

## **SCOPE DEFINITION & CONTROL**

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## Project Management and the Stakeholders

**Project Manager must be responsible to see that all areas defining scope are covered, and agreed, written scope exists - based on agreed, written statement of Stakeholders' Requirements**

### Clearly Established Principle

-“speak now or forever hold your peace”

### Define Impact of Later Scope Changes - Before Approval



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## Managing the Stakeholders

- Define Who the Stakeholders Are
- Set priority tasks for Stakeholders
- Build a “Model” to educate the Stakeholder
- Develop a “checklist”
- Help Stakeholders to think about future requirements
  - expandable, flexible, ability to add on easily.
- Try to separate “musts” from “would be nices”
- State and Document Assumptions - Stakeholders Too



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## Framework for Requirements

**"Projects don't fail at the end; they fail at the beginning" - Gregory D. Githens PMP**

### Factors to Consider

- 1. Define Key Terms**
- 2. Orient on Customer Value**
- 3. Strive for Technology Independence**

Feb 2000 PM Network, p49 Gregory Githens PMP

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## Customer Requirements

**What they want vs what they need**

### **Educate the Customer**

- get them to want what they need**

*Be realistic with costs.*

### OBJECTIVE

- satisfy agreed upon requirements which reflect wants and needs**

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## Stakeholder Requirements Exercise

- Improving Project Management Practices
- Refer to Needs Statement
- Identify 3 Stakeholders
- And their requirements

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## Scope Control

Work Breakdown Structures

Scope Evolution

Determination of Stakeholders' Requirements

Stakeholder Management

Change Control

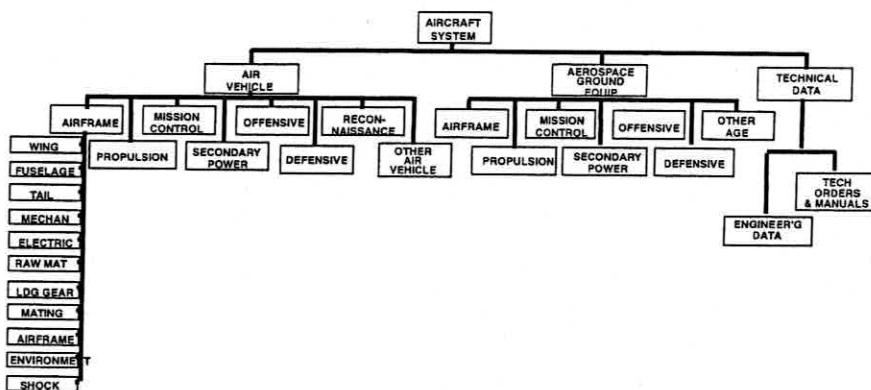
Quality



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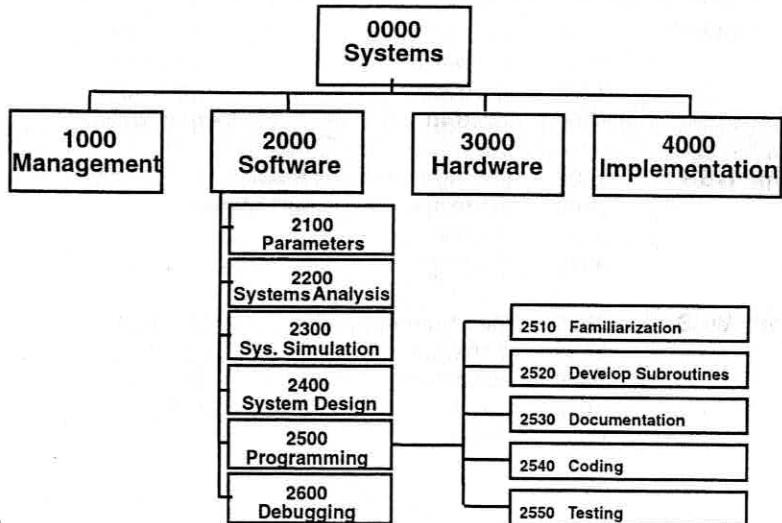
*Continuing contact &  
feedback.  
# of changes can be  
reduced by defining  
better at beginning.*

