

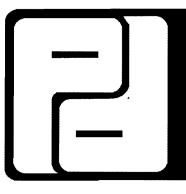
Professional Development
Programs in Project Management
for Design & Construction

The University of Wisconsin

# Effective Project Management for Building Design and Construction

A Program Overview and Synopsis

February 11, 1991
General Services Administration
San Antonio, Texas



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  GSA Regional
  Seminars on "Effective
  Project Management"

#### Handout list for GSA PBS debriefing session February 11, 1991 - San Antonio, Texas

- Debriefing discussion outline and introduction 10 pages
- Discussion material 28 pages
- Considerations around which debriefing is built 01 02The mission of GSA PBS 03 GSA PBS matrix - X axis - line of action 04 GSA PBS matrix - Y axis - functional operating divisions 05 GSA PBS matrix - Z axis - functional operations 06 GSA PBS matrix of project management operations GSA PBS matrix of project manager boundaries 07 08 GSA PBS matrix - costs committed/money spent 09 Costs committed/money spent explanation 10 Items that define the pm's individual work within a court 11 GSA PBS matrix - court definition 12 Matrix court of action 13 The seminar mission 14 What the seminar student was supposed to learn 15 Seminars presented 16 Seminar statistics and actions 17 Seminar major content 18 - 21 What our work with the regions showed us 22 - 23 Desirable characteristics of candidates for project manager 24 - 25 Student perceptions of value added 26 Improvement cycle 27 How GSA PBS can optimize the use of pm training 28 Recommendations
- Appendix A Description of GSA PBS pm matrix 4 pages

- I. <u>Introduction</u> <u>considerations</u> around which this discussion session is built San Antonio, Texas February 11, 1991
  - A. The mission of GSA PBS
  - B. The macro boundaries of the GSA PBS mission
  - C. The organizational location of the project manager's work
  - D. What the student was supposed to learn in the seminars
  - E. What we did in the regional seminars
  - F. What our work with the regions showed us
  - G. How the GSA PBS project manager adds value to the project
  - H. Project relations of GSA PBS with external agencies with whom they must interact
  - I. How GSA PBS can optimize the use of the project manager training?
  - J. Recommendations

#### II. The mission of GSA PBS- as assumed for a baseline discussion

To successfully accomplish major facility acquisition, upgrading and management as required to meet the needs of client government agencies.

#### III. The macro boundaries of the GSA PBS mission

The matrix components below appear to contain most of the major individual action courts (one unit of volume) in which the work of the GSA PBS must be played.

#### A. GSA PBS macro matrix components

- 1. X axis Line of action
  - X1 Determine need Community plan and building evaluation
  - X2 Prepare program of requirements Prospectus development study
  - X3 Validate and approve scope & cost Approval & funding
  - X4 Acquire site Pre design activity
  - X5 Design project Obtain client/tenant & regulatory input & prepare final construction documents
  - X6 Execute pre construction activities Swing space occupancy, relocation, construction contracts, phasing, mobilization
  - X7 Develop site Base construction
  - X8 Build out for tenants Tenant requirements, partitions, interiors & secondary distribution systems
- 2. Y axis Functional operating divisions
  - Yl Planning
  - Y2 Management support staff
  - Y3 Contracts division
  - Y4 Real property management and safety
  - Y5 Real estate

- Y6 Design & construction
- 3. Z axis Functional operations items of project work (see Appendix A for details)
  - Z1 Planning
  - Z2 Real estate
  - Z3 Architecture

  - Z4 Engineering
    Z5 Contracts
    Z6 Construction
    Z7 Property management
  - Z8 Support services
  - Z9 Executive staff operations

#### IV. The organizational location of the project manager's work

#### A. Project manager macro matrix components

- 1. X axis Line of action
  - X4 Acquire site - Pre design activity
  - X5 Design project - Obtain client/tenant & regulatory input & prepare final construction documents
  - Execute pre construction activities Swing space occupancy, relocation, construction contracts, phasing, mobilization
  - X7 Develop site - Base construction
  - X8 Build out for tenants - Tenant requirements, partitions, interiors & secondary distribution systems
- 2. Y axis Functional operating divisions
  - Y1 Planning
  - Y2 Management support staff
  - Y3 Contracts division
  - Y4 Real property management and safety
  - Y5 Real estate
  - Y6 Design & construction
- 3. Z axis Functional operations items of project work
  - Z1 Planning
  - Z2 Real estate
  - Z3 ArchitectureZ4 Engineering

  - Z5 Contracts
  - Z6 Construction
  - Z8 Support services - minor administrative actions only

#### B. Items that define a pm's work within the small courts of action

- 1. Operating division within which the pm is working
- 2. Line of action followed by the operating division

The processes each division in each region uses to do their work.

