

Working With Business Processes Masterclass– *Aligning Process Work with Strategic, Organisational, and Cultural Factors*

Presented for ING Belgium by
Adept Events and Clariteq Systems Consulting

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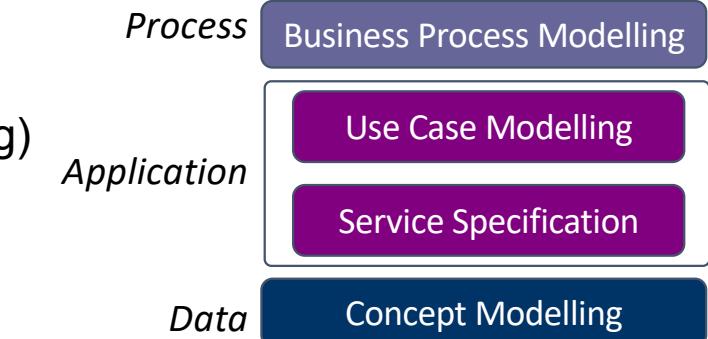


Developer/instructor background...

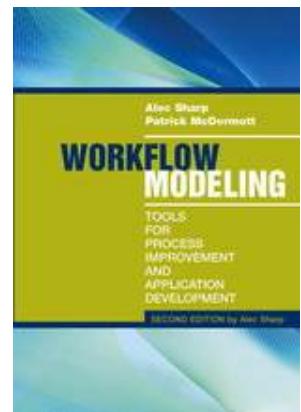


Alec Sharp, Clariteq Systems Consulting – asharp@clariteq.com

- 40+ years experience as an independent consultant:
 - *Business Process Change* – discover, model, analyse, and design/redesign processes
 - Concept Modelling (Business-friendly Data Modelling)
 - Application Requirements Specification
 - +
 - Facilitation & Organisational Change
 - Project Recovery
- Consulting, teaching, speaking globally
- Awarded DAMA's global Professional Achievement Award for contributions to "human-friendly" data modelling
- Author of “Workflow Modeling”
 - best-selling book on process modelling & improvement
 - second edition – 2009 (sole author, complete re-write)



*Check out the nice reviews
on Amazon - <http://amzn.to/dHun1o>*



Clariteq – small, husband & wife company, global clients

ABB (ASEA Brown Boveri)
Aflac
American Honda
AMP (Australia Mutual Provident)
BackOffice Associates
Bank of Finland
Bellrock
Booking.com
Brisbane City Council (Australia)
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.
City of Seattle
Civica UK
Clearwater Paper
Corvias
Dell
DHL Express
Dutch National Bank
Elisa
Ericsson
Essity
Eurojust (European Justice Comm.)
European Central Bank
Fortum
Gofore
Helse Vest - Norway
HM Land Registry - UK
Home Depot
Idaho Transportation Dept.
Intel
ISO New England

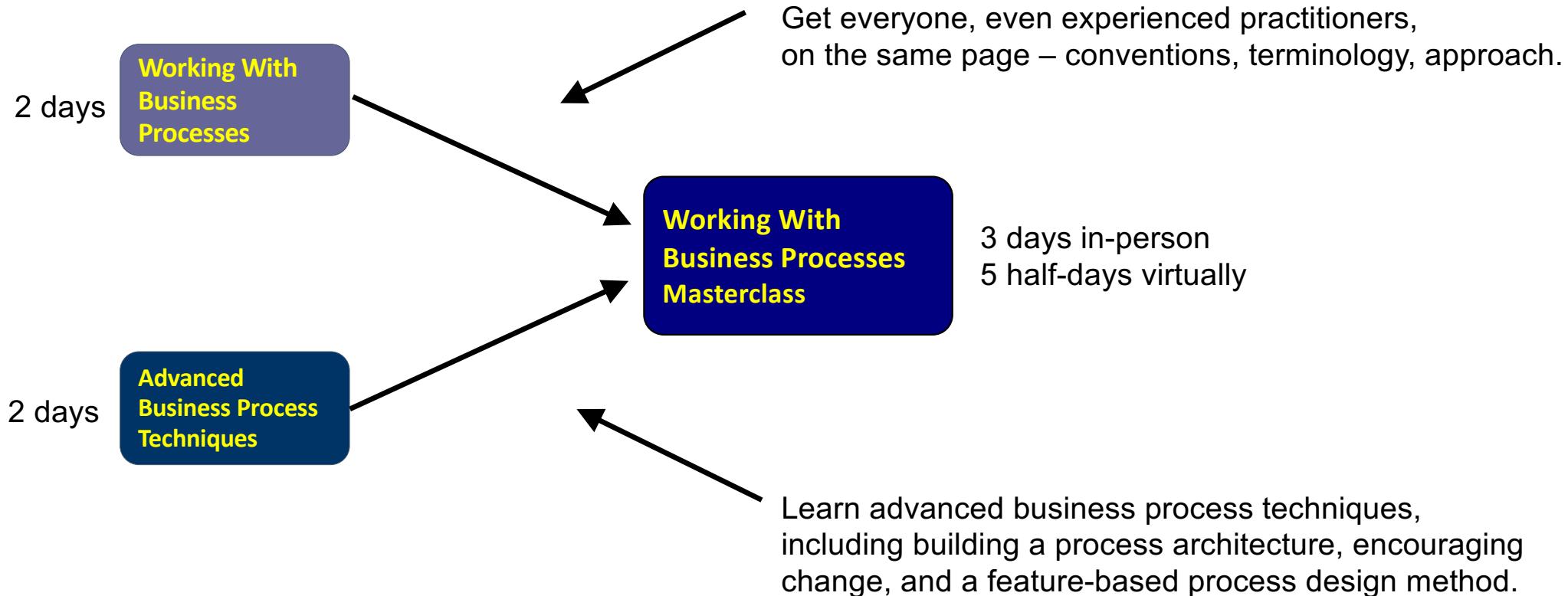
ING Bank
JP Morgan
Kal Tire
KONE
LGM Financial Services
Liberty Mutual
Livestock Improvement Corp.
MacDonald Dettwiler
Manitoba Public Insurance
Marathon Pipe Line
Microsoft
Ministry of Defence - UK
Ministry of Defence - NL
Ministry of the Interior - Slovakia
MTS Allstream
Nexen
Novo Nordisk
Nusenda Credit Union
OP Bank
Partner Reinsurance
Ritchie Brothers
Phillip Morris
Roche Diagnostics/Pharmaceuticals
Salt River Project
Saudi Aramco
Serco
Shell
Sparta Consulting
State Street Bank
SunGard

SVB (NL)
Synechron
Sysdoc
Talent Base
Teck
The MUSIC Group
The Seattle Times
UK Government
University Med Ctr Groningen
YIT(FI)
Washington Gas & Light

– Higher Education –
Carnegie Mellon University
Cornell University
Douglas College
Gonzaga University
Humboldt State University
The Jackson Laboratory
The Ohio State University
Portland State University
Salt Lake Community College
Southern NH University
University of Arkansas
University of British Columbia
University of the Fraser Valley
University of Maryland
University of Utah
University of Washington
Utah Valley University



Background for this course



Themes and overview...

Three main themes:

1. *Simple techniques, rigorously applied, help us achieve more in less time.*
2. *Communication with and engagement of the people who do the work.*
3. A *holistic* not *technocratic* approach, including *human, social, & organisational* factors.

