



Take Action Results
Profit! Freedom! Lifestyle!

Building a Team

3 Types of Teams

1. Employee teams you hire and pay
2. Contractor teams you hire and pay
3. Independent or corporate teams you depend on but do not have authority over or pay

Do you Build to Grow or Grow to Build?



Organizational Plan

What is an Organizational Plan? It's a detailed plan to clarify reporting relationships by building an organizational chart and creating job descriptions so work gets done efficiently and your business can sustain long-term growth.



Organizational Plan

Why is an Organizational Plan important? The opposite of organized could be either disorganized or unorganized and that is not a great way to describe any business. There are many different organizational models to choose from; it really does not matter which one you choose to follow but you must have one in place. The Organizational Plan defines your 'chain of command' or reporting lines. Most importantly, the Organizational Plan assists to define individual roles, responsibilities, authorities and accountabilities.



Organizational Plan

Shareholders
Directors
Members

CEO,
President

CMO/CSO,
VP of Marketing
& Sales

COO,
VP of
Operations

CFO,
VP of Finance

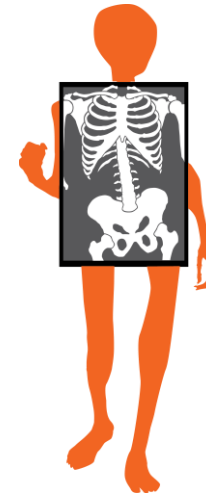
R&D
Marketing
Advertising
Sales

Procurement
Manufacturing
Distribution
Customer Service

Human Resources
Bookkeeping
Budgeting/Reporting



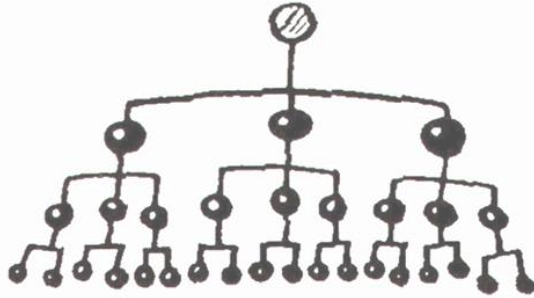
Launch
Disorder
Stability



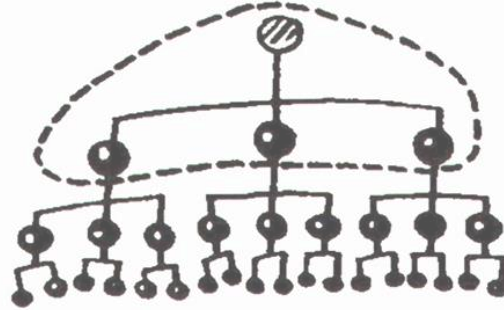
Growth
Independence



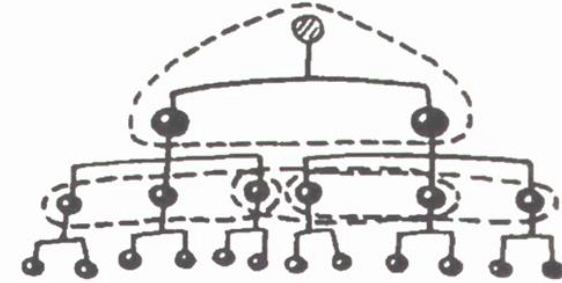
Organizational Models



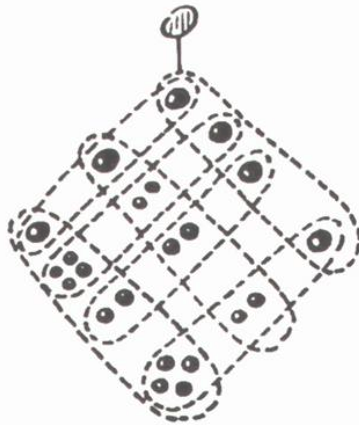
Model 1: The Rigid Bureaucracy



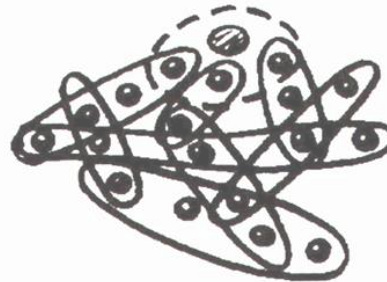
Model 2: The Bureaucracy With a Senior "Management Team"



