# NACAS 38th Annual Conference



# Improving Your Auxiliary Operation's Performance and Leverage Through Integrated Business Planning

San Diego, California October 15 - 18, 2006







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#### Presentation Outline

- Who we are
- Why is a business plan important?
- What is a business plan?
- How does one create a business plan?
- Questions and answers







- Kevin Keegan
  - Brailsford & Dunlavey
- Rick Thomas
  - Northwestern University
- Loren Rullman
  - Indiana University







- Kevin Keegan, Brailsford & Dunlavey
  - Vice President at B&D
  - Former Associate VP of Auxiliary Services
  - Over 20 years management experience in Auxiliary Services
  - Master planning and project management experience within higher education and at other non-profits









- Rick Thomas, Northwestern University
  - Executive Director, Norris University Center
  - Over 20 years experience managing student union/campus activities and auxiliary services at 5 universities
  - Consulting experience in the area of student union operations/design and food service
  - NFL owner (1 share of the Green Bay Packers!)







- Loren Rullman, Indiana University
  - Over 15 years experience in auxiliary and student affairs including college unions, student activities, performing arts, housing, recreational sports, and dining services (self-op & contract) at 4 universities
  - Consulting experience in performance review, operations analysis, space & design, and organizational assessment
  - Ph.D. Educational Leadership & Policy Studies
  - Not a NFL owner in fact, barely a NFL watcher as a lifelong fan of the lowly Detroit Lions





- The list is long.....
  - Fail to plan, plan to fail
  - Either you plan or someone will do it for you
  - Increasing external and internal pressures to perform
  - Increasing competition from non-traditional sources
  - Increasing pressure to measure operational success
  - Increasing student and other consumer demands
  - Greater operational complexity and risks
  - Shrinking institutional resources









- Four primary reasons for planning:
  - Offensive
  - Defensive
  - Altruistic
  - Practical









- Offensive strategies:
  - Build upon departmental or personal credibility
  - Secure additional resources for new or existing programs and services
  - Keep staff positively motivated
  - Sell a new initiative
  - Combat increasing competition from non-traditional sources
  - Be a better prepared and more agile manager









- Defensive strategies:
  - Justify your existence
  - Prevent unit transfer or undesired organizational change
  - Stop outsourcing initiative
  - Keep business partners who you believe are the best institutional solution
  - Preserve human, financial, or physical resources
  - Restore departmental credibility or executive confidence









- Altruistic strategies:
  - Adopt proven methodologies that drive your activities
  - Improve programs and services for students
  - Become better stewards of students' financial resources
  - Improve student and staff quality of life
  - Establish effective succession planning
  - Establish best practice management standards
  - Achieve and sustain the highest professional standards









- Practical strategies:
  - The risk of doing nothing is too great
  - Fail to plan, plan to fail
  - Either you do it or someone will do it for you
  - Greater operational complexity means greater risks
  - Required to do more with less
  - Need to just "git 'r done"
  - You have to.....'nough said





#### What is a business plan?

Distinguish between strategic and business planning Mission and Values

Strategic Plan

There is a required planning sequence and hierarchy

Operational Objectives & Strategies







#### What is a business plan?

- Strategic planning
  - Establishes operating unit vision
  - Affirms mission & purpose
  - Sets goals
  - Establishes objectives and strategies

- Business planning
  - Is conducted after the strategic planning process
  - Operationalizes parts of the strategic plan
  - Allocates and links resources
  - Sets measurable outputs

"A business plan is blueprint and communication tool for your business. A device to help you, the owner, set out how you intend to operate your business. A road map to tell others how you expect to get there." (U.S. Small Business Administration)





#### What is a business plan?

- Understand the plan's purpose and how it will be used
  - Defines for your enterprise:
    - What you will do
    - When you will do it
    - Where you will do it
    - How you will do it
    - Who you will do it for
  - Identifies the resources needed
  - Describes how success will be measured
  - Establishes future opportunities