## Aircraft System



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## WBS Used for Scope/Time /Cost



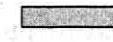
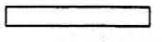
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## Early Preliminary Design Stage

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>2000 Scope (Software Portion Only)</b> |              |
| <b>2100 Parameters</b>                    | - gen. desc. |
| <b>2200 Systems Analysis</b>              | - gen. desc. |
| <b>2300 Systems Simulation</b>            | - gen. desc. |
| <b>2400 Systems Design</b>                | - gen. desc. |
| <b>2500 Programming</b>                   | - gen. desc. |
| <b>2600 Debugging</b>                     | - gen. desc. |

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## Early Preliminary Design Stage

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>2000 TIME (software portion only)</b> |   |
| <b>2100 Parameters</b>                   |    |
| <b>2200 Systems Analysis</b>             |    |
| <b>2300 Systems Simulation</b>           |    |
| <b>2400 Systems Design</b>               |   |
| <b>2500 Programming</b>                  |   |
| <b>2600 Debugging</b>                    |  |

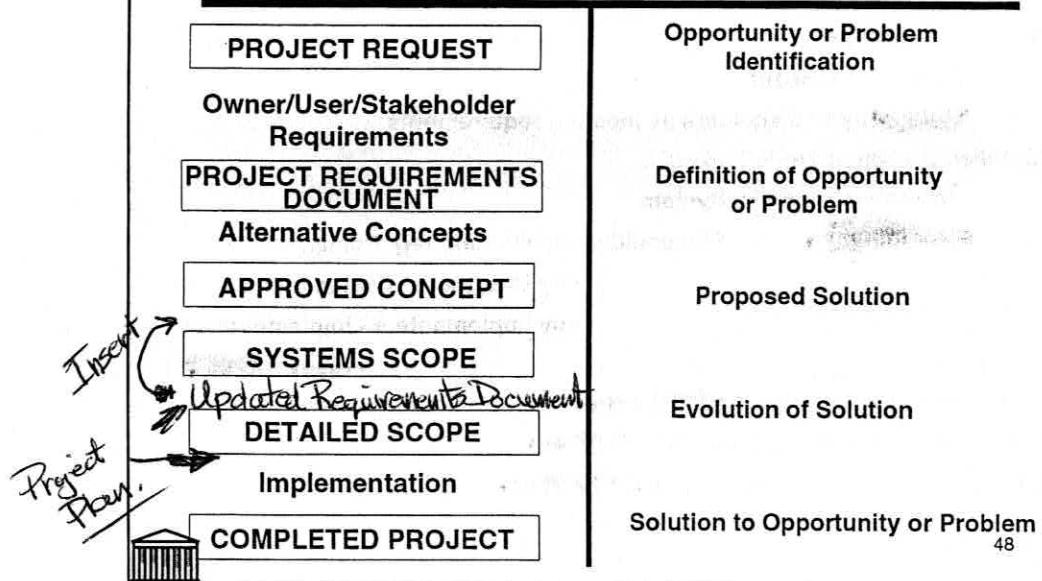
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## WBS Exercise

- Improving Project Management Practices
  - use the Project Charter provided
  - Use “yellow stickies” to develop a WBS
  - Be prepared to present and defend it

