

# ORGANIZATIONS

What do we communicate through?

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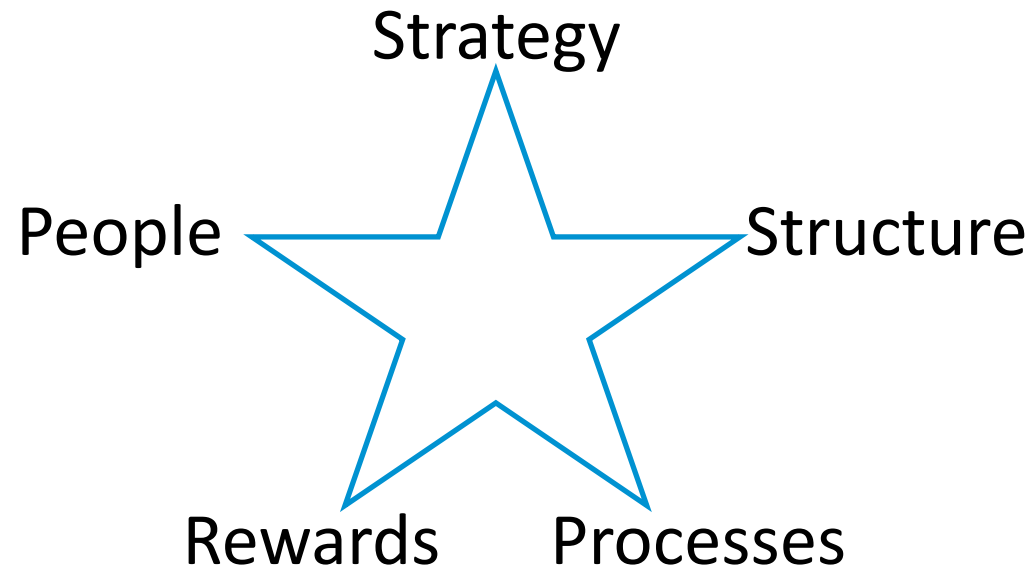
# What's an Organization?

- An organization is an entity comprising multiple people, such as an institution or an association, that has a collective goal and is linked to an external environment. (*Wikipedia*)

# What's Organizational Structure?

- Defines how activities such as task allocation, coordination and supervision are directed toward the achievement of organizational aims. Organizations need to be efficient, flexible, innovative and caring in order to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage

# Galbraith's 5-Star Model™ for Organizational Design

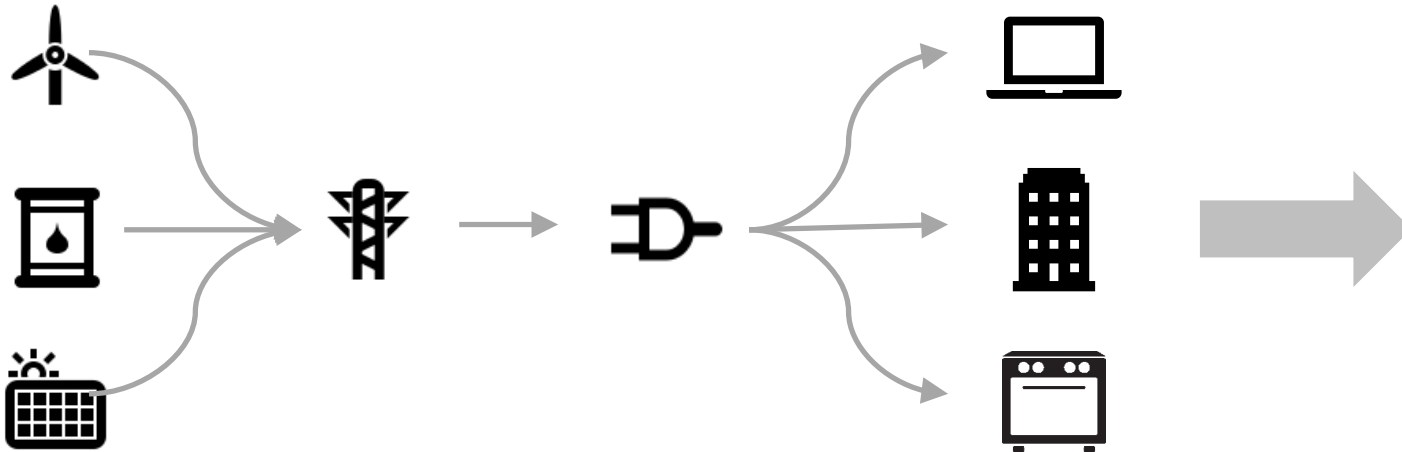


# Traditionally, we managed the flow of *Energy*

Supply

Transmission

Consumption



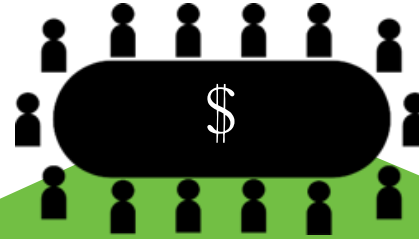
## **Energy efficiency as a tactic**

- Saves money  
(lower bills)
- Equipment resiliency  
(New equipment)
- Off balance sheet  
(performance contracting)

# Instead, we need to manage the flow of energy *Decisions*

- What is my next new product?
- What's my competition doing?
- What are my per-unit costs?
- Can we do more with less?

