

# Problem Statement and Goals

## McMaster Engineering Society Custom Financial Expense Reporting Platform

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Table 1: Revision History

Date	Developer(s)	Commit	Change
September 23rd, 2024	Adam Podolak	<a href="#">Pull Request 13</a>	Initial revision, including all sections (1–4)
January 3rd, 2025	Adam Podolak	<a href="#">666da78</a>	Removed compliance requirements from system inputs, added missing stakeholder (Faculty of Engineering) to Stakeholders section

## 1 Problem Statement

The McMaster Engineering Society (MES) supports approximately 60 student groups and numerous individuals through academics, athletics, and recreational and professional activities. The MES is facing a significant challenge with managing financial expense reporting and reimbursements, with the current system relying on a combination of Google Forms, PDFs, and spreadsheets. This ap-

proach has lead to an inefficient and disjointed workflow resulting in delays, errors and increased manual administrative burden that has made it difficult to accurately track expenses, maintain compliance, and provide reimbursements.

## 1.1 Problem

The problem to be solved is addressing the inefficient system that is currently being used for financial expense reporting within the MES. The root problem is an absence of a centralized platform that streamlines reimbursement requests, payment requests, intramural application funding, automated ledger tracking, audit compliance tracking, etc. A lack of such a platform is hindering the MES's ability to financially support its student groups and individuals effectively. This problem is important because efficient financial management is crucial for the MES to accomplish its role of supporting students and their activities. The current system is cumbersome and consumes valuable time and resources. It is also prone to financial inaccuracies and non-compliance with audit requirements. Improving this system is important for reducing administrative overhead, minimizing errors, and improving student satisfaction.

## 1.2 Inputs and Outputs

### 1.2.1 Inputs

1. Payment, funding, or reimbursement requests: submitted by student groups or individuals
2. Admin decisions: actions taken by the MES finance team (approvals, rejections, requests for more information)
3. Repetitive user information: void cheques, e-transfer email, etc.
4. Communication triggers: events that will initiate automated emails or mobile text messages

### 1.2.2 Outputs

1. Completed transactions: completed reimbursements, payments delivered to correct student groups or individuals (*Inputs: 1, 2*)
2. Status notifications: automated updates regarding progress of requests or required actions (*Inputs: 2, 5*)
3. Financial document organization: storing and displaying void cheques, e-transfer emails, etc. (*Input 3*)
4. Audit records: comprehensive, traceable records of all financial activities to ensure compliance (*Input 4*)
5. Automated ledger entries (*Inputs 1, 2*)

### 1.3 Stakeholders

- *Student Groups and Individuals*: Approximately 60 students groups and numerous individuals who submit reimbursement/funding requests and rely on timely and efficient reimbursements/funding.
- *Vice President, Finance (Supervisor)*: Luke Schuurman, responsible for overseeing the financial operations, managing budgets, processing reimbursements, and ensuring compliance.
- *MES Financial Operations Team*: The financial staff of the MES that support the VP Finance with daily operations such as processing reimbursements or funding requests.
- *McMaster University Faculty of Engineering*: The MES is the student body that represents both students and the Faculty of Engineering as a whole at McMaster and is responsible for upholding the values and reputation set by the faculty.

### 1.4 Environment

#### 1.4.1 Software

The current software environment is utilizing different tools such as Google Forms, PDFs, and spreadsheets to complete reimbursements requests. These tools are not integrated and do not have automation capabilities. The software constraints for the improved solution include Typescript and Next.js.

#### 1.4.2 Hardware

There is no physical hardware environment that we will be working with (other than personal computers for development), the MES currently uses DigitalOcean (cloud service) for website hosting and database needs.

## 2 Goals

- Streamlined reimbursement request, payment request, and intramural funding application processes
  - *Description*: create a centralized platform for students to submit requests, and MES finance staff to approve and process requests
  - *Measurable target*: reduce the number of tools or platforms a user needs to access from multiple (Google Forms, PDFs, spreadsheets, etc.) to just one (1) unified platform
  - *Selling point*: creating a centralized platform reduces the complexity and frustrations related to having to navigate multiple tool. This not only saves time for both students and MES personnel but also minimizes inconsistencies and errors in submitted requests