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## Evolution of Scope



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## Systems in a Lumber Mill

|                  |                    |                    |                       |                         |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Plumbing         | Accounting         | Soft Start         | Fire Protection       | Whistle System          |
| Heating          | Noise Control      | Lockout            | Fire Safety           | First Aid               |
| Drainage         | Purchasing         | Bin Restraint      | Evaluation            | Communication           |
| Sprinkler        | Marketing          | Blower             | Quality Control       | Data Gathering          |
| Ventilation      | Union / Management | Scanning           | Safety                | LAN                     |
| Air Conditioning | Pneumatic          | Filtration         | Training              | Process Control         |
| Telephone        | Budget             | Public Address     | Logging               | & Optimization          |
| Fax              | Disposal           | Banding            | Trucking              | Down Time Report'g      |
| Copier           | Mail               | Taxation           | Lumber Handling       | Production Alarm        |
| Hydro - Power    | Fire Alarm         | Stumpage           | Waste Handling        | Maintenance Mgmt        |
| - Lighting       | Schematics         | Natural Gas        | Chip Handling         | Pollution Control       |
| - Elect Dist     | Disciplinary       | Log Handling       | Cost Control          | Hazard Abatement        |
| - Motor Cont     | Mgmt Reporting     | Hot Water          | Expense Control       | Maintenance             |
| Water - Hot      | Capital Approval   | Conus              | Computer Mapping      | Evacuation              |
| - Cold           | Grievance          | Number & Lettering | Site Prep for Mapping | Compressed Air          |
| - Purified       | Production Review  | Stenciling         | Silviculture          | Snow Removal            |
| Sewage - Storm   | Railway            | Suction            | Forest Tenure & Admin | Burning                 |
| - Sanitary       | Roads              | Magnetic           | Inventory             | Recycling               |
| Lubrication      | Regulatory         | Monitoring         | Growth & Yield        | Vertical Transportation |
| Security         | Hydraulic          | Dust Removal       | Cut Permit Applic'n   | Wood cutting systems.   |
| CCTV             | Preventative Maint | Accts Payable      | Development Plan      |                         |
| Warning Lights   | Sales & Shipping   | Log Accounting     | Mgmt & Work Plan      |                         |
| Grading          | Payroll            | Environment        | Direct Invoice        |                         |
| Spraying         | Scaling            | Bar Coding         | Marketing             |                         |
| Eye Wash         | Wrapping           | Master Keying      | Halon Fire            |                         |
|                  | Snow Clearing      |                    |                       |                         |

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## Scope Milestones

- Agreed Stakeholders Requirements Document
- Agreed, Concept Scope Description
- Agreed Updated Requirements Document
- Agreed, Systems Scope Description
- Agreed, Detailed Scope Description
- Completed Project (should meet the Updated Requirements document)<sup>52</sup>

By WBS

## Scope Changes

### 1. Baseline Agreement

- Written Scope Description -by Project Structure

### 2. Identify Change in Scope - compare to Baseline

- Estimate Time and Cost Implications

### 3. Submit to Owner for Approval

**Do Not Start**

scope change until OWNER APPROVES  
IN WRITING

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## Design Changes

Often Needed to Produce Workable Result

Due to Unanticipated or Changed Conditions

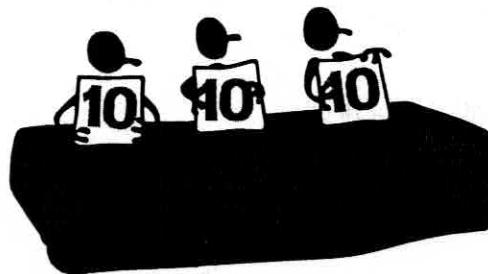
- More Specific Knowledge
- Actual Conditions
- Rework
- New Technology
- Regulations / Standards
- Change in People

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## **QUALITY**

**4**

## 4 Quality

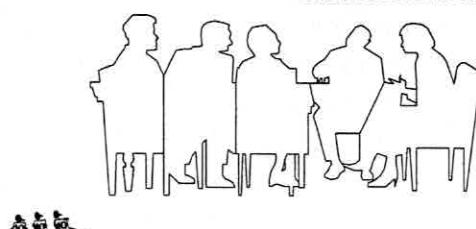


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## Quality Management

### Costs of Non-Conformance

| Scrap             | Duplication of Effort | Corporate Image          |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Late Deliveries   | Rush Deliveries       | Late Penalties           |
| Documented Rework |                       | Failure Analysis         |
| Overtime          | Hidden Rework         | Customer Dissatisfaction |
|                   |                       | Warranty Work            |
|                   |                       | Missed Opportunities     |
|                   |                       | Confusion                |



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## Foundations of Quality Management

