no fanfare. They were expected to refer back to information packets handed out during employee orientation. Today, after their six-month anniversary, employees are given a jacket emblazoned with the words "I am in." Then they're schooled in what employee ownership is and how the stock plan works.

One of the committee's biggest goals was getting employees to think like owners. So it sought to show workers -- 340 in all, spread out over several Iowa facilities -- how even small changes could affect both the bottom line and the value of their stock.

And it did it in terms the workers could relate to. For instance, employees are encouraged to do what they can to cut expenses and speed up debt collection, just as any homeowner would do to pay off a mortgage more quickly and reduce interest expenses.

To explain the stock accounts' appreciation, Mr. Slinger and the committee pored over historical data on the share price, slicing and dicing it to come up with analogies for financial neophytes. For example, the committee came up with the slogan: "Work 10, get five free." In other words, an employee who earns \$30,000 annually -- or \$300,000 over 10 years -- may accumulate an ESOP account worth \$150,000 during that same period, based on stock-price appreciation and company contributions.

And, employees were told that in 2006 they received an ESOP contribution of about 9 1/2 weeks of pay -- for some, that's more easily digestible than hearing their contribution is equivalent to 18% of annual salary.

One challenge for the committee, says Rod Reinertson, its president, is to avoid veering into operational issues, like figuring out how to save money on freight costs. "We have leaders in our company who are responsible for that," says Mr. Reinertson, a technical specialist. "Our goal is to train and educate on the ESOP."

One employee the committee has reached is Greg Tigges, an account manager in Davenport, Iowa. These days, Mr. Tigges sometimes ships goods directly to a customer, instead of shipping them to Van Meter's warehouse first and then to the customer -- saving on freight and processing costs.

The idea of taking initiative to save Van Meter money is easier to swallow, he says, from a group of peers, rather than the company's CFO. "Instead of one guy" extolling the plan's virtues, "it's a dozen," Mr. Tigges says.

Each month, employees in each location gather to talk about what they did recently to save the company money. Mr. Reinertson posts the results on the company's internal Web site for employees.

Mr. Tigges, 46, says he used to think of his employee-stock account balance as "just a statement" -- a piece of paper handed out each year. Those annual meetings were nearly the only time employees talked about their stock.

But recently, he says, more of his peers are discussing the program. He participates in an annual guess-the-value contest, where employees predict how much the stock price has changed over the previous year. The winner earns a cash prize based on the share price. Last year, it was more than \$300.

Messrs. Reinertson and Slinger say they believe the efforts are directly responsible for a recent jump in profit, reflected in its share price. The stock was up 78% for 2006, the latest data available, due to sales growth, debt reduction and improved cash flow. Last year, employee turnover fell to less than 8%, from an annual rate of about 18% a few years ago -- an improvement executives believe is directly correlated to employees' engagement and commitment.

Mr. Slinger says that one of the hardest parts of executing the ESOP education campaign was the need for him to take a backseat to the committee. "I have to let go and let things flow," he says. His job, he adds, "went from a one-man show to a lot more joy and satisfaction working with others."

What's at S The prevalence of educational programme employee-owner	of company grams at	/-stock
Companies with programs	53%	Companies without programs
Note: Based on a 2007 Association members Source: Employee Own	with 414 resp	ondents.