

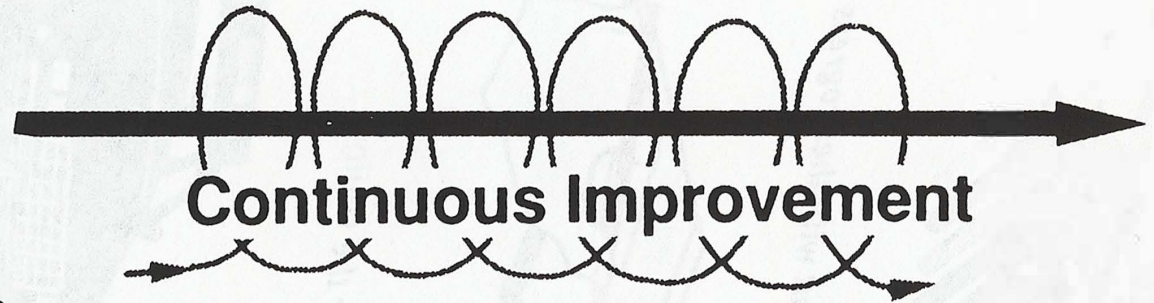
Environmental Project Management: Perspectives & Issues[©]

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January 19, 1995

***Introduction To Environmental TechnologyTM*
Houston Engineering & Scientific Society
Houston, Texas**

***The
Key to
Being Competitive***



What is Matrix Management System?

"It is a multidimensional sharing of authority, responsibility, and accountability in a dynamic, result-oriented system where personnel assignments, authority basis, and inter-personal relationships are constantly shifting within a framework of balanced power."

Why the Matrix Management System?

When it is essential that a company must:

- be highly responsive to client needs and technology requirements,
- face uncertainties that generate high information processing requirements,
- deal with strong constraints on financial and/or human resources, and
- provide both flexibility and balanced decision making.

After: Davis and Lawrence, 1978, Harvard Business Review, May-June, pp. 131-142

What are the Problems with the Matrix System?

Symptom	Prevention/Elimination
<p>● Anarchy Breakout</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employees do not recognize a "boss" to whom they are responsible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Define relationship between Functional and Administrative Managers
<p>● Power Struggles</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● System encourages jockeying for "power" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Severe differences are not tolerated by Administrative Manager ● Shared perspective ● Requires strong, credible managers
<p>● Group Decision Making</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many multi-manager meetings and discussions are required for successful projects ● Too many cooks in the kitchen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educate and define differences between group and individual matters. Leave decisions to most informed persons.
<p>● Collapse During Economic Crunch</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In times of stress or low utilization, requires authoritative decision making ● Matrix failure & revert to anarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Good people manager ● Good planning and forecasting ● Manager is a coach

What are the Problems with the Matrix System?