- 3. Functional operations being carried out May be, in part, a function of the service grade and specialty of the pm
- 4. The nine major steps to effective project management

• Step #1 Set goals and objectives

- Step #2 Select project delivery system
- Prepare an action plan for what has to be done Step #3
- Step #4 Translate the action plan into schedules
- Step #5 Build the project organization
- Step #6 Set an MX management system
- Step #7 Get to work
- Step #8 Measure progress and performance
- Step #9 Close out the work
- C. How the project manager interacts in the three dimensions X. Y &
  - 1. With functional groups debriefing discussion\* Internal

External

- 2. With project groups debriefing discussion\* Internal External
- V. The seminar mission

To teach the principles and practice of effective project management to GSA PBS staff, whomever is in the class, and to teach these to the absolute limit of our abilities.

- VI. What the seminar student was supposed to learn listed at random
  - A. Communicating and decision making
  - B. Measuring project performance
  - C. Monitoring and controlling project costs
  - D. Principles of effective leadership
  - E. Principles of managing effectively
  - F. Project documentation and record keeping
  - G. Roles and responsibilities of the project manager
  - H. Scheduling and budgeting from the project plan
  - I. Systematic and effective project planning
  - J. Using automation in project management
- VII. What we did in the regional seminars
  - A. Seminars presented
    - 1. Special series

Dec 1988

Chicago, Illinois

Washington D. C. - management preview seminar

2. Regular series

03/19/90 to 03/23/90 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 04/02/90 to 04/06/90 San Francisco, California

, Dec 1989

04/23/90 to 04/27/90 New York, New York 05/14/90 to 05/18/90 Chicago, Illinois 06/18/90 to 06/22/90 Fort Worth, Texas 07/09/90 to 07/13/90 Atlanta, Georgia 07/16/90 to 07/20/90 Kansas City, Missouri 09/10/90 to 09/14/90 Washington D. C.

#### B. General statistics for regular series

- 1. Total class contact hours = 280
- 2. Participants receiving certificates = 286
- 3. Average class evaluation rating = 4.5 on a scale of 1 to 5

#### C. Actions taken with class

- 1. Imparted elements of effective pm
  - By lecture
  - By workshop
  - By table work
  - By case studies
  - By symposium
- 2. Drilled students in practice of pm skills and techniques
- 3. Quizzed students Presented 120 to 130 closed questions per
- 4. Explained the use of about 45 specific project techniques

#### D. Seminar major content summary

- 1. Cost management and control
- 2. Effective resource use
- 3. Introduction to project management principles
- 4. Managing people
- 5. Managing projects
- 6. Organizational interactions
- 7. Personal analysis for the project manager
- 8. Personal skills improvement for the project manager
- 9. Planning the project
- 10. Principles of good training
- 11. Project communications
- Project management in GSA PBS
- 13. Project monitoring, measuring & controlling
- 14. Setting project goals and objectives
- 15. The project organization16. Time management & control
- 17. Translating the project plan
- 18. Use of systems in project management

#### VIII. What our work with the regions showed us

A. Participant feedback

The rating sheets and the numeric scores indicated that the material was well received by the participants. It further confirmed that the subjects presented provided extended

insights into today's design and construction profession.

#### B. Topics of special interest - observed in and out of classroom

- 1. Balancing time spent on functional and project duties
- 2. Contract document quality assurance
- 3. Decision making
- 4. Design/build delivery systems
- 5. Distinction between project and functional management
- 6. Ethical behavior in the planning, design and construction profession
- 7. Exertion of leverage on projects
- 8. Extended concepts of project delivery systems
- 9. Funds committed vs money spent relationships
- 10. How to operate at high professional levels
- 11. Network modeling basics
- 12. Personal computer software
- 13. Personal computing as a project management tool
- 14. Personal evaluation techniques
- 15. Personal to do lists
- 16. Processing of proposals through contracts division
- 17. Programming and validation of projects
- 18. Project and functional operating linkages
- 19. Project deficiency records
- 20. Qualities of a good project manager
- 21. Real estate considerations in project management
- 22. Risk assignment
- 23. Setting selection standards
- 24. Sources of project manager talent
- 25. Standard project terminology
- 26. Systems concepts for the project manager
- 27. Technography
- 28. The need to add value to the project
- 29. Use of quizzes to improve the knowledge retained level
- 30. Use of the single number filing system

#### C. Items of special concern - as observed from participants

- 1. Blurred organizational relationships
- 2. Class disruptions during learning process
- 3. Conflict in policy from region to region
- 4. Confusion as to what types of project delivery systems are allowable
- 5. Difficulties in maintaining project continuity
- 6. Imbalance in authority vested and responsibility assigned
- 7. Lack of adequate project manager guidelines
- 8. Lack of administrative support services
- 9. Lack of continuity at appointee levels in GSA PBS
- 10. Lack of cross training

