What Is Project Management?

"Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities in order to meet or exceed stakeholder needs and expectations."

Source: Project Management Institute

Benefits of Project Management

- Enables completion of projects in the shortest time possible while balancing cost and quality
- Enhances staffing flexibility and can help accomplish more work with fewer resources
- Provides timely information to multiple levels of the organization in consistent formats
- Enhances decision making based on facts and project information
- Enhances ability to achieve business objectives and goals

What Is a Project?

"A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service."

Source: PMI

Project Characteristics

- Has a goal/meets a need
- Is a set of related activities that are non-recurring
- Has a definite beginning and end
- Has clearly defined goals and deliverables
- Consumes resources
- Needs to be managed

Project Manager

"The person who is responsible for the project and will be held accountable for its success or failure."
The Triple Constraint

Project Scope

Quality

Schedule

Within Available Resources

Balancing the “Project Success Triangle”

- A clear understanding of customer priorities
- "People" skills
- Thorough planning
- An organized, structured process

Project Management Process

Initiation

Planning

Execution

Controls

Closeout

To help guide you through the process, you need a roadmap of some type ...

Roadmap to Project Management Success

Plan

LEADERSHIP

Communication

Time

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The Cost of Change

Cost of Change

Project Completion

Implementation

Design

Definition

Concept

Project Phases

Goals of the Project Management Roadmap

- Meet customer expectations.
- Work within organizational constraints.
- Continuously improve the process.
- Control the cost of Change
Project Stakeholders
- **What is a project stakeholder?**
  - *If you can gain or lose from the success or failure of a project, you have a “stake” in the project.*

Key Project Stakeholders
- Customer/client
- Project sponsor
- Project manager
- Project team

Project Manager
- Define and manage customer expectations.
- Coordinate development of the project plan.
- Monitor and control project work according to the approved plan.
- Communicate project status by preparing status reports and conducting progress review meetings.

- Establish and follow a change management process.
- Lead the project team and resolve conflicts between team members.
- Maintain the project notebook.
- Conducting project close-out activities.

Project Manager Skills
- Leadership
- Communications
- Organizing
- Negotiating
- Managing conflict
- Motivating
- Controlling
- Team building
- Planning
- Directing
- Problem solving
- Coaching
- Delegating
- Supporting

The skill set for a good general manager!!

Project Team Members
- Identify work tasks
- Estimate the duration of work tasks
- Help prepare the project network diagram
- Honestly report work status
- Keep the project manager informed on project issues

- Attend scheduled progress review meetings
- Raise issues important to the project’s success
- Keep their functional managers updated
- Participate in the project close-out
The Project Team
How are project teams formed?
Careful selection process?
Luck of the draw?
Team selection and the strength of the team depends on the company's type of Project Organization!

Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS)

Roadmap to Project Management Success

Why Plan?
“The nicest thing about not planning is that failure comes as a complete surprise and is not preceded by a period of worry and depression.”
John Preston, Boston College

Project Plan Contents
- Statement of work (SOW)
- Work breakdown structures (WBS)
- Responsibility assignment matrices
- Project schedule
- Resource plans/histograms
- Budget
- Risk management plan
- Communications plan
- Quality plan
- Verification and validation plan

Project Plan Benefits
- Provides an effective communication tool to ensure understanding of project goals and the means to achieve them
- Defines outcomes and commitments
- Establishes guidelines and standards
- Establishes the baseline for evaluating and reporting progress
- Forms the basis for scope control and change management
Project Notebook

- Project Pre-plan
  - Background information
  - Customer data
  - Third party data (vendors, suppliers, etc.)
- Project Plan
  - Statement of Work (SOW)
  - Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
  - Organization responsibility charts
  - Schedule data
  - Subcontractor plan
  - Risk management
- Project Implementation
  - Meetings (agenda/minutes)
  - Team management/customer/3rd party progress reports
  - Change orders/requests
  - Issue resolution forms/reports
- Project Close-out
  - Final evaluation of measurable success indicators
  - Close-out meeting (agenda/minutes)
  - Final project report
  - Reference letters
  - Lessons learned
- Project Administration
  - Contractual documents
  - Invoices
  - Expenses
  - Correspondence
  - Contact log

Statement of Work — Purpose

- Define the scope of the project
- Establish customer expectations
- Serve as a “contract” if necessary

A Good SOW will answer …

- What is the purpose or goal of the project?
- Why is the project being done?
- Who is the initial customer?
- Who is the end user or final customer?
- What are the customer deliverables?
- What technical support is required for the deliverables?

And continue to answer …

- What is the budget?
- What is the final date for the deliverables?
- What are the measurable success indicators (metrics)?
- What kind of support is required from the customer?
- What contingency plans are in place?

SOW — Generic Contents

- Customer
- Project
- Title
- Purpose
- Background
- Deliverables
- Measurable success indicators
- Customer support
- Risk plans

Statement of Work - Page 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT OF WORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final End User</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**PROJECT TITLE:**
The project title should be a short, concise statement that defines the project.