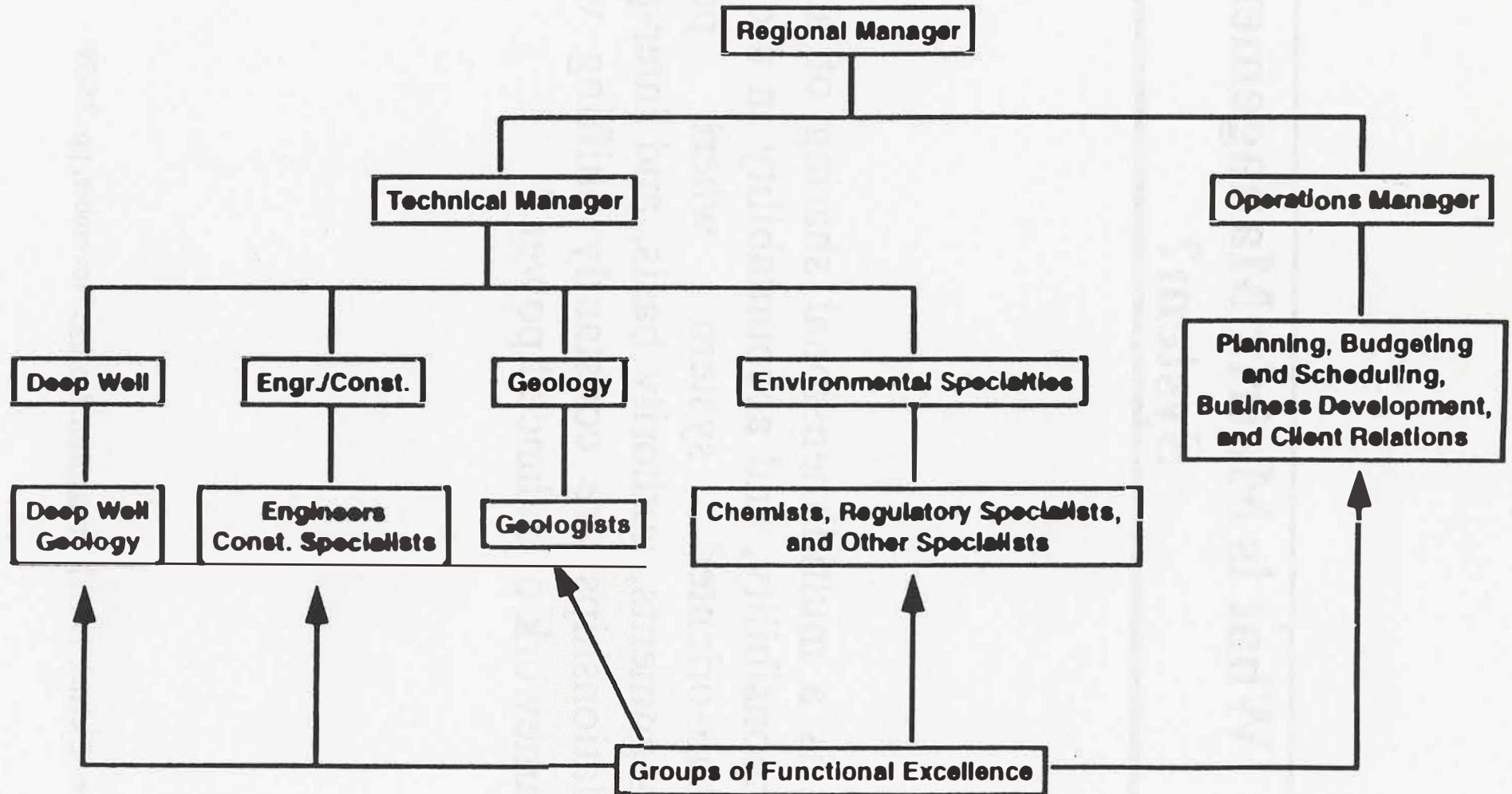
Symptom	Prevention/Elimination
● Excessive Overhead	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dual chain of command required ● Non-billable costs are conspicuous. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fewer bad decisions ● Less feather bedding ● Less complex results
● Decision Strangulation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Too much democracy ● Not enough action ● Escalates conflict ● Constant clearing of issues with Matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change perception of power ● Manage conflict ● Delegation by manager

What Makes the Matrix Management System Work?

By having:

- dual control and evaluation systems (project managers and technical managers),
- leaders who operate comfortably with lateral decision making, and
- a company culture that can negotiate open conflict and a balance of power.