## C-Suite Strategists



Outcomes



Consumption



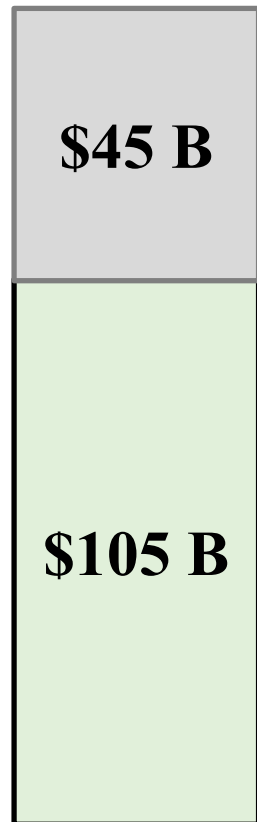
Energy



NOTE: Energy Efficiency is only ***one tool*** to achieve business goals

# Strategically, energy enables competitive advantage

## USA Commercial Electricity Consumption ~\$150 Billion



**Wasted Utilities: 30% of electric consumption**

The *Energy Efficiency* industry is positioned to address this problem.

*How can I save money?*



**Productive Utilities: consumed for economic benefit.**

Energy Strategy is designed to consume this wisely.

***Why** do companies consume energy?*

***What if** outcomes can be achieved with zero energy?*

***How** can companies right-size their resources?*

# 1<sup>st</sup> Star Strategy:

A VISION → **Why** do you consume energy?

A GOAL → **What if** you could serve clients without consuming energy?

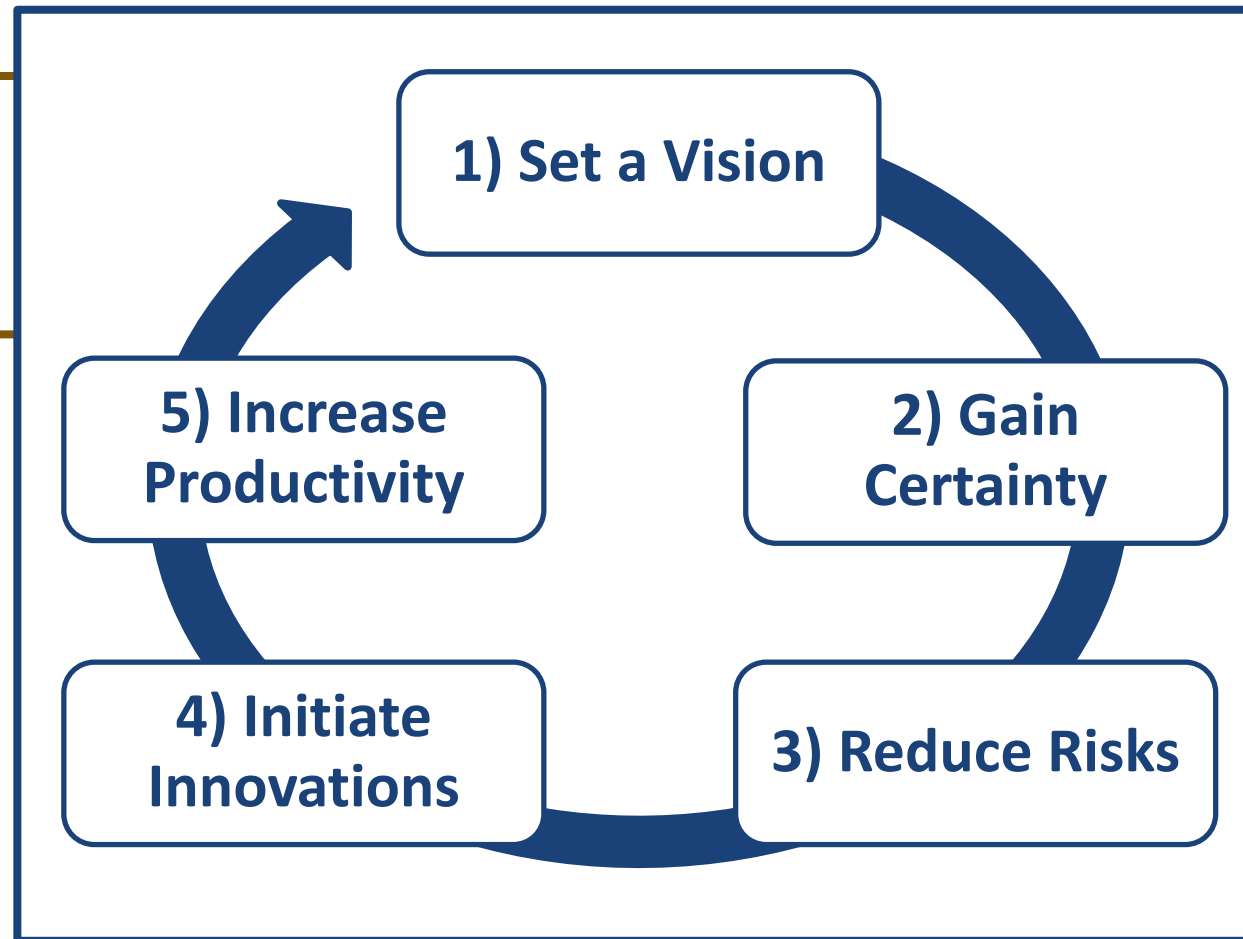


A PLAN → **How** can you strive to achieve that?

# Energy Strategy Maturity Cycle™

Random Acts  
Of Greenness

- Recycling Program
- Window Retrofit
- HVAC Upgrade
- Lighting Sensors
- Carbon Footprint
- Etc.



Metrics-Driven  
Energy Strategy

- How “Carbon Neutral” products can emerge from your innovations.
- How carbon can be de-coupled from revenue and profits



# Setting the Vision (Step 1)

## Corporate Vision

## Utility Resource Vision

### Food & Beverage

Make tastier and healthier choices that help consumers care for themselves and their families

*Every resource not consumed in our products can be invested back into our communities*

### Student Housing

Our vision is to have resources in place to accomplish excellence in education

*Be resource efficient and cost effective without compromising student comfort while helping these young adults grow as responsible consumers*

## Gain Certainty (Step 2)

Map out needs, costs, opportunities, and risks

ENERGY

WASTE

WATER

ADMIN

AUDITS

OTHERS ...

