How to Build a More Compelling Pay Strategy





Today's Presenter:

Ken Gibson

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We're happy to provide a copy of today's slides.

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Post Webinar Intro







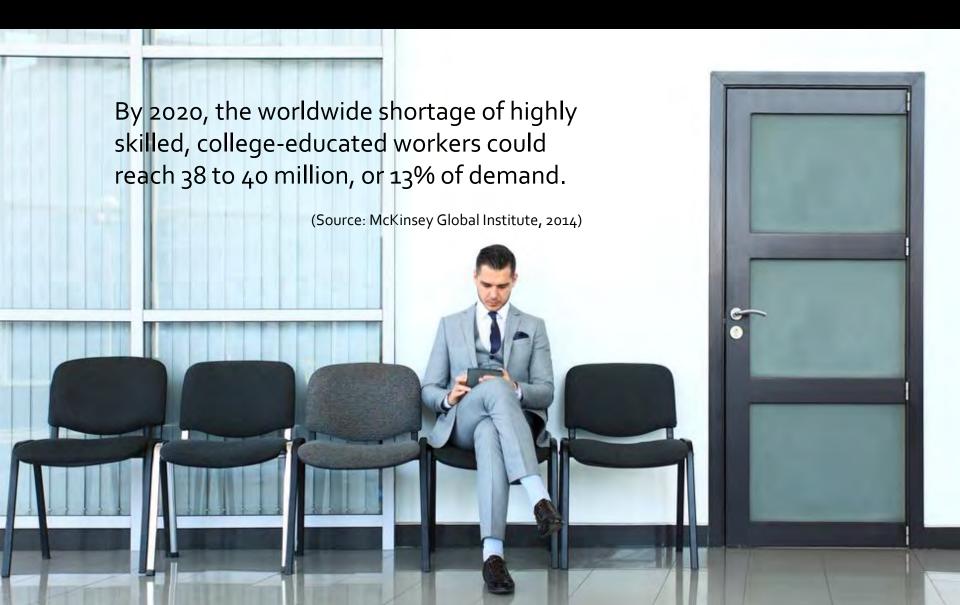




Where We're Headed



Key Talent Trend



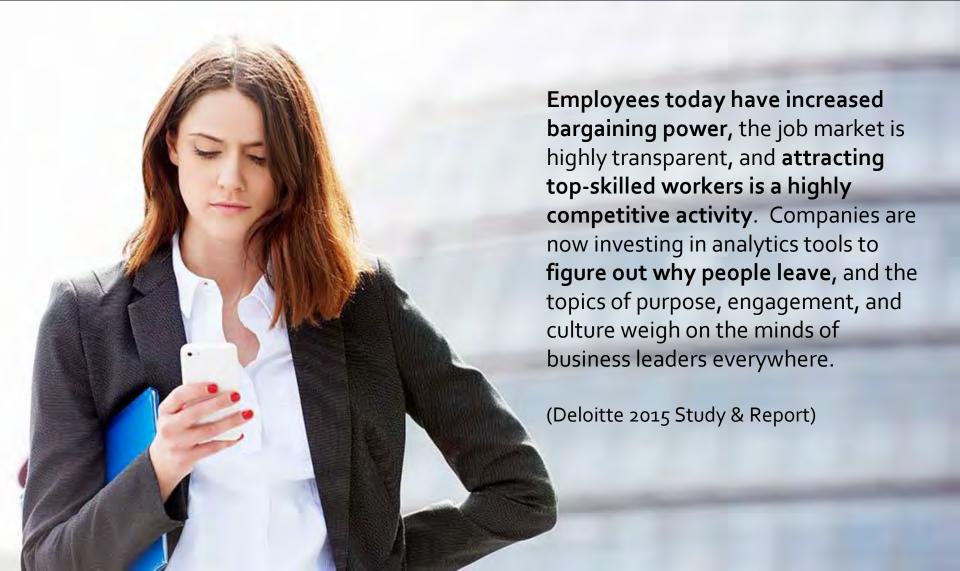
2020 is Here



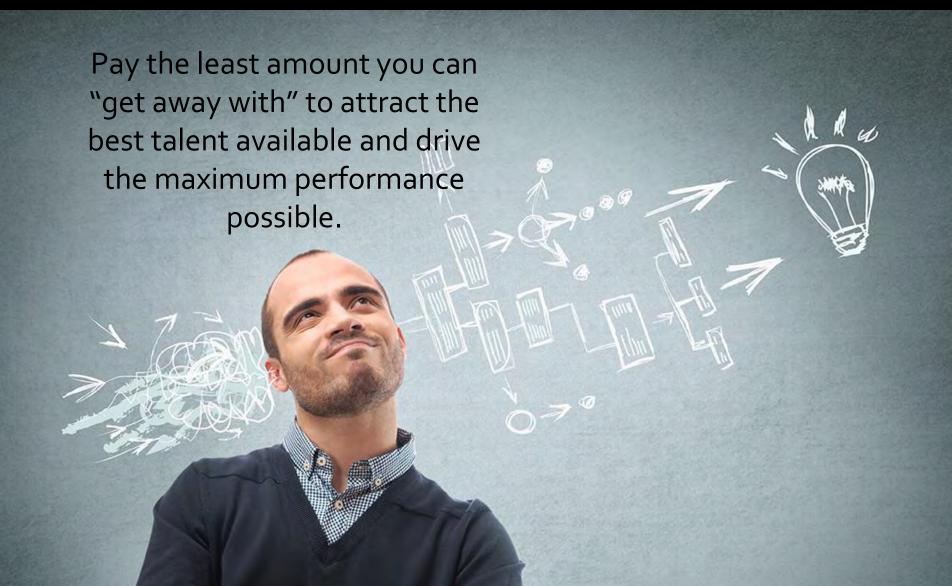
"The conversations overheard at every Chief Executive Group event this year undoubtedly echo the conversations you're having with ...the heads of every division in your organization: how to deal with the skills gap that has made it so difficult for companies throughout America to fill available jobs, increase often-stalled productivity, navigate change, and fuel the sort of disruptive activity that is essential for survival in this economy."

