October 27, 2015

I'm Paying My Top Four People \$1Million-What am I Getting for it?





Today's Presenter:

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- Founded in 1996
- Over 450 Clients in North America
- Focus: Compensation design and management that drives growth

We're happy to provide a copy of today's slides. Information will be provided at the close of the presentation.

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Special Offer







Key Questions

- What is the overall purpose of your pay program?
- How are you determining whether you're accomplishing that purpose?
- What type of pay philosophy will work best for your business?
- What changes, if any, should you make to achieve better results?



Let's take a look at FoxHill's 4 VPs

Total Rewards Investment (TRI)

		Annual	 st Year's ort-term	Last Year's	Total Direct	H&W Annual	,	QRP Annual	ExBen Annual		Total direct	Total Rewards
Name	Position	Salary	centives	Incentives	Comp	Value		Value	Value		omp	vestment
Janice Porter	VP	\$ 185,000	\$ 44,000	\$ -	\$ 229,000	\$ 28,284	\$	11,000	\$ -	\$	39,284	\$ 268,284
Evelyn Jamison	VP	\$ 178,000	\$ 39,000	\$ -	\$ 217,000	\$ 31,650	\$	-	\$ -	\$	31,650	\$ 248,650
Amir Pashan	VP	\$ 176,000	\$ 38,000	\$ -	\$ 214,000	\$ 17,081	\$	9,074	\$ -	\$	26,155	\$ 240,155
Kan Watanabe	VP	\$ 165,000	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 32,511	\$	10,400	\$ -	\$	42,911	\$ 242,911
		\$ 704,000	\$ 156,000	\$ -	\$ 860,000	\$ 109,526	\$	30,474	\$ -	\$ 1	40,000	\$ 1,000,000

Let's take a look at FoxHill's 4 VPs

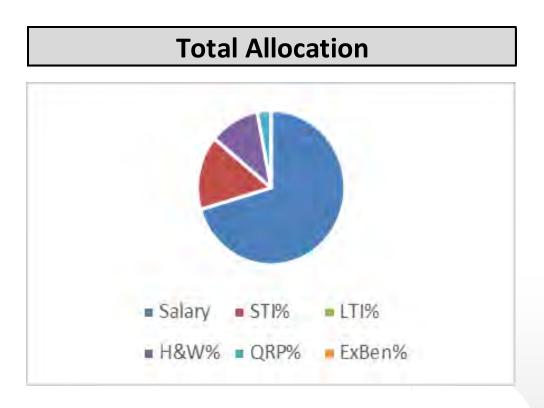
Total Rewards Investment (TRI) Allocation

TRI looks at each component of pay as a percentage of the total

		• 1	•	· ·			
Name	Salary	STI%	LTI%	H&W%	QRP%	ExBen%	TRI
Janice Porter	69.0%	16.4%	0.0%	10.5%	4.1%	0.0%	\$ 268,284
Evelyn Jamison	71.6%	21.9%	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	\$ 248,650
Amir Pashan	73.3%	21.6%	0.0%	9.7%	5.2%	0.0%	\$ 240,155
Kan Watanabe	67.9%	21.2%	0.0%	19.7%	6.3%	0.0%	\$ 242,911

TRI% (Total)									
Salary	STI%	LTI%	H&W%	QRP%	EB%				
70%	20.3%	0.0%	14.4%	3.9%	0.0%				

Let's take a look at FoxHill's 4 VPs



What behavior should we expect? What questions might employees ask?

- Behavior
 - Focus on short-term results
- Questions
 - Do I have a long-term future with the organization?
 - Should I be concerned with the company's long-term results?

Some questions for us as the planners

- Why are the STIP targets varied by person?
- Why no LTIP?
 - Why no long-term perspective on value sharing?*
- What is the pay philosophy here?
 - "We pay well for short-term results!"
- How can we measure the return FoxHill is getting on its TRI?