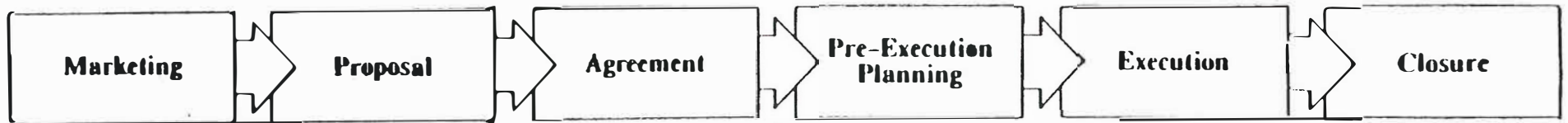
TECH/OPS ORGANIZATION



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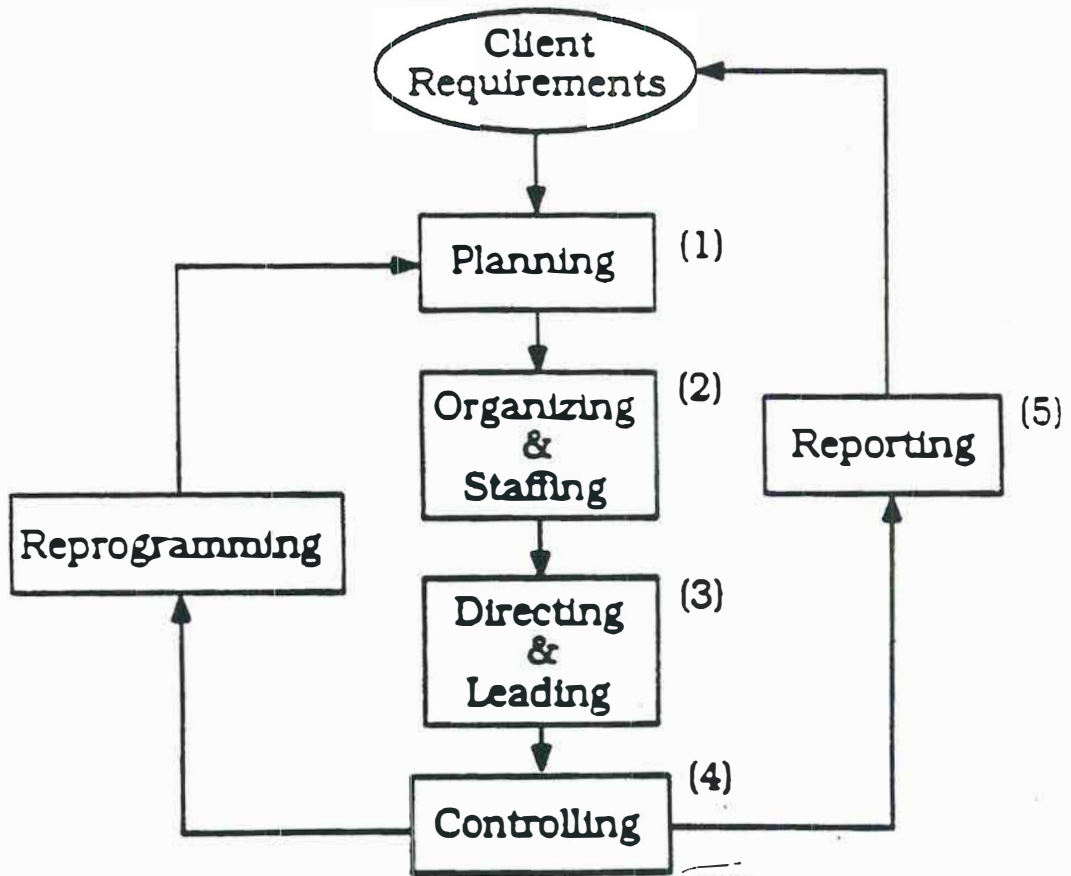
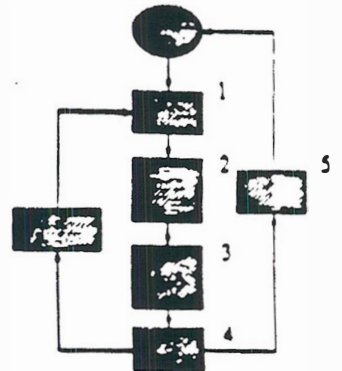
OVERVIEW OF PROJECT SEQUENCE



A C T I O N	Identify possible clients and request that DERS perform work on their behalf.	Evaluate client need, develop preliminary scope, estimate, and schedule to satisfy need.	Attain contractual "pact" with client to perform work per defined scope, within accepted time frame and expenditure limits.	Refine scope to Detail individual activities, tasks, and associated budgets. Finalize execution strategy(ies), assign manpower/finalize project team.	Perform work as defined by scope and per plan.	Close out project via final payments and paperwork. Critique project team performance to identify where enhancements may be made in the future.
K E Y D I V I D U A L	Marketing/sales representative	Project Manager	Project Manager	Project Manager	Project Manager	Project Manager
S S U P P O R T	Project Manager Technical group	Proposal Team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PB&S group • Marketing rep • Technical specialists • H&S • • 	Marketing rep PB&S group Procurement Technical specialists	PB&S group Support group Supervisors Project team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical specialists • H&S • Biologist • • • 	Procurement Project team Accounting Administration	Project team Accounting Administration

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FIVE BASIC PROJECT MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

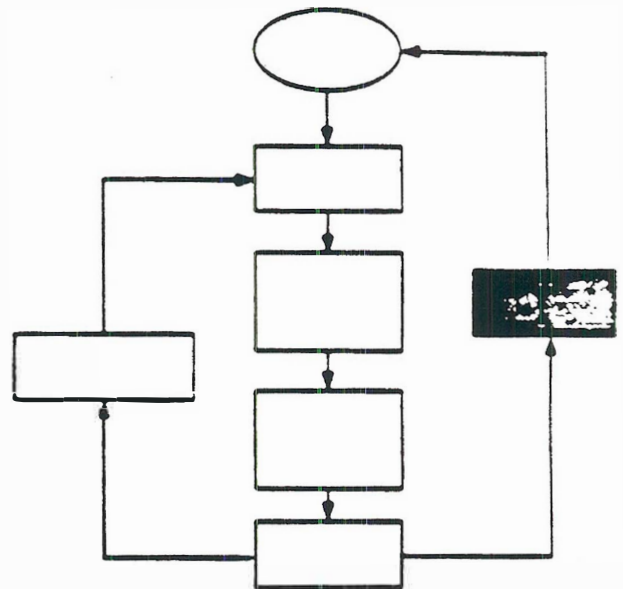


PROJECT REPORTING

The project manager is responsible for reporting on project progress to the customer and to others outside the project who require information about its status.