# Reduce Risks (Step 3)

- 1) Group your possible actions
- 2) Organize based on priorities

## ADMIN

- ⑤ Vacation set-points
  - Auto billpay
  - Employee Engagement

## ENERGY

- Appliances
- Gas Boiler
- ① Lighting
  - Heating / Cooling
  - Thermostat set points

## AUDITS

- ② Plug loads
- ④ Maintenance schedules
  - Set points
  - Window
  - Recurring work orders

## WASTE

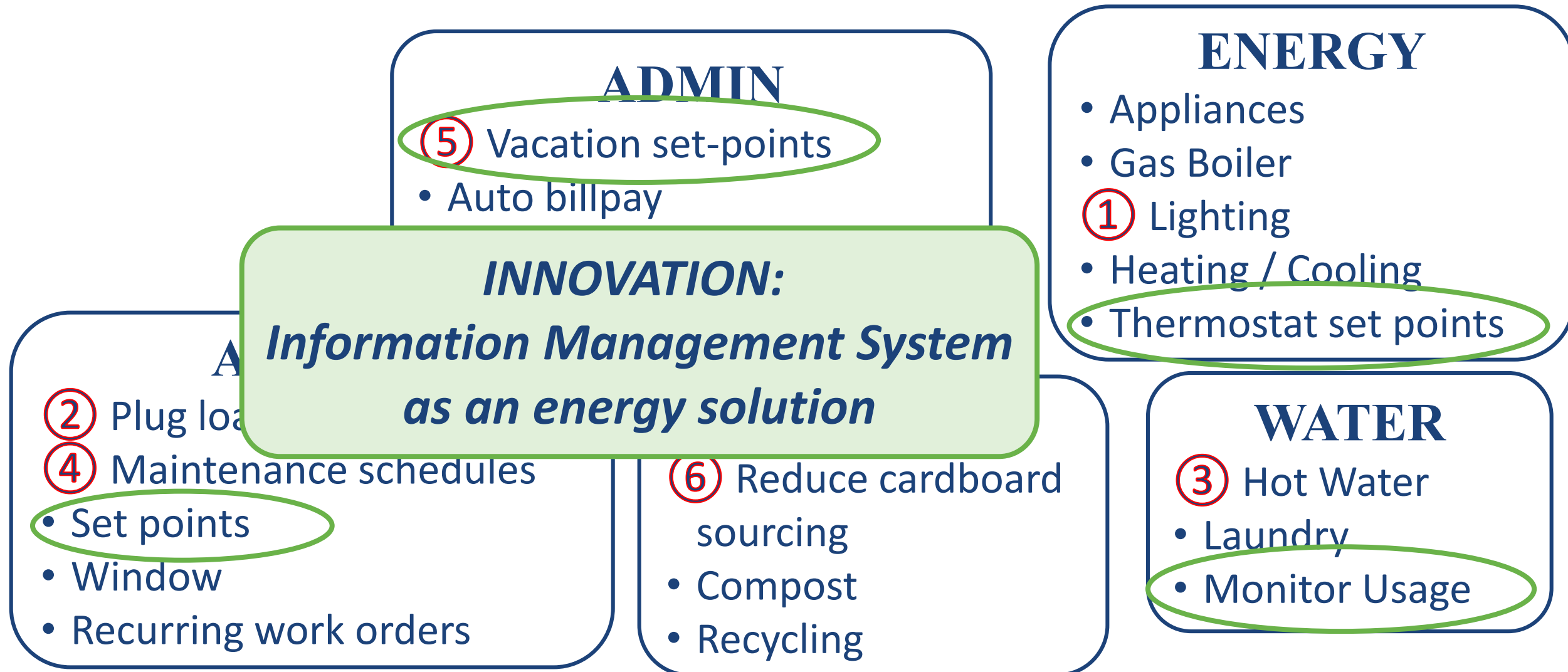
- ⑥ Reduce cardboard sourcing
  - Compost
  - Recycling

## WATER

- ③ Hot Water
  - Laundry
  - Monitor Usage

# Initiate Innovation (Step 4)

- 1) Deconstruct your problems
- 2) Reconstruct to find innovations



# Increase Productivity (Step 5)

- 1) Create organizational structures
- 2) Create systems for processes

New skills in green architecture



“Carbon neutral” product offerings



Resiliency and emergency preparedness



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Star People: *Who is on your team?*