And finally... **YOU:**

- Name – how should I address you?
- Role / job title and organisation
- Brief description of your work
- A topic you are especially interested in?

Please keep your intro under 1 minute

Section 1 – Fundamentals

- Five things you need to know about *business processes*
- How *Business Process* fits into a framework for *Business Analysis*:
- A three-phase methodology for *Business Process Change*

Sections 2 to 6 – Techniques

2. Identifying true, end-to-end, cross-functional *Business Processes*
3. Developing a *Process Architecture* (including an interlude on *Concept Modelling*)
4. Seven ways to help people embrace *Process Change*
5. *Human-oriented* process modelling
6. A feature-based *Process Design* method – transitioning from *as-is* to *to-be*

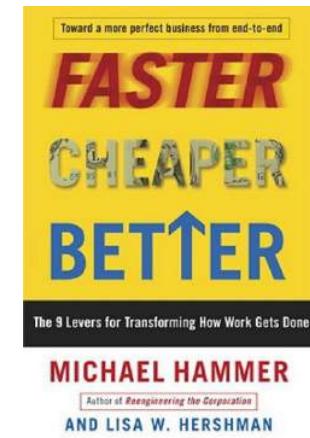
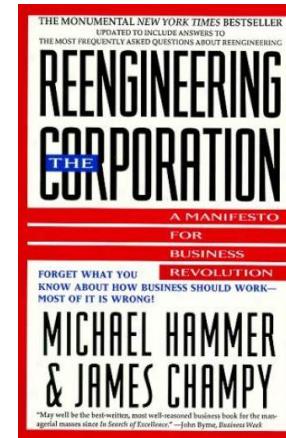
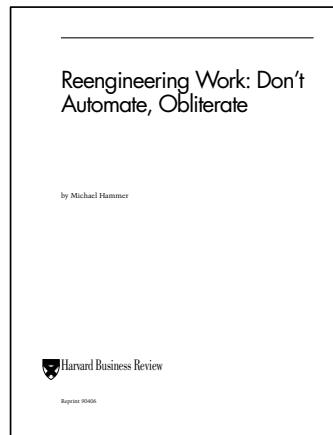
Five central ideas

1. It's essential to have clarity on what a *business process* really is
2. Existing performance measures are often *functionally aligned* and work *against* business processes
3. Enterprise system implementations *must* include a *business process* perspective
4. Success with business processes depends on taking a *holistic view* in which six *enablers* are considered
5. Business processes can't be great at everything – a single *differentiator* or *strategic discipline* should be chosen

1. Confusion – what *is* a “business process?”

1. It is essential to have clarity on what a *business process* really is
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In the early 1990s, Michael Hammer popularised the focus on *business process*



Introduced core terminology:

- end-to-end, cross-functional, functional silo, ...
- even *business process*

Still, people and organisations miss the point...

Lesson #1 – Never assume everyone agrees what a "process" is

We need some help with our *Product Lifecycle Management process*.

Not a single process – it's a *family* of multiple business processes (a *process area* or *process domain*)



I spend all day writing business processes, like the process to *Revise Product Brochure Image*.

Not an entire process – it's a *procedure* providing instructions for a single task (SWI – standard work instructions)

A whole *spectrum* of interpretations of *process*.

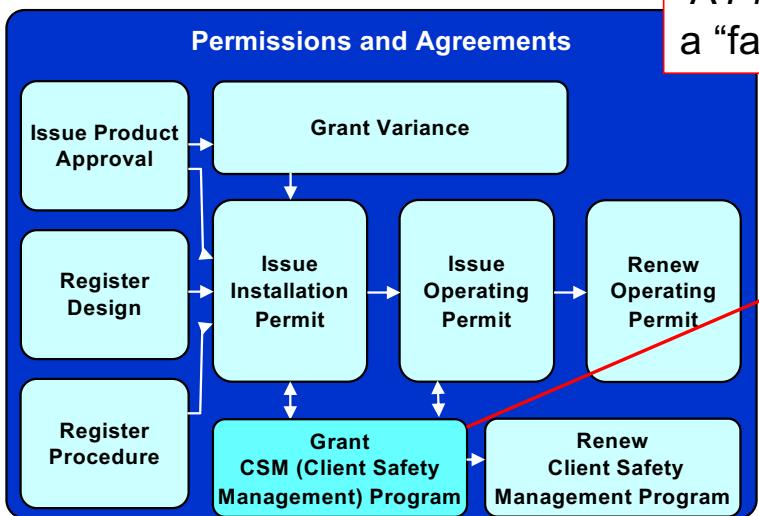


Seek balance – a "business process" lies between the extremes

Most people hear *process* and think *procedure*!

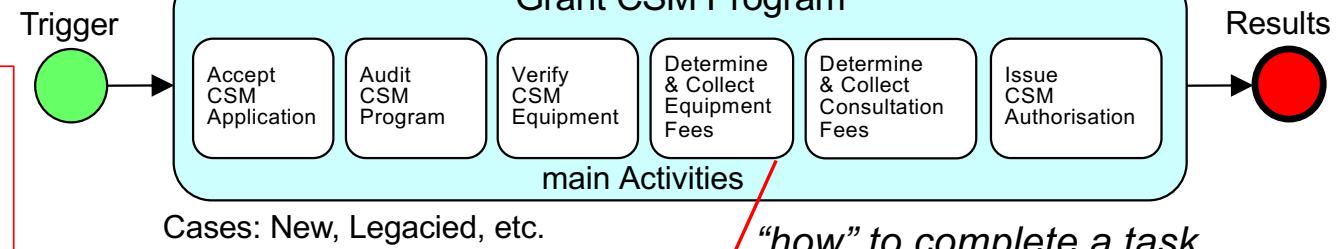
The key issues – granularity and orientation

Taxonomy: a collection of processes vs. a process vs. a procedure



A Process Area or *Process Domain* –
a “family” of related Business Processes:

An *end-to-end process* – “Grant CSM Program,” from *application* to *authorisation*, involving many departments, external organisations, participants, and procedures.



Procedure:
A set of step-by-step work instructions (a job aid) for a specific task or activity that will yield identical results every time