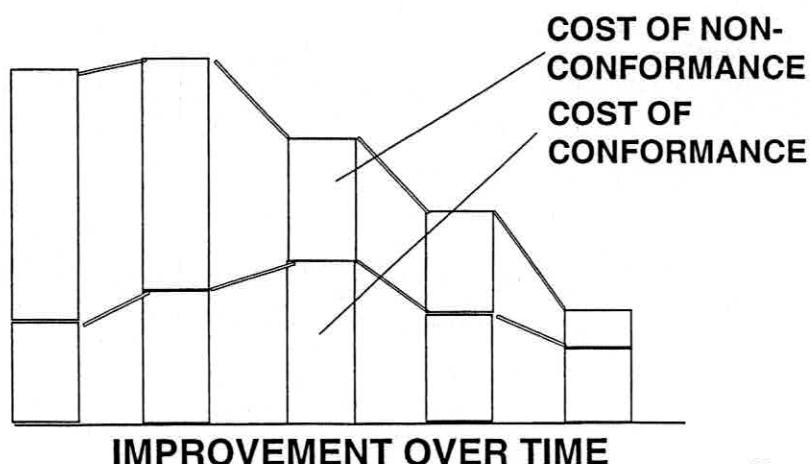
1. Quality is conformance to requirements
2. The system of quality is prevention
3. The performance standard is zero defects
4. The measurement of quality is the price of non-conformance



Crosby

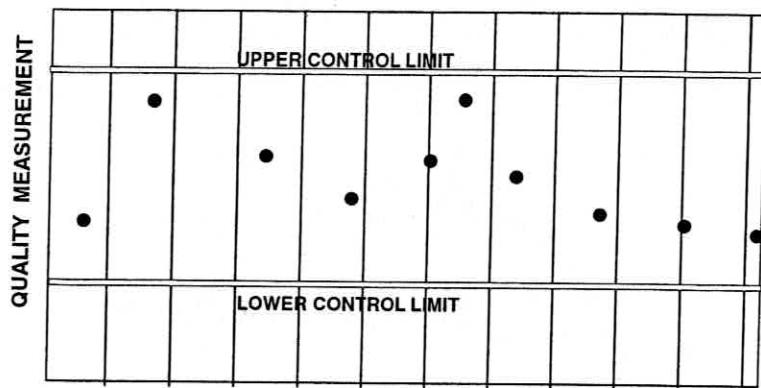
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## Cost of Quality



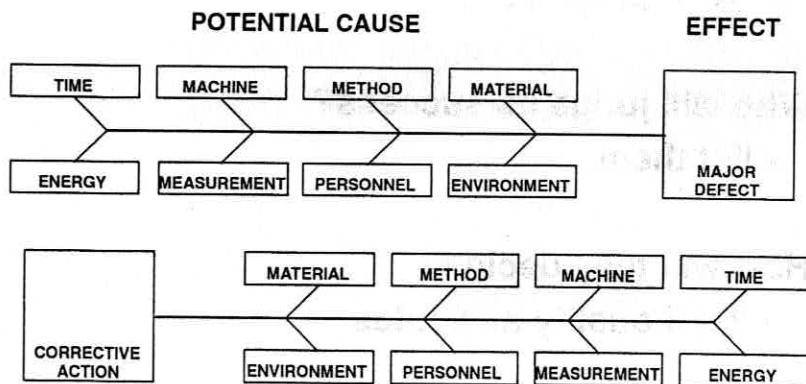
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## Control Limits



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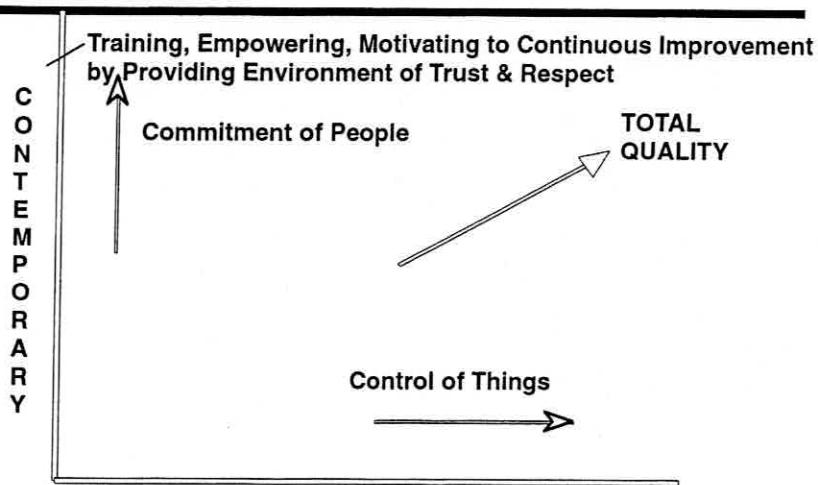
## Cause and Effect Diagram