(Chief Executive Magazine, July 25, 2017)

Employee Empowerment



Governing Thought



Those Days are Gone



4 Secrets to a Compelling Pay Strategy

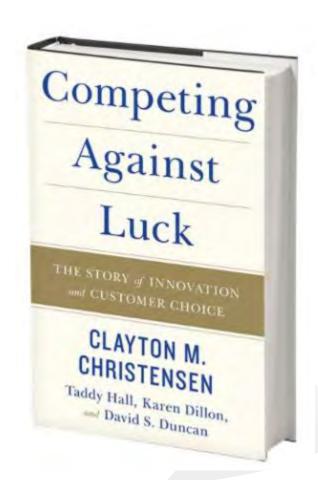
- Identify Compensation's "Job"
- 2. Know Who You Want to Attract
- 3. Understand the Employees' View of Pay
- 4. Build a "Complete" Strategy



Secret #1: Identify Compensation's Job

"When we buy a product, we essentially 'hire' something to get a job done. If it does the job well, when we are confronted with the same job, we hire that same product again. And if the product does a crummy job, we 'fire' it and look around for something else we might hire to solve the problem."

(<u>Clayton Christensen</u>, <u>Theory of Jobs to be Done</u>, Harvard Business School, Working Knowledge, Dina Gerdeman, October 3, 2016)

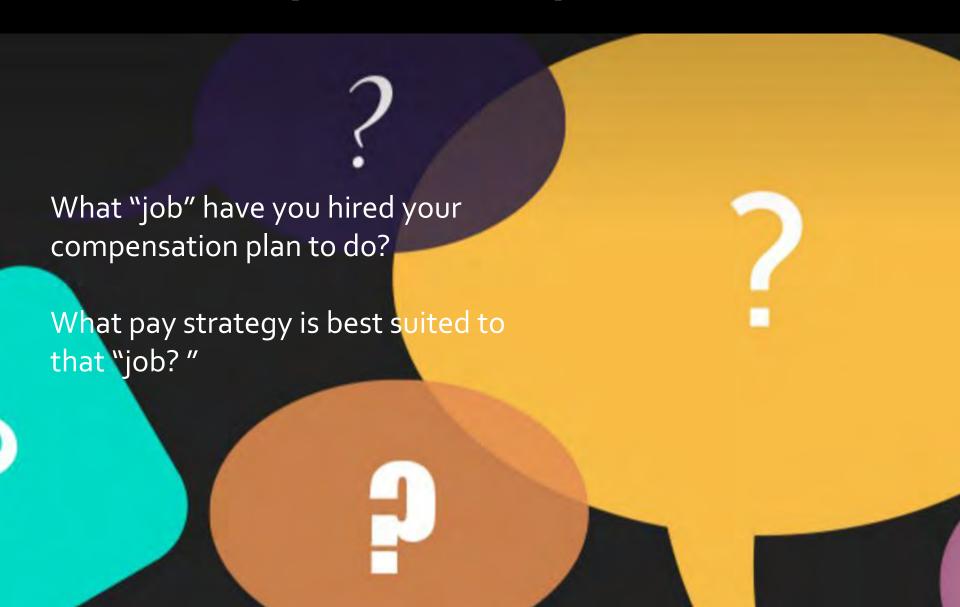


Broader Application

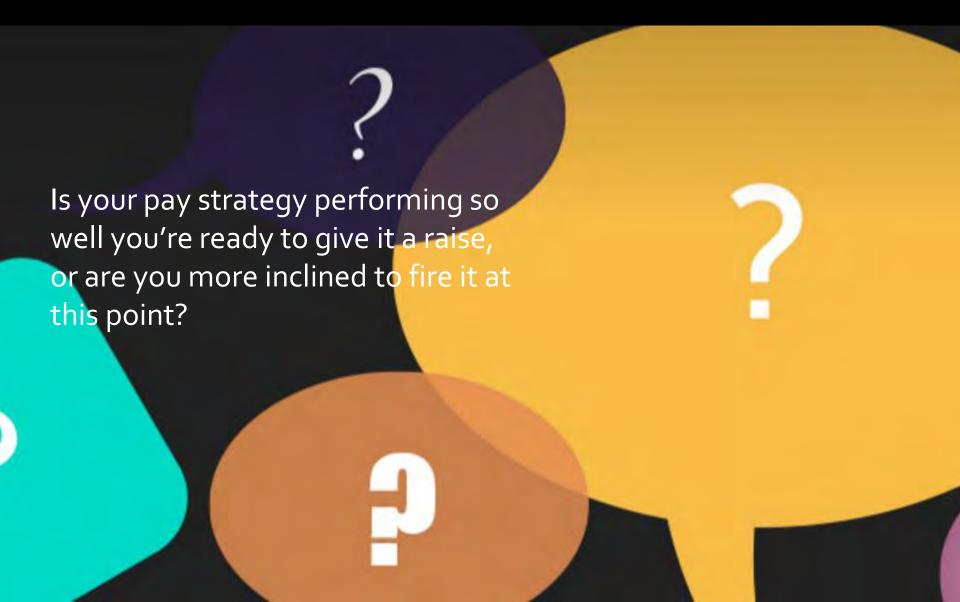
Let the Jobs-To-Be-Done Theory Guide You

What if we applied this theory to all of the processes and systems we use in an organization including compensation?

Questions, Questions, Questions



Questions, Questions



Strategic Considerations

What is the problem compensation needs to help solve in your business?

What is not happening organizationally now that needs to happen and how might a given pay strategy be a potential solution?



Core Drivers



Examples of outcomes that should define what "job" you want compensation to do:

- Improve short and long-term profitability (increased revenue, improved margins, lower costs).
- Improve shareholder value.
- Accelerate innovation.
- Increase the company's ability to attract and retain premier talent.
- Provide clarity about roles, expectations and outcomes.
- Encourage a sense of stewardship about roles.
- Enable an ownership mindset on the part of key people.
- Link employee rewards to performance.
- Build a unified financial vision for growing the business.