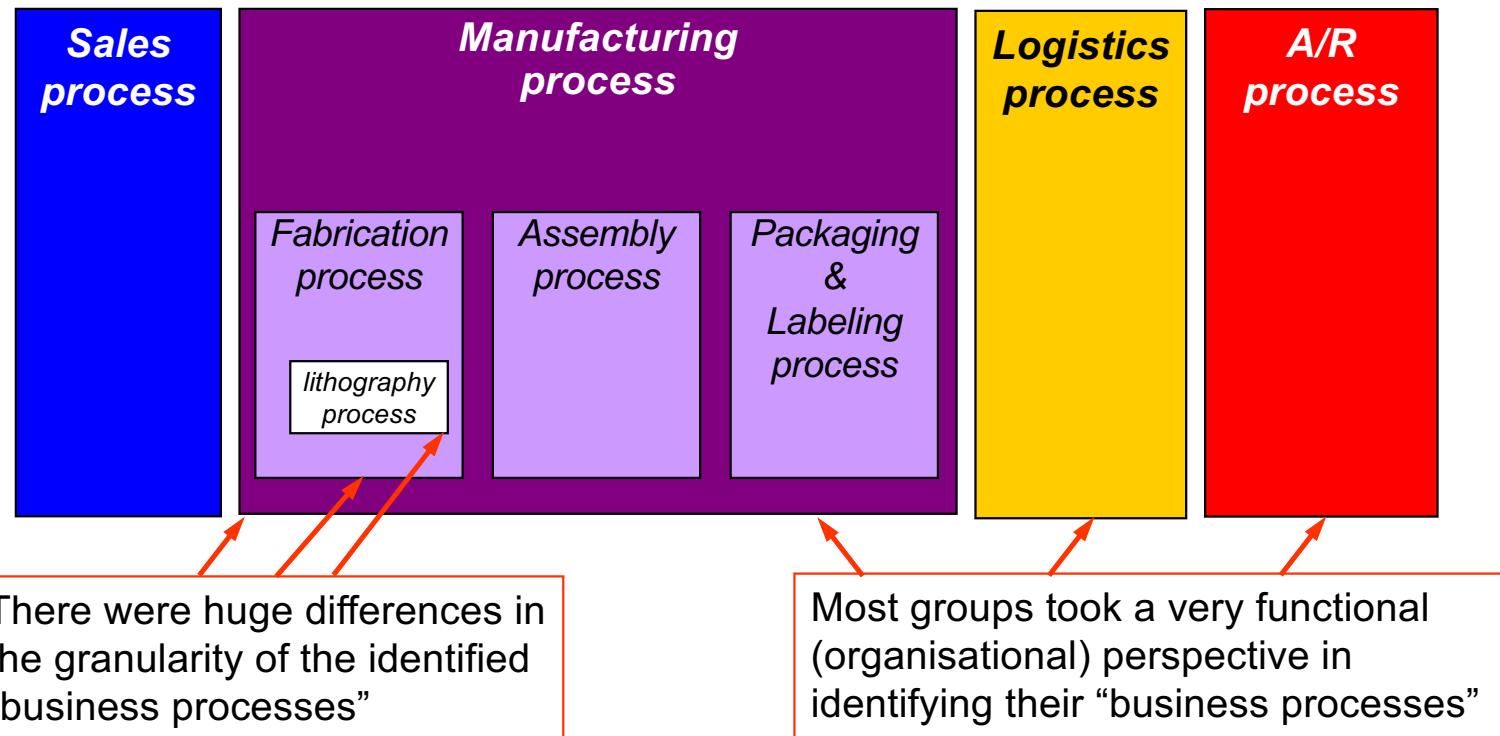
“how” to complete a task...

Procedure – Calculate Unit Registration Fees:
For each Unit:

- Determine Unit Type and Unit Risk Factor;
- Apply Registration Fee from Reg. Fee Table;
- Identify additional Inspection fees from...

A real life (and expensive!) example

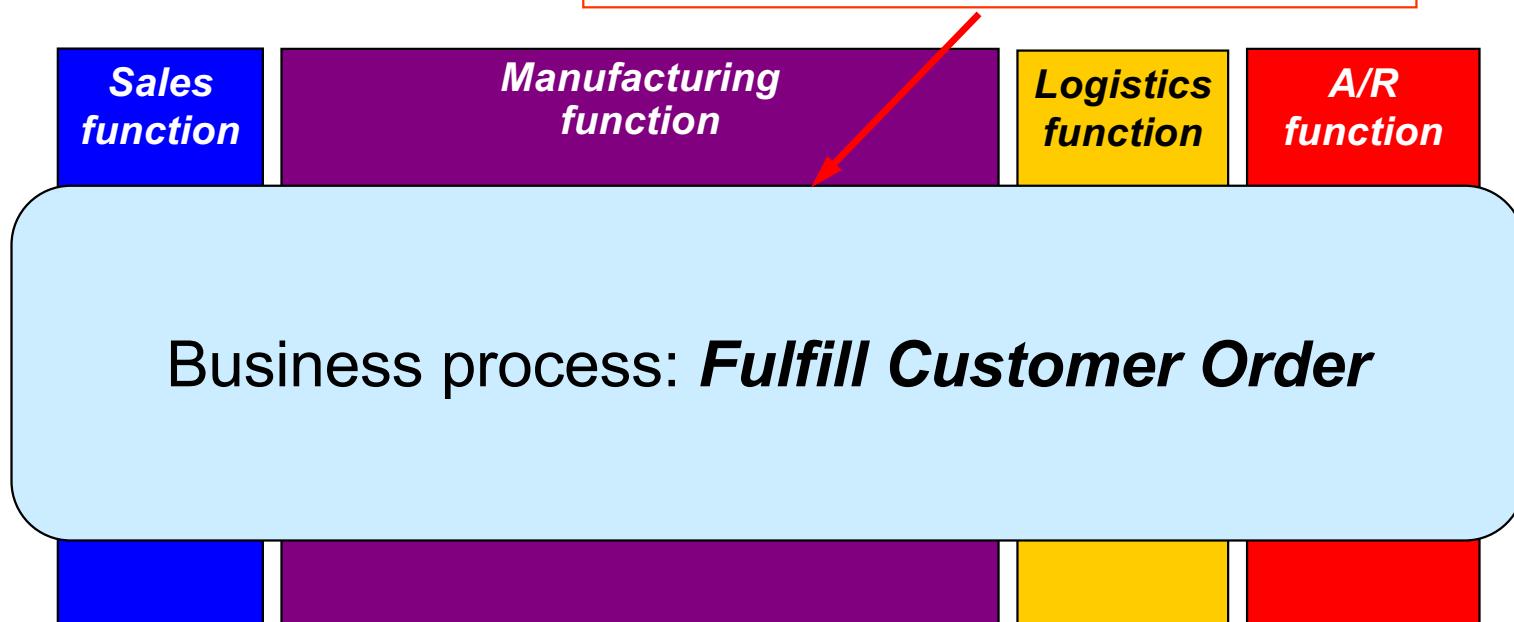
As part of a massive system implementation, a global manufacturer identified the *business processes* that were expected to improve:



The problem? *These aren't processes – they're functions!*

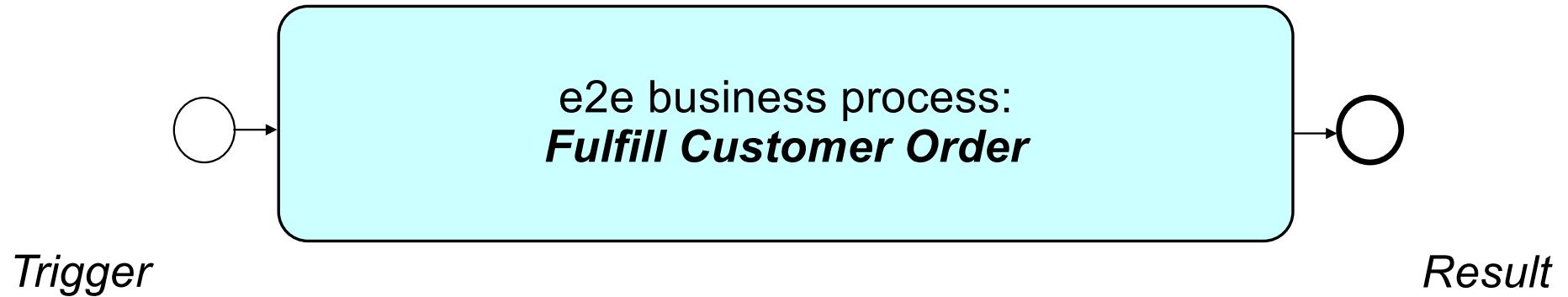
The “real” business processes were missed

Everyone confused “process” and “function.”
None of the actual end-to-end processes
were correctly identified.