This is consistent with the project manager's responsibility for customer liaison.

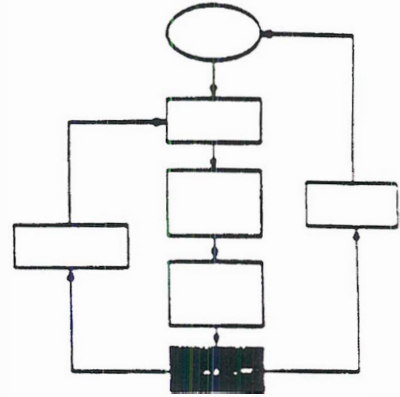
In a project done under a contract with an outside organization, the project is responsible for reporting both to the customer and to his/her general management.



Charles Martin,
Project Management

PROJECT CONTROL

Making sure the project plans succeed, *Controlling* is *Measuring* progress toward project objectives, *Evaluating* that progress, and taking *Corrective Action* to achieve or exceed project objectives.



Measuring:

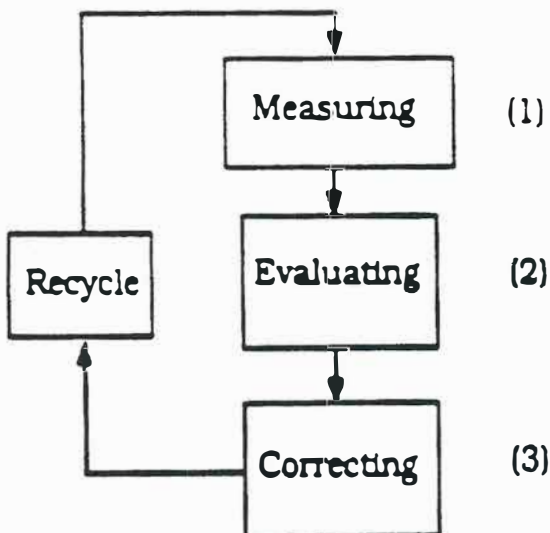
Determining the degree to which progress is being made,

Evaluating:

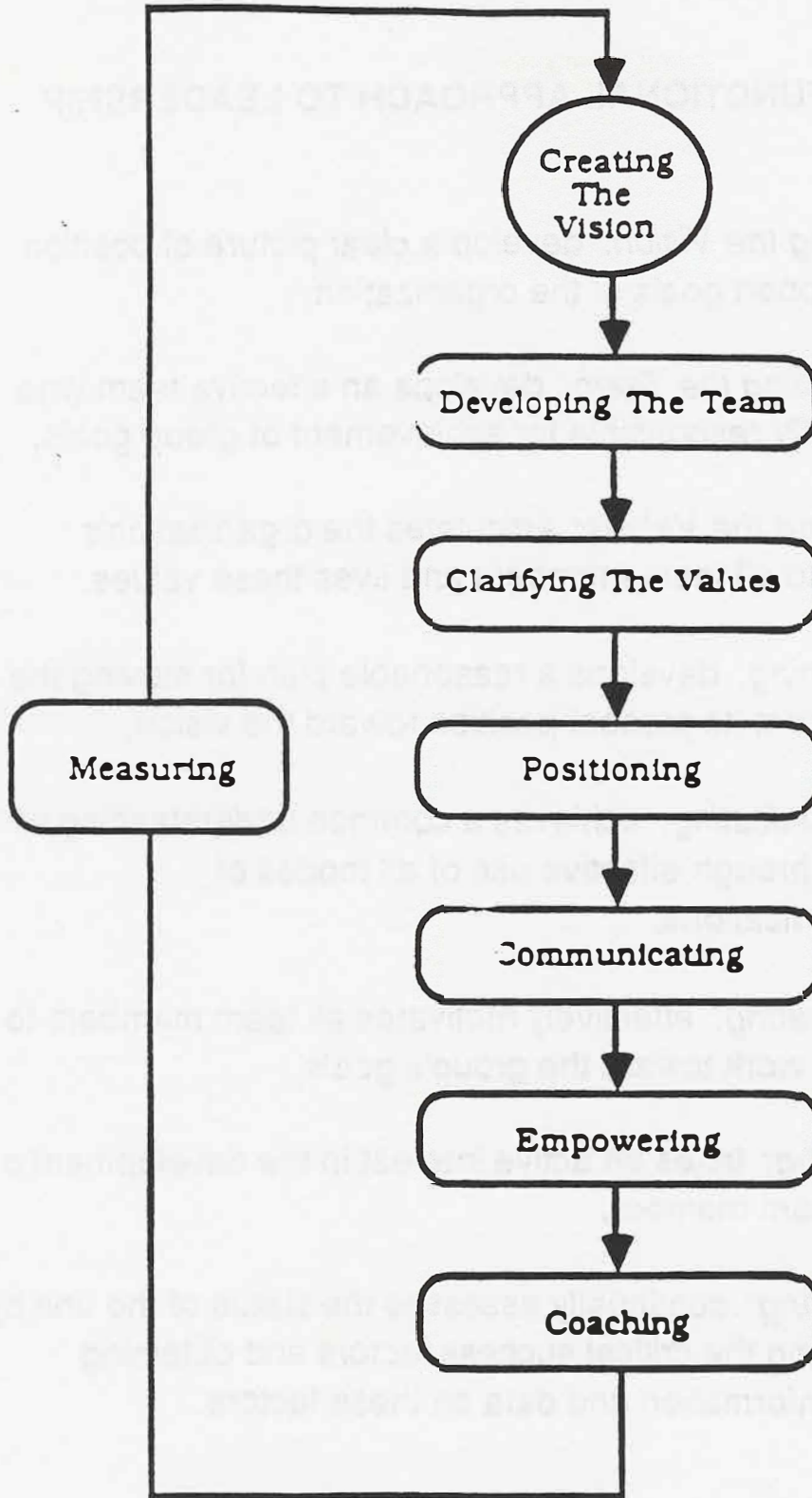
Determining causes and/or potential causes for deviations from planned performance and possible ways to correct or avoid problems,