### Theater

Executive

Operations

Finance

Production

Building  
Owner

Lighting  
Designer

### City

Head of Public Works

Dir. Finance

Financial Analyst

Operations  
Manager

### Grocery Store

General  
Manager

Dir. Finance

Store Manager

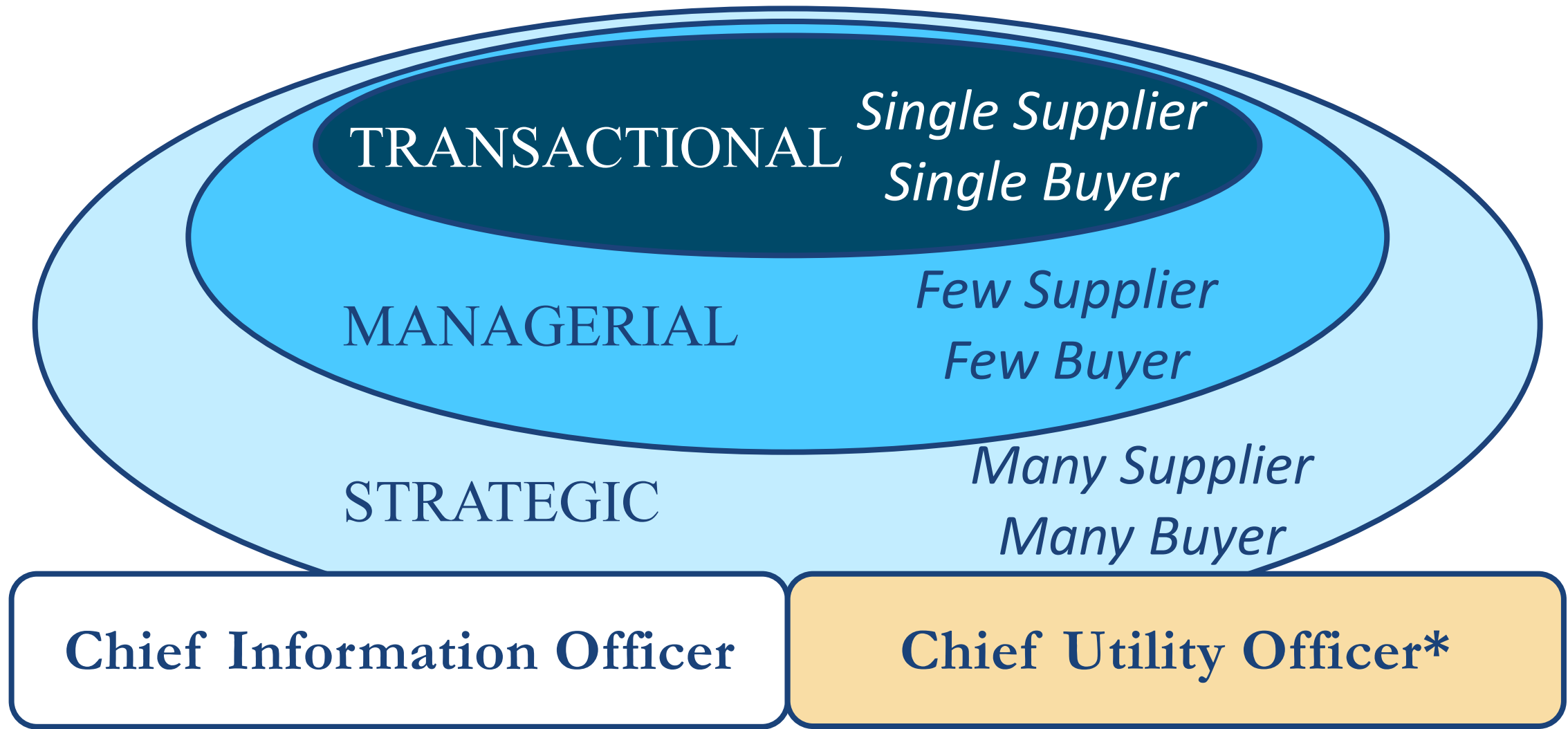
Dir. Marketing

Accountant

# Who is responsible?

Who gathers information and proposes a course of action?	→ <b>R</b> ecommend
Who are the people in the formal approval process?	→ <b>A</b> gree
Who implements the decision once it is made?	→ <b>P</b> erform
Who are subject matter experts who advise on the decision?	→ <b>I</b> nput
Who holds ultimate accountability for the final decision?	→ <b>D</b> ecide

# An emerging leader: The Energy Strategist



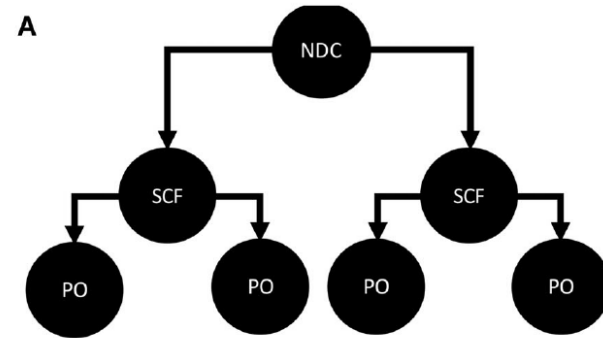
\* Published in HBR 2016



# 3<sup>rd</sup> Star Structure: Types of organizational structures

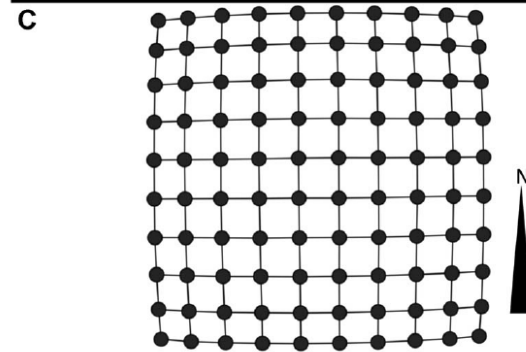
## Hierarchy

Organization by post offices that a letter travels through



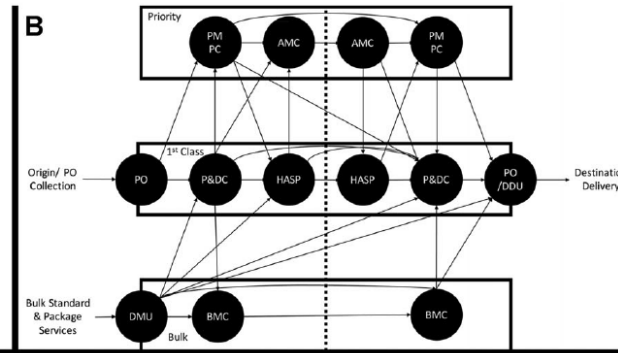
## Grid or Matrix

Organization by streets (edge) and addresses (dots) of your letter



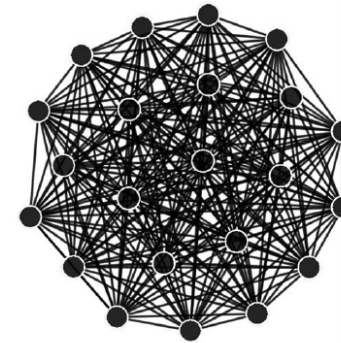
## Layered Hierarchy

Organization by service (priority, bulk, first class, etc.)