“Business Process” =
end-to-end, cross-functional, business process.
“Larger” than people think – from *initial trigger* to *final results*.

Discuss - what are the boundaries of the process?



What are the boundaries of the process?



Trigger

Order received? No.

Before that...

- Contract is Finalised
- Price & Schedule are Negotiated
- Specifications are Confirmed

And before that...

- Demand is Signalled. Yes.

Result

Order is Shipped? No.

Order is Received? No.

Order is Received, Tested,
and Accepted? Yes.

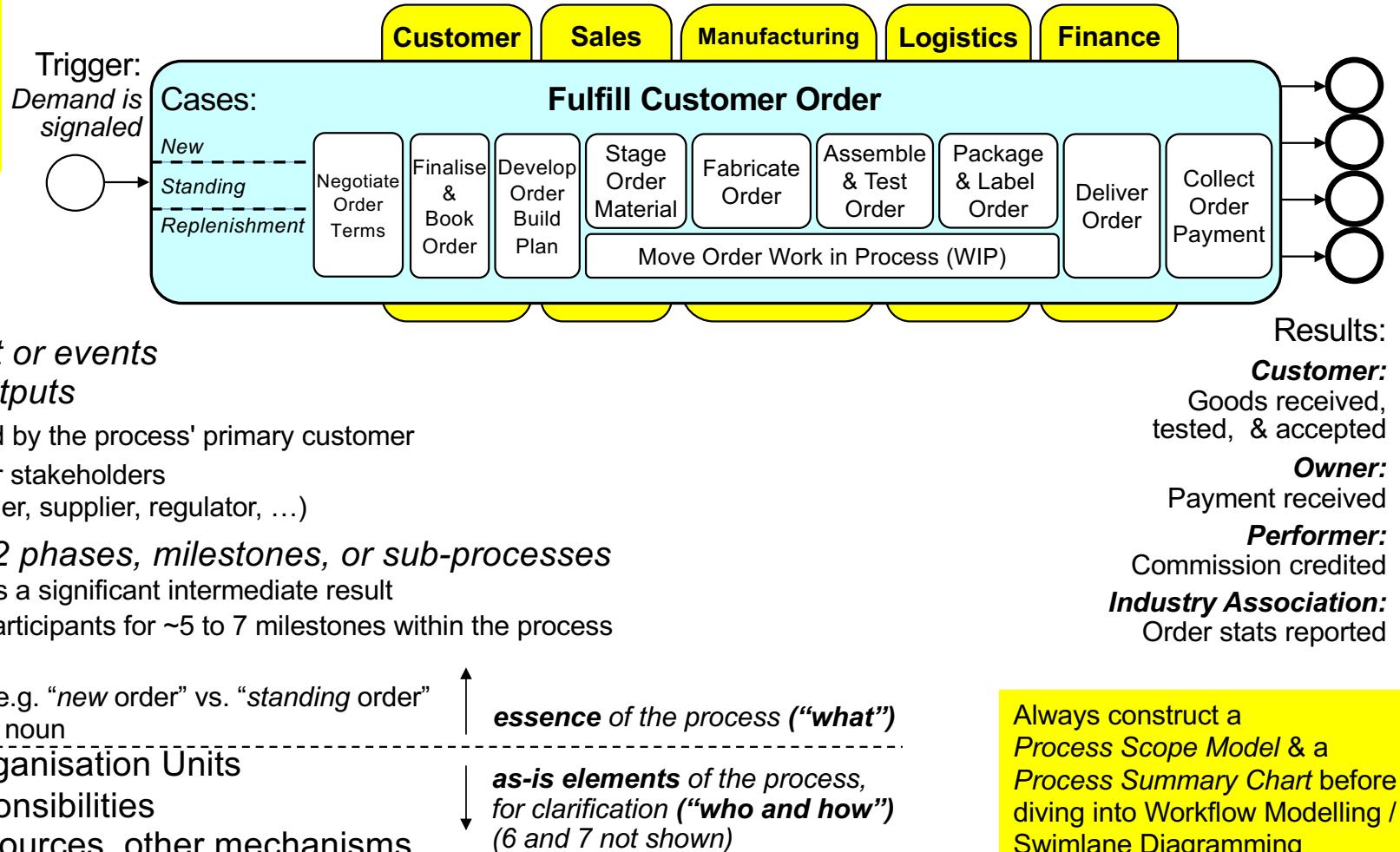
Any other results?

Yes, for other stakeholders.

*Always trace to the earliest trigger,
and to the final results for each stakeholder.*

Process Scope Model – “what” first, “who and how” later

I build a Process Scope Model & a Process Summary Chart on ~100% of Project Recovery assignments -



“TRAC” –

1 – *Triggering event or events*

2 – *Results: final outputs*

- result(s) received by the process' primary customer
- result(s) for other stakeholders (performers, owner, supplier, regulator, ...)

3 – *Activities: 7 +/- 2 phases, milestones, or sub-processes*

- a phase achieves a significant intermediate result
- simply ask the participants for ~5 to 7 milestones within the process

4 – *Cases*

- main variations, e.g. “new order” vs. “standing order”
- verb – qualifier – noun

5 – *Functions or Organisation Units*

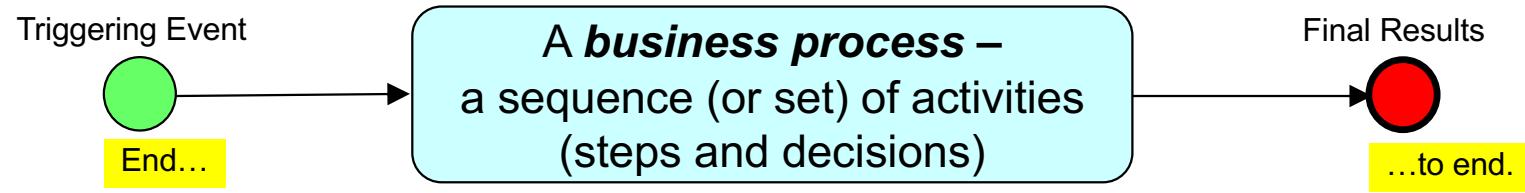
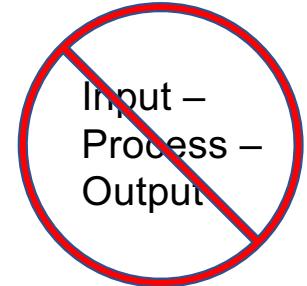
6 – *Actors and responsibilities*

7 – *Systems, data sources, other mechanisms*

The essential framework

Business Process:

- a sequence (or set) of **activities** (steps and decisions,)
- initiated in response to a **triggering event**,
- that achieves a defined **result** for each process stakeholder



- Three types of events:
 - Decision-based (action)
 - Time-based (temporal)
 - Data-based (conditional)
- The *earliest* triggering event