Let's look at a way to measure the return on the TRI



Pay the Company First

ROTRI™

Return on Total Rewards Investment™

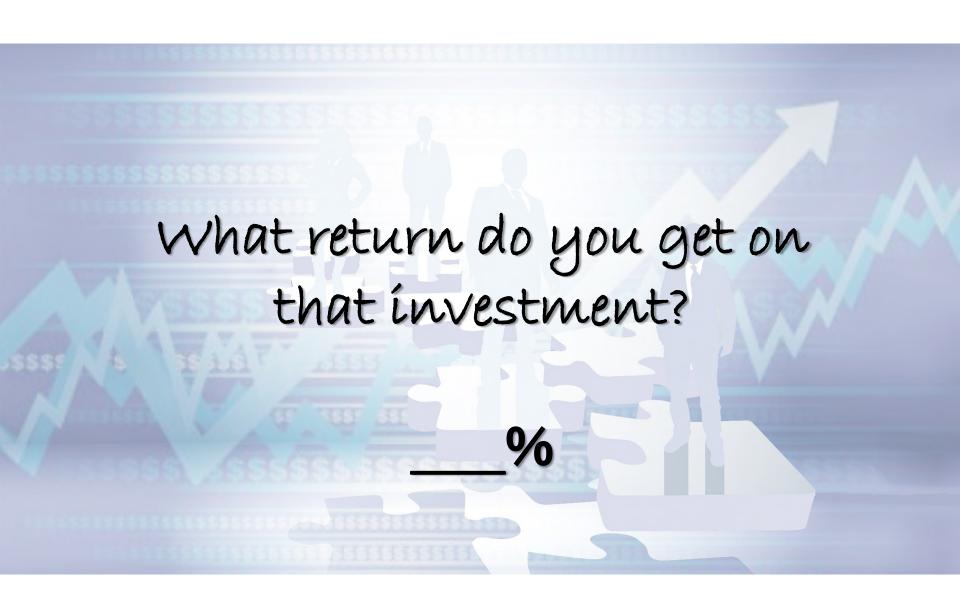
Measuring the return on your compensation investment



How much is your Total Rewards Investment?



- Salaries
- Commissions
- Bonuses
- Deferred award accruals (LTIP)
- Core benefits (H&W)
- Executive benefit plans
- Retirement contributions



ROTRI[™] Example:

Capital Account	\$ 20,000,000
Cost of Capital	12%
Capital Charge	\$ 2,400,000
Operating Income	\$ 10,000,000
Productivity Profit	\$ 7,600,000
Total Rewards Investment	\$ 25,000,000
ROTRI™	30.4%

(ROTRI™ = Productivity Profit/Total Rewards Investment)

ROTRI[™] Example:

20,000,000 Capital Account

Cost of Capital 12%

2,400,000 Capital Charge

10,000,000 Operating Income

Productivity Profit

7,600,000

Total Rewards Investment 25,000,000

ROTRI™ 30.4%

Variable Pay Plans (Value Sharing) are financed from **Productivity Profit**

If ROTRI™ is improving...

 Shareholders are experiencing a positive return on the compensation investment

They should be open to expanding compensation arrangements and levels

So now we have a way to measure our return.

But how do we even know we have the right approach to pay?

We need to look at pay philosophy

- Why do we pay?
- What results do we pay for?
- How much do we pay?
- How do we pay?
 - What should be the balance between short-term and longterm pay?
 - Who participates in which components of pay?
- Other descriptions of beliefs and practices

FoxHill

Compensation Philosophy Statement

FoxHill compensation philosophy has one overarching goal: rewarding employees for driving outstanding business performance. This goal will be accomplished by rewarding exceptional performance with above market compensation when outstanding business results are delivered. FoxHill compensation strategies will be highly differentiated with Pay for Performance being the primary philosophy

FoxHill is committed to providing high quality compensation and benefits programs in order to attract and retain superior talent. We want our employees to be able to provide a meaningful standard of living for themselves and their families, help secure their health and well-being, and plan for a secure financial feature.

Our pay programs will focus on rewarding employees who contribute to the fulfillment of our business objectives, which include: (a) steady growth of sales revenue, (b) maintenance of positive and improving margins, (c) careful management of expenses, and (d) retention of our customers through excellent service. Ultimately, our ability to provide significant compensation for our employees is tied to our ability to contribute to the creation of value for our clients.