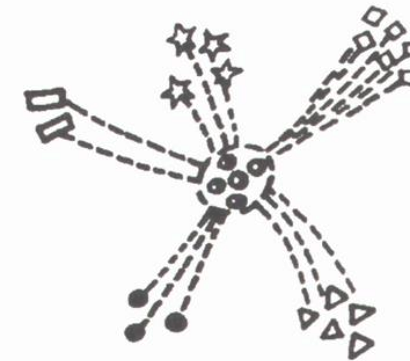
Model 3: The Bureaucracy With Project Teams and Task Forces



Model 4: The Matrix Organization

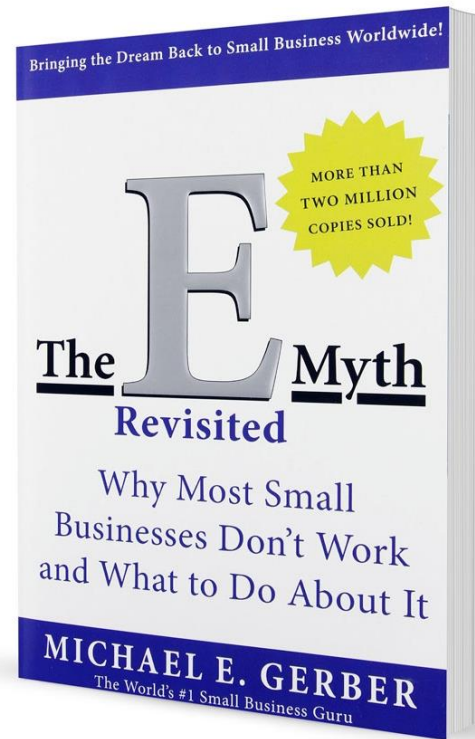


Model 5: The Project Organization



Model 6: The Loosely-Coupled Organic Network

Organizational Plan



The Entrepreneurial Myth is the mistaken belief that most businesses are started by entrepreneurs or people with tangible business skills. In fact, most are started by “specialists or technicians” who know nothing about running a business.



Workflows and Roles



**Shareholders
Directors
Members**

**CEO,
President**

**CMO/CSO,
VP of Marketing
& Sales**

**COO,
VP of
Operations**

**CFO,
VP of Finance**

**R&D
Marketing
Advertising
Sales**

**Procurement
Manufacturing
Distribution
Customer Service**

**Human Resources
Bookkeeping
Budgeting/Reporting**



Take Action Results

Position Description Template

Name of Position

ID Number: _____ (PK use only)

Effective Date: 01/01/2008

1. Purpose

Summarize the purpose of the position, why it exists, and what benefits the organization will derive from it.

2. Relationships

Position Title	Enter Position Title	Division	Enter Division
Reports To	Enter position title of the position supervisor	Sup	Enter Position
Reports From	Enter position title of the position		
Formal Relationships	Enter external relationships managed by this position		

3. Responsibilities

1. Use main activities for this position
 e.g. Develop and maintain relationships with customers at order levels to ensure optimum customer satisfaction.

4. KPIs

1. List KPIs showing how the responsibility will be measured or how success will be evaluated.
 e.g. Retention rate of current customers, increased bookings, utilization of staff, timely and development of contracts with bank, etc.

5. Attributes Required

Academic/technical qualifications	Detail necessary qualifications to meet requirements for the position.
Knowledge and Experience	Use specific knowledge and experiences necessary to meet the objectives for the position.
Computer Skills	Detail necessary computer skills to meet the requirements for the position.
Industry Experience	Detail relevant industry experience.
Management/Supervisory Capabilities	Detail required supervisory/management capabilities.
Communication Skills	Detail necessary communication skills.
Attitudes and Behavior	Use desired attitudes and behaviors including ability to work well in teams, self-motivated, etc. (Do not list personality traits unless specifically required for the job.)

6. Commitment

Name	Position Title	Signature	Date
Name	Position Reporting to	Signature	Date

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Create your Organizational Plan

1. Make a list of the roles already functioning within the business.
2. Add to the list any new roles that should be recognized or created including over the next fiscal year.
3. Draw out your current org chart and add to this the new roles you intent to create.
4. Fill in the names of those currently occupying each of the roles.
5. Decide if any of the names in the roles should be changed and reassign names in the Org Chart.
6. Draft a Job Description for each role using Job Description System and Templates.
7. Discuss proposed Org Chart and Job Descriptions with each member of the team and make any necessary adjustments.
8. Make final adjustments to the plan as necessary.