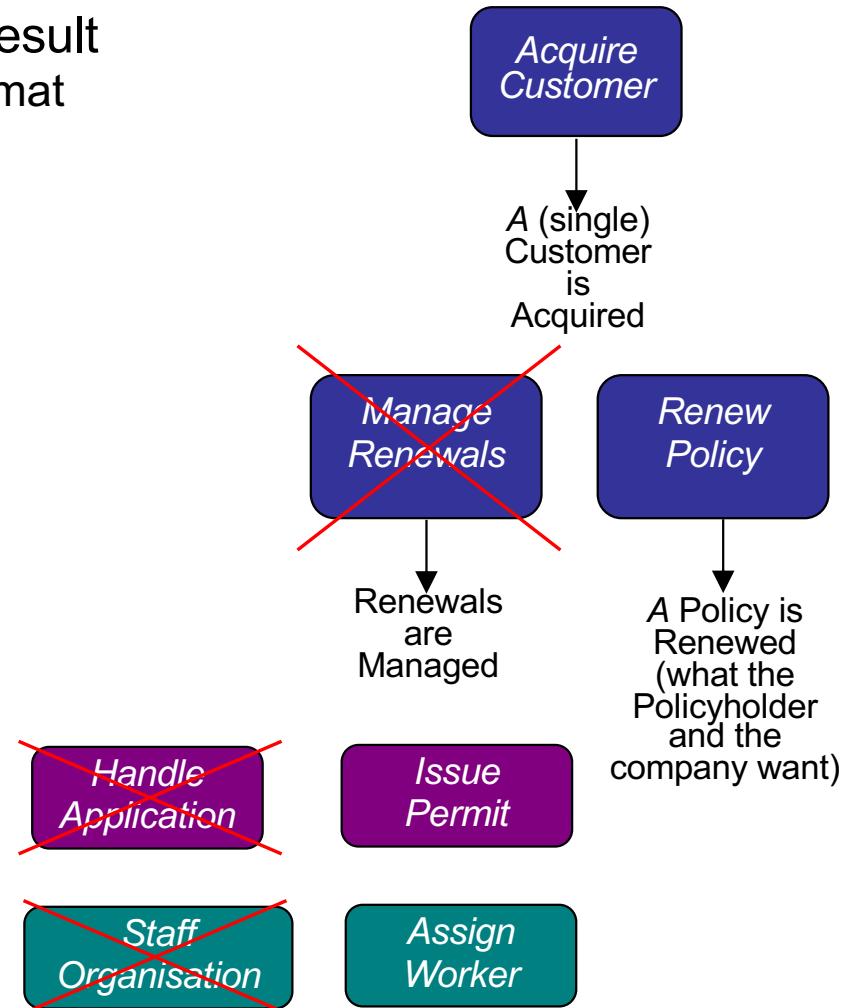
- Important processes are virtually always cross-functional and involve multiple actors / roles
- May be a defined sequence, or a more ad hoc set of activities
- First, identify “*what*” it includes – Trigger, Results, Activities, Cases (“TRAC”)
- Later, we add “*who and how*,” then map the process flow, if there is one

- Three types of results:
 - A service
 - A good
 - Information
- The *final* result

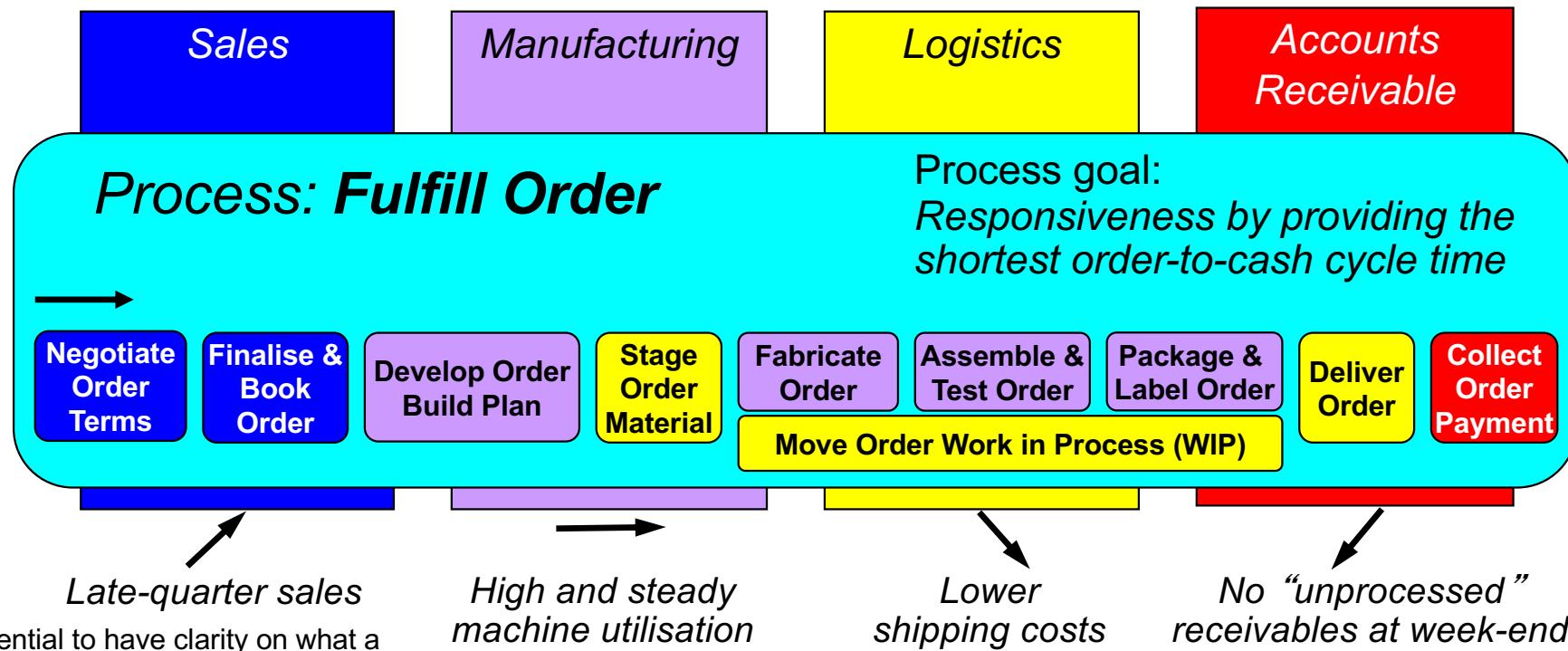
“*What*” before diving into the “*who and how*”

Naming conventions will make life easier

1. The process name **must** indicate the expected result
 - Name potential process in “active verb – noun” format
 - Restate that name as a result (“noun is verbed”)
 - Ensure this is the intended result of the process: *discrete*, so results are *identifiable & countable*
 - **No mushy verbs:** manage, monitor, administer, handle, track, support, maintain, etc.
 - **Active verbs only:** Evaluate Prospect, Acquire Customer, Fill Customer Order, Resolve Customer Issue, ...
 - Applies to business processes, phases (subprocesses,) activities, steps, ...
2. Name process from customer's perspective (what do they want from the process?)
3. Name process in the singular