- 11. Lack of pm clout in dealing with professional service and construction contractors
- 12. Lack of project manager clout within regional divisions
- 13. Lack of project manager role definition
- 14. Lack of storage and retrieval systems for historical data
- 15. Lack of visible upper management seminar participation (some regions only)
- 16. Large numbers of projects assigned to a single project manager
- 17. Length of contracts processing time
- 18. Need for better method of storing and retrieving construction record sets
- 19. Overtraining for positions that may not be available in GSA PBS
- 20. Policy & procedural differences between operating divisions
- 21. Poor professional service contractor performance
- 22. Properly crossing critical transition lines and zones
- 23. Redundently layered external operations
- 24. Restrictions on types of project delivery systems that are permissable
- 25. Skepticism that a macro project management system will work given the present GSA PBS structure
- 26. Source of cadre for the project manager staff
- 27. The CQM role in projects
- 28. The future for the functional expert within GSA PBS
- 29. The temporary nature of project organization

#### D. Projections of GSA's future as perceived by seminar participants

To be discussed in debriefing session\*

#### E. Desirable characteristics of candidates for project manager positions

These are what we observed as characteristics needed to properly manage projects of the type upon which most of the seminar attendees were engaged.

- 1. Accurately comprehend scope of project
- 2. Can be creative
- 3. Can take authority and then earn it
- 4. Communicate effectively
- 5. Desire & achieve excellence
- 6. Ethical
- 7. Express ideas well
- 8. Follow an effective mode of action
- Have endurance
- 10. Have good education
- 11. Have good sense of humor
- 12. Have integrity
- 13. Have potential for improvement
- 14. Have technical and professional credentials

- 15. Honest
- 16. Identify trends accurately
- 17. Innovative
- 18. Intelligent
- 19. Intelligently consistent
- 20. Intelligently inquisitive
- 21. Know how to collect essential information
- 22. Lead well
- 23. Listen & learn
- 24. Make good decisions
- 25. Make timely decisions
- 26. Manage conflict well
- 27. Manage people well
- 28. Motivate others
- 29. Move from micro to macro and back again at will
- 30. Open and close systems well
- 31. Organize and link activities
- 32. Patient
- 33. Perceive problems
- 34. Plan ahead
- 35. Resolve problems effectively
- 36. Respond to legitimate demands 37. Trained well
- 38. Understand cause/effect relations
- 39. Understand the role of profit in our society
- 40. Unite people groups
- 41. Use hindsight to look at the future
- 42. Utilize resources effectively
- 43. Work well with people

#### IX. How the GSA project manager adds value to the project A. Student perceptions of value they add to a project

Derived from surveys of the Atlanta, Kansas City &

Washington D.C. project management classes.

1. Total responses from three regions = **155** mentions Management skill = 60 mentions

Examples of frequently mentioned values added

- Ability to coordinate actions
- Ability to foresee problems
- Ability to lead and manage
- Ability to solve problems
- Addition of continuity to project
- Keeping project on schedule
- Keeping project within budget
- Knowledge of the project management process
- Making timely decisions

- Monitoring the project
- Project management skills
- Provision of attention to detail
- Starting projects on time

#### Technical knowledge = 53 mentions

Examples of frequently mentioned values added

- Abilities to focus on the design process
- As a technical consultant during construction
- Design and construction experience
- Design and construction procedures knowledge
- Design review ability
- Expertise in construction contract management
- Knowing the project development process
- Knowledge of problems and failures
- Skills in client relations and reviewing contract documents

#### GSA system & process know how = 20 mentions Examples of frequently mentioned values added

- Knowledge of government process
- Knowledge of procurement process
- Knowledge of agencies involved

#### People and communications = 19 mentions

Examples of frequently mentioned values added

Experience in working with people

Ability to identify customer needs

Ability to develop clear channels of communications

Ability to translate information

Eagerness to learn - 3 mentions

#### B. GSA management desired value added

**Pivotal question** - What value does the GSA PBS management wish, or want, or demand, or expect, the project manager to add to the project?

1. To be discussed in debriefing session\*

#### C. Actual value added

To be discussed in debriefing session\*

How do we measure value added

Might start with the 37 elements of importance as a standard of performance

See rjs ho #341 - GSA PM book ho #1.34, 1.35, 1.36 & 1.37

#### X. <u>Project relations of GSA PBS with external agencies</u> with whom they must interact

- A. To be discussed in debriefing session\*
- B. Might include

- 1. Facility occupants
- 2. Functional governmental agencies adding value to GSA PBS projects
- 3. Governmental agencies at regional, state and local levels
- 4. Governmental clients or customers
- 5. Private clients or customers
- 6. Private construction contract organizations
- 7. Private professional service organizations

#### XI. How GSA can optimize the use of project manager training

#### A. The overview

- 1. Discover boundaries of talent available
  - a. Internal
  - b. External
- 2. Discover boundaries of client needs
- 3. Discover boundaries of GSA PBS needs
- 4. Discover GSA PBS boundaries that align with client expectations
- 5. Match talents available, client needs & GSA PBS needs with the expectations
- B. The details to be addressed in debriefing sessions\*