Development

**Action** 





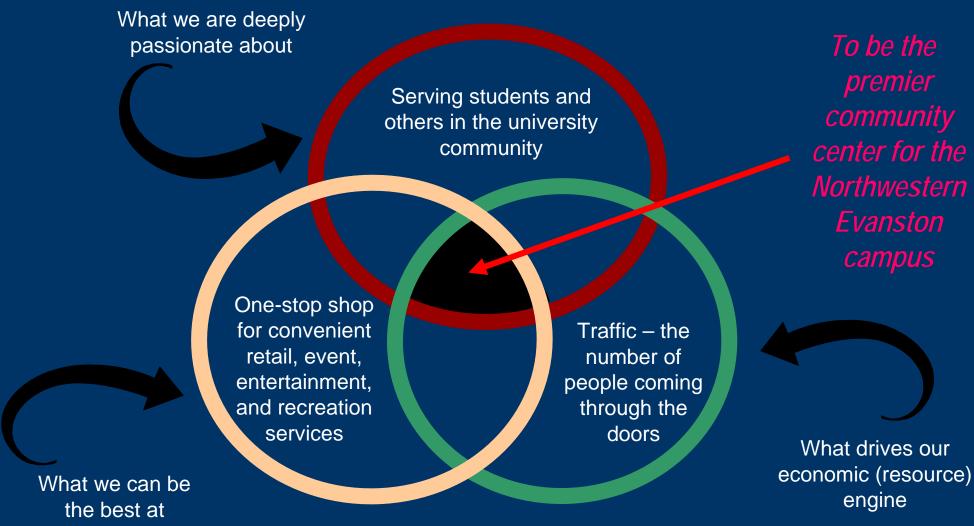




#### Northwestern University Norris Center

#### **Our Hedgehog Concept**









- Build the planning framework:
  - Know who you are as a manager
    - Success depends on you
    - Understand your own leadership strengths and weaknesses
    - Be logical and practical in your approach:
      - Focus on opportunities and not just problem solving
      - Think and act deliberately
      - Collect and act on good data
      - Don't reinvent the wheel
      - Appreciate that the important activity is executing the plan, not writing it







- Build the planning framework (continued)
  - Planning prerequisites
    - Allocate appropriate resources (human, financial, technological)
    - Define what success will look like
    - Deal with reality:
      - Change and acceptance may come slowly even with compelling reasons
      - You may not be the change agent you want to be
      - Recognize that your area is not an island onto itself
      - Prepare to have your current view of reality challenged









There is no magic planning pixie dust

"Disciplined people who engage in disciplined thought and who take disciplined action." (J. Collins, Good to Great)







- Introduction
- Case Statement
- Operating Plan
- Exhibits





- Introduction •
- Case Statement
- Operating Plan
- Exhibits

- Sets the context for the plan & readers' expectations:
- Provides the effective date and timeline
- Describes how the plan may be used as a decision tool
- Describes the types of decisions that are appropriately supported by the research and data
- Outlines the plan's components
- Acknowledges planning support
- Commonly includes preface, introduction, or executive summary





- Introduction
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#### Tells the story in summary

- Short & sweet! (5-6 pages max!)
- Assumes you and others are respected experts
- All information & statements must pass the "so what?" test
- Must clearly map out:
  - Mission
  - Services provided / to be provided
  - Markets and customers
  - Current conditions
  - Projected conditions
  - Risks and rewards
  - Investments/actions required







lan?

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Explains your methodology and provides enough data for the reader to understand how decisions were reached and action items aligned with the mission and goals:

- Information must still pass the "so what?" test
- Outlines financial, human, physical, technological and operational requirements
- The plan must flow logically from strategic mission and goals to tactical operational strategies, linking resources to desired outcomes
- Evaluation metrics must be identified





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Appropriate level of detail without distracting the reader or weighing down the document

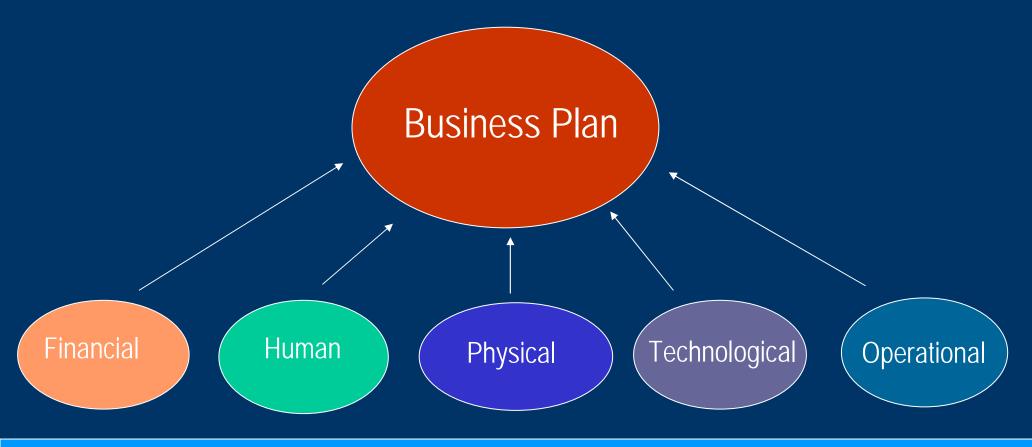
- These documents should stand alone and support financial, human, physical, technological and operational resource allocations
- Actionable items are supported by appropriate data (historical, prospective, competitive, demand-based, market, and political assessments)
- Include anything needed to complete "telling the story"











Historical Prospective Competitive Demand Driven Market Sensitive Political









# Cleveland State University Recreation Center Business Plan – A planning example











- Plan components examples
  - Financial
  - Human
  - Physical
  - Technological
  - Operational