Correcting:

Taking control management actions to correct an unfavorable trend or to take advantage of an unusually favorable trend.



FUNCTIONS OF LEADERSHIP



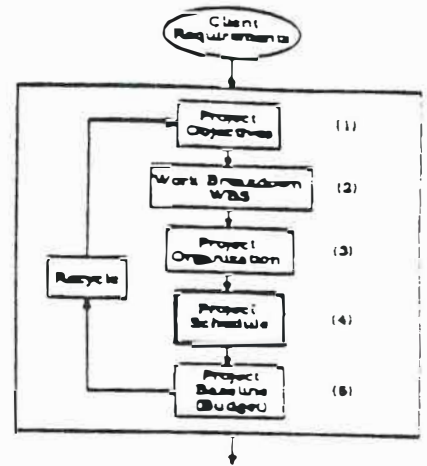
A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO LEADERSHIP

- *Creating the Vision:* develop a clear picture of position that support goals of the organization,
- *Developing the Team:* develops an effective team who are jointly responsible for achievement of group goals,
- *Clarifying the Values:* articulates the organization's values to all team members and lives these values,
- *Positioning:* develops a reasonable plan for moving the group from its present position toward the vision,
- *Communicating:* achieves a common understanding with others through effective use of all modes of communications,
- *Empowering:* effectively motivates all team members to want to work toward the group's goals,
- *Coaching:* takes an active interest in the development of each team member,
- *Measuring:* continually assesses the status of the unit by identifying the critical success factors and obtaining timely information and data on these factors.

THE PROJECT SCHEDULE

Any project, however small, needs a written set of schedules. The process of scheduling forces determination, *first*, of the order in which events must occur, and *second*, of the time it will take to do them all.

Schedules are also a fundamental basis for control. Schedules coming out of the planning process should be in a form suitable for immediate issue and use in tracking status.



CONCEPT OF PROJECT PHASES

In organizing and managing a project, it is useful to think in terms of sequential phases.