Cross the T's and Dot the I's to your Organizational Plan

1. Conduct a detailed review of each Job Description and get advice on how to classify each, either as employees or subcontractors.
2. Have your professional advisors develop Employee and/or Subcontractor Agreements.
3. Have your professional advisors develop Non-Disclosure and Non-Compete Agreements.



Employee Acquisition Plan

What is an Employee Acquisition Plan? It's a practical plan to win the battle for top talent by consistently generating more than enough leads, screening out non-performers, and using a skills-based test-drive process and psychometrics to choose team members that deliver results.



Employee Acquisition Plan

Why is an Employee Acquisition Plan important? Studies indicate that if you only use a resume and interview to determine who to hire your probability of success is barely 60% so you might as well just flip a coin. Using the Employee Acquisition Plan coupled with the Psychometric Profiling Process, which is another strategy I will go over next, you can improve the odds to over 85%.



Employee Acquisition Plan



Hire into your Culture

Do **NOT** hire into your Company



Team Building and Team Work System

Get the **Right People** (= hire the right people)

In the **Right Seats** (= in the right roles based on ability)

Exhibiting the **Right Behavior** (= play well together)

On the Bus

Based on Jim Collins in Good to Great



Team Building and Team Work System

Right People = Employee Acquisition Plan

Right Seats = Psychometric Profiling

Right Behavior = Team Work System (to follow)

On the Bus

Based on Jim Collins in Good to Great



You Are the Buyer, Not the Seller



“Hiring is like fishing. The firms that get the best people are the ones that get a lot of fish on the deck so that they can be choosy.”

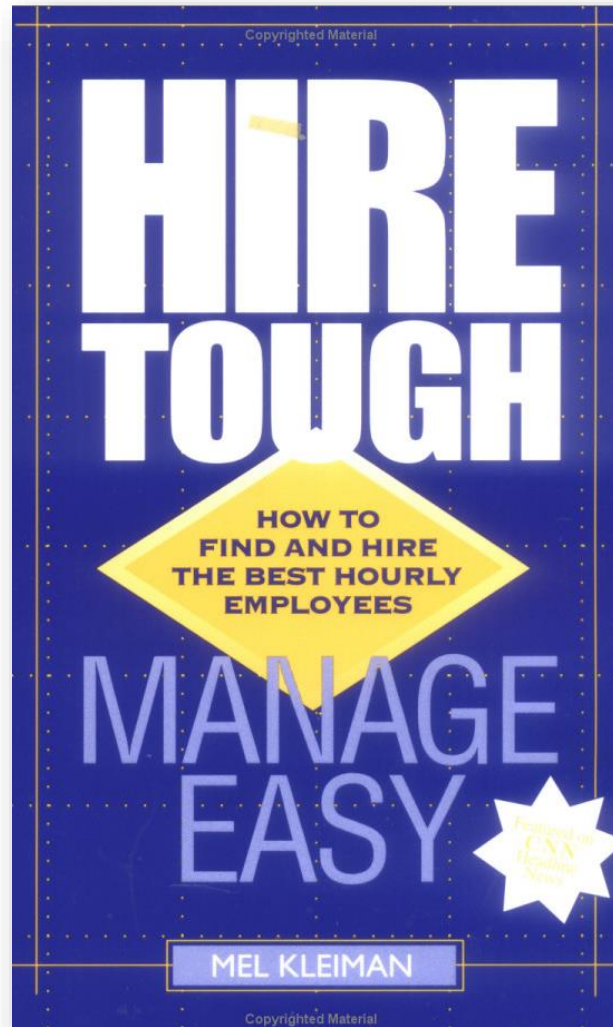
- Eric Dombach

Four-Step Recruiting System

1. **PREPARE THE BAIT**
(Create Your Ad)
2. **CAST THE NET**
(Generate Leads)
3. **SORT THE FISH**
(Virtual Interview)
4. **REEL THEM IN**
(Test-Drive)



Employee Acquisition Plan



Psychometric Profiling Process

What is a Psychometric Profiling Process? It is a proven process for avoiding mis-hires by using psychometric assessment tools to evaluate and de-select candidates based on position-specific benchmarks.



Psychometric Profiling Process

Why is the Psychometric Profiling Process important? You want to get the right people, in the right seats, exhibiting the right behavior. In other words, you want to recruit the best, most talented people in the market, make sure they're playing the right role on your team, and make sure they're playing nicely with each other. More importantly, the hard and soft costs of a mis-hire can be staggering.



