Project Management: Concepts, Techniques, and Applications







2015 Marshall University SAME-ASCE Winter Technical Conference *Ryland Wayne Musick, Jr., M.S., P.E.* January 22, 2015



ASCE

Presentation Topics

- "Macro" Project Management (Program Management)
- O Communication
- O Quadrant Living
- O How to Conduct Meetings
- O Work Breakdown Structures



Presentation Topics

O Network Diagram

O Gantt Chart

O Resource Histogram

O Project Crashing



http://99u.com/articles/6894/micro-vs-macro-using-success-factors-to-manage-your-team

Dr. Eldon R. Larsen, Ph.D., PMP



http://www.marshall.edu/cite/home/academic/divisions/wde/engrfac/

Project Management in the WVDOH?



http://technology.infomine.com/ProjectManagement/ProjectManagement_files/image004.jpg

"Macro" Project Management (Program Management)

• As Designers, you are at the core of our State and Federal-Aid Programs.

O Without you, the Programs do not get delivered.

 Designers oftentimes forget their worth – V A L U A B L E.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/df/Uncle_Sam_%28pointing_finger%29.png

"Macro" Project Management (Program Management)

- In our District Design Sections and development Divisions, how many of you feel you have enough staff to adequately meet the current schedule of projects?
- O If not, what kind of help can we assist you in receiving?
- **O Project Schedules**
- **O Schedule and Cost Changes**
- O Cash Flow \$\$\$\$



"Macro" Project Management (Program Management)

• Please help the Programming Division to keep all of the project records straight.

O Please work with the Regional Program Managers for all of your Programming Division needs.



"Macro" Project Management (Program Management) Regional Program Managers



Beth Fox Districts 3 and 7 (304) 415-9302

Elizabeth Lilly District 2 (304) 558-9602



Eva Melancon District 1 (304) 558-9611

"Macro" Project Management (Program Management) Regional Program Managers







Mike Adkins Districts 9 and 10 (304) 487-5286

A.J. Bernatowicz Districts 4 and 6 (304) 329-0192

Ben Shaffer Districts 5 and 8 (304) 591-3812

Communication (Larsen)

 ODefinition of "communication"
 OThe process of becoming "like one" or "as one."

Communication (Larsen)



Communication (Larsen)



Quadrant Living - Home

| | Ur | gent | Not Urgent Quad II | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Important | Qu | uad I | | | | | |
| | Activities • Crisis • Pressing Problems • Deadline Driven | Results Stress Burn-out Crisis management Always putting out fires | Activities Prevention, capability improvement Relationship building Recognizing new opportunities Planning, recreation | Results Vision, perspective Balance Discipline Control Few crisis | | | |
| Not Important | Qu | ad III | Quad IV | | | | |
| | Activities Interruptions, some callers Some email, some reports Some meetings Proximate, pressing matters Popular activities | Results • Short term focus • Crisis management • Reputation – chameleon character • See goals/ plans as worthless • Feel victimized, out of control • Shallow or broken relationships | Activities • Trivia, busy work • Some email • Personal social media • Some phone calls • Time wasters • Pleasant activities | Results Total irresponsibility Fired from jobs Dependent on others or institutions for basics | | | |

Quadrant Living – Work (Larsen)





Meetings (Larsen)

- Identify the meeting objective, write down, and pass it out to everyone that is invited to the meeting.
- O Have a clear agenda that has been agreed to by all prior to the meeting.
- O Set an established start time and end time, and treat them as a contract.
- O Prepare for the meeting and be ready, in content as well as in process.
- O Establish the ground rules of conduct and order, changeable only by the group by consensus.



Meetings (Larsen)

- Understand the meaning of the word communication and apply it well continuously before, during, and after the meeting.
- O Teach the members involved in the meeting to listen empathically.
- O Create a supportive and task-oriented environment during the meeting.
- Close the meeting properly.

O Follow up.

Work Breakdown Structures (WBS)



Work Breakdown Structures (Larsen)

• The most important but the least used by untrained project managers.

O Rules of Work Breakdown StructuresO No chronological order vertically in WBS.

O Break tasks down to the level that a specific resource can be identified.

O Break tasks down to where it is useful.

Work Breakdown Structures (Larsen)

 Rules of Work Breakdown Structures
 O Always use action verbs to describe lowestlevel tasks.

O Never break one task into only one task.

O Make task descriptions so they stand alone from the structure.

O The lowest-level tasks shall be easily estimated.

Network Diagram



Network Diagram (Larsen)

Task Number

Duration Early Start

Late Start



Slack Early Finish Late Finish

Objective: To Determine the Critical Path

Gantt Chart (Larsen)



- Critical path is displayed in red.
- Arrows represent interdependencies.
- O Early Start and Early Finish
- O Black lines represent Slack

Resource Histogram



http://excelmaster.co/excel-how-to/resource-histogram/

Resource Histogram (Larsen)

 OBenefts of a resource histogram:
 OAbility to move your workload to level your resources
 OAbility to predict financial expenditures for resources

Project Crashing (Larsen)

MAXIMUM ALLOWED PROJECT COST = \$ 240,000

| | | Normal | | Crashed | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------|---|-------|
| Activity | Immediate Predecessors | Duration, days | Cost, \$ | | Duration, days | Cost, \$ | | Additional (Crash) Cost/day, \$/day | |
| A | - | 28 | \$ | 12,000 | 24 | \$ | 16,000 | \$ | 1,000 |
| В | - | 32 | \$ | 28,000 | 28 | \$ | 40,000 | \$ | 3,000 |
| C | - | 28 | \$ | 8,000 | 24 | \$ | 12,000 | \$ | 1,000 |
| D | A | 24 | \$ | 28,000 | 12 | \$ | 76,000 | \$ | 4,000 |
| E | В | 12 | \$ | 20,000 | 4 | \$ | 36,000 | \$ | 2,000 |
| F | В | 36 | \$ | 36,000 | 28 | \$ | 52,000 | \$ | 2,000 |
| G | С | 24 | \$ | 12,000 | 12 | \$ | 24,000 | \$ | 1,000 |
| C H | D, E | 20 | \$ | 24,000 | 12 | \$ | 48,000 | \$ | 3,000 |
| 1 | F,H | 12 | \$ | 4,000 | 8 | \$ | 8,000 | \$ | 1,000 |
| J | G | 20 | \$ | 4,000 | 8 | \$ | 16,000 | \$ | 1,000 |
| | Total Normal Cost With | out Crashing = | S | 176,000 | | | | | |

Total Normal Cost without Crashin

Project Crashing (Larsen)

O Why "crash" a project? O When the project time needs to be shortened

OWhen tasks done in series are done in parallel

OScope is reduced

OModular or prefabrication desired

Project Crashing



Questions



http://www.jonnyross.com/news/five-things-we-can-learn-about-digital-marketing-from-children

Thank You!!



http://blog.examprofessor.com/