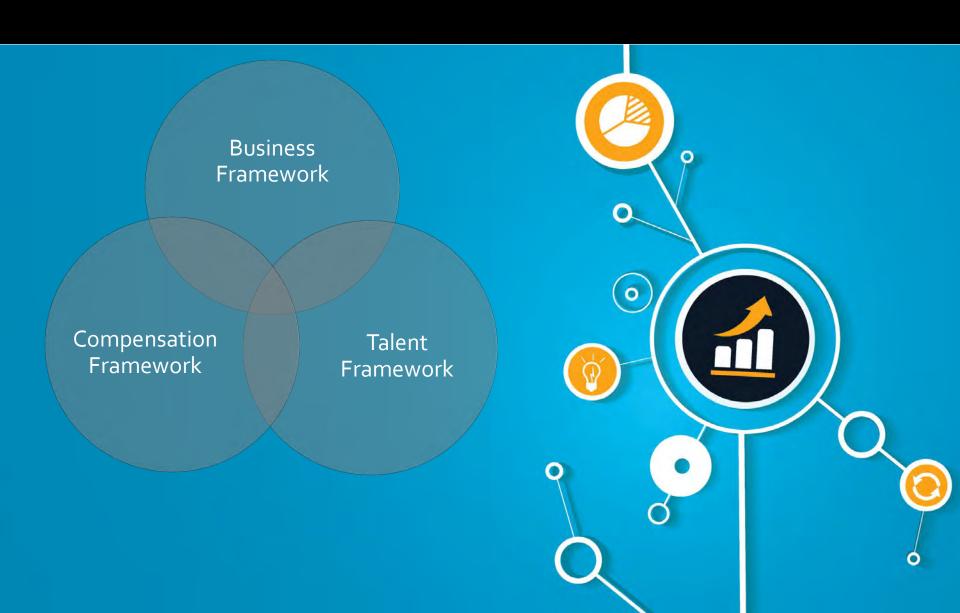
Core Drivers



Examples of outcomes that should define what "job" you want compensation to do:

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- Build a unified financial vision for growing the business.

Start with Your Performance Framework



Business Framework

Business Framework

Phase One

- Define Growth Expectations (Vision)
 - Key outcomes that must be achieved
- Define Business Model and Strategy
 - Performance Engine
 - How the company will compete
 - Where are growth opportunities?
- Identify Roles and Expectations
 - Establish Performance Criteria
 - Define "Success"



Compensation Framework

Compensation Framework

Phase Two

- Establish a pay philosophy
 - Expansive vs. Selective—or Hybrid
 - Define what the company is willing to pay for
- Engineer a pay strategy
 - Structure
 - Mindset
- Adopt a "Total Rewards" Approach



Talent Framework

Talent <u>Frame</u>work

Phase Three

- Identify Key Producers
 - Meeting "success" standards
- Identify Talent "Gaps"
 - Recruiting Strategy
- Communicate Expectations
 - Define success
- Communicate Rewards
 - Philosophy
 - Programs
 - Value Statement



Secret #2: Know Who You Want to Attract



Talent Assessment



Talent Alignment



Recruit to a Role (Not a Position)



Millennial Career Segments



Launchers



Accelerators

Experience with more than one company

 Desire to rise in ability, recognition, contribution and influence.

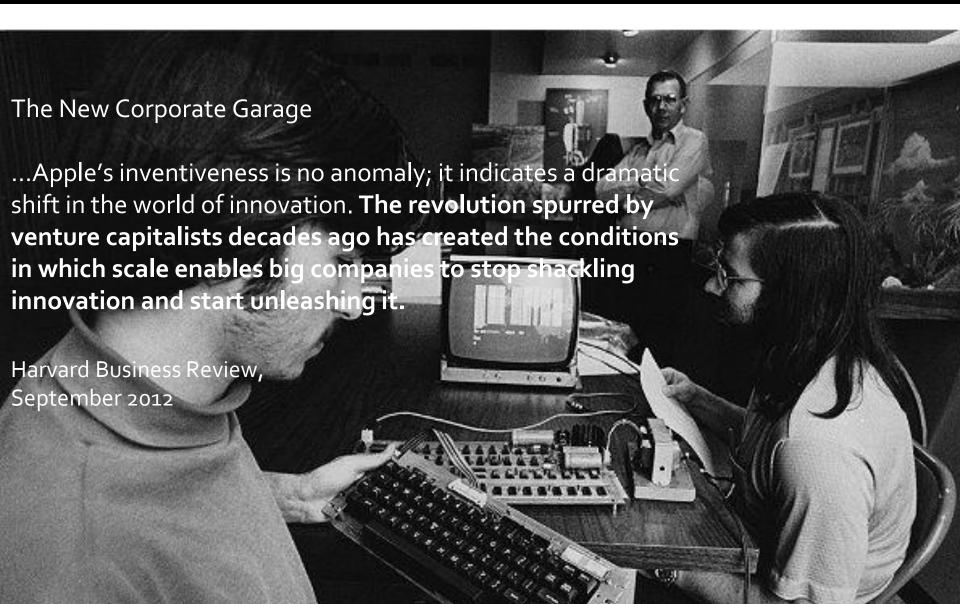
 Many single but a growing number are married and are starting families



Catalysts



The Emergence of Catalysts



Catalysts Change Growth Trajectory

"...entrepreneurial individuals, or 'catalysts,' within big companies are using those companies' resources, scale, and growing agility to develop solutions to global challenges in ways that few others..."

Harvard Business Review, September 2012 (continued)

Jony Ive

Secret #3: Understand the Employees' View of Pay



6 Reasons Employees Care About Pay

Personal

- Lifestyle & Wealth Accumulation
- 2. Career Measurement
- Contribution Ambitions

Business

- 4. Roles, Expectations & Priorities
- 5. Partnership
- 6. Continuity & Fairness



Reason # 1 Lifestyle & Wealth Accumulation



Financial "Hierarchy of Needs"