#### XII. Recommendations

- A. Refine and expand the Project Management Guide
- B. Prepare a Project Management Manual of Practice
- C. Develop regional project management training sessions
  - 1. To train present project managers
  - 2. To train prospective project managers
  - 3. To orient those who must work within the project management system
- D. Build an automated regional GSA PBS project information network
- E. Build an automated national GSA PBS project information network
- F. Build regional and national project information data bases for improved decision making
- G. Develop and implement a quality assurance plan
  - 1. To monitor design
  - 2. To monitor construction
- H. Set system of measuring value added by effective project management
- I. Improve management balancing of responsibility and authority
  - 1. Formally
  - 2. Informally
- J. Improve effectiveness of relations between project managers and contract officers
- K. Improve GSA user need identification and programming
- L. Improve linkages between project management and field operations during construction

- M. Develop GSA PBS project manager position description and performance model
  N. Establish project delivery management models for various kinds of

#### Considerations Around Which This Debriefing Session is Built

- A. The mission of GSA PBS.
- B. The macro boundaries of the GSA PBS mission.
- C. The organizational location of the project manager's work.
- D. What the student was supposed to learn in the seminar.
- E. What we did in the regional seminars.
- F. What our work with the regions showed us.
- G. How the GSA PBS project manager adds value to the project.
- H. Project relations of GSA PBS with external agencies with whom they must interact.
- I. How GSA PBS can optimize the use of the project manager training.
- J. Recommendations.

#### The mission of GSA PBS

To successfully accomplish major facility acquisition, upgrading and management as required to meet the needs of client government agencies.

#### GSA PBS macro matrix components

#### X axis - Line of action

- **X 1 Determine need -** Community plan and building evaluation
- X 2 Prepare program of requirements Prospectus development study
- X 3 Validate and approve scope & cost Approval & funding
- **X 4 Acquire site -** Pre design activity
- **X 5 Design project -** Obtain client/tenant & regulatory input & prepare final construction documents
- **X 6 Execute pre construction activities -**Swing space occupancy, relocations,
  construction contracts, phasing, mobilization
- **X 7 Develop site -** Base construction
- **X 8 Build out for tenants -** Tenant requirements, partitions, interiors & secondary distribution systems

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#### GSA PBS macro matrix components

#### Y axis - Functional Operating Divisions

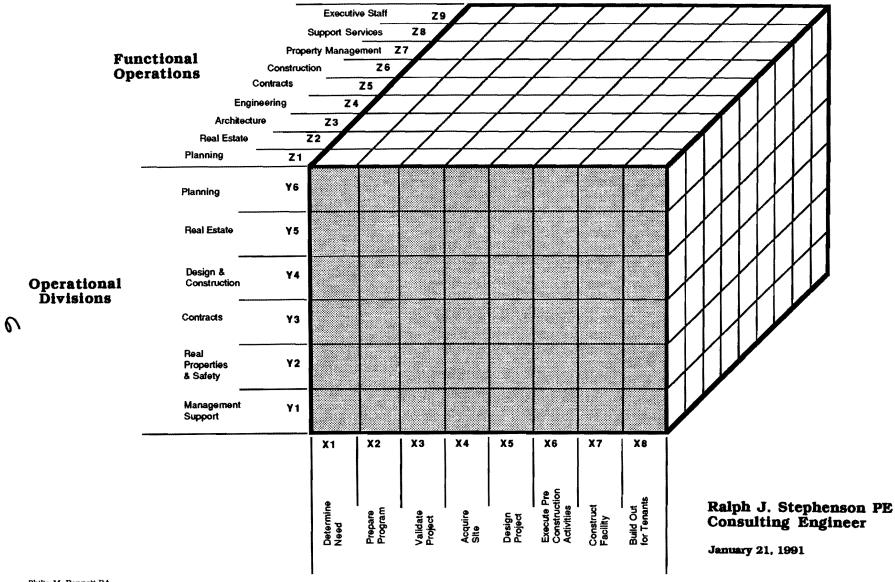
- Y 1 Management support
- Y 2 Real properties and safety
- Y 3 Contracts
- Y 4 Design & construction
- Y 5 Real estate
- Y 6 Planning

#### GSA PBS macro matrix components

#### Zaxis - Functional Operations

- Z 1 Planning
- Z 2 Real estate
- Z 3 Architecture
- Z 4 Engineering
- **Z 5 Contracts**
- **Z** 6 Construction
- Z 7 Property management
- Z 8 Support services
- Z 9 Executive staff operations

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Philip M. Bennett RA Ralph J. Stephenson PE

