Learning Objectives

- Identify what strategy is, and the key elements needed for successful strategic planning
- Describe some of the benefits contractors typically receive from strategic planning
- Understand several different models used in strategic planning (SWOT, Porter's 5 Forces, McKinsey 7-S, FMI 4 C's of Context)
- Receive exposure to a methodology and tools to drive successful implementation of strategy

What Is Strategy?

What is strategy?

- A classic definition of "strategy"...
- "Strategy is the direction and scope of an organization over the long-term: which achieves advantage for the organization through its configuration of resources within a challenging environment, to meet the needs of markets and fulfill stakeholder expectations."

From Exploring Corporate Strategy by Gerry Johnson and Kevan Scholes (New York: Prentice Hall, 1993)

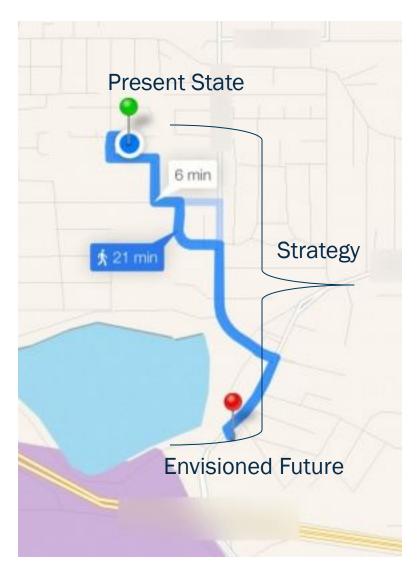
Another way to think about strategy

 The decisions you make about what you (collectively) envision for your company over the long term.

Elements include:

- Where the firm will compete
- Geographies, segments, owners, etc.
- How you will compete
- Services, scopes, differentiators, etc.
- May also include intrinsic goals (values-based)
- Results in an action plan that closes the gap

Other ways to think about strategy





What is needed for successful strategic planning

- Dissatisfaction with the status quo
 - Need a desire for improved or different results
 - Must be willing to make changes
- A team of strategic thinkers
 - Others who can put aside their narrow roles and departmental interests to "think big" about the company as a whole
- Research / knowledge about your firm's operating context

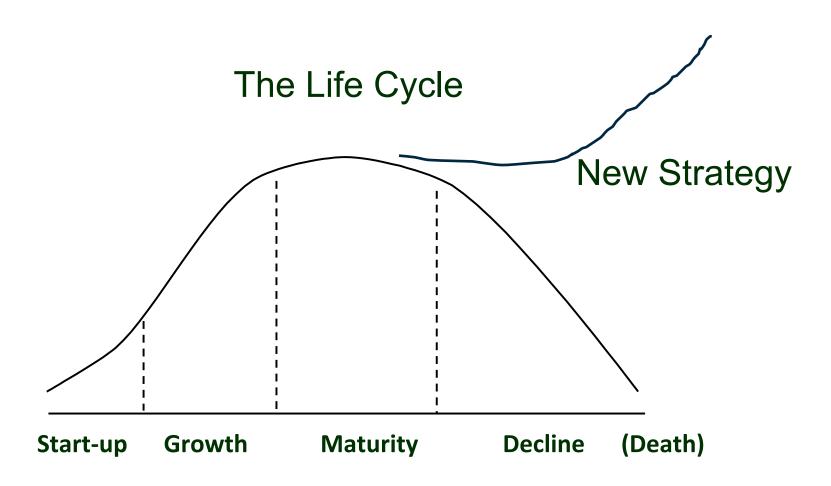
The Benefits of Strategy

Why Strategic Plans Have Value

- NO good deal lasts forever
- Defines a common vision of success
- Identifies and aligns values
- Establishes priorities: important vs. urgent
- Shapes culture, modifies behavior
- Creates sustainable competitive advantage



Why? No Good Deal Lasts Forever





Other Benefits of Strategic Planning

- Development opportunity for next generation of company leadership
- Build consensus around needed cultural changes
- Create buy-in at multiple points within the organization
 - "Get everyone's fingerprints on the murder weapon"
- Prepare the organization for major changes in direction, markets, work types and volume
- Improve internal communication
- Get the entire organization focused on RESULTS

Strategy Models & Methodologies

S.W.O.T. Analysis

Internal

Strengths:

- Enable us to win
- Give us our core competencies
- Are the basis for our competitive edge

Weaknesses:

- Reduce our profit, slow our cash flow
- Allow our competitors to thrive
- Severe weaknesses jeopardize our existence

External

Opportunities

- Are keys to profitable growth
- May provide challenges to our innovation
- Must be seized so that our competitors cannot