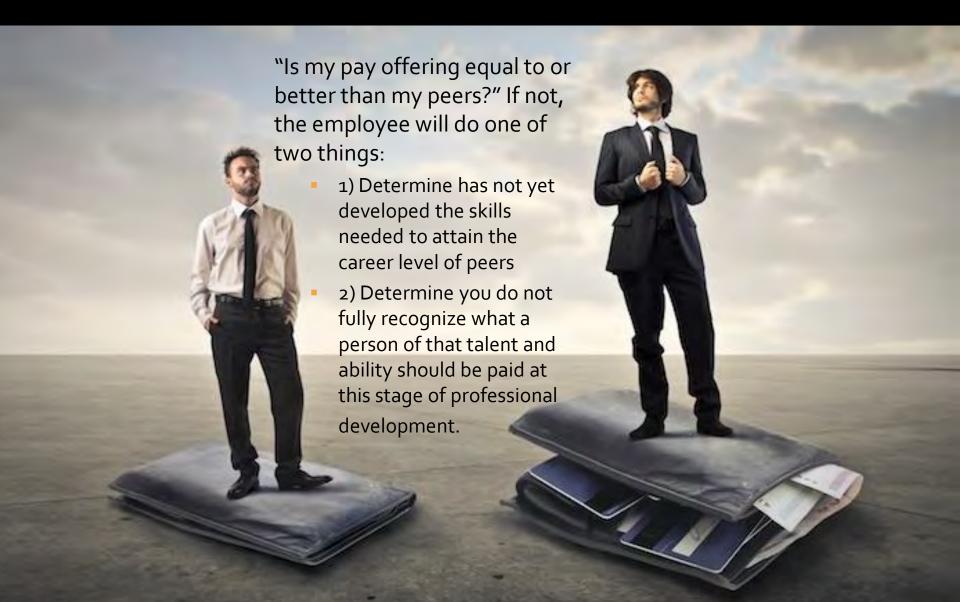


Clear Pay Philosophy

Reason # 2 Career Measurement



A Comparative Exercise



Reason # 3 Contribution Ambitions

Personal Vision

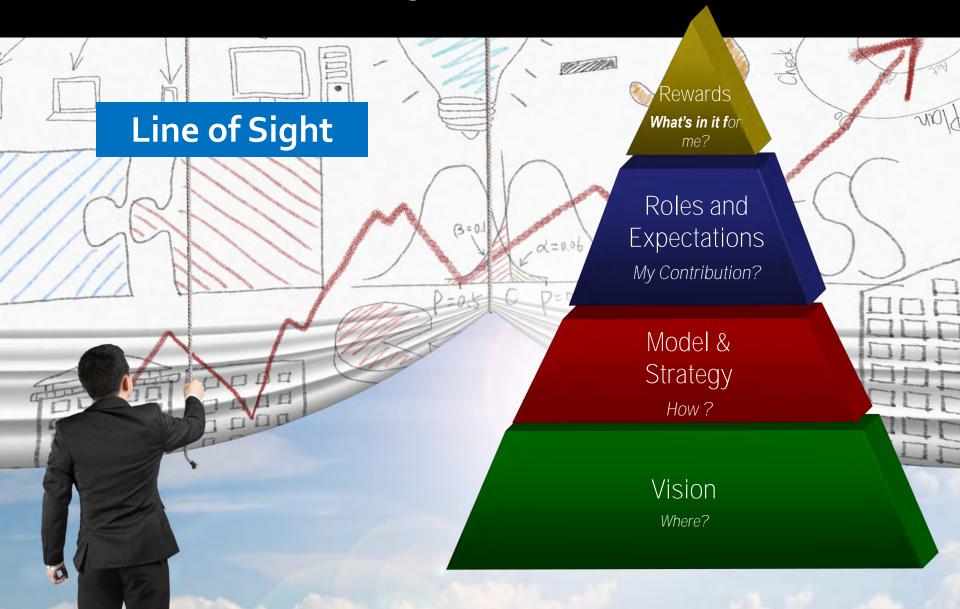
- Most growth-oriented people aspire to make certain contributions in their personal and professional lives.
- The ability to achieve their contribution goals is the source of their motivation.



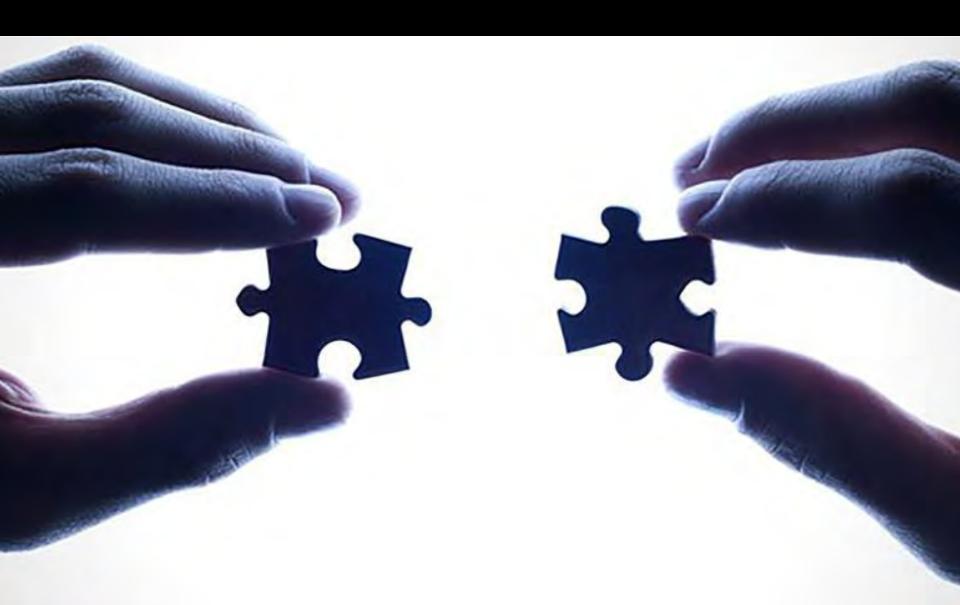
Contribution Ambitions



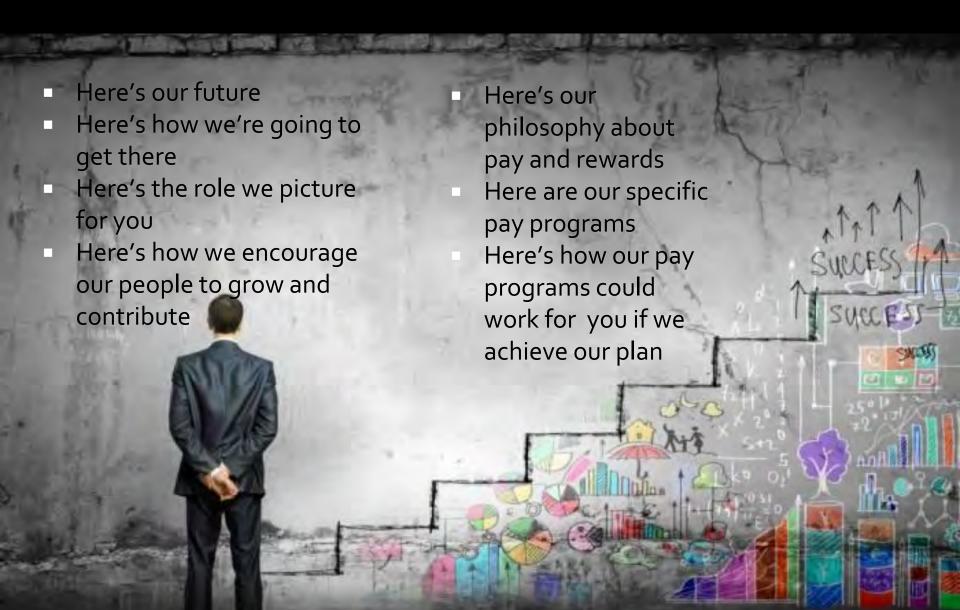
Reason # 4 Roles, Expectations & Priorities



