

Examples of Rational Process Use During Project Implementation

Everything goes according to plan until work package 5.1 Robot Sites Visited. One of the site visits was unexpectedly postponed at the request of the host site, so the duration of the work package increased from 3 to 4 days. The last-minute nature of the change prevented the project team from making arrangements to start work package 5.2 Robot moved and installed on March 22). But other concerns crop up on March 22...

Project Environment on March 22

- The plant manager learns that one of the two long-term clients has asked for a temporary production stoppage.
- The engineering manager says work package 5.1 will be completed by the end of the day (a day late). This will affect the start of work package 5.2 (originally scheduled to start on March 22).
- Engineer informs engineering manager and project manager that a small, but key component of the robot is missing. This could delay the completion of work package 5.2 (originally scheduled to start on March 24).
- Maintenance manager finds out that the portable crane they were renting has failed inspection. This will affect the start of work package 5.2 (originally scheduled to start on March 22; now tentatively scheduled to start March 23).
- Order entry has placed a medium-sized but high-price-point order for materials that can only be produced on Line A.

The project manager questions those with primary responsibility for the work packages threatened by the various changes in the project environment. He uses Situation Appraisal to scan the environment and determine what action to take and whom to involve in resolving the issues.

The following project documents were created as a result of this scan:

Situation Appraisal

Managing Involvement

Decision Analysis

Potential Problem Analysis

The highest priority issue is delivering the new order, which is not within the scope of the project but has an impact on it. The project manager consults the entire project team (C2 leader behavior) to analyze the following binary decision: Continue the project as scheduled or delay the project to complete the new order? This binary decision statement is then raised: What's the best way to handle the Robot Installation project and the new order? The project manager also elects not to use any MUST objectives to make this decision.

Both these actions give the project manager several alternatives from which to make a choice. The project manager then presents his recommendation to senior management who decide to continue with the project at a more relaxed pace while diverting some of the project resources to producing the new order.

Once the decision is made, the project manager treats the two adverse consequences, identified during the decision analysis as potential problems. He takes appropriate preventive action and prepares the most cost-effective contingent actions to ensure the decision to complete the new order and continue with the project is implemented successfully.

The next highest priority issue is to find a crane rental vendor. For this routine decision, the project manager instructs Procurement to use their standard objectives for renting such equipment, but to make sure that: safety is a MUST, availability on the desired date is a MUST, and standard pricing is a highly weighted WANT.

At the end of the week, the project team reviews the status of concerns identified during the March 22 Situation Appraisal and scans the project environment for new threats and opportunities.

Situation Appraisal (continued)

Plan Next Steps

Determine analysis needed

Do we need further clarification?
 Do we have a deviation? Is cause unknown?
 Do we need to know the cause of a deviation?
 Do we need to make a choice?
 Do we have an action or plan to protect (enhance)?
 What do we need to do about the concern?
 What additional analysis is needed?

Highest Priority	Process SA, PA, DA, PPA, POA	Action Needed
☐	DA	Should we continue the project as scheduled or relax the schedule and reassign resources to other projects?
☐		
☐		
☐		
☒	DA	Continue the project as scheduled or delay the project to deliver the new order?
☐		
☐		
☐	DA	What's the best way to bring the project back on schedule?
☐		
☐		
☐	PPA	What will further prevent us from completing the project on schedule?
☐		
☐	DA	Choose best way to get a replacement
☐		
☐		
☐	SA	Understand why the issue was not detected earlier
☐		
☐		
☒	DA	Find a crane rental vendor
☐		
☐		

Plan Involvement

Determine help needed

What needs to be done and when?
 Who needs to be involved for ...
 • Information?
 • Analysis?
 • Creativity?
 • Commitment?
 • Approval?
 • Implementation?
 • Development?
 Who will document our process and results?

Who Does What and When

Project manager to decide with plant manager based on production schedules (March 23)

Project manager to involve the rest of the project team to determine if the project should continue as scheduled or if it should be postponed until the new order is delivered (March 22); project manager to make an appointment to present the recommendation to senior management (March 23)

Engineering manager, maintenance manager, and project manager to decide. Time frame depends on the decision to continue the project as scheduled

Engineering manager and project manager to review what could go wrong with the plan. Time frame depends on the decision to continue the project as scheduled

Receiving clerk to check Bill of Materials to verify component was included and check secure area for missing component (March 22) Receiving clerk to work with vendor to get a replacement within one day (March 22)

Plant manager to review the performance specifications for receiving materials and checking Bills of Material. This issue is not part of the project and will be reviewed at a later date

Maintenance Manager to work with Procurement to find a new crane rental vendor; Procurement to check that crane has passed inspections (March 22); Maintenance Manager to inform Receiving clerk of when to expect the arrival of the new crane (March 22) and determine a time to move the robot (March 23)



Situation Appraisal

Identify Concerns

List threats and opportunities

What deviations are occurring?
 What decisions need to be made?
 What plans should be implemented?
 What changes are anticipated?
 What opportunities exist?
 What bothers us about ...?