Threats

- Retard our growth
- Diminish our ability to attract clients, people
- Have the potential to end our enterprise

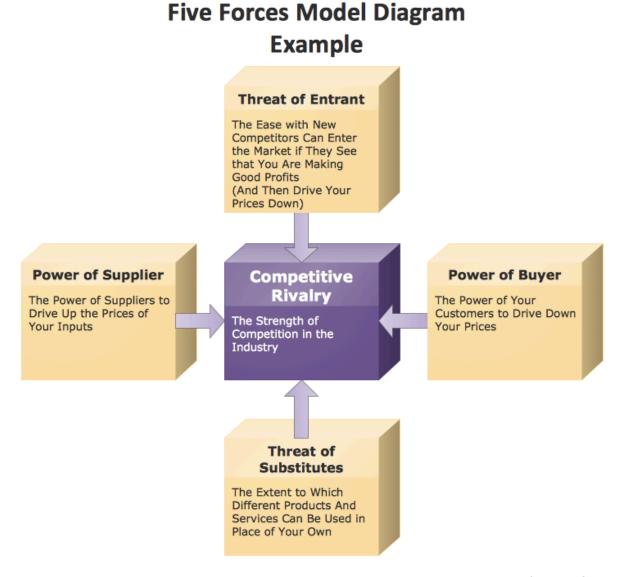
The McKinsey "7-S" Organizational Framework

- Developed as part of research for <u>In Search of Excellence</u>
- Framework has been in continuous use since early 1980s

Structure	Strategy	Systems	Style	Staff	Skills	Shared Values
•The organization chart and accompanying elements that show who reports to whom and how tasks are divided and integrated	A coherent set of actions aimed at gaining a sustainable competitive advantage	• The processes and procedures through which things get done from day to day	• The way managers collectively behave with respect to time, attention, symbolic actions	• The people in the organization, considered in terms of corporate demographics, not personalities	Capabilities possessed by the organization as a whole or within specific areas	• The idea of what is "right" and desirable in corporate or individual behavior in the organization (a/k/a Superordinate Goals)

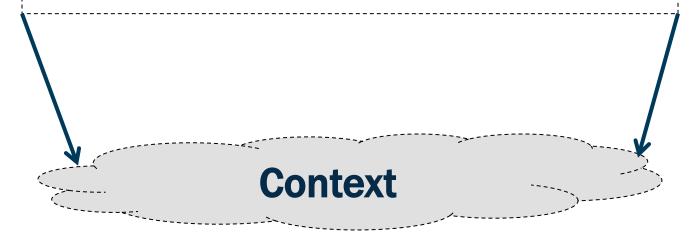
[•]Based on "Structure Is Not Organization" by R. Waterman, T. Peters & J. Phillips (Business Horizons: June 1980)

Porter's Five Forces of Industry Attractiveness

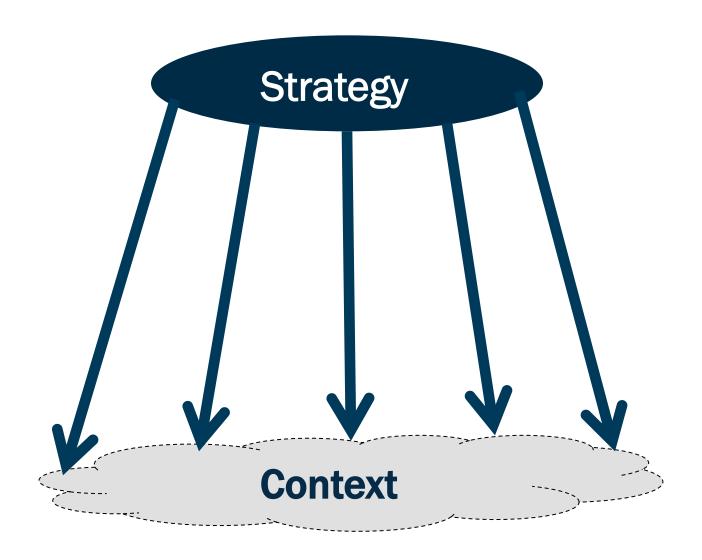


FMI's 4-C's of Strategic Context

- "Climate": External factors and forces, e.g., commodity prices, politics, demographics
- <u>Customer / Market</u>: Everything about customers, e.g., unmet needs, changes in buying behavior
- <u>Competitors</u>: Everything about competitors, e.g., entry / exit, strategies, management, aggressiveness
- <u>Company</u>: Internal considerations, e.g., strengths / weaknesses, aspirations, resources



Great Strategy Reflects Keen Understanding of Context



Building Your Strategic Plan

A Basic Model for Strategic Planning (1 of 2)



A Basic Model for Strategic Planning (2 of 2)





Values / Principles

- What is worthwhile?
- What do we want?
- What is right?
- What do we stand for?
- What won't we compromise?