Line of Action

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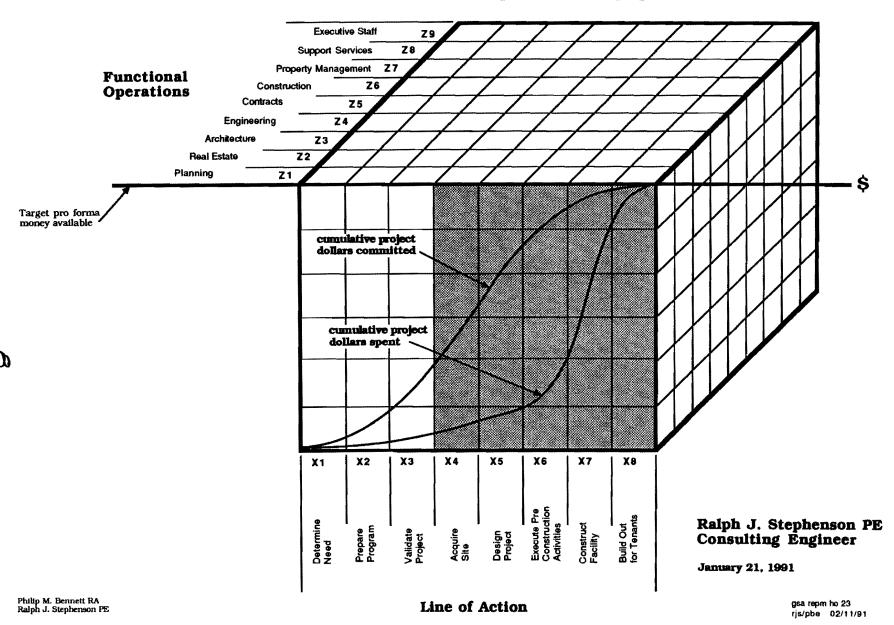
Current macro boundaries of project manager's work

	perational Constructional Constructions Contracts  Engineering Architecture  Real Estate  Planning Z1		-	zement z Z6 Z5 4							
Operational Divisions	Planning  Real Estate	Y6									
	Design & Construction	Y4									
	Contracts  Real	Y3									
	Properties & Safety  Management	Y2 Y1									
	Support		X1	X2	X3	X4	Х5	Х6	Х7	X8	
			Determine Need	Prepare Program	Validate Project	Acquire Site	Design Project	Execute Pre Construction Activities	Construct Facility	Build Out for Tenants	Raiph J. Stephenson PE Consulting Engineer January 21, 1991
Philip M. Bennett R	A		l			of					gea reom ho 06

Philip M. Bennett RA Ralph J. Stephenson PE Line of Action

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Costs Committed Compared to Money Spent



#### Costs Committed / Money Spent

• Committed costs are promised funds for purposes, that if such purposes are aborted a penalty must be paid.

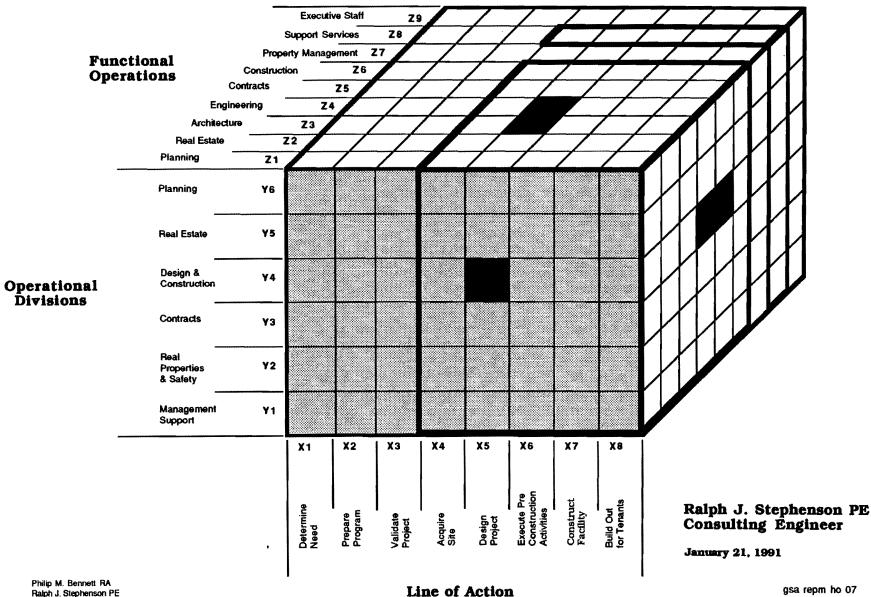
# Types of penalties & losses may include:

- OPTION COSTS
- RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL COSTS
- LEGAL FEES
- EARLY ENGINEERING FEES
- EARLY PLANNING FEES
- DISPLEASURE OF CONGRESS
- STAFF TIME EXPENDITURES
- LOSS OF CREDIBILITY
- LOSS OF OPPORTUNITY

