



**26<sup>th</sup>** annual **INCOSE**  
international symposium

Edinburgh, UK  
July 18 - 21, 2016

# The Project Manager, Systems Engineer, and the Conflict over Project Resources

Shimon Zeierman  
Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd.  
Haifa, Israel

Joseph Z. Ben-Asher  
Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, Technion  
Haifa, Israel

It's all about hidden reserves.  
Study all about them.  
Benefit.

# The Mission of a Project Team is Deliver



The Specified  
System

Performance,  
Reliability,  
Quality,  
Cost...

Within  
Allocated  
Schedule

And  
Allocated  
Budget

Comply with  
Customer  
needs and  
Performing  
Organization  
goals

# Responsibility and Authority

Systems engineers focus on:

System characteristics

Their interest is:

To invest time and money **as much as needed**



Project Managers focus on:

System, Schedule and Budget

They have a further interest:

**Limit** time and money expended



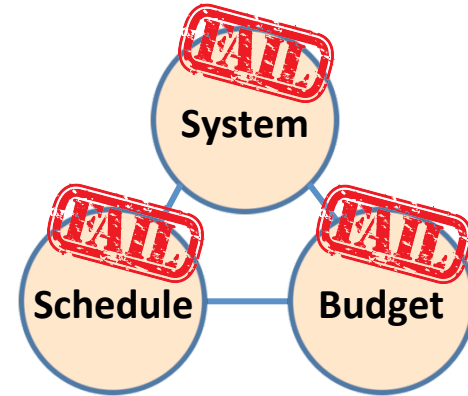
## This creates a conflict over project resources

# Unresolved Conflicts Hurt Performance

In many cases:  
Sub-optimal project performance

In extreme cases:  
a failure in all three aspects of  
project goals

Rate of project success  
(in all three aspects)  
is lower than acceptable



# The Conflict is Enhanced by:

- The golden triangle characteristics



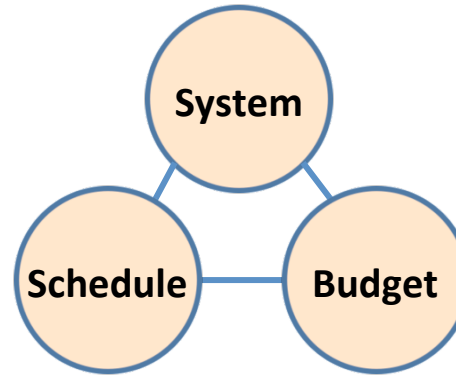
- Uncertainties



- Reports on failure to meet project objectives (i.e. the Standish Group Report)



# The Golden Triangle



- More system features shall **always** require more time and/or budget
- Schedule shortening shall **always** entail less features and/or more budget
- Budget cuts shall **always** entail less features and/or cause schedule slips

**“I should fight my colleague in order to defend my interests...  
If he wins I will lose”**



# Uncertainties

System related uncertainties (i.e. performance)

Schedule uncertainties

Budget uncertainties

**We need to spread decisions over time**

Do we know the right sequence?

**Uncertainties invite pressure**



# Pressure is the Enemy of Balance

**Example:**

**Stakeholder's pressure directs the project team to  
stay on the safe side, avoid risk**



**early decisions (before data is available)  
conservative choices (not necessarily the right ones)  
innovation avoidance (abandon great potential)**



# Published Research: Most projects fail to meet at least one of their success goals.

Academia response:

**WOW! Great research opportunities!**

Project team (project managers, systems engineers) response:

**“I may relax now, I am in a good company...”**

**Lots of failure reports subconsciously do legitimate partial success**



# We should look for resolution

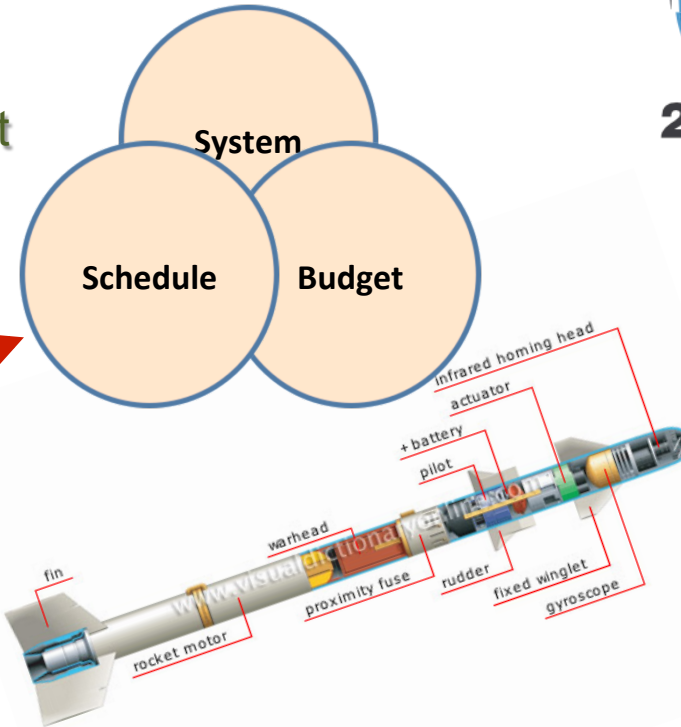
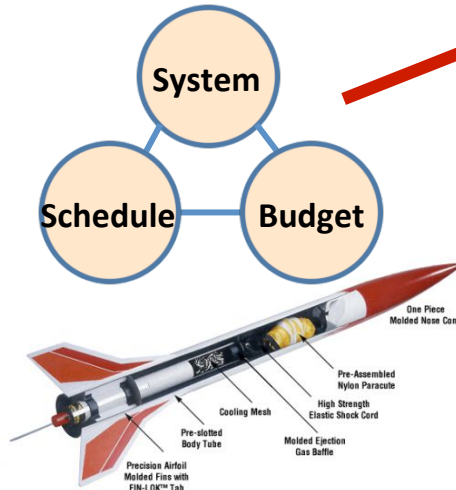
Act both in cognitive and practical domains