2. A common obstacle – misaligned performance measures



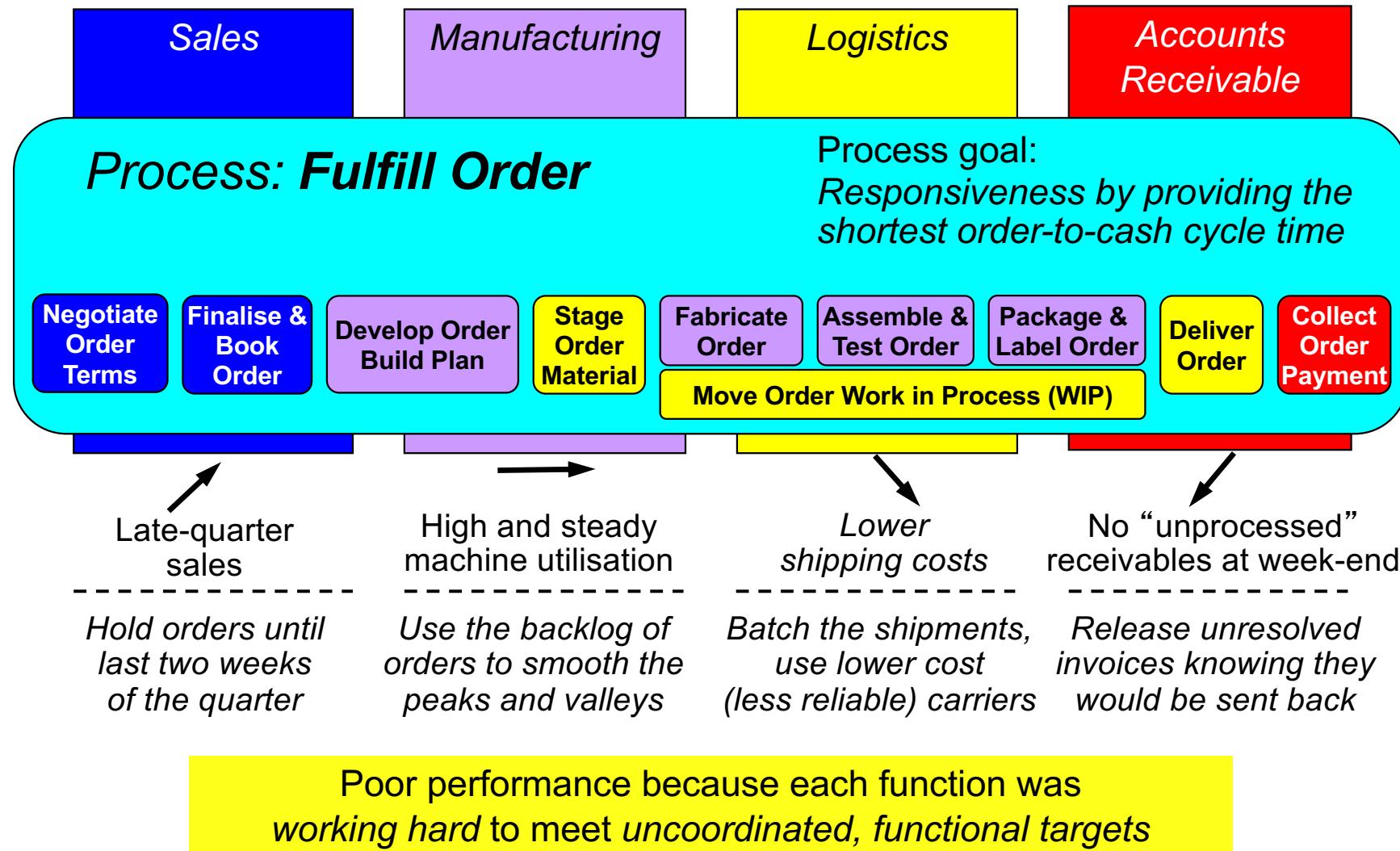
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But... performance measures were established *functionally*, before awareness of the *end-to-end process*

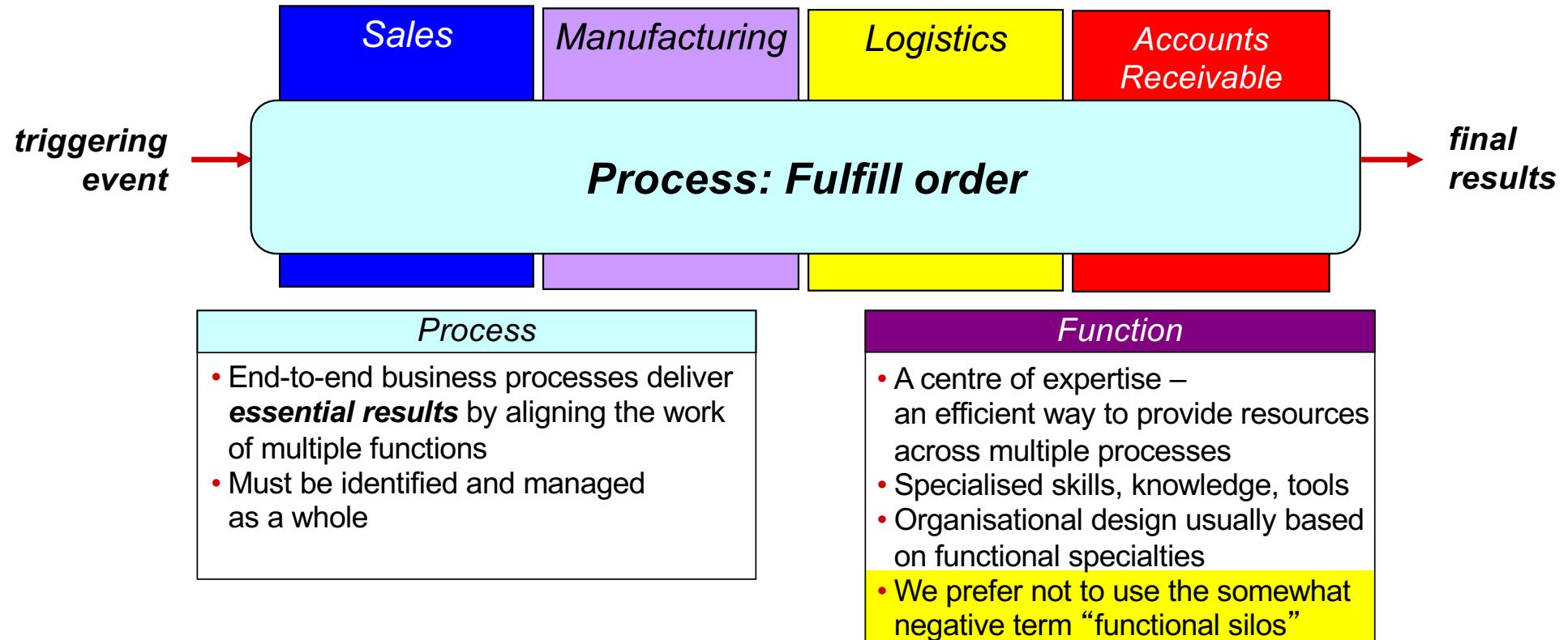
Discuss –

*What are the likely impacts of these performance goals?
What will the different functions do to meet the targets?*