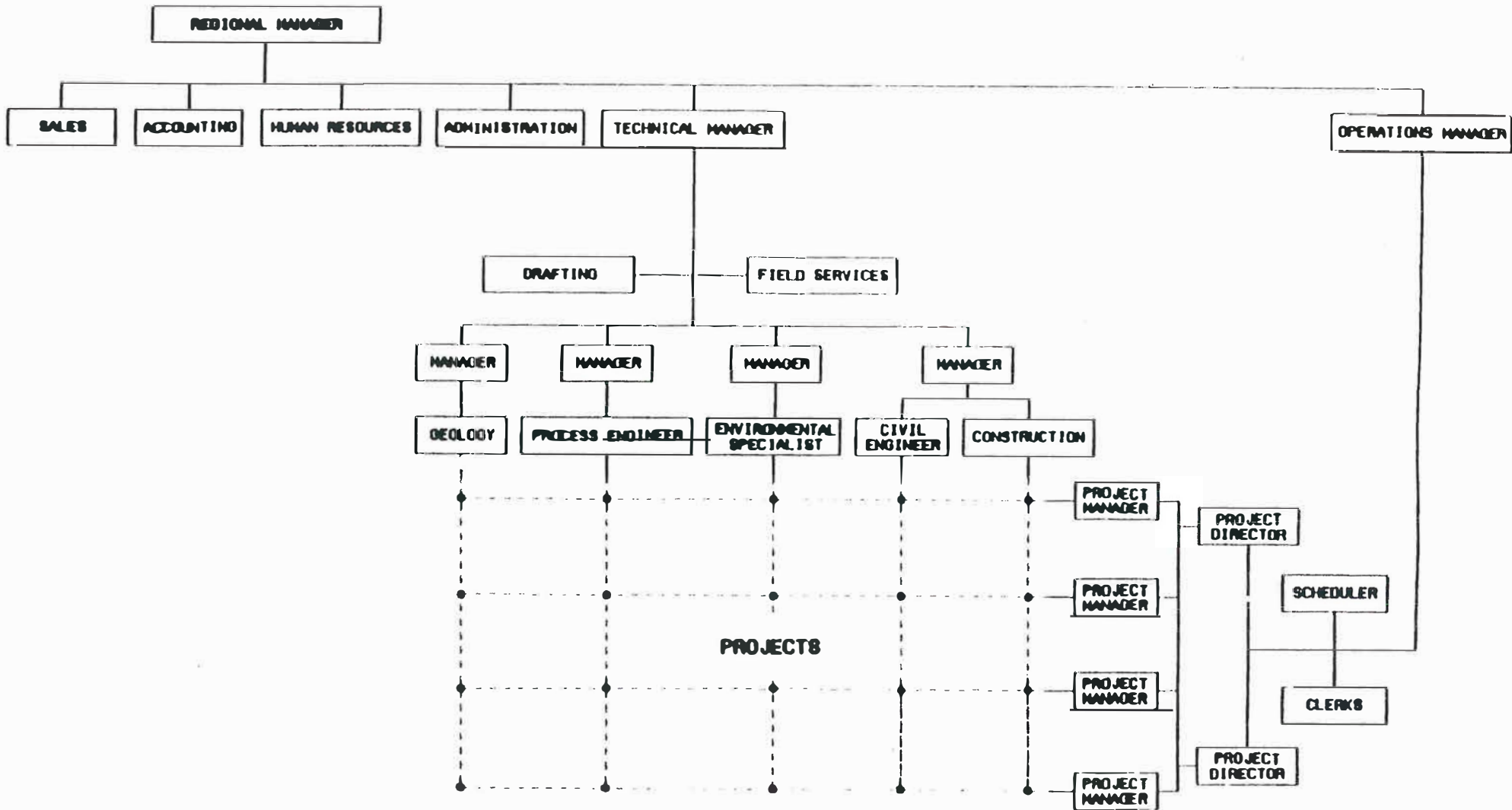
This helps to ensure that all decisions are made and all resources allocated to permit going ahead efficiently into each succeeding phase.

It also provides a framework for a series of in-depth project reviews with an opportunity for management to provide redirection or corrective action if required.