PMBOK 2000 Draft

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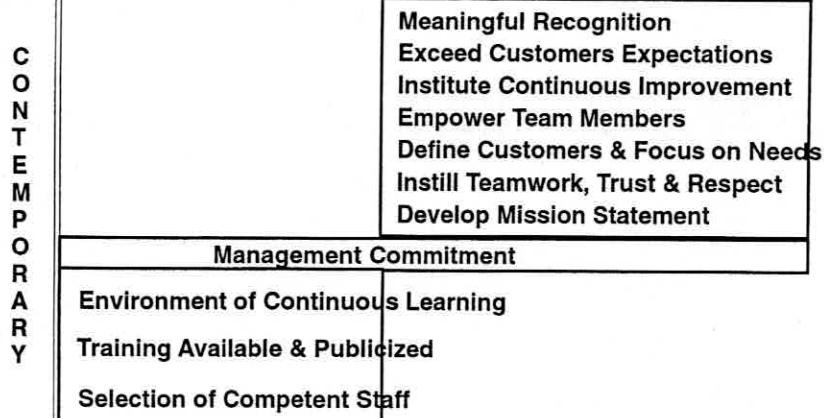
## Total Quality



CONVENTIONAL QUALITY  
Measuring Performance, QC, QA, Meet Specs 69

Bryan McConachy PMP, FPMI - Bramcom Project Consultants Ltd. - "Qualidex"™

## Total Quality



CONVENTIONAL QUALITY

Bryan McConachy PMP, FPMI - Bramcom Project Consultants Ltd. - "Qualidex"™

## **TIME CONTROL**

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## 5 Time Control

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### Time Control Techniques

- Seat of the Pants



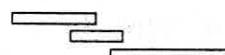
- Lists



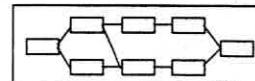
- Milestone Dates



- Bar Charts



- Logic Networks



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## Methods of Networking

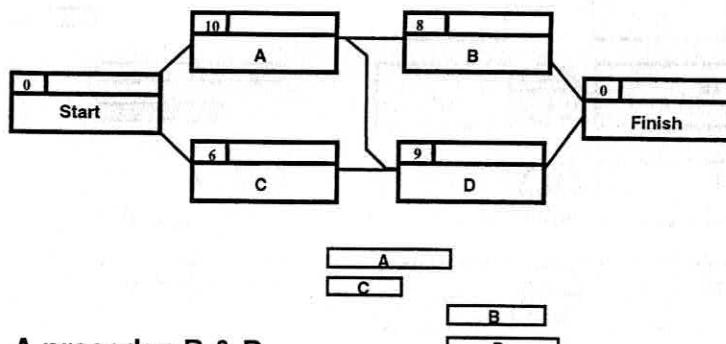
Arrow Diagram

Precedence Diagram



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## Precedence Diagram



A precedes B & D

C precedes D



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## A Format for Precedence Diagrams

EARLY START                            EARLY FINISH

| TIME            | WBS NUMBER | RES    |
|-----------------|------------|--------|
| <b>ACTIVITY</b> |            |        |
| START           |            | FINISH |

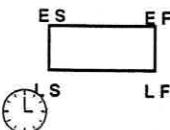
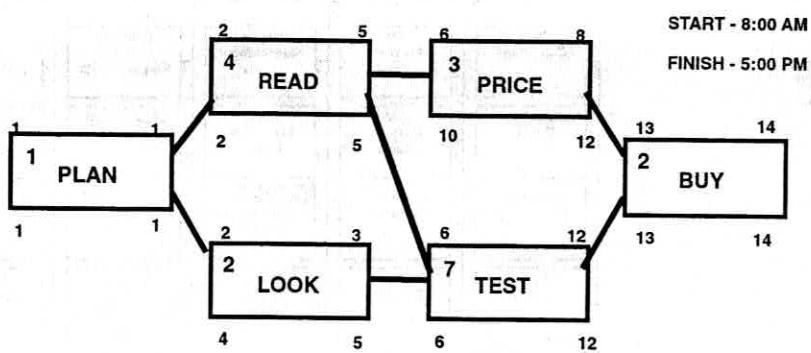
LATE START