## Team (or project) based

Representing Network distribution centers



# Properties

- **Flexibility** – How easily can the system be modified in response to external change
- **Descriptive Complexity** – difficulty to succinctly describe its internal structure to determine whether it is feasible to achieve a desired goal.
- **Rework Potential** – extent of rework and change one wants to implement

# Tradeoffs

**Tree hierarchies:** Simple, low descriptive complexity, yet inflexible.

- Use when there is not expectation of external changes.

**Grids and matrixes:** Flexible, simple but decisions may need to be revisited.

- Use when social norms, protocols or standards reduce the amount of coordination.

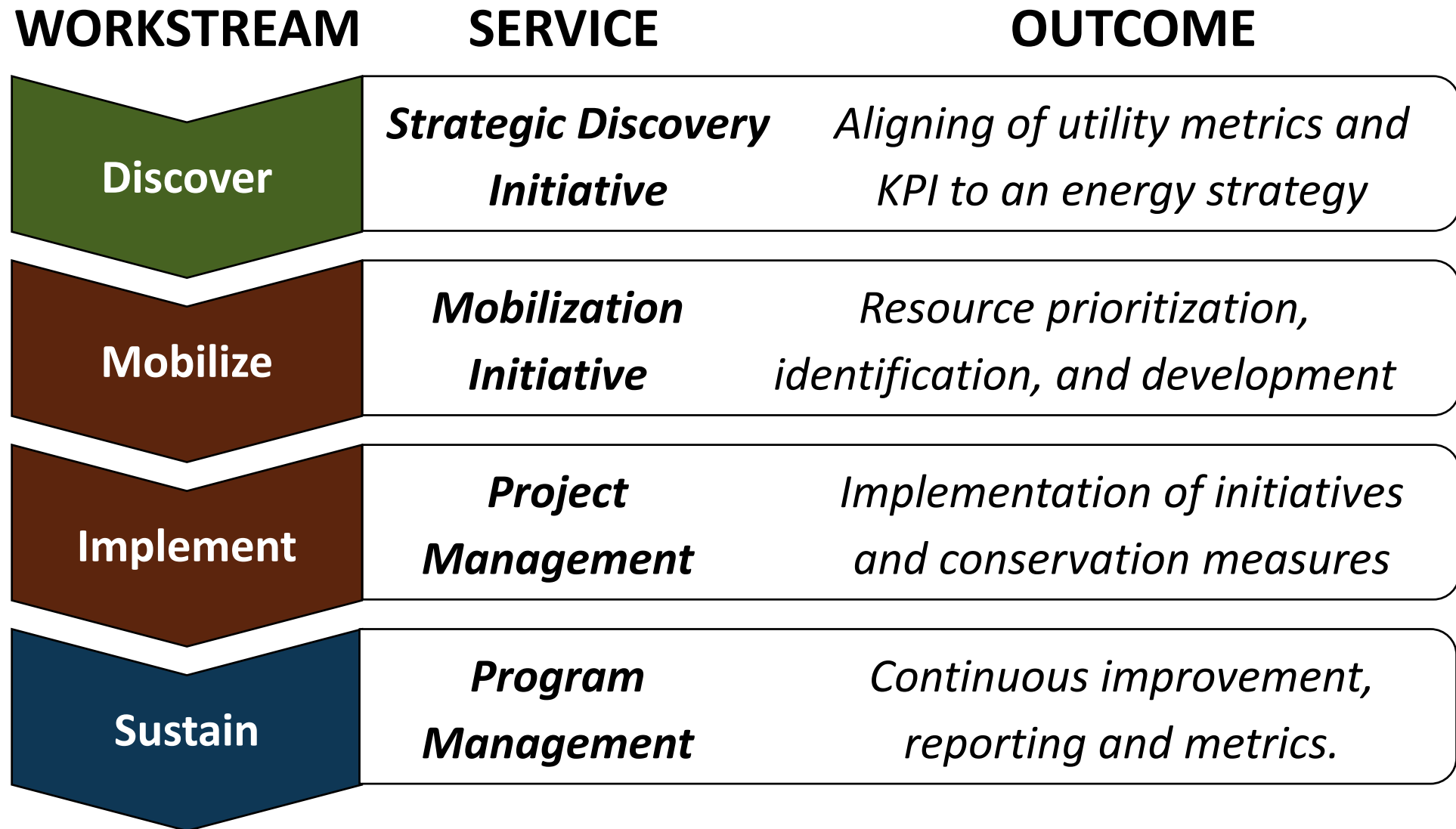
**Teams:** are extremely flexible, simple, but needs to be limited in size.

- Lowest descriptive complexity but large amount of time forming and reforming.  
Use when  $\sim 9$  or less to reduce decision-making time.