Charles Martin,
Project Management

ROLE OF THE PROJECT MANAGER

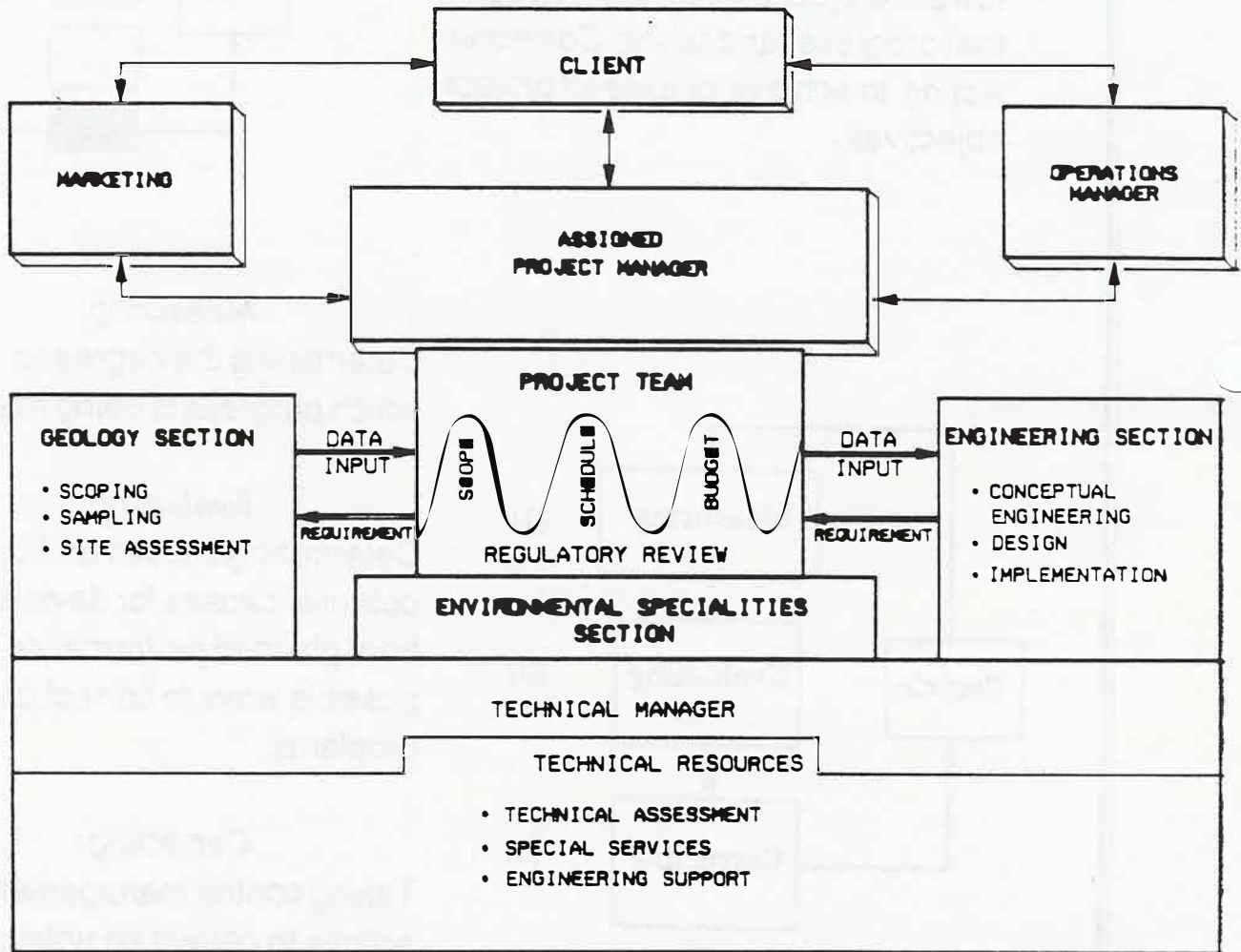
- DEVELOP PROJECT SCOPE, BUDGET, AND SCHEDULE
- OBTAIN RESOURCES FOR PROJECTS
 - INTERFACE WITH TECHNICAL GROUP LEADERS
- SERVE AS PROJECT TEAM LEADER
 - ENGINEERS
 - GEOLOGIST
 - CONSTRUCTION
 - OPERATIONS
- PROVIDE PROJECT LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION
 - EXECUTION
 - CONTINUITY ON PLANT
- SERVE AS PRIMARY CLIENT INTERFACE
- ENSURE PROFITABILITY OF PROJECT