Reason # 5 Partnership



Market a Future that's Relevant



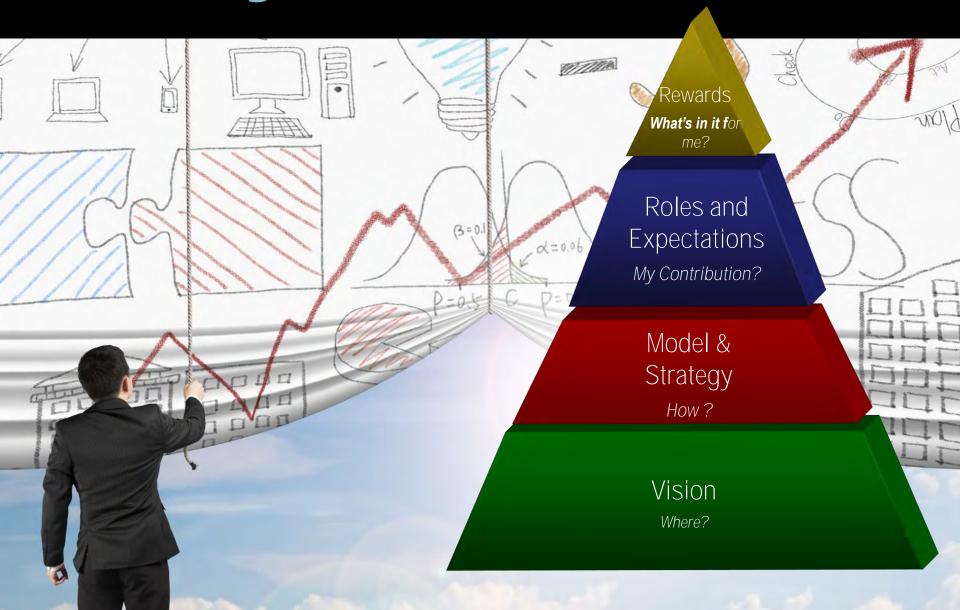
Employee Value Statement

| William Many or State of State | | 1 | | SIMPLE . | | STEP AND A STATE OF |
|--|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Targeted Results | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| to the first the | Salary | \$160,000 | \$166,400 | \$173,056 | \$179,878 | \$187,177 |
| | STVS | \$64,000 | \$66,560 | \$69,222 | \$71 , 991 | 74,871 |
| - resultant is | LTVS (EOY) | | \$74,000 | \$186,000 | \$311,000 | \$448,000 |
| | 401(k) @7% | \$17,120 | \$36,123 | \$57,169 | \$80,428 | \$106,086 |
| | Total Cash | \$224,000 | \$232,960 | \$242,278 | \$251,970 | \$262,048 |
| | Wealth Accrual | \$17,120 | \$110,123 | \$243,169 | \$391,428 | \$554,086 |
| VY | Total Value | \$241,120 | \$567,083 | \$942,407 | \$1,342,636 | \$1,767,343 |
| AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER. | 1-1-6- | THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY NAMED IN | THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN | | | THE RESERVE AND PERSONS ASSESSED. |

Reason # 6 Continuity & Fairness



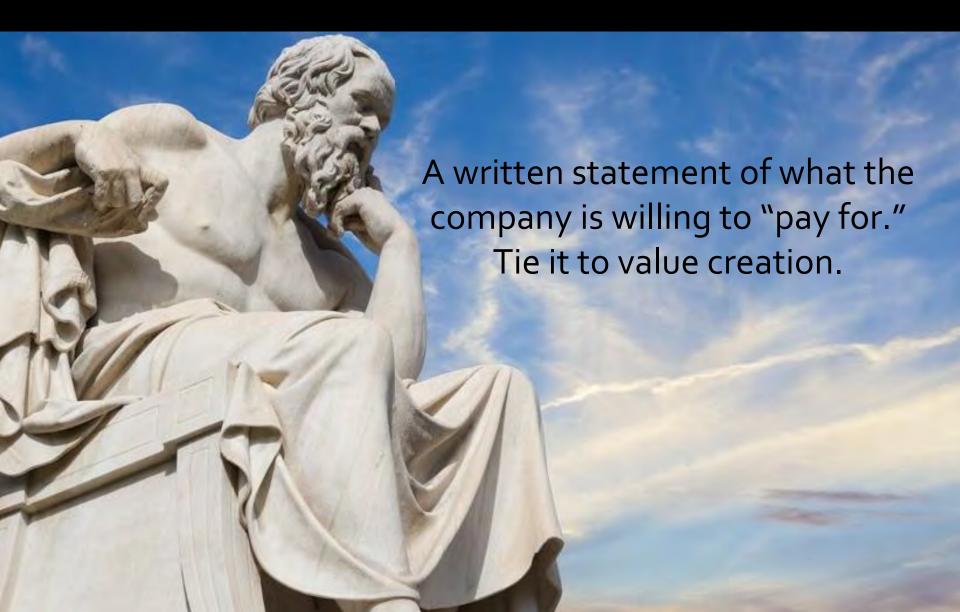
Line of Sight



Secret #4: Build a Complete Strategy



Start with a Clear Pay Philosophy



Compensation Philosophy Statement



- How value creation is defined.
- How value is shared—and with whom.
- Market pay standards.
- How guaranteed pay and valuesharing will be balanced.
- How short and long-term valuesharing will be balanced.
- When or if equity will be shared.
- How merit pay is defined.

What do you want pay to communicate about what's important?

Eight Components of Pay

Benefits

- Core benefits
- Executive benefits
- Qualified retirement plans
- Supplemental retirement plans

Compensation

- Salary
- Performance incentives
- Sales incentives
- Growth incentives

Incentives should be in the form of value sharing.



Salaries

Competitive with market standards?

Tied to strong performance management process (merit)?

Managed within a flexible but effective structure?

Performance Incentives

Tied to productivity gains?

Clear, achievable and meaningful?

Self-financing?