Convert the easy (or hysteric) atmosphere  
with a calm but challenging one

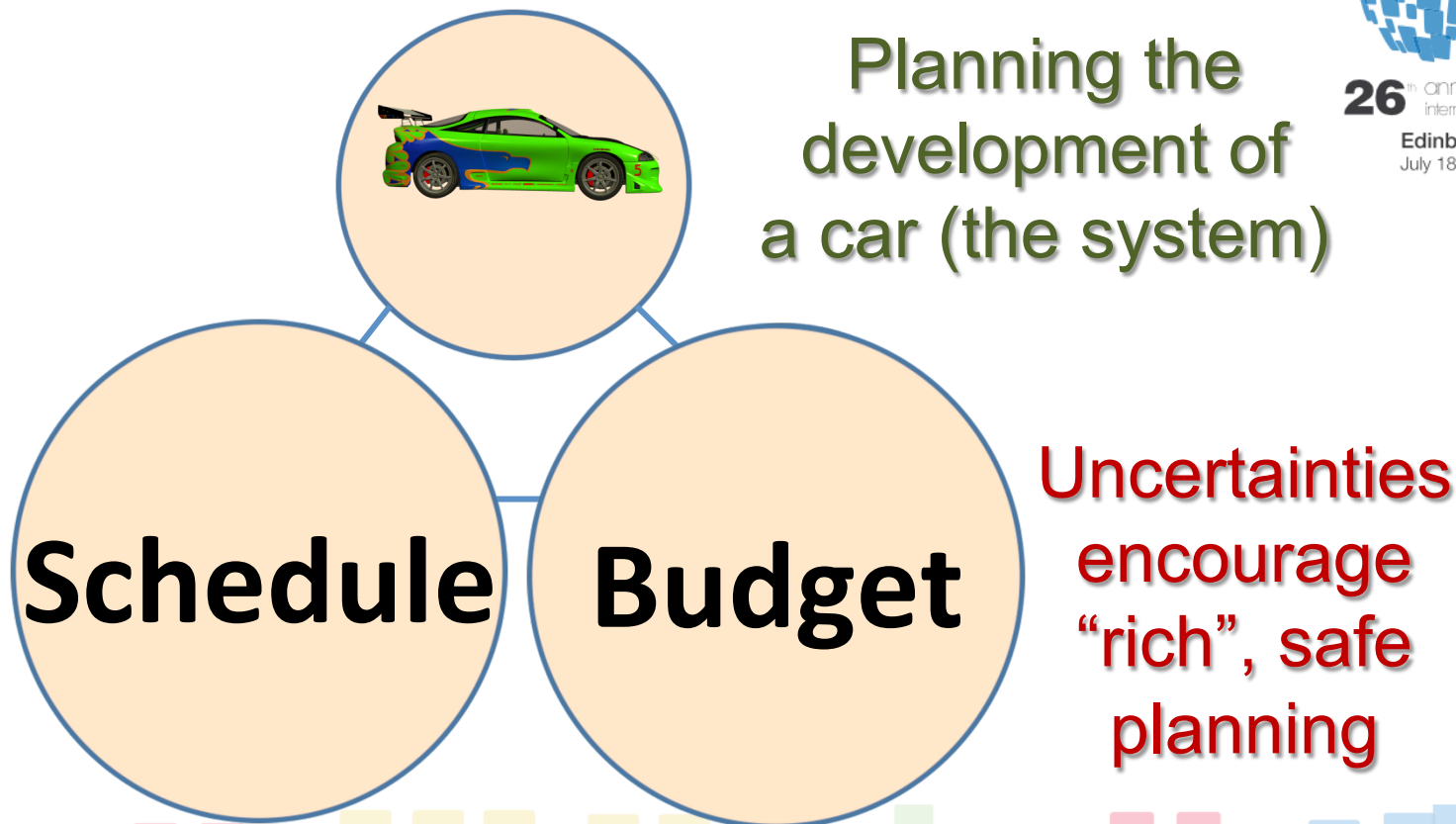
We need better tools to help  
address the conflict

# The golden triangle – a typical behavior

Increased scope of system necessitates  
an increase in both schedule and budget



# Uncertainties affect the golden triangle...



# ...“Rich” planning breaks some rules



Powered by uncertainties, “rich” planning  
creates schedule and budget reserves

**The golden triangle behavior can deviate from classics**

**Teams need tools and a challenging atmosphere  
in order to exploit the reserves created**

# Cross interrogating the “rich planning” idea



1. How does the “richness” thesis align with reports on failures to meet all project goals?

Bad managerial decisions “bite” those reserves and final project achievements.

2. Why do we get “rich” planning at all?

Convenience. Mutual interest of all stakeholders to have reserves in plans. None of them likes to fail.

3. And what happens when planning is “poorly” resourced?

Back to classics. Results shall be dominated by the classical golden triangle behavior.

# The Mission

- Find hidden reserves
- Exploit those reserves to the benefit of project success





# The Time Management – Process and Tools



The time management process = Plan + Control

Plan = Create a project Logical Plan

Control = Follow execution and re-plan

A very efficient tool available to the project time and budget manager is the buffer(\*)

(\*) Dr. Eliyahu Goldratt, the Theory of Constraints (TOC)

# Introducing a project buffer into plans

- A single project buffer is introduced into plans of schedule and budget
- We would like to use this buffer to “pump” reserves out of “rich” tasks and reallocate them to tasks in need

# How do we “pump-out” the reserves?



Our agent is the project buffer:

- It decreases time allocation for each of the tasks
- It creates artificial, yet challenging, resource shortage
- It directs team to deepen knowledge of plan details and reveal reserves

