

Key Planning Ideas for Business Owners and Executives



NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL PRIVATE CLIENT GROUP

What We'll Discuss



**Retaining top talent
on your team.**



**Protecting your
business against the
loss of key people.**



**Buy/Sell planning for
business owners.**



**Ways to fund Deferred
Compensation Plans or
reposition corporate
assets for more
efficient growth.**

Retaining Key Employees

- What is the cost of losing a key employee?
- 50-200% of their salary
- What's the total estimated cost of voluntary turnover to businesses annually?
- \$600 Billion according to a report by the Society for Human Resource Management
- Are your key employee's compensation and benefits package up to par to retain them?



Strategies on how to retain key employees



First, all the basics must be done right: a competitive salary, bonus plan, potentially stock/equity (if public much easier to do), profit sharing, a competitive benefits package, 401(K) match.

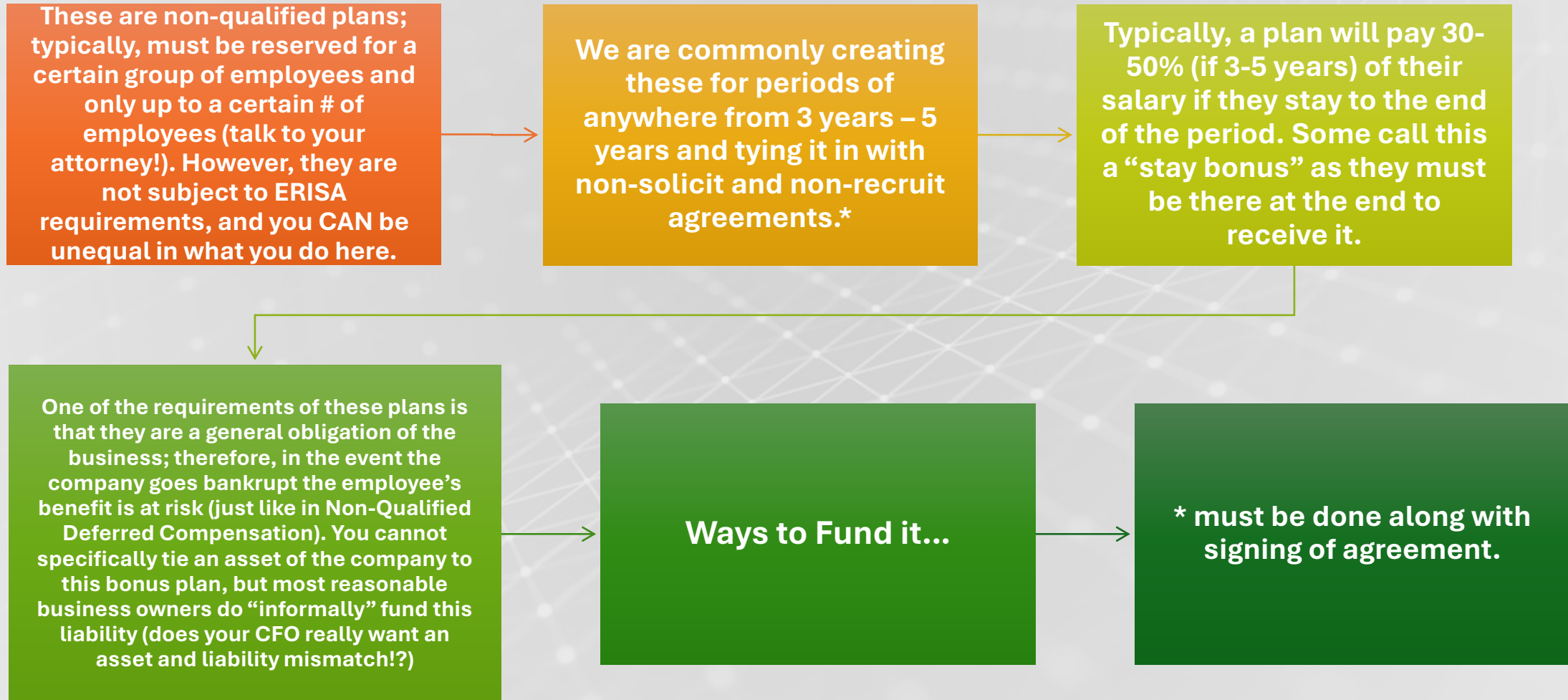


But what about when the above isn't enough? What about your top 10-20% of employees? If you could do more for them to ensure they stay, would you?