**Layered hierarchies:** Versatile, but requires enforcements of layers.

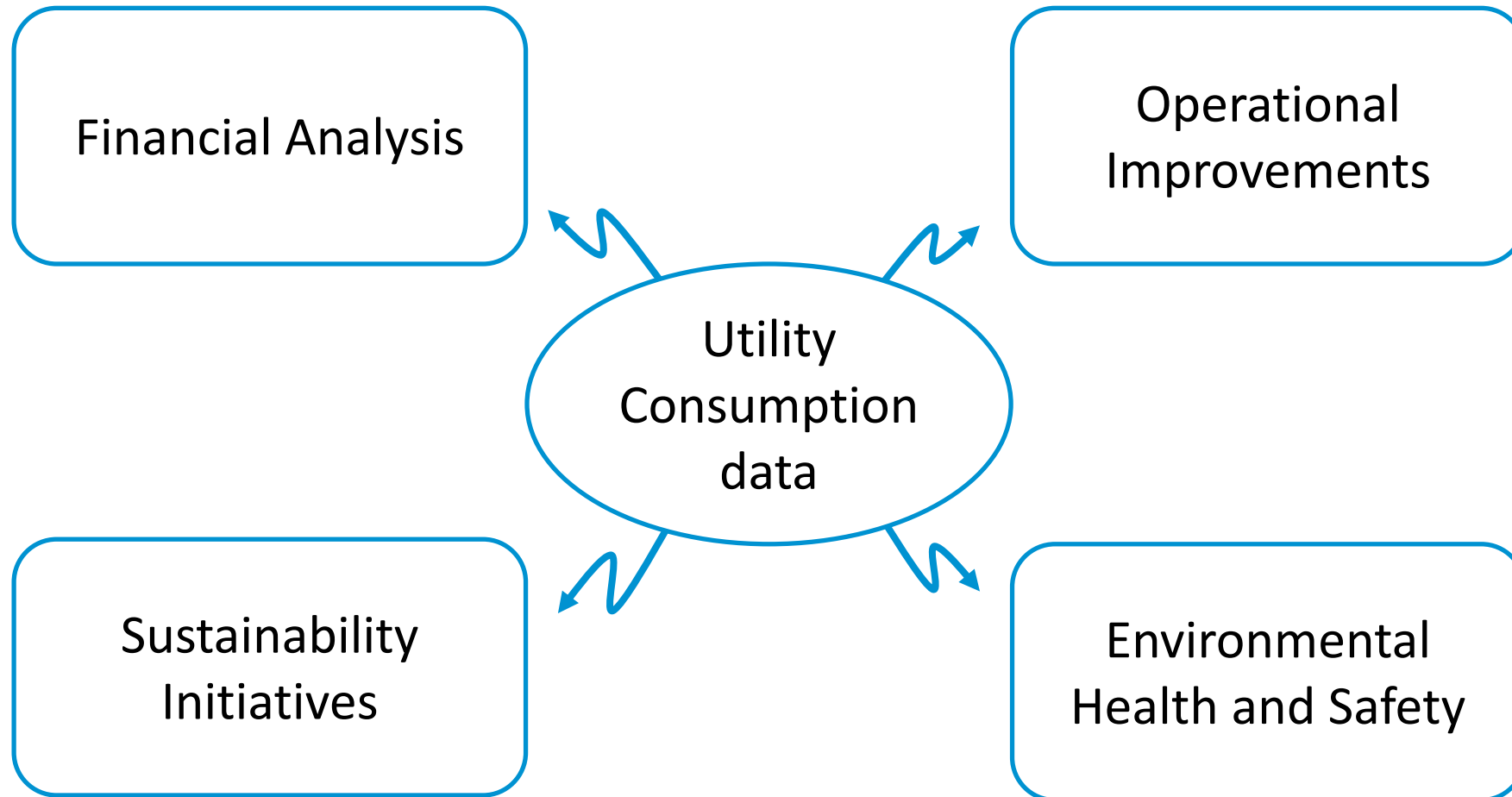
- Can combine the best of all worlds as local “teams” relate to each other via global “Tree Hierarchies”

## 4<sup>th</sup> Star Processes: How do tasks get done?



# Processes: Where is this information stored?

*Here are 4 activities that require access to utility bills*



# Process: How does communication flow?

*What decisions in your company affect energy?*

## **Horizontal:**

Cross-functional teams  
(marketing, operations, facilities,  
finance, purchasing, etc.)



Operational  
Coordination,  
real-time, daily, weekly  
KPI Driven

## **Vertical:**

Decisions and budget authority  
(CFO, COO, accountants, engineers,  
electricians, directors)



Strategic  
Roll-up Summary Reports  
Monthly, Quarterly, Annually  
Setting of KPI

## 5<sup>th</sup> Star Rewards:

- Alignment of incentives and rewards.
- Supports the distribution of responsibility

Financial Reward

BONUS



Awards and Recognition



*“Cookies as the most cost-effective investment for energy efficiency.”*





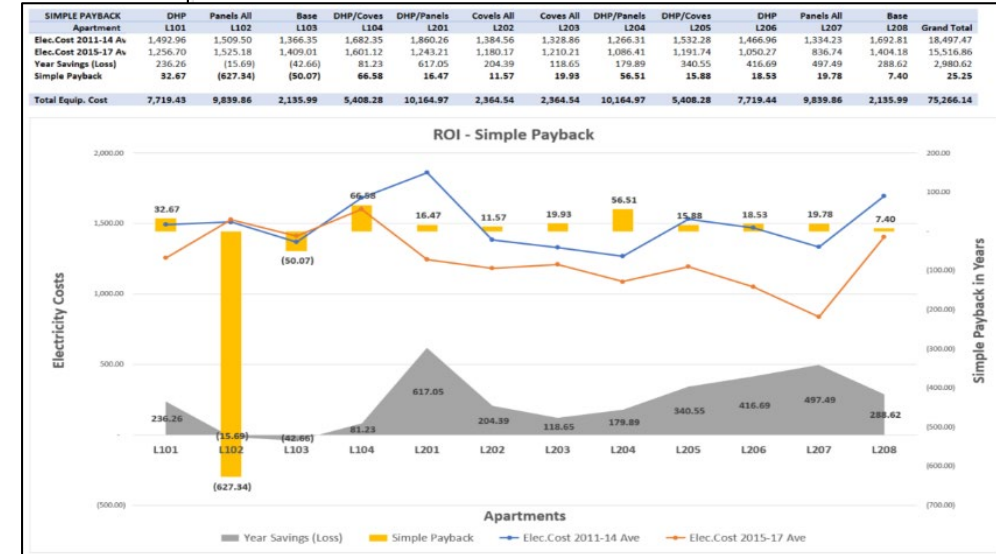
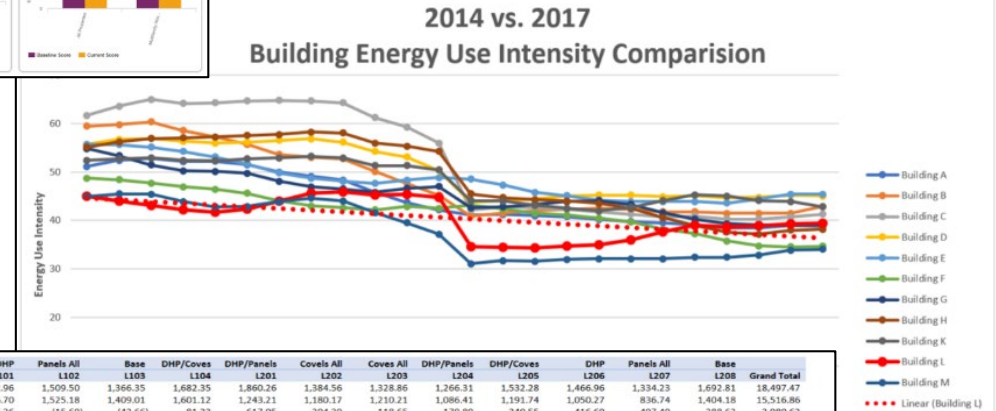
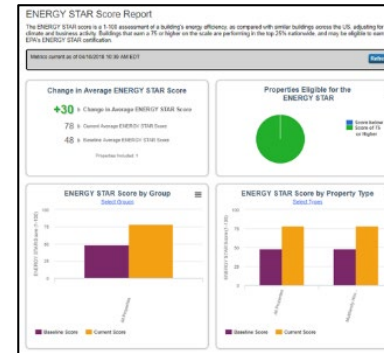
# GRCF - Results