Building a Complete Compensation Strategy

Nonqualified Salary Retirement **Plans** Qualified Performance Retirement **Incentives Plans** Executive Sales Benefit Incentives **Plans** Core Health Growth & Welfare Incentives **Plans**

Sales Incentives

Challenging yet achievable? Reinforcing the right behaviors? Differentiating your offering?

Growth Incentives

Linked to a compelling future? Supporting an ownership mentality? Securing premier talent?

Core Benefits

Responsive to today's employee marketplace? Allocating resources where most needed? Evaluated to eliminate unnecessary expense?

Executive Benefits

Flexible enough to address varying circumstances? Communicating a unique relationship? Reducing employee tax expense?

Qualified Retirement Plans

Giving employees an opportunity to optimize retirement values? Operated with comprehensive fiduciary accountability? Avoiding conflicts and minimizing expenses?

Nonqualified Retirement Plans

Optimizing tax-deferral opportunities?

Aligning long-term interests of employees with shareholders?

Structured to receive best possible P&L impact?

| Form of Pay | Purpose | Standard | Investment | ROI | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Salaries | Provide for the current cash needs of our executives | 40-50th percentile for peer group | \$500,000 | Achieve ROA standard of 0.75% | | | |
| Short-term Incentives | Enhance current cash payments to executives for achieving top and bottom line annual goals | ecutives for achieving top and 30-40% of base salary | | 15% revenue growth and 12% margin | | | |
| Long-term Incentives (Cash) | Retain execs; focus them on long- term earnings growth; align with shareholder interests; meet wealth accumulation needs | 15-20% of base salary | \$84,000 (Target) | Long-term growth in earnings (double earnings = share 13% of new value) | | | |
| Long-term Incentives (Equity) | Retain execs; focus them on long- term earnings growth; align with shareholder interests; meet wealth accumulation needs | 15-20% of base salary | \$84,000 (Target) | Long-term growth in earnings (double earnings = share 13% of new value) | | | |
| Core Benefits | Meet basic security needs of the executives | 50th percentile for peer group | \$25,500 | ROA of 0.75% | | | |
| Executive Benefits | Enhance basic security needs and meet market standards for perquisites | 50th percentile for peer group | \$24,000 | ROA of 0.75% | | | |
| Qualified Retirement | Provide wealth accumulation opportunity for executives | 4oth percentile (3% of salary) | \$15,000 | ROA of 0.75% | | | |
| Supplemental Retirement | Strengthen rewards value proposition to help recruit and retain executives; meet wealth accumulation needs | 3oth percentile compared to banks that have plans | \$135,000 | ROA of o.9% | | | |

Structured Flexibility

- Look at compensation strategy as you would an investment portfolio.
- Individual pay components are your "asset classes."
- As things change, adjust weighting of each asset class.



Build a Total Compensation Structure



The Total Compensation Structure

| | | Salary Range | | | | | | 401k | Deferred | Deferred | Health, | | | Financial | |
|--------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Grade/ | | | | Bonus | LTIP | % Phantom | % Phantom | Match | Comp | Comp Max | Dental, | Vacation | | Planning | Annual Car |
| Band | Min | Mid | Max | Target | Target | Stock FV | Stock AO | Max % | Elegible | Match | Life | Days | Sick Days | Perk | Allow |
| 1 | 203,531 | 271,375 | 339,219 | 50.0% | 100% | 50% | 50% | 5% | Yes | 5% | \$11,141 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| 2 | 150,078 | 200,103 | 250,129 | 35.0% | 75% | 50% | 50% | 5% | Yes | 5% | \$11,141 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 10,000 | 12,500 |
| 3 | 119,497 | 159,329 | 199,161 | 25.0% | 50% | 100% | 0% | 5% | Yes | 5% | \$11,141 | 25 | 5 | 5,000 | 8,000 |
| 4 | 102,632 | 136,843 | 171,054 | 20.0% | 25% | 100% | 0% | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 25 | 5 | 5,000 | |
| 5 | 81,293 | 101,616 | 121,940 | 15.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 25 | 5 | 5,000 | |
| 6 | 69,720 | 87,150 | 104,580 | 15.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 15 | 5 | | |
| 7 | 58,564 | 73,205 | 87,846 | 10.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 15 | 5 | | |
| 8 | 50,176 | 62,720 | 75,264 | 10.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 15 | 5 | | |
| 9 | 44,038 | 51,809 | 59,580 | 5.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 15 | 5 | | |
| 10 | 37,211 | 43,777 | 50,344 | 5.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 10 | 5 | | |
| 11 | 30,784 | 36,217 | 41,649 | 5.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 10 | 5 | | |
| 12 | 23,562 | 27,720 | 31,878 | 5.0% | | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 10 | 5 | | |
| 13 | 19,529 | 22,975 | 26,421 | 0.0% | • | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 10 | 5 | | |
| 14 | 17,354 | 20,417 | 23,479 | 0.0% | • | | | 5% | | | \$6,127 | 10 | 5 | | |

Creating a Balance

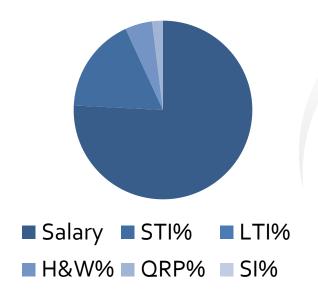
| | Total Compensation Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|----------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|-----------|
| Name | Title/Position | Tier | | Salary | | | | Long-term Incentive Target | | Total Direct Comp | | H&W Annual Value | | QRP Annual Value | Security Plans Annual Value | | Total I Indirect Comp | | TRI |
| Jason Smith | CEO | 1 | \$ | 300,000 | \$ | 120,000 | \$ | - | \$ | 420,000 | \$ | 18,200 | \$ | 8,000 | \$ - | \$ | 26,200 | \$ | 446,200 |
| Lucy Jones | VP Marketing | 2 | \$ | 210,000 | \$ | 45,000 | \$ | - | \$ | 255,000 | \$ | 16,200 | \$ | 7,000 | \$ - | \$ | 23,200 | \$ | 278,200 |
| Rick Miller | VP Sales | 2 | \$ | 160,000 | \$ | 85,000 | \$ | - | \$ | 245,000 | \$ | 9,200 | \$ | 6,000 | \$ - | \$ | 15,200 | \$ | 260,200 |
| Janice Johnson | CFO | 2 | \$ | 195,000 | \$ | 40,000 | \$ | - | \$ | 235,000 | \$ | 10,200 | \$ | 5,000 | \$ - | \$ | 15,200 | \$ | 250,200 |
| Maria York | Director | 3 | \$ | 160,000 | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | - | \$ | 170,000 | \$ | 12,200 | \$ | 4,000 | \$ - | \$ | 16,200 | \$ | 186,200 |
| Frank North | Director | 3 | \$ | 150,000 | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | _ | \$ | 160,000 | \$ | 11,200 | \$ | 3,000 | \$ - | \$ | 14,200 | \$ | 174,200 |
| Ricardo South | Director | 3 | \$ | 140,000 | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | _ | \$ | 150,000 | \$ | 7,700 | \$ | 2,000 | \$ - | \$ | 9,700 | \$ | 59,700 |
| Simon Lewis | Director | 3 | \$ | 130,000 | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | - | \$ | 140,000 | \$ | 8,700 | \$ | 2,500 | \$ - | \$ | 11,200 | \$ | 151,200 |
| | | | \$ | 1,445,000 | \$ | 330,000 | \$ | _ | \$ | 1,775,000 | \$ | 93,600 | \$ | 37,500 | \$ - | \$ | 131,100 | \$ | 1,906,100 |