**Deferred Bonus Plans
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans can help!**

Short Term Deferred Bonus Plans



Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

Like the Bonus Plan, but for a longer period (10-15 years or to a certain age).

May be layered in along with shorter deferred bonus plans.

Same rules about who this can be set up on and this being a general asset of the company.

What to fund it with here?
Cash, investments, or permanent life insurance

Can also be set up with additional benefits if using permanent life insurance by using split dollar life insurance, protecting both the company and the employee's family.

\$400,000 - PERMANENT LIFE INSURANCE

\$200,000 BASE | \$200,000 BLENDED TERM

PREMIUMS PAYABLE TO AGE 100

Annual Premium: \$10,000.00

Monthly Premium: \$863.00

Includes a \$4,948.00 Recurring Additional Premium



Andrew Bird | Issue Age 42 | Male | Non-Tobacco | Premier | Gender Neutral Rates

SPLIT DOLLAR PLAN - VALUES FOR ENGLEBIRD LLC

Non-Guaranteed Dividends used to purchase paid-up additions
Based on current non-loan dividend interest rate, which is 5.75%. Policy changed to paid-up at the end of year 15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (End Yr)	Annual Policy Outlay*	Employer Annual Outlay*	Employer Cumulative Outlay	Employer Accumulated Value (after loan)*	Employer Death Benefit (after loan)*	Participant Death Benefit (after loan)*	Total Death Benefit (after loan)*
43	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,090	200,000	200,000	400,000
44	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,995	200,000	200,000	400,000
45	10,000	10,000	30,000	20,662	200,000	200,000	400,000
46	10,000	10,000	40,000	30,849	200,000	200,000	400,000
47	10,000	10,000	50,000	41,583	200,000	200,000	400,000
48	10,000	10,000	60,000	53,029	200,000	200,000	400,000
49	10,000	10,000	70,000	65,181	200,000	200,000	400,000
50	10,000	10,000	80,000	78,089	200,000	200,000	400,000
51	10,000	10,000	90,000	91,772	200,000	200,000	400,000
52	10,000	10,000	100,000	106,278	200,000	200,000	400,000
53	10,000	10,000	110,000	121,685	200,000	200,000	400,000
54	10,000	10,000	120,000	138,035	200,000	200,000	400,000
55	10,000	10,000	130,000	155,389	200,000	200,000	400,000
56	10,000	10,000	140,000	173,802	201,724	201,724	403,449
57	10,000	10,000	150,000	193,279	211,991	211,991	423,982
58	-150,000	0	150,000	0	0	72,745	72,745

Example for educational purposes only. The primary purpose of permanent life insurance is to provide a death benefit. Utilizing the cash value through policy loans, surrenders, or cash withdrawals will reduce the death benefit; and may necessitate greater outlay than anticipated and/or result in an unexpected taxable event. Assumes a non-Modified Endowment Contract (MEC).

Buy Sell Planning For Business Owners



Most businesses have a buy/sell agreement in place, but many don't know how it will operate at key events.



Buy Sell funding for death/disability can typically be accomplished inexpensively using term life insurance/disability buyout. Sometimes it makes sense to use permanent life insurance if also part of an exit plan.

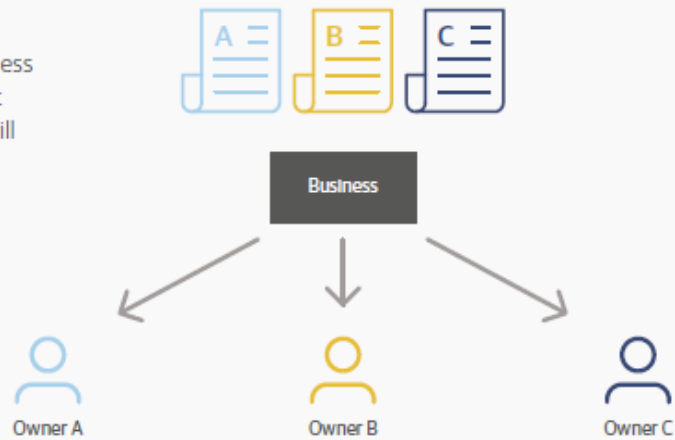


Cross Purchase vs. Entity Owned: be aware of Connelly Rule.