In order to accomplish this, FoxHill will utilize the following compensation components:

- Base salaries –Salaries are targeted to fall near the 50th percentile of the market (compared to companies of similar size, business scope, and growth posture in Chicago);
- Short-term incentives FoxHill offers annual bonuses tied to a percentage of an employee's salary or overall company profits that compete favorably with those offered within other similar firms. FoxHill targets incentive pay at the 50th percentile against peer benchmark data.
- Long-term incentive plans Where appropriate, Long-Term incentives are offered to those
 employees, primarily at the senior level, whose job duties relate to the development and/or
 preservation of long-term value;
- Benefits plans FoxHill provides core benefit programs comparable to market norms and capable of providing employees with meaningful levels of security for themselves and their dependents.
- Retirement Plans With our defined benefit retirement program, FoxHill leads the market in terms of retirement benefits. Company contributions towards employee retirement help our employees to prepare for the future.

FoxHill is a relatively small company and, thus, cannot provide every type of compensation program that might be provided in large company environments. In addition, the size or amount of pay elements may not always be competitive with every peer company. However, FoxHill's culture is also an important part of the overall value proposition offered to employees. FoxHill is determined to offer an environment that encourages personal development, adequate free time, flexible work scheduling (where conducive to the job duties) and opportunities for professional growth. FoxHill employees should take the value of these intangible benefits into consideration when evaluating the overall worth of the FoxHill's job experience.

Overall our pay programs reflect fixed or guaranteed elements (e.g., salaries and benefits) along with variable or non-guaranteed elements (short- and long-term incentives). The incentive plans are a crucial element of FoxHill's Pay for Performance strategy. These "at risk" elements provide the strongest link foxHill's business plan. Annually, or more often as needed, FoxHill's leadership will emphasize and communicate to employees the most important areas to focus on in order to achieve the business plan objectives. FoxHill will structure the incentive plans around these areas. For example, in a given year FoxHill may emphasize revenue growth, margin expansion, new client acquisition, client retention, certain profit goals, or other key metrics of business performance. FoxHill will tie incentive payments to these key indicators to ensure that employees will understand precisely the linkage between Pay and Performance. The financing for FoxHill's incentive plans will come from the achievement of the desired business results.

No employees are assured of receiving incentives in any given year. The nature of our business can lead to unexpected revenue reductions. These periods in our business cycle may result in the need for shareholders and employees alike to make sacrifices in order to serve our customers and provide for the long-term stability of the firm. At the same time, in profitable years we recognize the contributions of valuable employees and stand firmly committed to share our financial success.

As stated above, our compensation and rewards programs are intended to help employees meet their cash flow, security and wealth accumulation needs. FoxHiII will do its best to communicate how its programs are designed to do so. We want our employees to understand each element of pay, see the standards and metrics for achievement as being believable and consider the overall value of the pay programs to be meaningful to them. In this sense we are striving to create a unified financial vision between shareholders and employees to operate and grow our company successfully.

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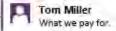
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- Long-term incentive plans Where appropriate, Long-Term incentives are offered to those employees, primarily at the senior level, whose job duties relate to the development and/or preservation of long-term value;







Conservative Pay Profile

Profile	Base Pay	Short-Term Incentives	Long-Term Incentives	Core Benefits	Retirement
Conservative	High	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate

Provides a high degree of employee security at the expense of variable pay

High base salaries and low incentives
Generally offers high level of core benefits
Cash friendly stable organization
Generally attractive to a younger employee population
Can inhibit the hiring of "high performers"
Rewards performance through merit/promotion
Retains executive leadership through moderate long-term awards

Variable Pay Profile

Profile	Base Pay	Short-Term Incentives	Long-Term Incentives	Core Benefits	Retirement
Variable	Low	High	High	Moderate	Moderate

Provides a high degree of upside earning potential with higher level of risk

Base salaries at or below market
Rewards tied directly to business performance
Entrepreneurial mindset – less cash friendly
Attracts high performers, frightens risk averse
Rewards performance through incentive pay
Promotes high level of value sharing
Attracts entrepreneurial leadership through long-term awards