Separate and clarify concerns

What do we mean by ...?
 What exactly is ...?
 What else concerns us about ...?
 What evidence do we have ...?
 What different deviations, decisions, or plans are part of this concern?

Set Priority

Consider current impact, future impact, and time frame

Which concern should we work on first?
 What is the current impact on people, safety, cost, productivity, customers, reputation, etc.?
 Which concern is most serious?
 If left unresolved, how and when will the seriousness change? What evidence do you have?
 Which concern is getting worse quicker?
 What is the deadline? When do we need to start?
 When would resolution become difficult, expensive, or impossible? What evidence do you have?
 Which concern will be hardest to resolve later?

Plan Next Steps

Determine analysis needed

Do we need further clarification?
 Do we have a deviation? Is cause unknown?
 Do we need to know the cause of a deviation to take effective action?
 Do we need to make a choice?
 Do we have an action or plan to protect (enhance)?
 How much of the process is needed?

Plan Involvement

Determine help needed

What needs to be done and when?
 Who needs to be involved for ...
 Information?
 Approval?
 Analysis?
 Implementation?
 Creativity?
 Development?
 Commitment?
 Who will document our process and results?

For example...

Managing Involvement

22 March Managing Involvement documentation.

Involvement Process

1 Define the Situation:

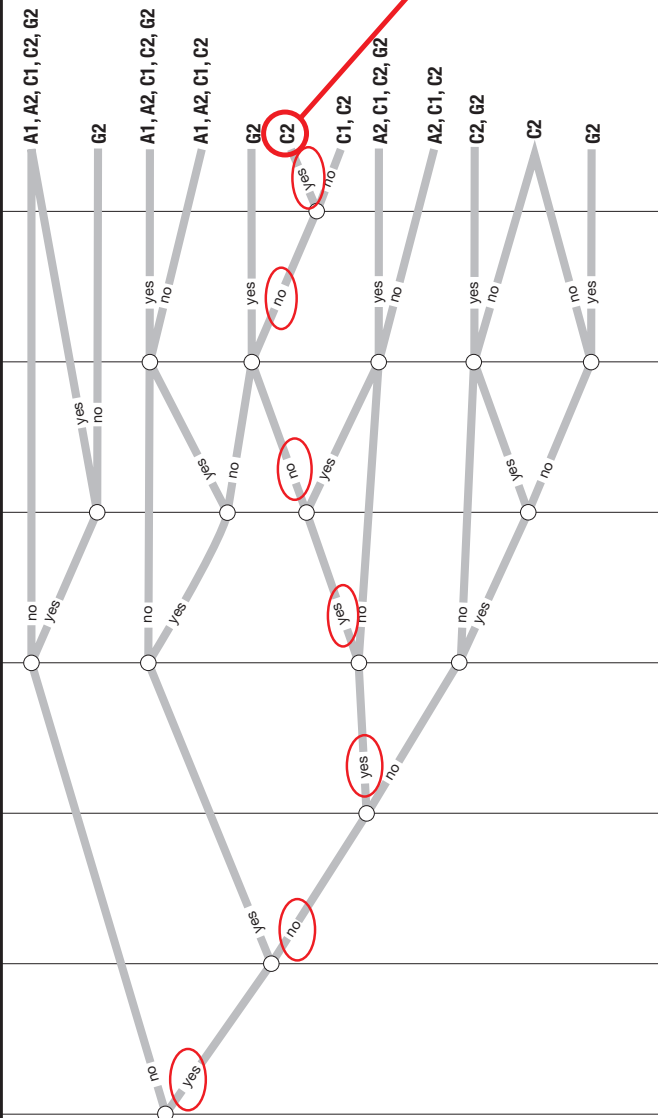
The Robot: Installation project is currently a day behind schedule. The project can still be completed on time if more resources are assigned to work package 5.2 Robot Moved and Installed. However, other concerns have cropped up, one of which is the temporary suspension of production of one of the two large orders for which this project is being undertaken. The other concern is that of a new order which has a high price point but can only be produced on Line A. The project manager is confronted with a decision: Continue the project as scheduled and incur a cost overrun or postpone it until the new order that will generate more revenue and that can only be produced on Line A is completed. The project manager wants to ensure that he involves the right people in the decision and adopts the right leader behavior. He is aware that the project team would like to complete the project and that the organization might not want to see a revenue-generating opportunity.