# Approve Performance Activity Description

Who

Week

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11



6<sup>th</sup> annual **INCOS**  
international symposium

Edinburgh, UK  
July 18 - 21, 2016

## Tasks

### - Prepare Test Specimen

--Purchase material

--Prepare specimen

### - Plan and Perform Tests

--Prepare Test Plan

--Test in Field

-- Analyze and Summarize

### - Project Buffer

Team A

Team B

Team B

Team B

Both



Project Buffer

Goal: Finish by 10 weeks

# A large buffer early in project life cycle:

- Increases challenge
- Enables early warning and resolution of unexpected needs

# Time buffer management

- Ineffective reactions to delays:
  - Allow project schedule slip
  - Consume buffer and react
  - Reduce buffer size



# Approve Performance Activity Description

Who

Week

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11



## Tasks

### - Prepare Test Specimen

--Purchase material

Team A

--Prepare specimen

Team B

### - Plan and Perform Tests

--Prepare Test Plan

Team B

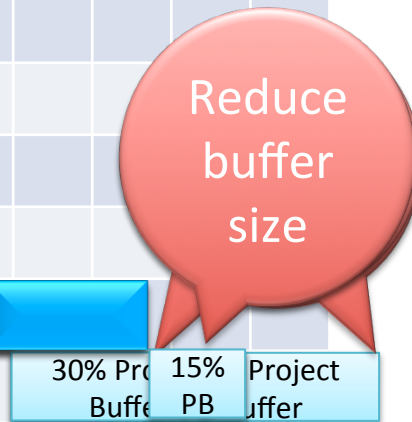
--Test in Field

Team B

-- Analyze and Summarize

Both

### - Project Buffer



Goal: Finish by 10 weeks

# Time buffer management



- Ineffective reactions to delays:
  - Allow project schedule slip
  - Consume buffer and react
  - Reduce buffer size
- Effective reaction:
  - Stick to project schedule (finish date)
  - Keep buffer size fixed in terms of percentage out of the time left till project scheduled finish
  - Focus on and discuss resolution to challenged tasks