HOW IT WORKS: ENTITY PURCHASE

During life of owners

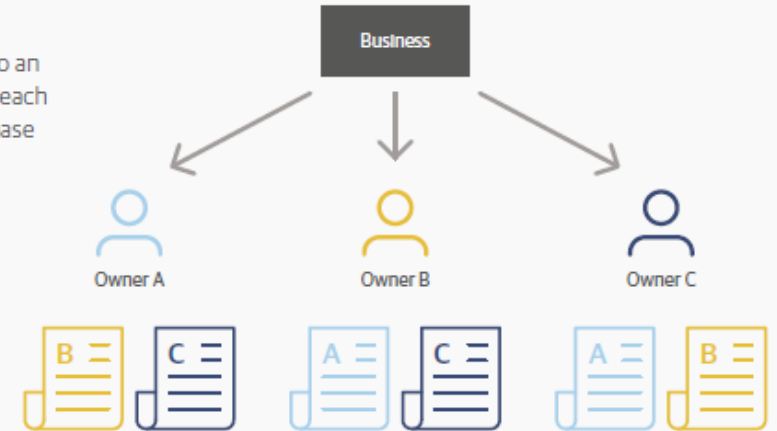
- The business owners and the business entity enter into an agreement that provides that the business entity will purchase the business interest of a deceased owner.
- The business entity is applicant, owner, and beneficiary of a life insurance policy on each of the business owners (so the business owns a policy on A, on B, and on C).



HOW IT WORKS: CROSS-PURCHASE

During life of owners

- Business owners enter into an agreement providing that each surviving owner will purchase the business interest of a deceased owner.
- Each business owner is applicant, owner, and beneficiary of a life insurance policy on the other owners (so A owns policies on B and C; B owns policies on A and C; and C owns policies on A and B.).



Funding Deferred Compensation Tax Efficiently or Repositioning Treasury Assets



- **Many Deferred Compensation Plans we've run across are funded either by cash/cash equivalents, or mutual funds/ETFs, index funds, etc.**
- **We can help clients fund these plans using traditional investments, but these investments are not always tax efficient.**
- **Traditional Permanent Life Insurance isn't known as a "get rich quick" type of asset, often having a negative value in early years, however, in the Corporate markets, with 10+ insureds policies can be issued guaranteed without underwriting and the cash value can be accretive from day one and balance sheet positive in year one.**
- **The tax advantages of life insurance (tax-deferred growth of accumulated value, income tax free death benefit) make this an ideal asset that many companies are choosing to use to help fund deferred compensation plans, or even just use to reposition corporate assets that are low yielding or tax inefficient.**

NON-CONTRIBUTORY SPLIT DOLLAR PLAN

Prepared For

ABC Corp

Key Executive Age 55

Northwestern Mutual Custom Universal Life - ES-Ins

Death Benefit equals Specified Amount

Cash Value Accumulation Test

Page 2 of 12

Initial Specified Amount: \$1,299,369

Initial Base Amount: \$1,056,356

Initial Supplemental Amount: \$243,013

Initial Annual Premium: \$100,000.00

Year	Age (BOY)	(1) Corporate Annual Split Dollar Payment	(2) Cumulative Corporate Split Dollar Payment	(3) Corporate Death Benefit	(4) Corporate Cash Value^	(5) Value of Economic Benefit	(6) Executive Death Benefit	(7) Executive Cash Value^
1	55	100,000	100,000	799,369	102,662	796	500,000	0
2	56	100,000	200,000	799,369	208,183	860	500,000	0
3	57	100,000	300,000	799,369	314,744	934	500,000	0
4	58	100,000	400,000	799,369	422,829	1,031	500,000	0
5	59	100,000	500,000	799,369	533,519	1,162	500,000	0
6	60	100,000	600,000	799,369	645,917	1,329	500,000	0
7	61	100,000	700,000	799,369	758,439	1,524	500,000	0
8	62	100,000	800,000	800,000	870,700	1,710	499,369	0
9	63	100,000	900,000	900,000	984,508	1,826	469,609	0
10	64	100,000	1,000,000	1,049,854	1,114,911	2,186	500,000	0
11	65	0	1,000,000	1,102,810	1,155,734	2,478	500,000	0
12	66	0	1,000,000	1,157,798	1,213,699	2,809	500,000	0
13	67	0	1,000,000	1,214,918	1,274,444	3,168	500,000	0
14	68	0	1,000,000	1,274,201	1,338,067	3,570	500,000	0
15	69	0	1,000,000	1,335,735	1,404,697	3,998	500,000	0
16	70	-1,000,000	0	0	0	0	899,574	422,374