Moderate Pay Profile

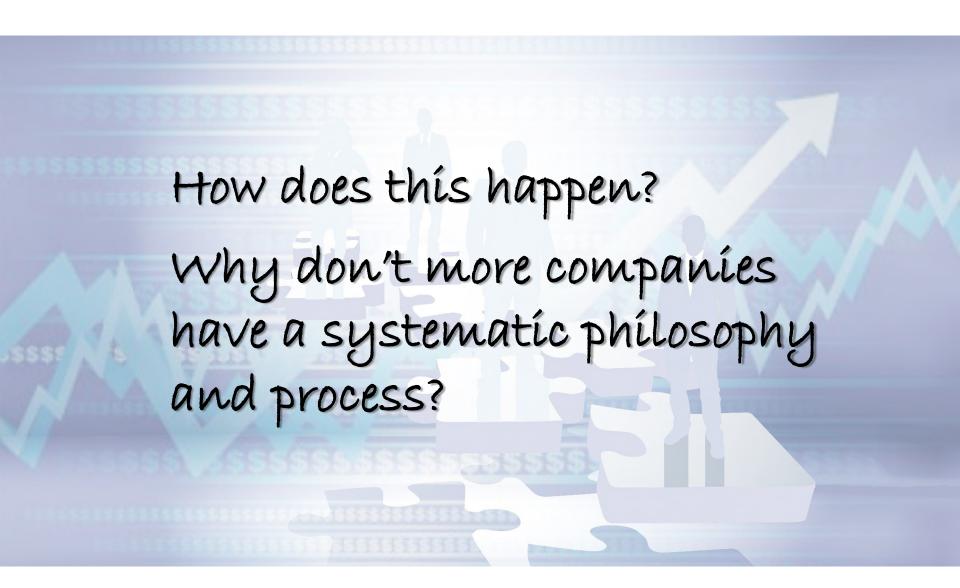
Profile	Base Pay	Short-Term Incentives	Long-Term Incentives	Core Benefits	Retirement
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Provides a middle of the road approach to pay

Base salaries at market
Some upside incentive potential
Performance rewarded moderately
Attracts a diverse employee population
Rewards performance through multiple facets
Tries to provide a balanced approach without any distinguishing element of pay

Which philosophy does FoxHill have?

C	e y		Tota	al Reward	ls Investm	nent (TRI)		\		
Name	Position	Annual Salary	Last Year's	Last Year's Long-term Incentives	Total Direct Comp	H&W Annual Value	QRP Annual Value	ExBen Annual Value	Total Indirect Comp	Total Rewards Investment
Janice Porter	VP	\$ 185,000			\$ 229,000				\$ 39,284	
Evelyn Jamison	VP	\$ 178,000			\$ 217,000			\$ -	\$ 31,650	
Amir Pashan	VP	\$ 176,000	\$ 38,000	\$ -	\$ 214,000	\$ 17,081	\$ 9,074	\$ -	\$ 26,155	\$ 240,155
Kan Watanabe	VP	\$ 165,000	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 32,511	\$ 10,400	\$ -	\$ 42,911	\$ 242,911
		\$ 704,000	\$ 156,000 Ode	\$ -	\$ 860,000	\$ 109,526	\$ 30,474	\$ -	\$ 140,000	\$ 1,000,000



Stages

Seeking a Transformation

Making an Investment

Getting Complicated

Ramping Up

Just Startin'

Just Startin'



When do you move to this stage?

Hiring your first few employees

Characteristics

Negotiating salaries

Who's Making Most Decisions?

Owner

Biggest Challenges

Finding payroll provider

Meeting payroll

Employee Quality and Engagement Indicators

Low expectations; grateful for the job

Ramping Up





When do you move to this stage?

• 6-15 employees

Characteristics

Simple benefits plan

Ad hoc year-end bonus

Who's Making Most Decisions?