2 Assess the Variables:

Solution	Information	Structure	Commitment	Participation	Agreement	Alternatives
Does it make a big difference which course of action is adopted?	Do you now have enough information to find a superior solution?	Do you know exactly what information is missing and how to get it?	Is commitment of others critical to effective implementation?	Will they commit to a conclusion made by their active participation?	Is there general agreement about goals between the group and the organization in this situation?	Is there likely to be conflict about alternatives within the group?

3 Select the Behaviors:

Identify effective behaviors



Make final choice:

	A1	A2	C1	C2	G2
Resolve Alone					
Question Individuals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Consult Individuals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Consult Group	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Resolve as Group	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

For example...

22 March Decision Analysis (continued)

Decision Analysis

Assess Risks

Identify adverse consequences

What are the implications of being close to a Must limit?
Where might information about this alternative be invalid? What are the implications?
What could go wrong, short and long term, if this alternative were chosen?

Highest performing alternative

Continue the Project and Deliver New Order

If we continue to have delays with the project
then we may not be ready to start production of the two large orders
If we are not able to lower our accident rate on Line A
then regulatory agencies may impose stiff penalties on us
If

Probability
L

Seriousness
M

Second highest performing alternative

Continue as Planned and Produce New Order at Another Location

If the new location has many orders to deliver at the same time
then overtime resources will eat into the profitability of the order
If the new location is at a distance from the client
then delivering the finished product could cause logistical problems
If

Probability
H

Seriousness
M

Clarify Purpose

State the decision

What do we need to decide?
What are we trying to do?

Develop objectives

What short- and long-term results do we want?
What resources should we use or save?
What restrictions influence this choice?
How does...

Management Policy
Human Resources Law and Regulation
Competition Cost
Research Time
Equipment Facilities
Productivity

...influence this choice?
Which objectives need to be clarified by making them more specific?

Is this objective mandatory?
Is this objective measurable?
Is this objective realistic?
All other objectives are WANTS.
Which MUST objectives should be reflected in the WANTS?

Yes to all 3 = MUST

What is the relative importance of each WANT?

Evaluate Alternatives

What are the different choices available?

Screen alternatives through the MUSTs

Does this alternative meet each MUST limit?

Compare alternatives against the WANTS

How do the alternatives perform against each WANT objective?

Assess Risks

What are the implications of being close to a MUST limit?
Where might information about this alternative be invalid?

What are the implications?
What could go wrong, short and long term, if this alternative were chosen?

Make Decision

Are we willing to accept the risk(s) to gain the benefit of this choice?

Make Decision

Make the best balanced choice
Examine the risks and benefits. Mark your best choice.


☐


22 March Potential Problem Analysis conducted on the adverse consequences identified in the decision to “continue the project and deliver the new order.”



For example...

Potential Problem Analysis (continued)

Prevent Likely Causes		Minimize Likely Effects		Potential Problem Analysis	
Take preventive actions What can we do to prevent this likely cause from happening? What can we do to reduce the chances of this likely cause happening? How can we keep this likely cause from creating the potential problem? Preventive Actions	Plan contingent actions What will we do if this potential problem happens? What will minimize the effects if this potential problem happens? What can we do to recover quickly, cheaply, and effectively? Contingent Actions	Set triggers for contingent actions How will we know the potential problem has occurred? What will activate each contingent action? When will it start and end? Triggers	Identify Potential Problems State the action What is the end result to be achieved? What actions need to be taken to reach the end result? Which actions are critical? When we do this, what could go wrong? What problems could this action cause?	Assess Threats Identify likely causes What could cause the potential problem? What else could cause...? How likely is this potential problem? What data do we have? What short- or long-term effects would this potential problem have if it were to happen? What other effects...? How damaging will each effect be? What data do we have?	Prevent Likely Causes Take preventive actions What can we do to prevent this likely cause from happening? What can we do to reduce the chances of this likely cause happening? How can we keep this likely cause from creating the potential problem?
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