**PURPOSE:**
The purpose of the project is the goal: why you are doing the project. This should be clearly stated.
PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The project background should contain information pertaining to the history of the project. It also includes a statement that outlines the project.

- For a first draft, bullet statements are acceptable. Formal statements of work are usually in paragraph form.
- Supply information that explains the philosophy behind the project. Also describe what makes the project unique.

This information can be used later to:
- Leverage resources
- Gain support from external organizations/departments.

Many of the statements made in the background section must be substantiated in the measurable success indicators section of the statement of work.

The project background includes the following key elements:
- History
- Justification
- Consequences
- Uniqueness of project

Some examples on the type of information to include in the project background section include:
- Meet safety requirements
- Meet quality requirements
- Improve performance/efficiency

Smart Measurable Success Indicators (SMART)

S - Specific
M - Measurable
A - Agreed upon
R - Realistic
T - Time and cost framed

State the measurable success indicators (SMART) for the project.

Deliverables:

Deliverables are the outputs of the project. They are what is promised to the customer.

- Deliverables are written as nouns. They are things.
- Quantities must be identified in this section.
- Include the major elements of the deliverables.

It is important to be very clear in the deliverables section. Misinterpretation of project deliverables can establish incorrect customer expectations.

The following are examples of deliverables:
- Parts
- Protopotypes
- Procedures
- Equipment
- Installation of equipment
- Written reports
- Test results
- Training
- Specifications
- Technical drawings
- Plans

Exercise:

Prepare a Statement of Work

CUSTOMER SUPPORT:

The customer support section provides a means to list the items and services that must be provided by the customer/employer to ensure the success of the project. Examples include:

- Change orders
- Subject matter experts
- Computer time
- Photocopying
- Personnel/external support

PROJECT RISK PLANS:

The last section of the statement of work is the risk plan. Risk plans consider the possibility of an event occurring that would drastically alter the schedule, budget, or quality of the project.

- Identify what is likely to go wrong, and also what can have the most impact.
- Ask “What can go wrong?” “How will I handle it?”
- Put your statements in “If __________ then _______” format

Examples of risk plans are:
- If a labor strike occurs, then outsource production.
- If supplier cannot ship materials, then contact another vendor.
- If design/changes are not maintained, then use current product design.
Roadmap to Project Management Success

Work Breakdown Structure—Purpose
- Identify all of the work that needs to be done to complete the project.
- Structure the work into logical components and subcomponents.
- Define the work to a level of detail so individual responsibilities can be assigned.
- Summarize and report project data.

Representative Work Breakdown Structure

Automotive WBS

WBS Work Package – Level of Detail
- **WHO** will be the responsible individual or organization?
- How much **TIME** will the activity take?
- What **COST** is associated with accomplishing the activity?
- Can **PROGRESS** be tracked easily?

WBS — Outlining Approach

1. Main Project Deliverable  
   A. Major Element  
      1. Activity  
      2. Activity
      a. task
      b. task
      c. task  
   B. Major Element  
      1. Activity
      2. Activity

The outline approach is used by Microsoft® Project®.
Exercise
Create a WBS

Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) — Purpose
- Ensure that all tasks are assigned to people
- Show levels of involvement of people to work

Responsibility Assignment Matrix

RASIC Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RASIC Coding System</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R = Responsible</td>
<td>Ensures that the assigned work is completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = Approve</td>
<td>Approves that the work meets all requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S = Support</td>
<td>Does the work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I = Inform</td>
<td>Is kept informed of work status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C = Consult</td>
<td>Is consulted on the work</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Project Schedule — Purpose
- Determine if requested completion date is possible.
- Identify start and completion dates of all work.
- Determine the controlling sequence of activities.
- Provide data for resource allocation.
- Track progress by providing a baseline.

Scheduling
- **Step 1:** Estimate Activity Durations
- **Step 2:** Determine Activity Sequence By Creating a Network Diagram
- **Step 3:** Calculate the Schedule Using Critical Path Method (CPM) Procedures
- **Step 4:** Show the Schedule by Drawing Gantt and/or Milestone Charts

WBS/Network Diagram Linkage

Network Diagram Methods
- **Arrow Diagram Method**
- **Precedence Diagram Method**

Precedence Diagram Method

What’s is the Critical Path?
- Path with least slack
- Path with longest duration
- **Critical Path Method** is a project management technique that analyzes what activities have the least amount of scheduling flexibility (i.e., are the most mission-critical) and then predicts project duration schedule based on the activities that fall along the “critical path.”
- Activities that lie along the critical path cannot be delayed without delaying the finish time for the entire project.
Break Timer

Enhanced Gantt Chart

Project X — Critical Path Solution

Activity Name | Float | Duration | Task A | Task B | Task C | Task D | Task E | Task F
-------------|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------
E4B1         |       |          |        |        |        |        |        |        
J1I2G2C3A2   |       |          |        |        |        |        |        |        

Project X — Gantt Chart Solution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Exercise

- Prepare a project schedule for your project.