## Phase 1

- Electricity Waste Cut by ~30%
- Energy Star Rating 48 → 78
- No Need to Increase Utility Budget Each Year
- Resources Directed to Improved Student Programs

## Phase 2

- Expect 30% Further Reduction
- Combination of LED Lighting and Lowered Maintenance





# Outcomes

- 3-11% reduction in utility expenses on an annual basis.
- Clients on the program for over 4 years.
- Process works from coffeeshop to Fortune 500.
- Energy Management shifts from efficiency as the goal to waste reduction as a goal.
- Energy Management embedded into corporate strategy

# Case Study: Developing Carbon Neutral Products

- NYSE: IRM
- Revenue: \$3.5 Billion (2016)
- Employees: 24,000
- Clients in 45 countries
- 94% of the FORTUNE 1000 rely on Iron Mountain for storage and information management services



## Q1: Why? A top-down mandate

CEO and SVP Corporate Sustainability knew how much we *spent* but didn't know how much we *used*.

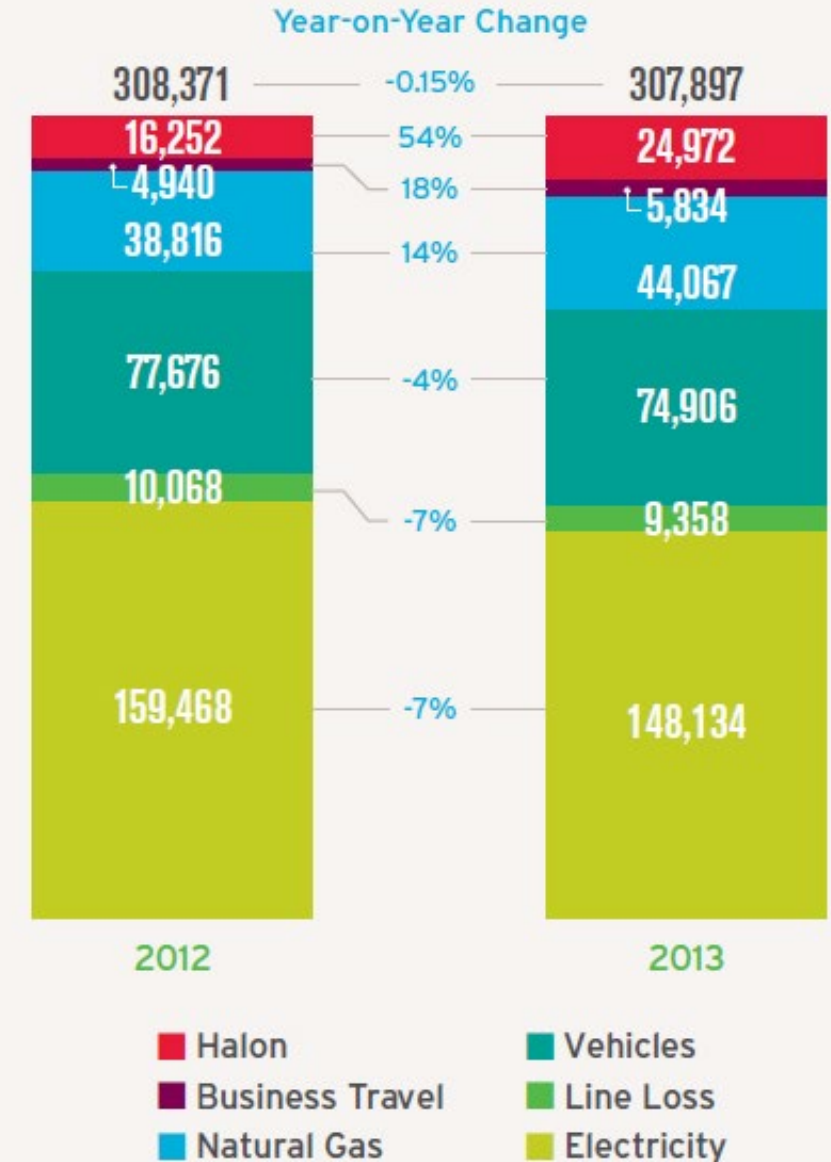
Investigated the Greenhouse Gas footprint across the organization.