- Plan components Cleveland State Recreation
  - Financial



- Human
- Physical
- Technological
- Operational







- San Diego
- Plan components Cleveland State Recreation
  - Financial
  - Human



- Physical
- Technological
- Operational







- Plan components Cleveland State Recreation
  - Financial
  - Human
  - Physical



- Technological
- Operational







- Plan components Cleveland State Recreation
  - Financial
  - Human
  - Physical
  - Technological
  - Operational









- Plan components Cleveland State Recreation
  - Financial
  - Human
  - Physical
  - Technological
  - Operational







- Evaluation metrics a key to the business plan
- "Each (great) company attained a deep understanding of the key drivers in its economic engine and built its system in accordance with this understanding." (J. Collins, Good to Great)
  - Walgreen's switched from profit per store to profit per customer visit to reflect its focus on convenience.
  - Pitney Bowe's switched from profit per postage meter to profit per customer to reflect its strategy of using meters to bring in a full range of back-of-the-house services.







- Evaluation metrics examples
  - Dining services
    - Sales per FTE
    - Check average
    - Sales per SF
    - Net operating income
    - Commissions
    - Customer satisfaction

- Bookstores
  - Sales per FTE
  - Sales per SF
  - Net margin
  - Commissions
  - Sales distribution/mix
  - Profit per customer visit







- Evaluation metrics examples
  - Student unions
    - Traffic counts
    - User satisfaction
    - Utilization statistics
    - Op ex / operating hour
    - Op ex / SF
    - Use satisfaction

- Housing
  - Revenues per bed
  - Op ex per bed
  - Debt coverage ratio
  - Capital expenditures
  - Staffing ratios
  - Net operating income





- Evaluation metrics examples
  - Campus recreation
    - Facility utilization
    - Program participation
    - Program fee income
    - Net operating income
    - User satisfaction
    - Facility utilization

- Parking
  - Utilization
  - Revenues per stall
  - Permit compliance
  - User satisfaction
  - Efficiency (stalls / acre)
  - Op ex / stall







#### Possible planning mistakes

- Lack of "disciplined" leadership or a "disciplined" planning approach
- Arriving at conclusions using poor or inappropriate research or data
- Unrealistic financial projections
- Ignoring known or potential competitive forces
- Tailoring the plan to individuals either to gain approval or avoid roadblocks









#### Possible planning mistakes (continued)

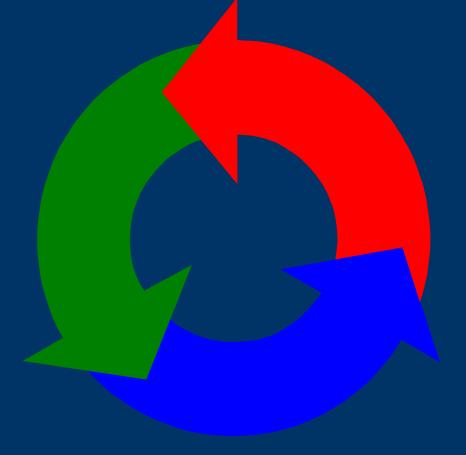
- Acting only when backed into a corner (it could be too late!)
- Inadequate linkages between planning initiatives and funding processes
- Accepting the premise that higher education defies measurement
- Not starting because of an assumption that higher education's decentralized model inhibits successful planning







Strategic Planning



Assessment & Review

**Implementation** 

Successful planning links all the steps





Resource

Allocation





- Final steps
  - Execution is what counts
    - Appreciate the fact that the important activity is executing the plan, not writing it
    - Use the plan as it was intended
    - Realize the consequences of "this too shall pass" behavior
  - Make the plan widely available
    - Oral presentation:
      - Formal presentation
      - Elevator speech
    - Written report:
      - Appearance counts
      - Relevance counts
      - Length doesn't count







- Final steps (continued)
  - Schedule periodic reviews
  - Update the plan on a regular basis since your enterprise is a dynamic environment
  - Act on the plan, using measurable outputs, both qualitative and quantitative, to drive decisions (Good to Great)









- "Hold yourself accountable for progress on outputs, even if those outputs defy measurement."
- "What matters is that you rigorously assemble evidence quantitative or qualitative – to track your progress."
- "What matters is not finding the perfect indicator, but settling upon a consistent and intelligent method of assessing your output results, and then tracking your trajectory with rigor."

(J. Collins, Good to Great)





- Who can help with your planning?
  - Planning resources
    - Staff
    - Colleagues
    - Associations
    - Mentors
    - Business Partners
    - Consultants
    - SBA

- Evaluation criteria
  - Objectivity
  - Professional expertise
  - Cost effectiveness
  - Speed to the finish
  - Institutional credibility
  - Commitment to your project
  - Relationship ("fit")









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# Questions?







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