Psychometric Profiling Process

Hard Cost to Hire an Employee

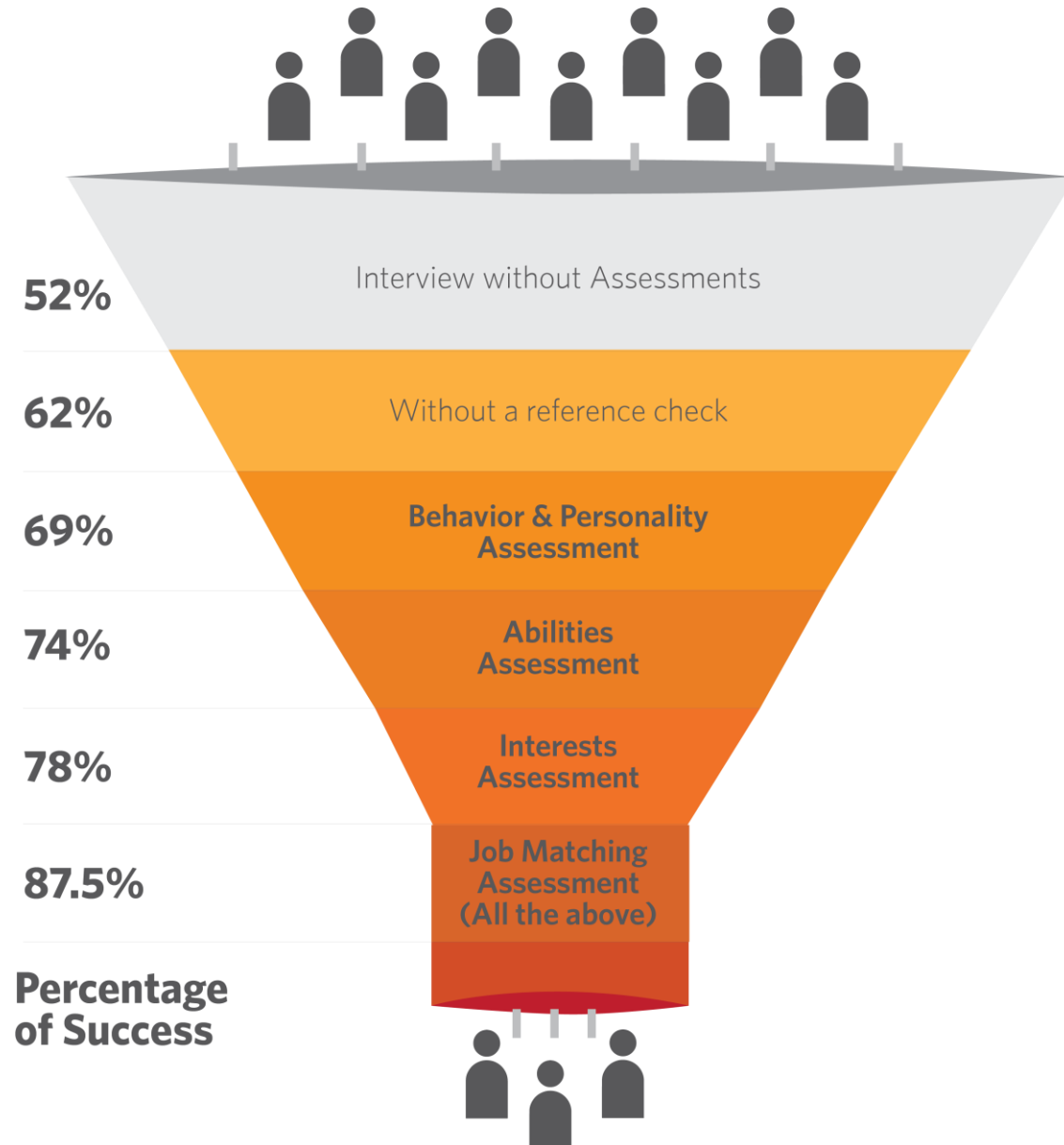
\$4,263

Include Soft Costs

**Employee – 1.5 x
Manager – 8 x
Executive – 15 x**



Psychometric Profiling Process



Job Matching:
The process of matching the right person to the right job based upon understanding both the job and the strengths of the person under consideration.

Job Matching

High Turnover Industry – Sample Size: 13,102

Percentage who quit or were fired after 6 months:

Percentage who quit or were fired after 14 months:

MIS-HIRES REDUCED TO ABOUT 1/2!

Low Turnover Industry – Sample Size: 5,941

Percentage who quit or were fired after 6 months:

Percentage who quit or were fired after 14 months:

MIS-HIRES REDUCED TO ABOUT 1/5!