Fossil Fuel *volatility* was buried in their electricity

Source: 2013 CSR

### GHG Emissions by Source

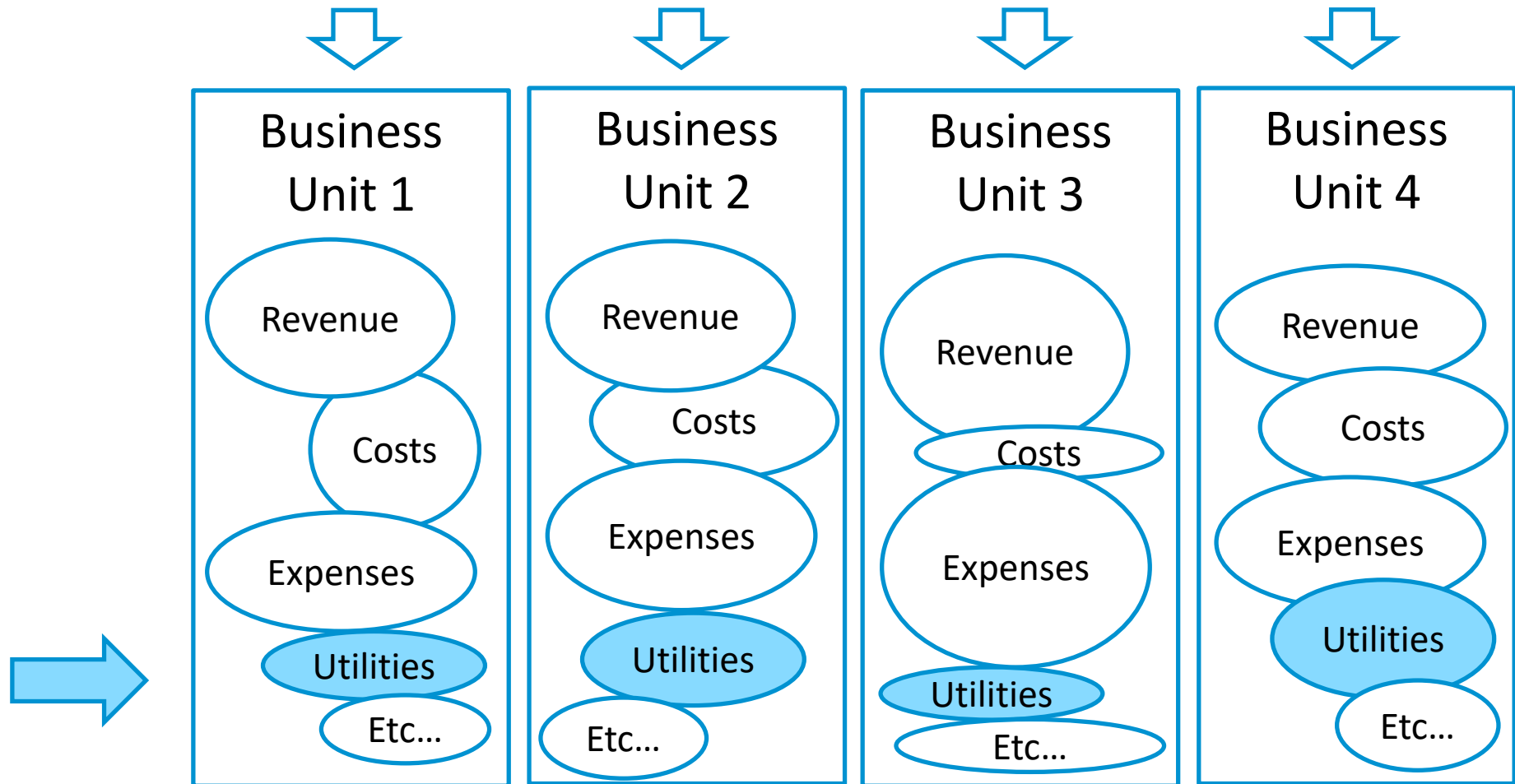
(metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)



## Q2: Who's responsible to make decisions?

Utility were a small cost of doing business,  
managed by each business unit. (~1%)

When aggregated,  
utilities were a  
meaningful expense  
for the corporation  
**(\$30-40 million)**



## Q3: How much energy do we use?

- Hired an intern from the Energy Defense Fund Climate Corps Fellow to create a roadmap for energy efficiency projects.
- Targeted the biggest impacts and best returns
- Data was available for CDP and Sustainability Reporting
- Recommendations were straightforward – LEDs, energy efficiency projects, etc.

EDF CLIMATE CORPS



## Q4: What do we pay for it?

Started investigating Solar

Lots of options!

- Own?
- Lease?
- Sign a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)?



Eventually, installed a 2MW power plant in Ontario.

Little corporate interest to scale until...

## Q5: Can we stabilize future costs?

### **Challenge #1: Data Center Business**

Small, yet fast growing business unit in the business.

Clients would sign contracts to store data for **15-20 years**.

All gains from Energy Efficiency were wiped out with growth in Data Center business

**Challenge #2:** Electricity from the grid is a pass-through for fossil fuel volatility

**Challenge #3:** If purchasing electricity directly, The longest fossil fuel PPA contract was **3 years**.

**IDEA:** Solar and wind power can be purchased in **15-20 year** contracts.

# End Result: Developed innovative products

**April 5, 2017**

- 30% of all operations
- 100% of all data centers are powered by renewable electricity.

**Additional Benefit:**

- Can now offer a new product:  
*carbon neutral services*





## In Summary

- Organizational design gives you a structure and framework on how teams function.
- Key among them is how the teams set goals and communicate.
- Once your idea is in an organizational structure, it is easier to optimize.

**Questions?**