LATE FINISH

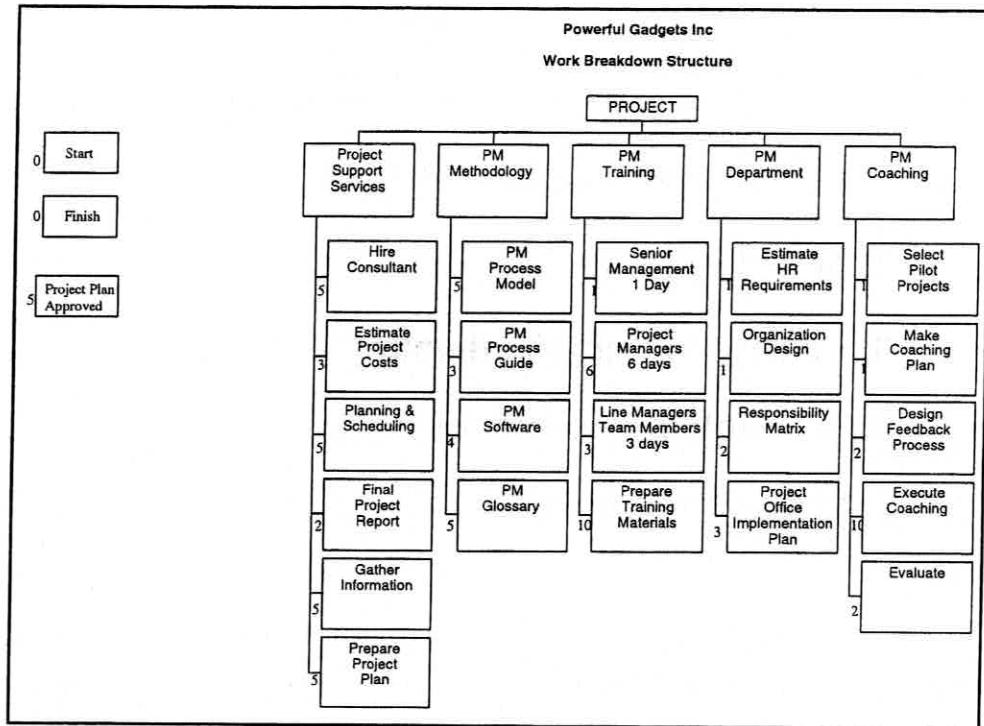


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## A Simple Network



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## IBM Scheduling Norms

- Short Duration Tasks

- divide longer term tasks into shorter durations with milestones to accomplish.  
- 10 days is optimum.

- Realistic Dependencies

- Impact of Change

- Visibility

- Checklist for Every Milestone

- specific descriptions of work,  
- to ensure all items are completed  
for an individual milestone

- Communications

- Major Replanning Every 6 Months



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## The Meaning of “Complete”

Software Changes are Complete when:

- The Programmer writes the program
- The program is debugged
- The acceptance test is completed
- The manuals have been completed
- Training is completed

Example of work  
description or  
checklist for each  
milestones



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## Project Management Software

| PURPOSE    | WINDOWS PROGRAM  | USE   |
|------------|--|---|
| SCHEDULING | Microsoft Project<br>Project Scheduler 7<br>Sure Trak Project Manager<br><hr/> Primavera Project Planner P3<br>Project Manager Workbench<br>OpenPlan | \$500<br><br>Networks<br>Bar Charts<br>Resource Histograms<br>Schedule Simulation<br>Multi-Projects |

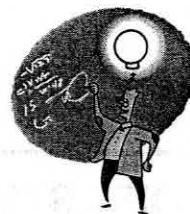
48% use Microsoft Project - but satisfaction is low.  
 Project Scheduler rates high