# Items that define the pm's individual work within a court of action

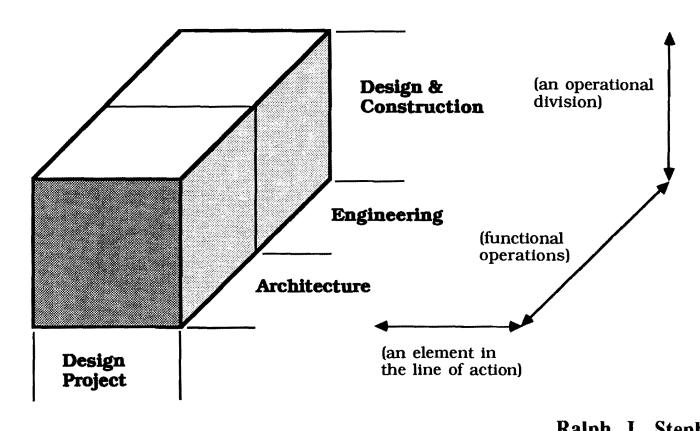
- Operating division within which the pm is working
- Line of action followed by the operating division
- Functional operations being carried out
- The nine major steps to effective project management
  - #1 Set goals and objectives
  - #2 Select project delivery system
  - #3 Prepare an action plan for what has to be done
  - #4 Translate the action plan into schedules
  - #5 Build the project organization
  - #6 Set an MX management system
  - #7 Get to work
  - #8 Measure progress and performance
  - #9 Close out the work

Current macro boundaries of project manager's work



Raiph J. Stephenson PE

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Ralph J. Stephenson PE Consulting Engineer

January 21, 1991

Philip M. Bennett RA Ralph J. Stephenson PE **Court of Action** 

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#### The Seminar Mission

To teach the principles and practices of effective project management to GSA PBS staff, whomever is in the class, and to teach these subjects to the absolute limit of our abilities.

#### What the Seminar Student Was Supposed to Learn

- Communicating and decision making
- Measuring project performance
- Monitoring and controlling project costs
- Principles of effective leadership
- Principles of managing effectively
- Project documentation and record keeping
- Roles and responsibilities of the project manager
- Scheduling and budgeting from the project plan
- Systematic and effective project planning
- Using automation in project management

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#### Seminars Presented

#### · Special series

Chicago, Illinois Washington D. C. - management preview seminar

#### · Regular series

03/19/90 to 03/23/90 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 04/02/90 to 04/06/90 San Francisco, California 04/23/90 to 04/27/90 New York, New York 05/14/90 to 05/18/90 Chicago, Illinois 06/18/90 to 06/22/90 Fort Worth, Texas 07/09/90 to 07/13/90 Atlanta, Georgia 07/16/90 to 07/20/90 Kansas City, Missouri 09/10/90 to 09/14/90 Washington D. C.

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# Project Management Seminar Statistics & Actions

Total class contact hours = 280

Participants receiving certificates = 286

Average class rating = 4.5 on a scale of 1 to 5

Actions taken with class

Imparted elements of effective pm

By lecture

By workshop

By table work

By case studies

By symposium

- Drilled students in pm skills & techniques
- Quizzed classes Presented 120 to 130 closed questions per seminar
- Explained the use of about 45 specific project management techniques

#### Seminar Major Content Summary

- Cost management and control
- Effective resource use
- Introduction to project management principles
- Managing people
- Managing projects
- Organizational interactions
- Personal analysis for the project management
- Personal skills improvement for the pm
- Planning the project
- Principles of good training
- Project communications
- Project management in GSA PBS
- Project monitoring, measuring & controlling
- Setting project goals and objectives
- The project organization
- Time management and control
- Translating the project plan
- Use of systems in project management

### What Our Work With the Regions Showed Us

#### • Participant feedback

The rating sheets and the numeric scores indicated that the material was well received by the participants. It further confirmed that the subjects presented provided extended insights into today's design and construction profession.

#### Topics of special interest

- Balancing time spent on functional and project duties
- Contract document quality assurance
- Decision making
- Design/build delivery systems
- Distinction between project & functional management
- Ethical behavior in the planning, design and construction profession
- Exertion of leverage on projects
- Extended concepts of project delivery systems
- Funds committed vs money spent relationships
- How to operate at high professional levels
- Network modeling basics
- Personal computer software

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- Personal computing as a project management tool
- Personal evaluation techniques
- Personal to do lists
- Processing of proposals through contracts division
- Project and functional linkages
- Programming and validation of projects
- Project deficiency records
- Qualities of a good project manager
- Real estate considerations in project management
- Risk assignment
- Setting selection standards
- Sources of project manager talent
- Standard project terminology
- Systems concepts for the project manager
- Technography
- The need to add value to the project
- Use of quizzes to improve the knowledge retained level
- Use of the single number filing system