How are these values determined?

Why no LTI to balance the STI? Should we be addressing these needs?

What Does It Tell You?

| | Total Rewards Investment (TRI) Allocation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | TRI looks at each component of pay as a percentage of the total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name | Tier | Salary | STI% | LTI% | H&W% | QRP% | SP% | TRI | | | | | | | |
| Jason Smith | 1 | 67.2% | 26.9% | 0.0% | 4.1% | 1.8% | 0.0% | \$ 446,200 | | | | | | | |
| Lucy Jones | 2 | 75.5% | 21.4% | 0.0% | 7.7% | 3.3% | 0.0% | \$ 278,200 | | | | | | | |
| Rick Miller | 2 | 61.5% | 53.1% | 0.0% | 5.8% | 3.8% | 0.0% | \$ 260,200 | | | | | | | |
| Janice Johnson | 2 | 77.9% | 20.5% | 0.0% | 5.2% | 2.6% | 0.0% | \$ 250,200 | | | | | | | |
| Maria York | 3 | 85.9% | 6.3% | 0.0% | 7.6% | 2.5% | 0.0% | \$ 186,200 | | | | | | | |
| Frank North | 3 | 86.1% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 2.0% | 0.0% | \$ 174,200 | | | | | | | |
| Ricardo South | 3 | 87.7% | 7.1% | 0.0% | 5.5% | 1.4% | 0.0% | \$ 159,700 | | | | | | | |
| Simon Lewis | 3 | 86.0% | 7.7% | 0.0% | 6.7% | 1.9% | 0.0% | \$ 151,200 | | | | | | | |



Balanced Structure

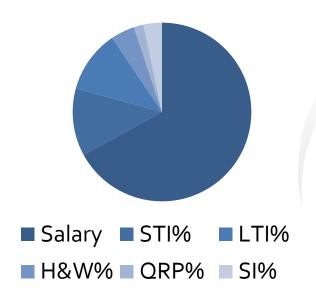
| | Total Compensation Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|------|----|-----------|----|---------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----------|
| Name | Title/Position | Tier | | Salary | | nort-term ncentive Target | | Long-term Incentive Target | To | otal Direct Comp | | H&W Annual Value | A | QRP Innual Value | | Security ans Annual Value | Total Indirect Comp | | TRI |
| Jason Smith | CEO | 1 | \$ | 300,000 | \$ | 75,000 | \$ | 75,000 | \$ | 450,000 | \$ | 18,200 | \$ | 8,000 | \$ | 15,000 | \$ 41,200 | \$ | 491,200 |
| Lucy Jones | VP Marketing | 2 | \$ | 210,000 | \$ | 36,750 | \$ | 36,750 | \$ | 283,500 | \$ | 16,200 | \$ | 7,000 | \$ | 10,500 | \$ 33,700 | \$ | 317,200 |
| Rick Miller | VP Sales | 2 | \$ | 160,000 | \$ | 60,000 | \$ | 40,000 | \$ | 260,000 | \$ | 9,200 | \$ | 6,000 | \$ | 8,000 | \$ 23,200 | \$ | 83,200 |
| Janice Johnson | CFO | 2 | \$ | 95,000 | \$ | 34,125 | \$ | 34,125 | \$ | 263,250 | \$ | 10,200 | \$ | 5,000 | \$ | 9,750 | \$ 24,950 | \$ | 288,200 |
| Maria York | Director | 3 | \$ | 160,000 | \$ | 16,000 | \$ | 16,000 | \$ | 192,000 | \$ | 12,200 | \$ | 4,000 | \$ | 8,000 | \$ 24,200 | \$ | 216,200 |
| Frank North | Director | 3 | \$ | 50,000 | \$ | 15,000 | \$ | 15,000 | \$ | 180,000 | \$ | 1,200 | \$ | 3,000 | \$ | 7,500 | \$ 21,700 | \$ | 201,700 |
| Ricardo South | Director | 3 | \$ | 140,000 | \$ | 14,000 | \$ | 14,000 | \$ | 168,000 | \$ | 7,700 | \$ | 2,000 | \$ | 7,000 | \$ 16,700 | \$ | 184,700 |
| Simon Lewis | Director | 3 | \$ | 30,000 | \$ | 13,000 | \$ | 13,000 | \$ | 156,000 | \$ | 8,700 | \$ | 2,500 | \$ | 6,500 | \$ 17,700 | \$ | 173,700 |
| | | | \$ | 1,445,000 | \$ | 263,875 | | \$ 243,875 | \$ | 1,952,750 | \$ | 93,600 | \$ | 37,500 | \$ | 72,250 | \$ 203,350 | \$ | 2,156,100 |

We've reduced the STI targets.

But we've balanced with a LTIP (wealth creation). This can strengthen partnership and improve retention.