Values are the foundation of a company's culture

Typical Principles of Mission / Vision

- Superlative in some way
- Short
- Portable
- Clear
- Structure:
 - Statement of overall purpose
 - Primary services
 - Target customer groups
 - Geographic domain
 - May include a BHAG Big, Hairy, Audacious Goal

Missions Seek to Either:

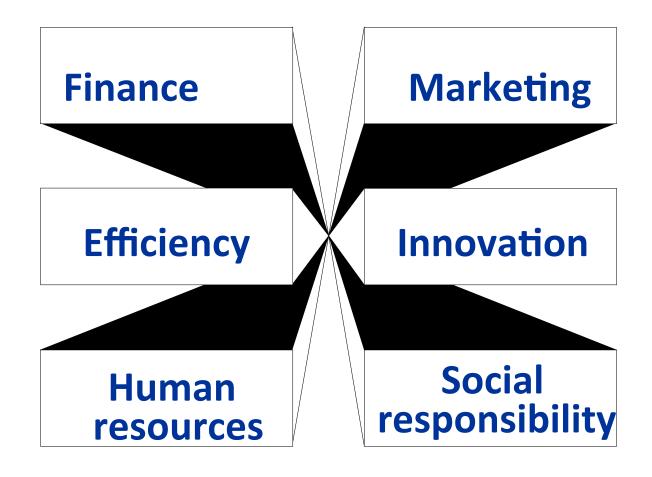
- Galvanize a group of people,
- Provide a model of behavior,
- Set a big target, or
- Change the basis of thought.

Goal

- A general direction or state to be achieved
- May or may not be quantified
- "To improve quality" is a goal
- So is, "to increase our revenues"
- Likewise, "to enter a new market sector"
- A few goals, well-pursued, increase the likelihood of success



Goal Categories





Strategy

- A general statement which answers the question "How will we accomplish that goal?"
- Articulates how we will win, succeed, and thrive (or survive)
- Who will champion the effort?



Objectives

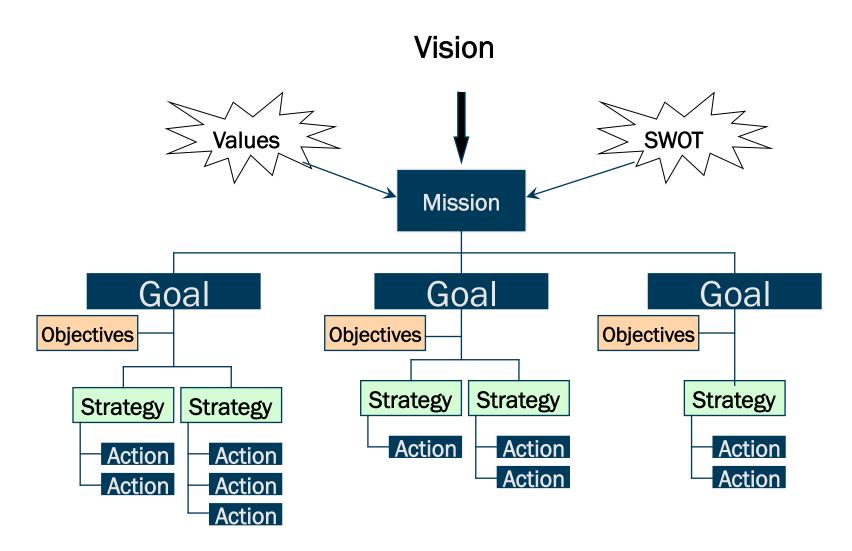
- Quantified measurement of a goal or intention
- Performance measure, key success factor or metric
- Specifically answers the questions:
 - How much?
 - How measured?
 - By when?



Action Plans

- Details how strategy will be executed
- Lists tasks, completion dates, individual responsible
- May list resource allocations, budget impact, time requirements

Putting All the Pieces Together





Communicate the Plan

- Who, when, how?
- Interim reporting?
- Abbreviated version?
- Detailed version?
- Slide show?
- Website?
- New employee orientation?
- Qualifications presentations?

Reinforce Goals and Strategies

- Public scorekeeping
- Involvement: task force
- Scheduled meeting agendas
- Celebrate successes
- Recognition
- Incentives

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