### What Our Work With the Regions Showed Us

#### • Items of special concern

- Blurred organizational relationships
- Class disruptions during learning process
- Conflict in policy from region to region
- Confusion as to what types of project delivery systems are allowable
- Difficulties in maintaining project continuity
- Imbalance in authority vested and responsibility assigned
- Lack of adequate project manager guidelines
- Lack of administrative support services
- Lack of continuity at appointee levels in GSA PBS
- Lack of cross training
- Lack of pm clout in dealing with professional service and construction contractors
- Lack of pm clout within regional divisions
- Lack of project manager role definition
- Lack of storage and retrieval systems for historical data
- Lack of visible upper management seminar participation (some regions only)
- Large numbers of projects assigned to a single project

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#### manager

- Length of contracts processing time
- Need for better method of storing and retrieving construction record sets
- Overtraining for positions that may not be available in GSA PBS
- Policy & procedural differences between operating divisions
- Poor professional service contractor performance
- Properly crossing critical transition lines & zones
- Redundantly layered external operations
- Restrictions on types of project delivery systems that are permissible
- Skepticism that a macro project management system will work given the present GSA PBS structure
- Source of cadre for the project manager staff
- The CQM role in projects
- The future for the functional expert within GSA PBS
- The temporary nature of project organization

# Desirable Characteristics of Candidates for Project Manager Positions

- Accurately comprehend scope of work
- Can be creative
- Can take authority and then earn it
- Communicate effectively
- Desire & achieve excellence
- Ethical
- Express ideas well
- Follow an effective mode of action
- Have endurance
- Have good education
- Have good sense of humor
- Have integrity
- Have potential for improvement
- Have technical and professional credentials
- Honest
- Identify trends accurately
- Innovative
- Intelligent
- Intelligently consistent
- Intelligently inquisitive

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- Know how to collect essential information
- Lead well
- Listen & learn
- Make good decisions
- Make timely decisions
- Manage conflict well
- Manage people well
- Motivate others
- Move from micro to macro and back again at will
- Organize and link activities
- Patient
- Perceive problems
- Plan ahead
- Resolve problems effectively
- Respond to legitimate demands
- Trained well
- Understand cause/effect relations
- Understand the role of profit in our society
- Unite people groups
- Use hindsight to look at the future
- Utilize resources effectively
- Work well with people

# Student Perceptions of Value They Add to A Project

Derived from surveys of the Atlanta, Kansas City
 Washington D.C. project management classes

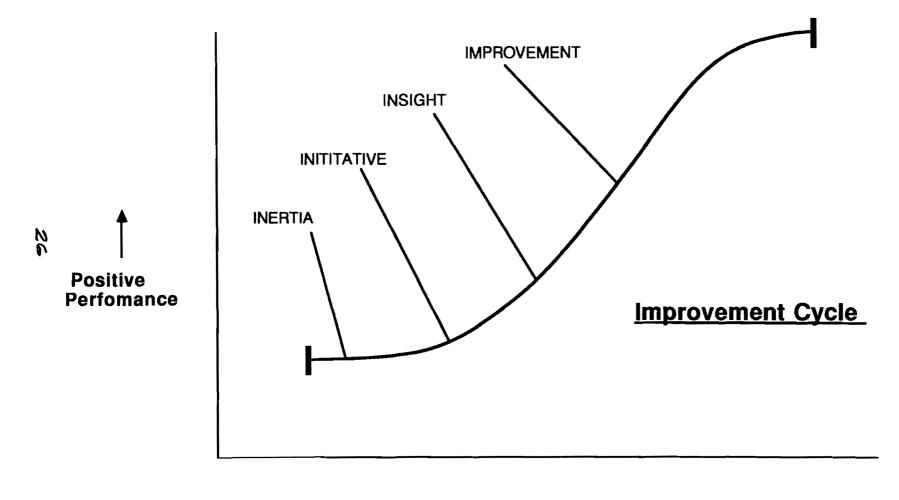
Total responses from three regions = 155 mentions

- · Examples of frequently mentioned values added
  - Management skill = 60 mentions
  - Ability to coordinate actions
  - Ability to foresee problems
  - Ability to lead and manage
  - Ability to solve problems
  - Addition of continuity to project
  - Keeping project on schedule
  - Keeping project within budget
  - Knowledge of the project management process
  - Making timely decisions
  - Monitoring the project
  - Project management skills
  - Provision of attention to detail
  - Starting projects on time

- Technical knowledge = 53 mentions
- Abilities to focus on the design process
- As a technical consultant during construction
- Design and construction experience
- Design and construction procedures knowledge
- Design review ability
- Expertise in construction contract management
- Knowing the project development process
- Knowledge of problems and failures
- Skills in client relations and reviewing contract documents
- GSA system & processes know how = 20 mentions
- Knowledge of government process
- Knowledge of procurement process
- Knowledge of agencies involved
- People and communications = 19 mentions
- Experience in working with people
- Ability to identify customer needs
- Ability to develop clear channels of communications
- Ability to translate information
- Eagerness to learn = 3 mentions

Ralph J. Stephenson PE Consulting Engineer

ho 377 Dec 90



Time

(from The 9 Master Keys to Management - Lester R. Bittlel)

#### How GSA PBS Can Optimize the Use of Project Management Training?

#### A. The Overview

- Discover boundaries of talent available
  - Internal
  - External
- Discover boundaries of client needs
- Discover boundaries of GSA PBS needs
- Discover GSA PBS boundaries that align with client expectations
- Match the talents available, the client needs & the GSA PBS needs with the client expectations
- Begin filling in the areas of technical, professional and management deficiencies by selective additional education, training and coaching.