Misaligned performance measures

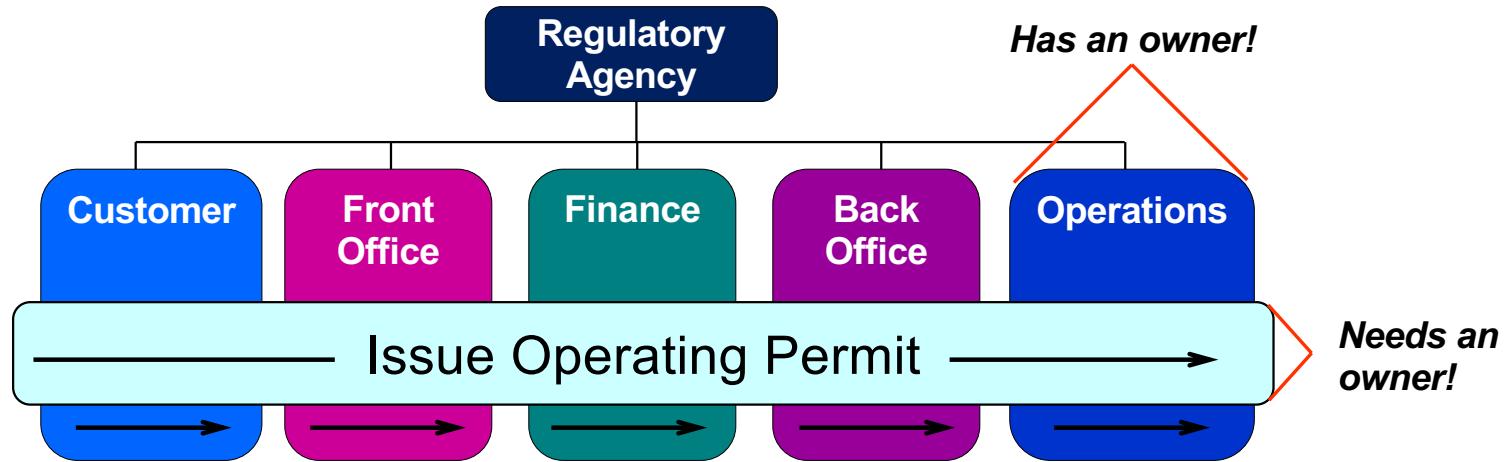


This doesn't mean functions are bad!



Ultimately, business processes are all about alignment

Processes and functions – three key points

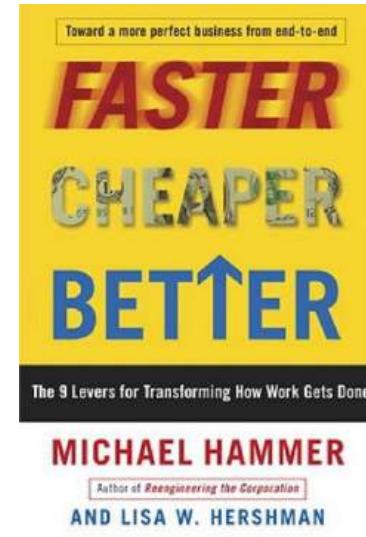
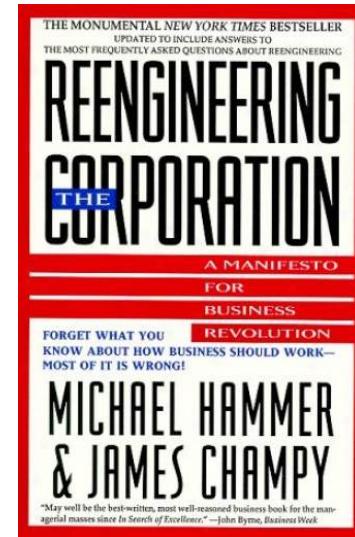


- The first step in managing processes is to *determine what they are* – they don't identify themselves
- Performance goals for the functions must *align with* (or be *balanced against*) the performance goals of the process
- Processes need an *owner / steward* to set direction, ensure alignment, and resolve conflict

It takes concerted effort – nothing happens by accident

3 – Processes and information systems

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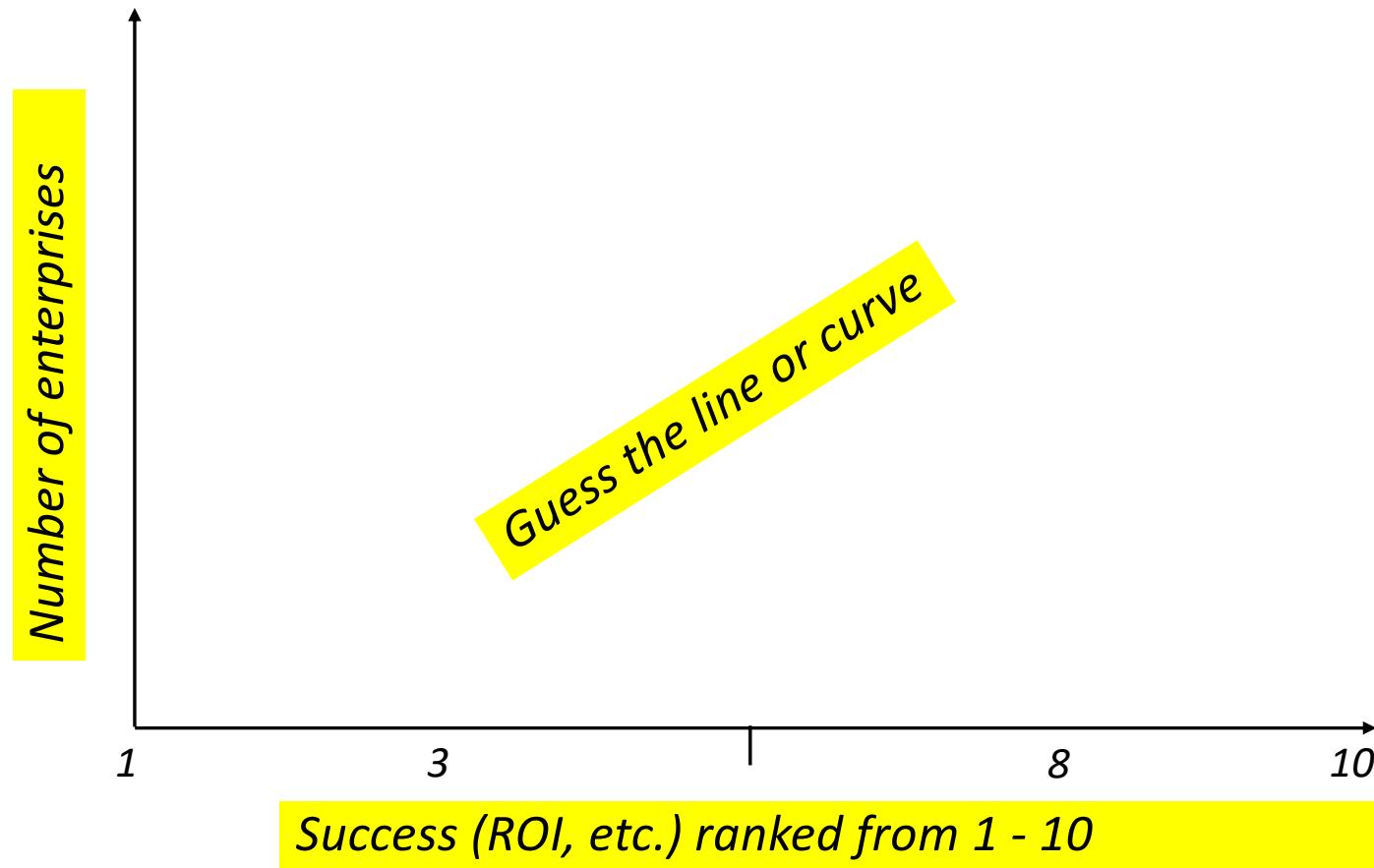