Owner; perhaps a trusted support person

Biggest Challenges

Finding a benefits broker

Determining what you can afford

Trying to be "fair"

Employee Quality and Engagement Indicators

 At first, employees are very grateful; bonuses may generate an entitlement issue

Getting Complicated



When do you move to this stage?

25-100 employees

Characteristics

Who's Making Most Decisions?

Biggest Challenges

Employee Quality and Engagement Indicators

- Multiple people in the same position
- People asking for "more"
- Profit sharing bonuses
- 401(k) plan
- Owner; Office Manager or 1st HR person
- Legal compliance
- Benefits Law
- Compensation Law (FLSA)
- Third-party vendor management
- Employees generally satisfied; starting to notice inequalities and inconsistencies

Making an Investment



When do you move to this stage?

■ 100+ employees

Characteristics

Market assessments

Early stage pay grades

Structured bonuses

Who's Making Most Decisions?

Owner – HR Manager – Sr. Finance Person

Biggest Challenges

Internal equity issues

Top people asking for equity

Retention of premier talent

Employee Quality and Engagement Indicators

 Top employees wondering how they can increase pay and where their long-term value will come from

Seeking a Transformation



When do you move to this stage?

Any size (typically 100 or more)

Characteristics

Compensation Philosophy Statement

- Comprehensive Pay Structure
- Balance short-term and long-term incentives
- Supplemental executive benefits
- Stewardship and Accountability Systems
- Who's Making Most Decisions?

Internal Compensation Action Committee

Biggest Challenges

Establishing a system

- Staying true to the CPS
- Measuring the return on the TRI
- Reinforcing the partnership commitment to employees

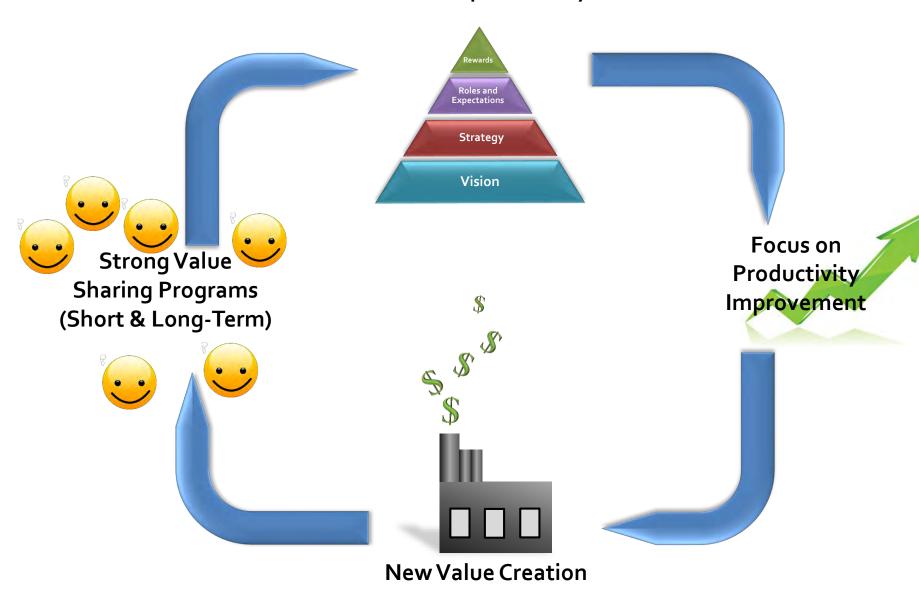
Employee Quality and Engagement Indicators

 High engagement; respect for business model; value sharing system is clearly understood