Questions/Comments?

If you have any additional questions, please email andrew.bird@nm.com or call 414-615-2935.



NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL PRIVATE CLIENT GROUP

Important Disclosures

This presentation is for educational purposes only and is not intended as legal or tax advice. It is not intended as legal or tax advice. Financial Representatives do not render legal or tax advice. Consult with the appropriate professional for advice that is specific to your situation.

Examples are for educational purposes only. The primary purpose of permanent life insurance is to provide a death benefit. Utilizing the cash value through policy loans, surrenders, or cash withdrawals will reduce the death benefit; and may necessitate greater outlay than anticipated and/or result in an unexpected taxable event. Assumes a non-Modified Endowment Contract (MEC).

CAUTION: Loans taken against a life insurance policy can have adverse effects if not managed properly. Policy loans and automatic premium loans, including any accrued interest, must be repaid in cash or from policy values upon policy termination or the death of the insured. Repayment of loans from policy values (other than death proceeds) can potentially trigger a significant tax liability, and there may be little or no accumulated value remaining in the policy to pay the tax. If loans equal or exceed the accumulated value, the policy will terminate if additional cash payments are not made. Policyowners should consult with their tax advisors about the potential impact of their policy loans.

Northwestern Mutual is the marketing name for The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company (NM) and its subsidiaries including Northwestern Long Term Care Insurance Company (NLTC), **Northwestern Mutual Investment Services, LLC** (NMIS) (Investment Brokerage Services), a registered investment adviser, broker-dealer, and member of FINRA and SIPC, and Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company® (NMWMC) (Investment Advisory Services), a federal savings bank. **Not all Northwestern Mutual representatives are advisors. Only those representatives with “Advisor” in their title or who otherwise disclose their status as an advisor of Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company (NMWMC) are credentialed as NMWMC representatives to provide advisory services.**

Members of Mosaic Financial Group use Mosaic Financial Group as a marketing name for doing business as representatives of Northwestern Mutual. Northwestern Mutual Private Client Group is a select group of NM advisors and representatives. Mosaic Financial Group and Northwestern Mutual Private Client Group are not a registered investment adviser, broker-dealer, insurance agency, federal savings bank or other legal entity. To view detailed disclosures regarding individual representatives, view their information at <http://mosaicfinancial.nm.com/>



Planning for the Future: Key Employee Planning

Retention, Managing Key Employee Risk, and
Legal Guardrails

Michael Gentry

Why Key Employee Planning Matters

Challenges in Workforce Management

Talent shortages across industries

Increased mobility of professionals

Heightened data-security and competitive-risk environment

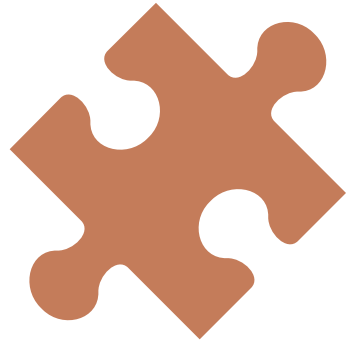
Losing key employees disrupts revenue, clients, culture

Who Are “Key Employees”?

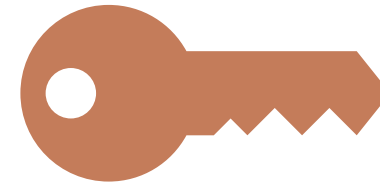
- Employees whose continued service is disproportionately valuable, including:

- Top billers, rainmakers, and sales leaders
- Employees with specialized or institutional knowledge
- Holders of critical client or customer relationships
- Individuals essential to operations or firm culture

Retention Without Losing At Will Flexibility



The challenge:



How do you build security
around key employee
retention without creating
job guarantees?