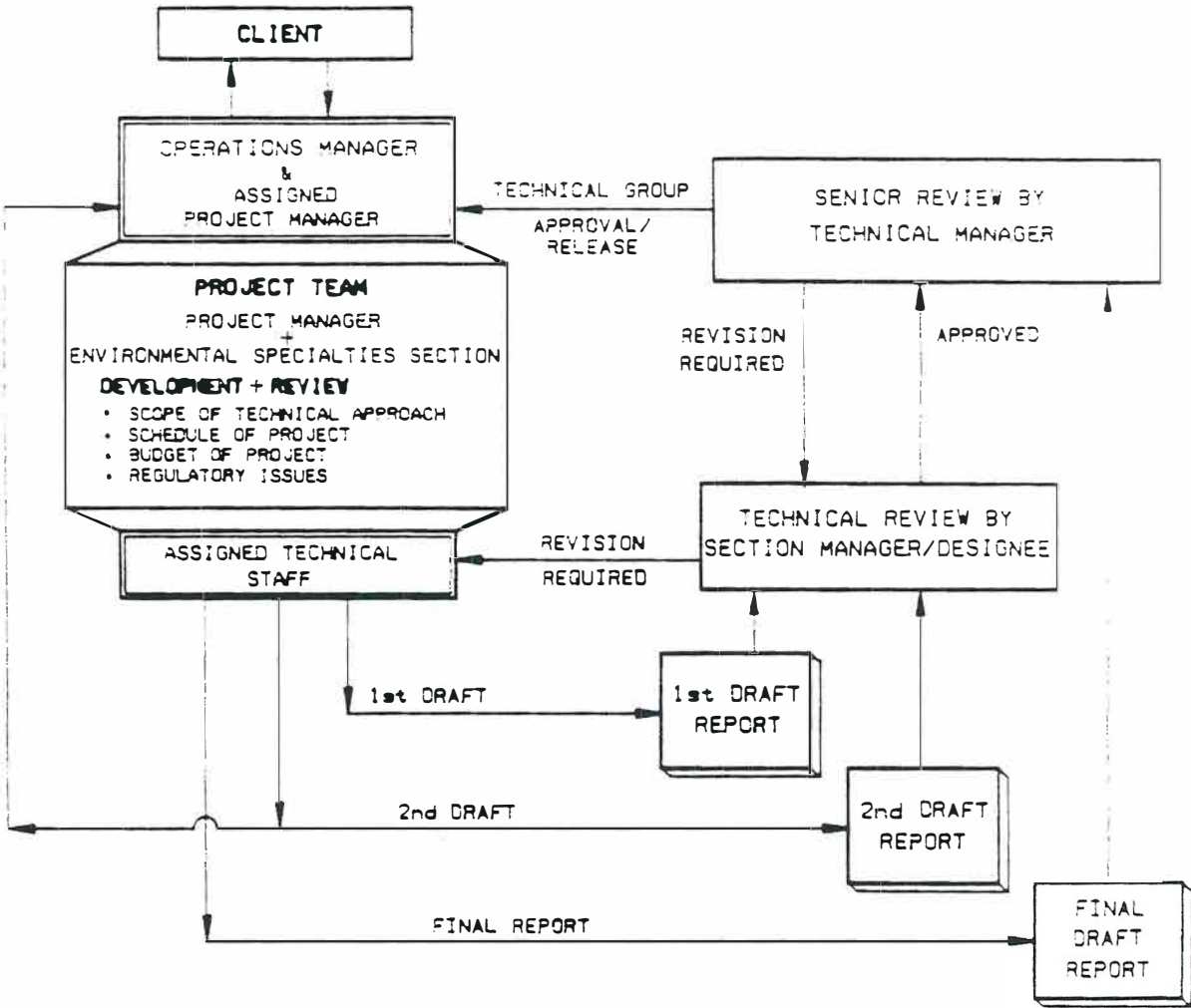
TECHNICAL ACCURACY
 PROJECT TASK IMPLEMENTATION
 FUNCTIONAL EXCELLENCE
 UTILIZATION

SCOPE
 SCHEDULE
 BUDGET
 PROFIT
 CUSTOMER INTERFACE

PROJECT FLOW

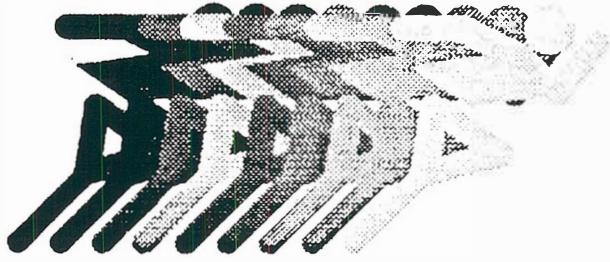


PROJECT REPORT REVIEW

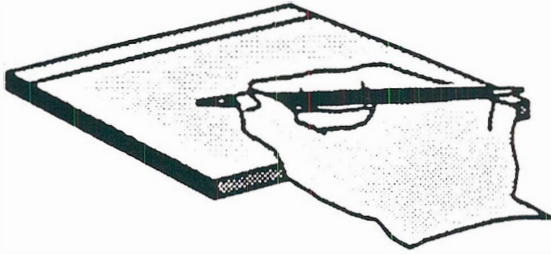


FIVE STAGES OF A PROJECT

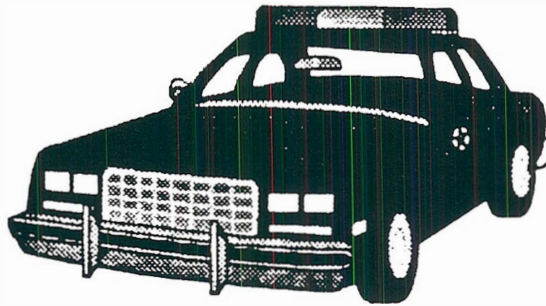
- *Enthusiasm for the Goal*



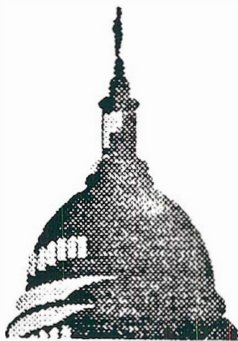
- *Disillusionment with the Progress*



- *Search for the Guilty*



- *Persecution of the Innocent*



• *Praise for the Nonparticipants*