Stage	Just Startin'	Ramping Up	Getting Complicated	Making an Investment	Seeking a Transformation
When do you move to this stage?	Hiring your first few employees	6-15 employees	25-100 employees	100+ employees	Any size (Typically 100 or more)
Characteristics	Negotiating salaries	Simple benefits plan	Multiple people in the same position	Market assessments	Compensation Philosophy Statement
		Ad hoc year-end bonus	People asking for "more"	Early stage pay grades	Comprehensive Pay Structure
			Profit sharing bonuses	Structured bonuses	Balanced short-term and long-term incentives
			401(k) plan		Supplemental executive benefits
					Stewardship and Accountability Systems
Who's Making Most Decisions?	Owner	Owner; perhaps a trusted support person	Owner; Office Manager or 1st HR person	OwnerHR Manager Sr. Finance Person	Internal Compensation Action Committee
Biggest challenges	Finding payroll provider	Finding a benefits broker	Legal compliance	Internal equity issues	Establishing a system
	Meeting payroll	Determining what you can afford	Benefits Law	Top people asking for equity	Staying true to the CPS
		Trying to be "fair"	Compensation Law (FLSA)	Retention of premier talent	Measuring the return on the total rewards investment
			Third-party vendor management		Reinforcing the partnership commitment to employees
Employee Quality and Engagement Indicators	Low expectations; grateful for the job	At first, employees are very grateful; bonuses may generate an entitlement issue	Employees generally satisfied; starting to notice inequalities and inconsistencies	Top employees wondering how they can increase pay and where their long-term value will come from	High engagement; respect for business model; value sharing system is clearly understood

What should employees understand? Rewards What will this mean to me? **Roles and Expectations** My Contribution? Strategy How? Vision Where?

Ownership Mentality



What do we mean by "Value Sharing"

- Variable pay arrangements (commonly referred to as incentives or bonuses)
- Not trying to "change behavior"
- Not obsessed with "market values"
- Value Sharing reflects this philosophy:
 - "Here's what value creation means here."
 - "Here's how you can contribute."
 - "Here's how we share the value you help create."



Why Value Sharing Matters

- Value sharing attracts premier talent
- Value sharing plans reinforce the company's business model (how do we make money?)
- Value sharing protects against bad profits (i.e., profits at any cost) and promotes good profits (i.e., profits that build sustainable enterprise value)
- Value sharing encourages an ownership mindset
- Value sharing builds trust and accelerates results



Long-Term Value Sharing Plans

- May be the single most important component in attracting "catalysts"
- Should be used in every size organization
- Create "wealth multiplier" mindset
- Tie employees to vision and growth plan of the company