At Will Employment

Default rule in most states

Allows quick separation when necessary

Avoids “lifetime employment” claims

Reduces litigation risk

Clear disclaimers required

The Manager Risk Factor



Emails and informal statements can undermine at-will status



Performance management must be:

Consistent
Documented
Defensible



Manager training is essential



At-Will Employment Agreements for Key Employees

- If all employees at will, what's the point?
- At will agreement vs. "term of years"
- Employment contracts do not require a term, can retain at-will flexibility
- Protections for:
 - Company property
 - Data security/ acceptable use
 - Confidentiality obligations
 - Vehicle for restrictive covenants

Retention Tools That Work with At Will Contracts

- Stay or contingent bonuses
- Deferred compensation arrangements
- Equity or phantom equity programs
- Performance based compensation frameworks
- Mentorship, career pathing, recognition programs



Contractual Protections for the Company

- Confidentiality agreements
- Client and employee non-solicitation
- Intellectual property assignment clauses
- Garden-leave style paid notice periods

Strategic Use of AI for Key Employees



**AI assists — it does not replace —
top talent**

- Reduces administrative and repetitive tasks
- Automates drafting, data analysis, and scheduling
- Frees key employees to focus on:
 - Relationship building
 - Business development
 - Innovation

Using AI to Protect Business Information

AI tools can support:

- Data monitoring
- Anomalous behavior detection (e.g., mass downloads)
- Access-control management
- Document tracking
- Stronger trade-secret protection posture

Guardrails for Safe AI Adoption



Internal AI-use governance:

- Approved tools
- Permitted data inputs
- Closed vs. open “training” systems



Vendor requirements:

- Encryption
- Retention limits
- Confidentiality



Regular vendor audits



Employee training on responsible AI use

Legal Guardrails for 2026



Areas impacting key employees:

- Key employee leave and FMLA
- Post-employment restrictions

FMLA: Employer Coverage Basics

Applies to employers with **50+ employees**



Coverage depends on:

Employer size

Employee tenure
and hours

Worksite location

Employee Rights During and After FMLA Leave



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

Leave may run concurrently with paid leave



Right to return to same or equivalent position



No retaliation for exercising FMLA rights

Federal vs. Wisconsin Key Employees

Federal FMLA *excepts* Key Employees from reinstatement rights

The employer must prove that reinstating the employee causes severe, long-term financial harm, not just minor inconveniences or costs.

Wisconsin FMLA *contains no key employee exception*

Noncompetes in 2026

- Wis. Stat. § 103.465
- Focus on:
 - Narrow tailoring
 - Reasonableness
 - Wage-level protections



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

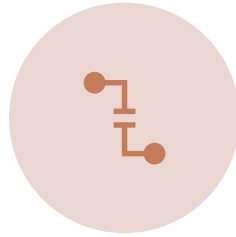
Noncompetes in 2026

- An enforceable non-compete must be necessary for the protection of the employer.
- Recovery of attorneys fees from new employer predicated on employing in violation of noncompete. *Frey Construction & Home Improvement, LLC v. Hasheider Roofing & Siding, Ltd.*, 2025 WI App 4, 414 Wis. 2d 740

Key Takeaways



IDENTIFY KEY
EMPLOYEES
EARLY



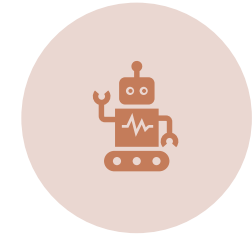
RETAIN THEM
WITHOUT
UNDERMINING
AT-WILL STATUS



USE
COMPENSATION
AND CONTRACTS
STRATEGICALLY



ALIGN AI
ADOPTION WITH
LEGAL
GUARDRAILS



REMEMBER
LIMITS TO
NONCOMPETES
AND
ALTERNATIVES

Questions?

THANK YOU!

This presentation provides information of a general nature. The views expressed herein are those of the presenter and not of Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren s.c. None of the information contained herein is intended as legal advice or opinion relative to specific matters, facts, situations or issues. Additional facts and information or future developments may affect the subjects addressed in this presentation. You should consult with a lawyer about your particular circumstances before acting on any of this information because it may not be applicable to you or your situation.