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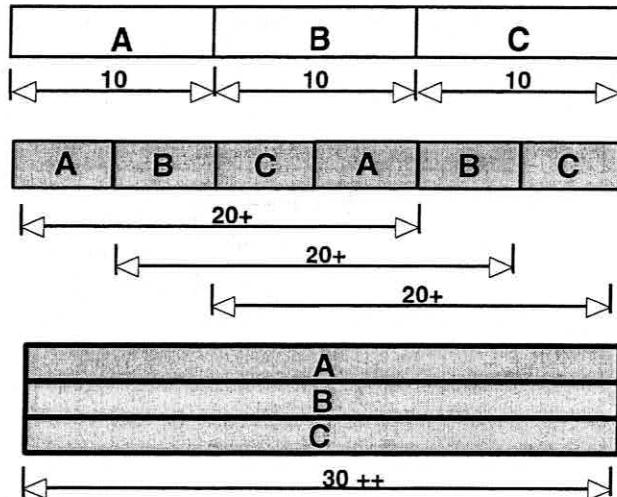


## Critical Chain Scheduling



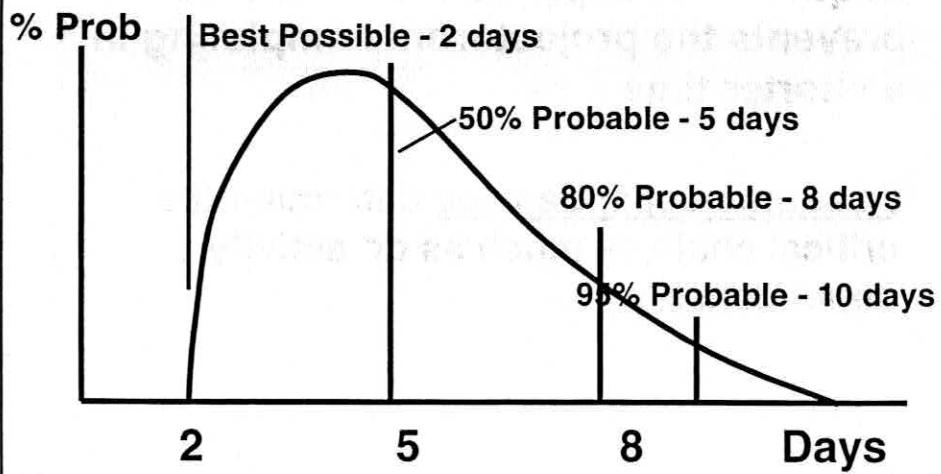
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## MULTI - TASKING



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## HOW CERTAIN ?



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## Ever - Present

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### 1. Parkinson's Law

*Work expands to take up the time, resources or money available.*

### 2. Murphy's Law



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## To Avoid Parkinson's Law

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### 1. Use tight target durations

- no diversion of attention
- put "safety" at the end

*- otherwise projects can drag on.*

### 2. Get Rid of Task Due Dates

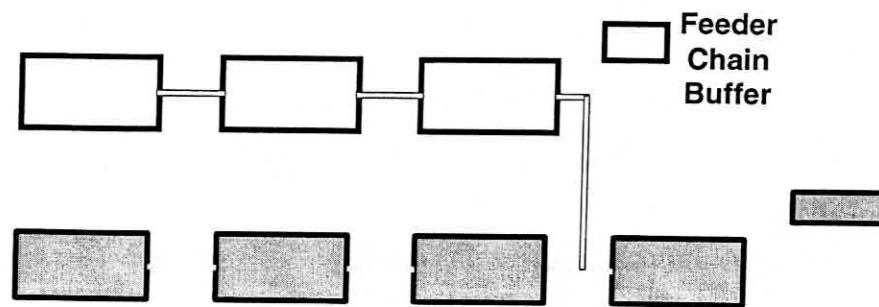
*and Start Dates*

### 3. Protect Project Resources



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## Buffers



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## Steps in Critical Chain Management

- 1. Identify the Constraint**
- 2. Exploit the Constraint - use best estimate or 50%**
- 3. Subordinate Non-critical Chain Paths (late finish plan)**
- 4. Subordinate to the Constraint - use a Buffer**
- 5. Subordinate Feeding Buffers**
- 6. Establish Resource Buffers - Flags - incentives?**
- 7. Eliminate Date-Driven Behavior**
- 8. Eliminate Multitasking - Elevate Performance**



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