Long-term Value Sharing Plan

The most <u>important</u> incentive plan to attract, retain and focus catalysts



The most <u>under-utilized</u> incentive plan in privately held companies

Line of Sight

My Job Responsibilities **Product Improvements**

Cost Improvements

Customer Satisfaction

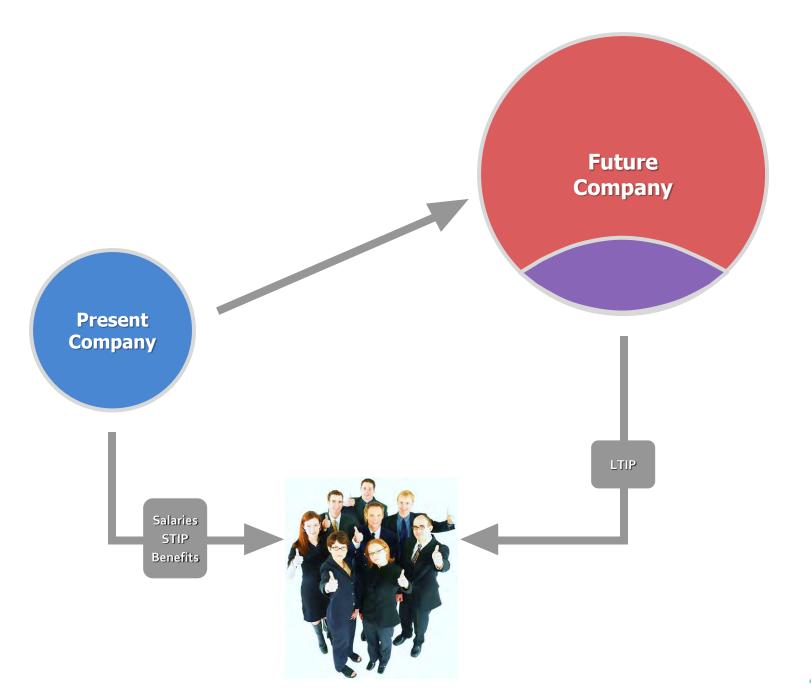
Productivity Improvements

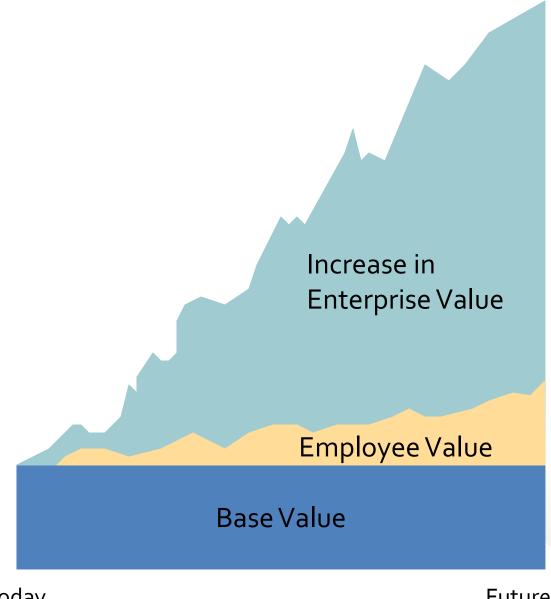
Quality Employee Retention



\$ New Value \$

Value Sharing Plan





Today Future Date (5 – 15 yrs)

The Old and the New

Total Rewards Investment (TRI)

		Annual	Last Year's Short-term	Last Year's Long-term		H&W Annual	QRP Annual	ExBen Annual	Total Indirect	Total Rewards	
Name	Position	Salary	Incentives	Incentives	Comp	Value	Value	Value	Comp	Investment	
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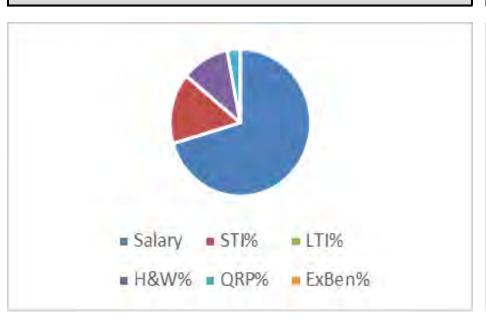
Revised Total Rewards Investment (TRI)

				.					H&W	QRP	ExBen	Total		Total	
None	Danisi	Annual		Short-term				4	Annual	Annual	Annual	Indirect		Rewards	
Name	Position	Salary		Incentives	ın	centives	Comp		Value	Value	Value	Comp	ır	vestment	
Janice Porter	VP	\$ 185,00) \$	37,000	\$	37,000	\$ 229,000	\$	28,284	\$ 11,000	\$ 9,250	\$ 39,284	\$	268,284	
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		\$ 704,00	0 \$	140,800	\$	140,800	\$ 985,600	\$	109,526	\$ 30,474	\$ 35,200	\$ 175,200	\$	1,160,800	

The Old and the New

Total Allocation

Total Allocation





A Wealth Multiplier Mindset

- Locked in on sustainable long-term growth
- More likely to attract premier leadership talent
- Compensation is viewed as the system for sharing financial value with employee-partners
 - Salaries are not the center of attention
 - Annual variable pay is uncapped
 - Long-term plan is a huge upside opportunity (link to shareholders)



What to expect:

- Increased ownership mentality ("we're in the same boat")
- Higher engagement
- Balanced focus on short-term and long-term results
- Higher ROTRI (even with increased investment)
 - BTW, the LTIP doesn't pay off if value isn't created
- Better value proposition for new recruits
- Greater retention (lower turnover)



Employee Perspective

I'm in the same boat as owners (alignment)



My annual incentive directly reflects material value creation for shareholders and it's correlated with my personal contribution (pay for performance)

If I stay I stand to earn a significant amount of wealth—and I will deserve it *(retention)*

Conclusions

- The owners of FoxHill were getting a mediocre return on their investment of \$1mm in their top 4 people
- After...
 - Adopting a variable pay philosophy (and communicating it)
 - Adding a LTIP and balancing the short- and long-term awards
 - Clarifying expected results (i.e., the both plans have clear performance expectations)
 - Including a targeted executive benefits component
- They have sent a new partnership/value-sharing message; backed it up by increasing the overall TRI; more tightly aligned owner-employee wealth objectives
- Watch their growth accelerate!