Assigning Resources

A schedule is not complete until all the resources necessary to complete the project have been committed or assigned.
Factors to Consider

- Availability of other resources
- Depletion of available float time
- Impact on critical path
- Impact on budget

Non-Labor Resources

- Lab time
- Facilities
- Prototype parts/systems
- Equipment
- Materials

Roadmap to Project Management Success

Cost Budgeting

Cost Budgeting involves allocating overall cost estimates to individual work items in order to establish a cost baseline for measuring project performance. Using cost estimates, the WBS, the project schedule, and cost estimating tools, the project team develops a time-phased budget. This budget will be used to measure and monitor cost performance on the project.”

Source: PMI

What Is Risk?

Risk can be defined as:

“Any threat to project success.”
Risk Management

“Risk Management is the art and science of identifying, analyzing and responding to risk factors throughout the life of the project and in the best interests of its objectives.”

Source: PMI

Risk Plan Development

Prioritizing & Planning

End of Planning Phase

Project Implementation
Implementation Model

1. Step 1: Perform Tasks
2. Step 2: Update the Plan
3. Step 3: Manage Change
4. Step 4: Track Progress

Resolve Issues

Network

Gantt Budget

Resource Plan

Update Plan

Resolve Issues

Perform Tasks

Implementation Model

Reporting Project Progress

- Progress review meeting
- Project reports

Project Progress Review Meeting

- Review of action items from last meeting
- Update on activities and schedule
- Problem identification and corrective action planned
- Review of issues (closed, open, new)
- Change request status
- Risk status
- Plan for next period
Project Tracking and Control

- **Step 1**: Perform Tasks
- **Step 2**: Track Progress
- **Step 3**: Manage Change
- **Step 4**: Update the Plan

Compare Progress to Plan

- Quality reviews
- Gantt schedule performance charts
- Cost performance charts

Cost Performance

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Planned Value</th>
<th>Actual Costs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
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<td>$30,000</td>
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<td>$83,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$89,000</td>
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Cost Performance Chart

Managing Project Change

- **Step 1**: Perform Tasks
- **Step 2**: Track Progress
- **Step 3**: Manage Change
- **Step 4**: Update the Plan

Roadmap to Project Management Success

- **Form Project Team**
- **Purpose**
- **Project Background**
- **Project Deliverables**
- **Work Breakdown Structure**
- **RAS**
- **Responsibility Matrix**
- **Network**
- **Gantt Budget**
- **Resource Plan**
- **Update Plan**
- **Resolve Issues**
- **Manage Change**
- **Track Progress**
- **Perform Tasks**

LEADERSHIP

COMMUNICATION

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**Categories of Change**
- Customer requested
  - Typically the largest source of change
- All others
  - Internal company requests
  - Government regulation
  - Team members

**Addressing Project Changes**
- Call a team meeting.
- Explain what the change is.
- Obtain feedback from team members.
- Identify alternative corrective options.
- Prepare a decision matrix.
- Select a recommended corrective option(s).
- Present information to upper management/customer.
- Implement the approved course of action.

**Roadmap to Project Management Success**
- Purpose
- Project Background
- Project Deliverables
- Conduct Close-Out Meeting
- Evaluate Success
- Update Plan
- Gantt
- Budget

**Issue Resolution**
- Disagreements that should be...
  - Documented
  - Assigned
  - Scheduled
  - Tracked
  - Escalated
  - Resolved

**Roadmap to Project Management Success**
- Resolve Issues
- Perform Tasks
- Update Plan
- Close-Out

**Plan Updates**
- Step 1: Perform Tasks
- Step 2: Track Progress
- Step 3: Manage Change
- Step 4: Update the Plan
- Resolve Issues
Closeout

Project Manager’s Role During Project Close-Out

- Ensure that all project deliverables have been completed and formally accepted by the customer.
- Determine if the measurable success indicators were achieved.
- Conduct project close-out meetings, both internal and external.
- Write the final project report.
- Document and share lessons learned.

Evaluating Project Success

- Project purpose
- Deliverables
- Measurable success indicators
  - Quality
  - Schedule
  - Cost
Informal Project Team Close-Out Meeting

- Brainstorm to identify what went right with the project.
- Brainstorm to identify what went wrong with the project.
- List ideas for improvements.
- List ideas for ensuring that what went right happens again.
- Recognize the accomplishments of individuals.

Close-Out Meeting Agenda

- Review project statement of work.
- Review actual deliverables and show how project met its measurable success indicators.
- Summarize what was done well.
- Identify areas for improvement.
- Request recommendations for improvement.
- Determine if any additional tasks are required to complete the project.

Close-Out Meeting Agenda (continued)

- List additional tasks, responsible persons, and due date.
- Document lessons learned for the project notebook.
- Discuss the project notebook availability to appropriate personnel for future projects.
- Evaluate subcontractor performance.

Sharing Lessons Learned

- Lessons Learned Database
  - Categorized electronic project information database

- Continuous Improvement Recommendations
  - Project Management Process
  - Forms
  - Standards
Thank You!!!!