- Secure storage of user information
  - *Description:* create a secure user profile and security access system to store and access repetitive information such as banking details and contact information. Safety and security of stored information will comply with the [McMaster University Information Security Policy](#)
  - *Measurable target:* ensure users can store and access only their information, upholding confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data
  - *Selling point:* enhancing security will reduce liability risks for the MES and will increase students' trust in the system, which results in a smoother adoption among system users
- Custom approval workflows
  - *Description:* provide a feature to create custom approval workflows tailored to non-standard types of requests
  - *Measurable target:* allow administrators to modify workflows with <3 clicks or actions
  - *Selling point:* flexibility and adaptability of the platform means it can adapt quickly to changes in MES policies or regulatory requirements, which saves time and resources
- Automated approval status emails/notifications
  - *Description:* notifications will be sent to users who have requested payment or reimbursement of any changes to the status of their request (in progress, approved, disbursed, etc.)
  - *Measurable target:* ensure notifications are sent within 5 minutes of a status change
  - *Selling point:* automated notifications will ensure users are informed and will reduce the number of inquiries and emails from students, saving the MES valuable time
- Intuitive user interface
  - *Measurable target:* ensure 90% of users can submit a request on the first attempt without external aids or user manuals
  - *Selling point:* an intuitive and easy-to-use interface will reduce the need for training or additional documentation. It will also foster a positive user experience which contributes to increased satisfaction among students and MES personnel. An interface that is easy to navigate will also allow users to complete tasks more efficiently, which saves time

### 3 Stretch Goals

- Automated ledger tracking for audit compliance
  - Automated ledger tracking and audit trails to ensure the accuracy of all financial records and compliance with regulations.
  - Information relating to each request that will be tracked may include date of request, dollar amounts, budget line categories, students' personal and financial information, and any status changes
  - Audit trails and ledger tracking will also significantly reduce the time needed to complete manual regulatory checks for financial audits. The MES will therefore be able to better demonstrate compliance, which will increase their credibility
- Advanced analytics and reporting
  - Provide a data analytics dashboard within the platform for visualizing MES financial data, allowing for the finance team to make informed, data-driven decisions
  - Analytics can also allow the MES team to detect trends which can give insights into possible options for budget optimization. This can also be used to forecast expenses for future years and adjust budgets accordingly

### 4 Challenge Level and Extras

#### 4.1 Challenge Level

The challenge level for this project will be general. The project lacks the novelty that an advanced level project would involve. The team will be working with known tools and frameworks, each with a substantial amount of documentation. Therefore, there is not much required domain knowledge, however, the implementation may prove to be complicated considering the number of frontend, backend and database technologies required. Similarly, elements of access control and security add complexity to the development, which is why the project is not basic challenge level either.

#### 4.2 Extras

The extras chosen for this project will be usability testing and user documentation. Usability testing will be conducted with both students, and the administrative staff of the MES finance team.

## Appendix — Reflection

The purpose of reflection questions is to give you a chance to assess your own learning and that of your group as a whole, and to find ways to improve in the future. Reflection is an important part of the learning process. Reflection is also an essential component of a successful software development process.

Reflections are most interesting and useful when they're honest, even if the stories they tell are imperfect. You will be marked based on your depth of thought and analysis, and not based on the content of the reflections themselves. Thus, for full marks we encourage you to answer openly and honestly and to avoid simply writing "what you think the evaluator wants to hear."

Please answer the following questions. Some questions can be answered on the team level, but where appropriate, each team member should write their own response:

**Note:** All questions were answered on a team level since one individual wrote this deliverable, however, all group members collaborated and contributed towards the brainstorming of the deliverable's content.

1. What went well while writing this deliverable?
  - (a) One thing that went well was formulating the problem statement and putting it into context in terms of inputs and outputs and describing stakeholders and the environment. Although the project may prove to be slightly complex, the problem and scope are well defined and clear, which made it straight forward to formulate a problem statement. Another thing that went well was deciding on the challenge level and extras. It is a given that most projects are general difficulty level, and it is no different for this project. The extras were also easy to decide on, given that the platform will be used directly by users (students) and admins (MES staff) usability testing was an obvious choice to ensure the application is functioning as intended.
2. What pain points did you experience during this deliverable, and how did you resolve them?
  - (a) One pain point experienced during this deliverable was formulating the goals and stretch goals. It was challenging creating goals that were selling points, but also measurable and doable. This pain point was mainly resolved by brainstorming goals, discussing amongst the team and ensuring that they were indeed selling points for the product. We imagined a scenario where we were pitching these goals as features of the product to a client wanting to buy the software, which helped with ensuring their validity as selling points. Another pain point of this deliverable was determining stretch goals. It was hard to estimate this early in the project exactly how much the team

would be able to accomplish, and therefore, which goals could be realistically completed, and which goals should be assigned as stretch goals.

3. How did you and your team adjust the scope of your goals to ensure they are suitable for a Capstone project (not overly ambitious but also of appropriate complexity for a senior design project)?
  - (a) We adjusted our goals by considering features of the platform that could be implemented with the knowledge that we currently possess. Any goals that seemed too ambitious were categorized as stretch goals. We also adjusted our goals by establishing measurable targets for each of the goals. If the measurable target seemed to be too difficult to achieve, we considered discarding or adjusting that specific goal. We balanced complexity with practicality by limiting primary goals to an appropriate number (around 5), and adding stretch goals that would challenge us.