Type Your Questions

BonusRight



- New SaaS tool in development
- Build and manage your bonus plan online
- Indicate on survey if you would like to be notified of early release date.

Special Offer







Please complete our brief survey immediately following our presentation.

We value your input.

Request a copy of our slides, white paper and a complimentary consultation.

Upcoming VisionLink 2015 Online Seminars:

How to Build and Manage a Total Compensation Structure (HR Audience)	Nov 11 th
Performance-Based Pay that Actually Performs How to Engineer Rewards that Drive the Outcomes You Want	Dec 8 th

NEW VISIONLINK REPORT AVAILABLE!

A VisionLink Executive Brief



GUIDE TO PERFORMANCE PAY

Pay for performance should be used as a means of creating "line of sight" within an organization and reinforcing the accountability standards that sustain prolonged execution.

In carving out a philosophy for how people will be compensated for their contributions to an organization, a company has to determine what the right balance should be between short and long-term pay and guaranteed versus variable rewards. Pivotal in that philosophy development is how and to what extent pay will be tied to specific types of performance. This issue will not be treated the same in every organization. However, every business should be able to identify certain performance objectives it wants its workforce to fulfill and the expected financial outcome that will be realized if those results are achieved.

In short, performance should translate into increased shareholder value if it is going to be rewarded. There are many factors that can contribute to that result—and great companies get very good at defining them. But an organization must be able to identify what shareholder increase it expects to achieve before determining what it will share with those who produce it. An effective performance-based compensation philosophy and strategy will define how much of the increased value should be shared and what form should it take. Then, as a result of how they are paid, employees should be able to better understand the company vision, how the business model and strategy fulfill that vision, what's expected of them in their individual roles in that business model and how they will be rewarded for meeting those

Pay for performance is the mechanism that creates that "line of sight" in the minds of employees and reinforces the accountability standards that sustain prolonged execution. If a company wants to succeed at this, there are five rules it must follow.

Rule #1 – Incentives Must be Self-Financing

All companies have a financial responsibility to shareholders. As a result, incentives should be evaluated like any other investment by the company. They must be looked at in the context of the financial outcomes (return) shareholders are expecting. From this perspective, the question that should be asked when any value-sharing plan is being considered is as follows: "Will the investment in this plan contribute to the company's financial success?"



GUIDE TO PERFORMANCE PAY

Express interest on the final survey

VisionLink Website

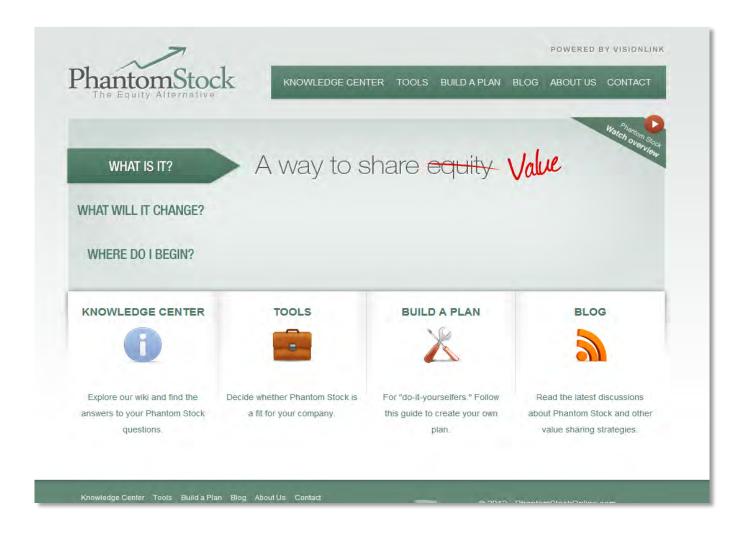
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Q&A



Thank You



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