A balanced approach will typically appeal to premier talent who hold a long-term view

| | Total Rewards Investment (TRI) Allocation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | TRI looks at e | ach component | of pay as a per | rcentage of th | e total | | | | | | | | |
| Name | Tier | Salary | STI% | LTI% | H&W% | QRP% | SP% | TRI | | | | | | |
| Jason Smith | 1 | 61.1% | 15.3% | 15.3% | 3.7% | 1.6% | 3.1% | \$ 491,200 | | | | | | |
| Lucy Jones | 2 | 66.2% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 7.7% | 3.3% | 5.0% | \$ 317,200 | | | | | | |
| Rick Miller | 2 | 56.5% | 37.5% | 25.0% | 5.8% | 3.8% | 5.0% | \$ 283,200 | | | | | | |
| Janice Johnson | 2 | 67.7% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 5.2% | 2.6% | 5.0% | \$ 288,200 | | | | | | |
| Maria York | 3 | 74.0% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 7.6% | 2.5% | 5.0% | \$ 216,200 | | | | | | |
| Frank North | 3 | 74.4% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 7.5% | 2.0% | 5.0% | \$ 201,700 | | | | | | |
| Ricardo South | 3 | 75.8% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 5.5% | 1.4% | 5.0% | \$ 184,700 | | | | | | |
| Simon Lewis | 3 | 74.8% | 10.0% | 10.0% | 6.7% | 1.9% | 5.0% | \$ 173,700 | | | | | | |



4 Secrets to a Compelling Pay Strategy

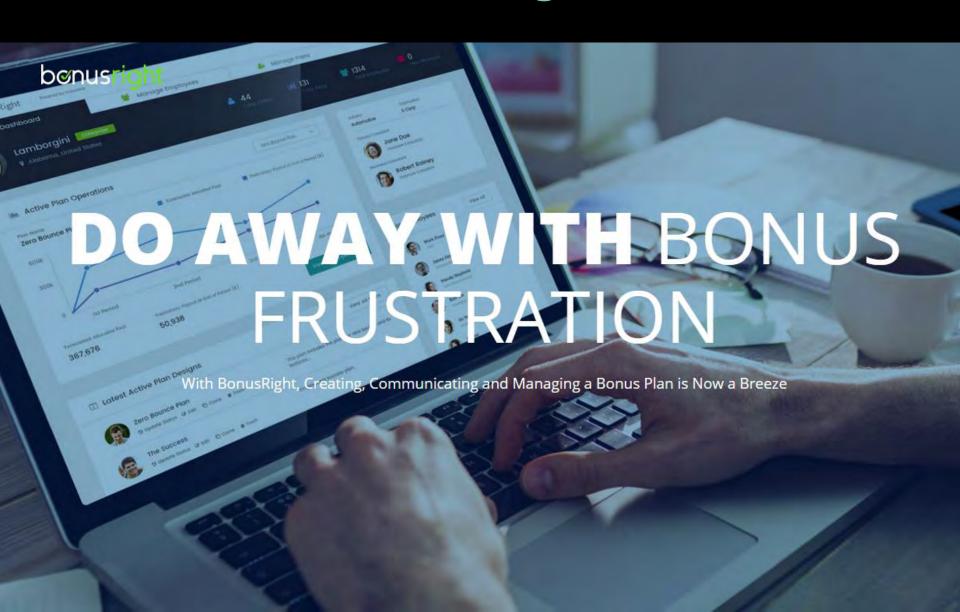
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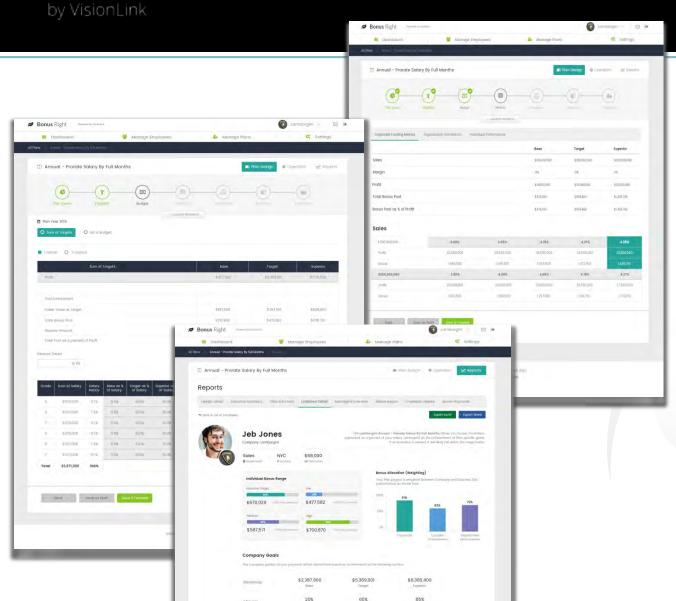
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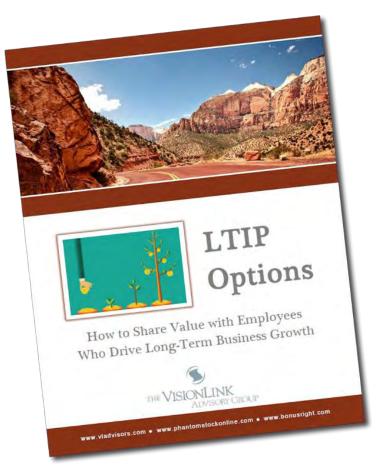
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How to Share Value with Employees Who Drive Long-Term Business Growth



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3 Ways Your Value Proposition is Impacting Recruiting and Retention



When you are speaking with a potential new employee, does the subject of compensation ever come up? Or when one of your key people announces she is taking an opportunity at another company, is pay ever mentioned as a factor? Okay, forgive the insulting questions. But with all that has been written in recent years about how small a role a rewards strategy plays in an employee's performance, engagement and loyalty, I just thought I would ask what your "real life" experience has been. I imagine the truth is that compensation is a huge factor in recruiting and retaining the kind of talent you want. For most business leaders, having a compelling value proposition can make or break their ability to secure the people they are trying to attract—or keep. So let's stop pretending it's not a big issue and examine how your compensation approach is impacting your competitiveness in today's talent market place.



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CEOs and business owners are always concerned about costs—because costs diminish profits. As a result, if you lead a company, one of the first questions you likely ask when an incentive plan is proposed is this: "What is it going to cost?" The question is understandable and appropriate; however, it starts a discussion about the merits of incentive plans on a wrong premise. In theory, an incentive plan shouldn't "cost" the company anything. Let me explain.



Last week I attended the SaaStr Conference in San Francisco. If you are not familiar, this event attracts about 10,000 attendees from the technology world to hear and learn from some of the industry's most successful SaaS company founders and leaders. These are individuals who have had to attract and develop talent in a highly competitive environment—and have succeeded in doing so on their way to building valuable companies. However, the principles and practices they apply in attracting and retaining top talent are not unique to their industry. They are what every successful organization does. So, let's learn from them, shall we?





A&D



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