JOB MATCH?

NO

46%

YES

24%

57%

28%

JOB MATCH?

NO

25%

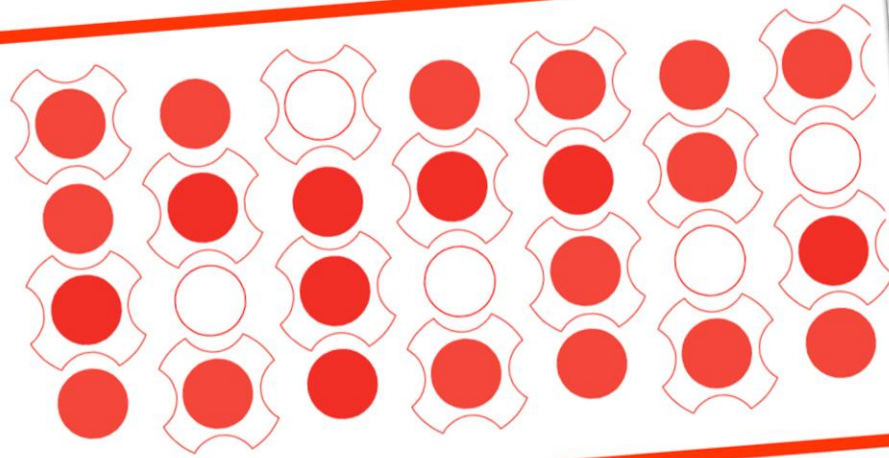
YES

5%

34%

8%

Team Dimensions Profile 2.0



discprofile

Eric Dombach
Monday, October 24, 2016

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WILEY

Team Dimensions Profile



Performance Incentive Plan

What is a Performance Incentive Plan? It's an incentive plan that rewards your team members for exceptional performance and motivates them to work as hard as you do and care about the business as if it was their own.



Performance Incentive Plan

Why is a Performance Incentive Plan important? I have taught for years that a sales truth is that your sales team behavior is totally driven by how they are compensated. Upon reflection, this applies to everyone in your business; their commitment, passion and motivation to the company success is directly impacted by their behaviors which in turn are directly related to how they are compensated.



Performance Incentive Plan

TEAM = Together Everyone Achieves More

STAFF =

Salaried people clocking

Time on the Job

And just barely

Following orders with no

Fun at all

Most people do not quit their jobs, they fire their bosses!



Performance Incentive Plan

Foundational Premise

Every employee should have a fixed and variable component of their overall compensation.



Performance Incentive Plan

Fixed Compensation Considerations



1. Independent of revenue, margin or profit
2. Part of your overall annual financial business plan
3. What do you pay as a base hourly or salary?
 - a. pay what the individual is worth to the business and not what the job is worth
 - b. every position you should have a range
 - c. offer should be based on the qualifications, skills and experience of the individual
 - d. must be aware of what the market pays so you can be competitive

Performance Incentive Plan

Variable Compensation Considerations

Salespeople tend to have commission based variable plans

- a. Focus on On Target Income which is combination of fixed + variable
- b. Variable is typically only based on personal results
- c. Commissions are based on either sales or margins (I prefer margins)
- d. Commissions are normally monthly or quarterly (I prefer monthly)
- e. Should include uplifts like Accelerators
- f. May include SPIFFs



Performance Incentive Plan

Variable Compensation Considerations



Non salespeople tend to have bonus based variable plans

- a. Should be a combination of company and personal performance (I like 33/67)
- b. Need to decide if % of fixed or based on defined pool
- c. Typically an annualized plan
- d. Company performance should be based on sliding scale with minimum to trigger.
- e. Personal should be based on defined metrics with sliding scale ratings

Performance Incentive Plan

Variable Compensation Examples



Company Component

Target Payout at 100% ie if company does \$10M the bonus pool is funded 100%

Min payout at 80% or \$8M, pool funded only 70%

No max but at 120% or 12M, pool funded 130%

Personal Component – based on total possible performance points of 20

Full payout at 16 points

Min payout at 12 points but lose 5% for every point below 16 so at 12 = 80%

Max payout at 20 points but gain 5% for every point above 16 so at 20 = 120%



Performance Incentive Plan

Final Considerations

1. Provide all your people with a written compensation plan
2. Provide all your people with written personal performance objectives
3. Help your people prepare personal plans to meet or exceed targets – great coaching or mentoring opportunity. This is NOT management, it is a Leadership!
4. If possible, provide some type of ‘calculator’, especially salespeople to figure out how improved performance directly affects their income.