## B. The details - to be addressed in recap sessions

# Recommendations for Improving GSA PBS Project Management Operations

- Refine and expand the Project Management Guide
- Prepare a Project Management Manual of Practice
- Develop regional project management training sessions
  - To train present project managers
  - To train prospective project managers
  - To orient those who must work within the pm system
- Build an automated regional GSA PBS project information network
- Build an automated national GSA PBS project information network
- Build regional and national project information data bases for improved decision making
- Develop and implement a quality assurance program
- Set system of measuring value added by effective project management
- Improve management balancing of responsibility and authority
- Improve effectiveness of relations between project managers and contract officers
- Improve GSA user need identification and programming
- Improve linkages between project management and field operations during construction
- Develop GSA PBS project manager position description and performance model
- Establish project delivery management models for various kinds of projects

#### Appendix A - GSA PBS Project Management Matrix

X axis - shows the the line of action as generally articulated in GSA literature.

**Y axis** - shows the operational divisions of the GSA PBS.as presented in various agency guidelines

**Z axi**s - shows GSA PBS functional operations as derived from GSA PBS literature and guidelines, and from related conversations with GSA PBS staff. We have tried to insure that each operation listed for the Z axis is a specific function that somebody in GSA PBS has to fulfill.

#### • X axis - The line of action

- X1 Determine need Community plan and building evaluation
- X2 Prepare program of requirements Prospectus development study
- X3 Validate and approve scope & cost Approval & funding
- X4 Acquire site Pre design activity
- X5 Design project Obtain client/tenant & regulatory input & prepare final construction documents
- X6 Execute pre construction activities Swing space relocations, construction contracts, phasing, mobilization
- X7 Develop site Construct facility
- X8 Build out for tenants Tenant requirements, partitions, interiors & secondary distribution systems

#### • Y axis - Functional operating divisions

- Y1 Management support staff
- Y2 Real property management and safety division
- Y3 Contracts division
- Y4 Design & construction division
- Y5 Real estate division
- Y6 Planning

#### • Z axis - Functional operations to be accomplished by GSA PBS

#### Z1 - Planning

Commuter studies

Economic studies and analyses

**Estimating** 

Facility master planning

Feasibility studies

Historic preservation

Land planning

Community

Historic

Urban

Rural Site

Market analysis

Model making

Political liaison

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Programming Social planning Traffic analyses Zoning changes Pro forma analyses

#### Z2 - Real estate

Land & improvements

Control Purchase Option

Right of first refusal

Exchange Other

Site surveys Appraisals Zoning changes

Political liaison

Leasing Pro forma analyses

#### Z3 - Architecture

Budgeting

Material research

Action planning and scheduling

Architectural design Architectural production

Building surveys

Estimating

Feasibility analyses Food service design

Pro forma analyses

Graphics

Historic preservation

Inspection Inspections Interior design Special technical disciplines Landscaping Model making

Production Programming

Quality assurance

Specifications

#### Z4 - Engineering

Budgeting Pro forma analyses Material research

Abatement

Action planning and scheduling

Acoustical

Building surveys

Civil

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Construction document quality assurance Electrical Energy conservation Environmental assessments Environmental impact analyses **Estimating** Feasibility studies Special technical disciplines Geotechnical Inspections Material handling Inspections Life safety systems Mechanical Programming Site utilities **Specifications** Structural Telecommunications Traffic analyses

#### **Z5** - Contracts

Contract administration Maintain contract data

Procurement

Professional services
Construction services
Building services
Equipment
Materials
Supplies
Building services
Security
Concessions

Purchasing Specifications

#### Z6 - Construction

New buildings
Site improvements
Building repairs
Building alterations
Construction administration
Construction planning and scheduling

#### Z7 - Property management

Leasing
Maintenance
Safety
Security
Space inventories
Space utilization

#### Z8 - Support services

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Accounting
Data processing
Education and training
Facility inventories
Filing
Graphics, reports and presentation preparation
Information systems operations
Legal
Office management
Personnel
Stenographic

Z9 - Executive staff operations
Funding
Interagency liaison
Organizational planning
Political liaison
Project management
Marketing
Sales
Other executive operations