# Approve Performance

## Activity Description

Who

Week

1

2

3

4

5

11

Re-plan project  
from TN to  
finish

## Control Events

## Tasks



### - Prepare Test Specimen

--Purchase material

--Prepare specimen

### - Plan and Perform Tests

--Prepare Test Plan

--Test in Field

-- Analyze and Summarize

### - Project Buffer

**The systems  
engineer plays a  
significant role in  
addressing the  
challenge!**

Keep logical  
plan, shorten  
task duration

Keep  
buffer %  
intact

Focus and  
discuss  
challenged  
tasks

3 30% Proj  
Buffer

**Goal: Finish by 10 weeks**

# Achieving Project Goals - Major Factors



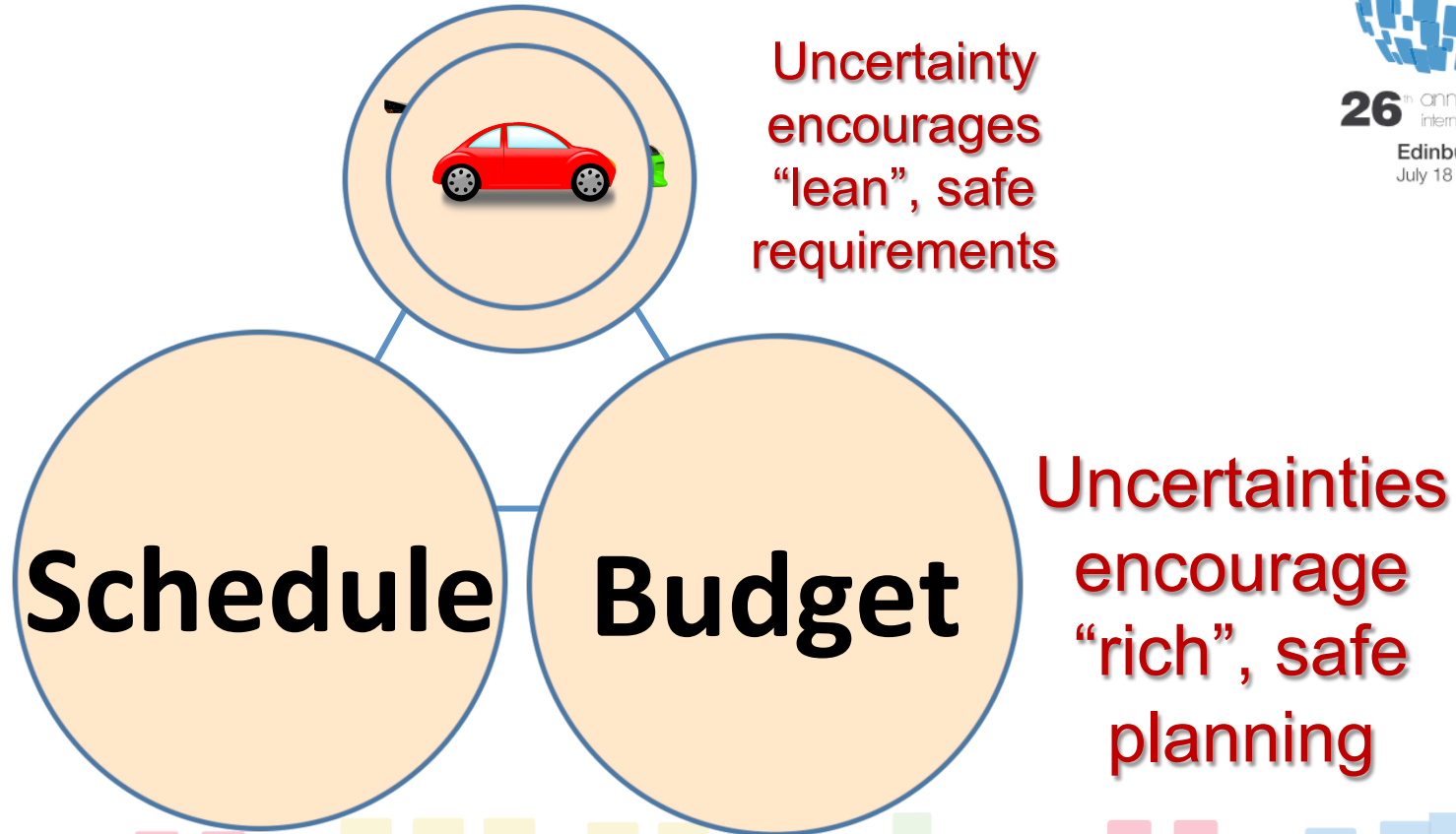
## Introduce a buffer to project plans

- Introduce a significant buffer
- Use it to “pump” reserves out of plans
- Redistribute reserves to needy tasks during project execution

## Re-plan project at control events

- Create control intervals
- Assess project execution up to the control point
- Make it a basis for project re-planning

# Uncertainties affect system scope as well



# System Scope Management Process

Plan & Control

the conversion of requirements into a system



**Uncertainty,**

pushes project team towards a “realistic” requirement allocation

A “realistic” requirement allocation means “lean and safe”

**Omits potential features and abilities of components**

and on the other hand

**Cannot guarantee ability to meet requirements**

# The requirements buffer concept

## Introduce a requirements buffer into plans

- Create a challenging allocation of requirements.  
**Ask for more!**
- **Challenge all scope aspects:**
  - Key performance parameters,
  - Physical properties (weight, volume, reaction time),
  - And production cost.

**Use requirements buffer to reveal over-spec components  
and transfer it to under-spec components**

# Why should it work for us?



- Creates a challenging (rather than intimidating) atmosphere
- Calls to deepen study of physical and technological limits
- Enables optimal design
- Encourages use of advanced and innovative technologies
- Pushes towards a thorough examination of pre-assumptions and changes the irrelevant ones

## SUMMARY

It was all about hidden reserves in scope, schedule and budget.  
Find and study those reserves.  
Benefit.

# Thank You