Observed that success of SAP implementations varied *wildly*

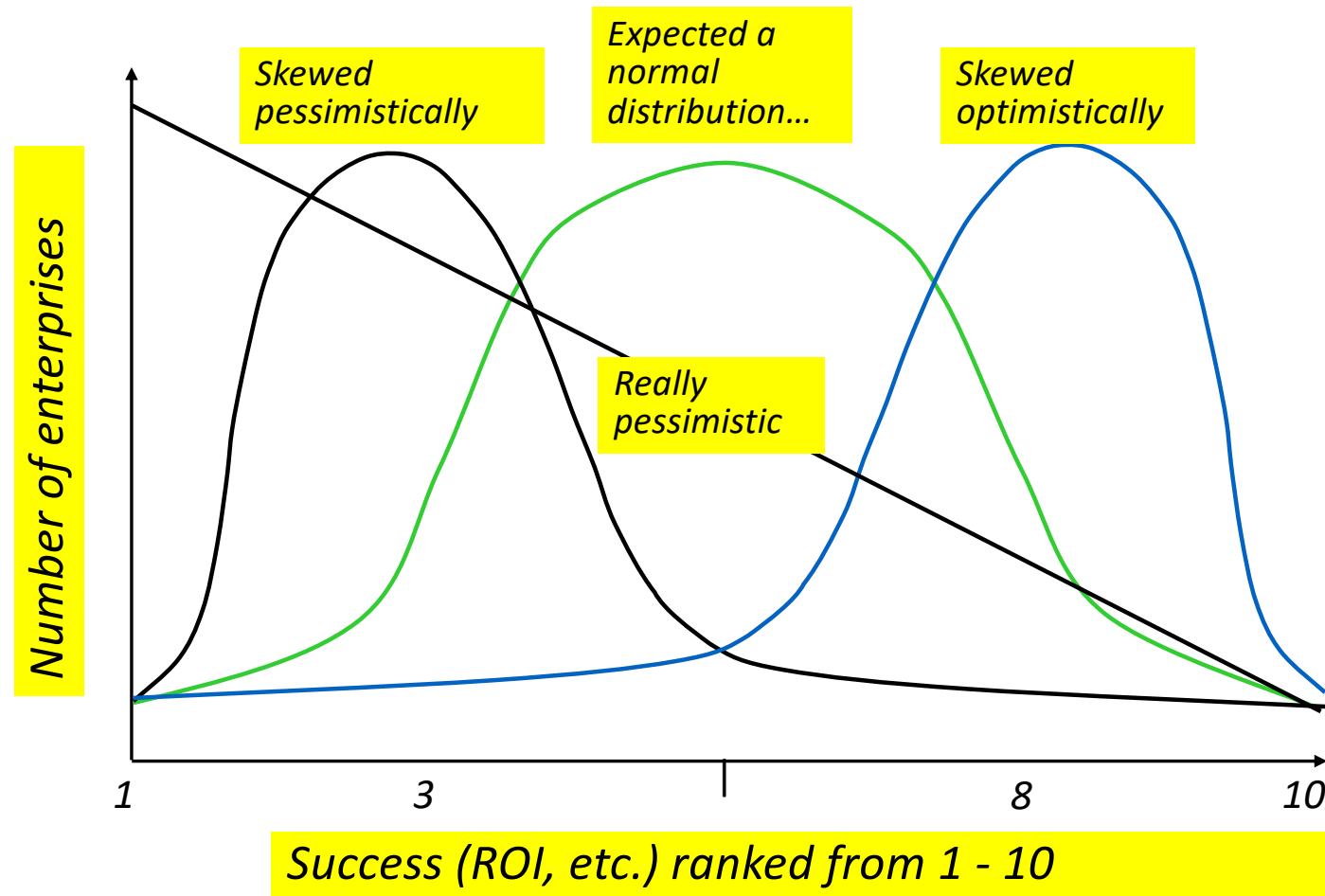
Worked with ~80 companies to assess their degree of success with SAP implementation

Success with SAP implementation

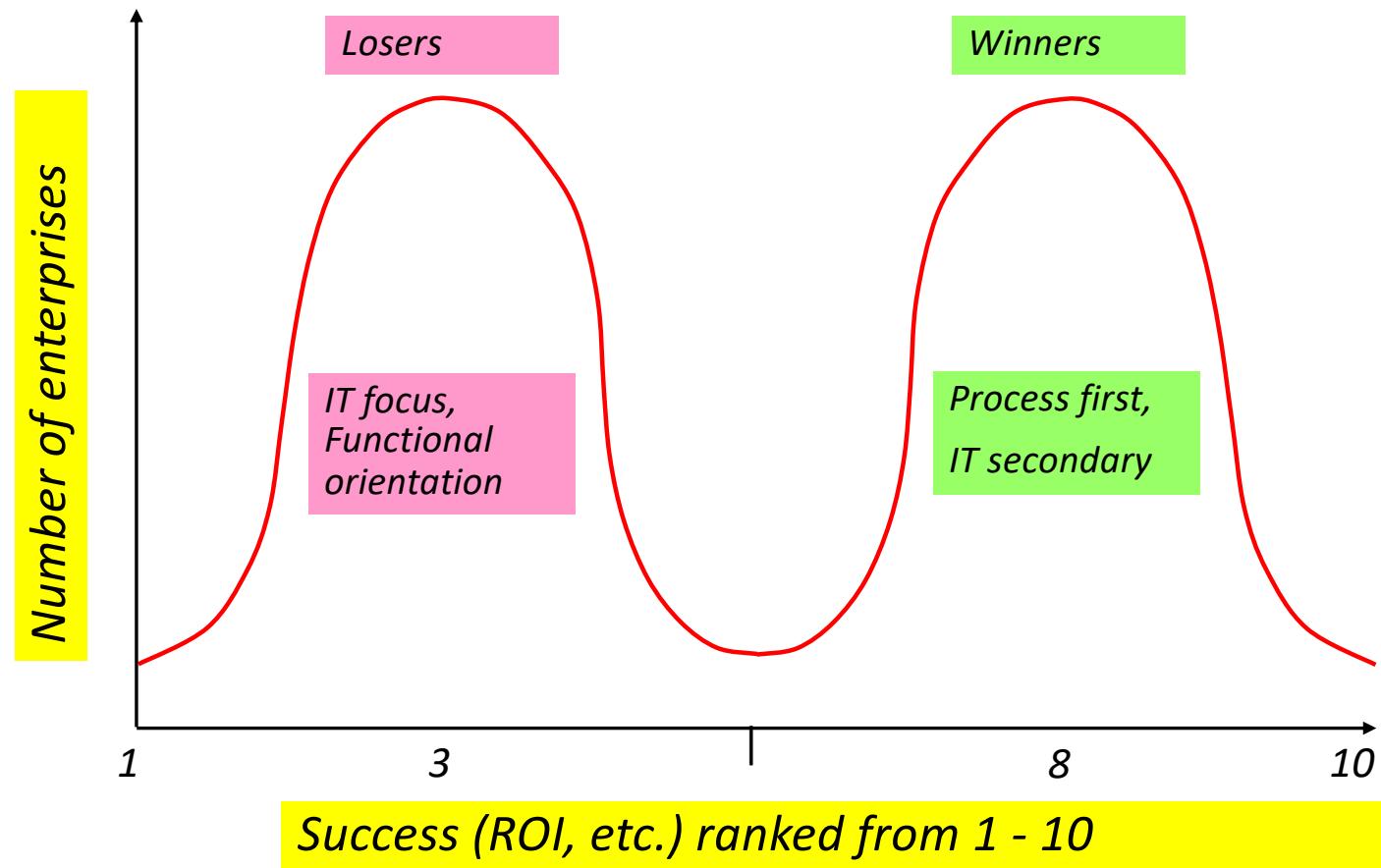
Hammer plotted the number of companies for each “success” ranking



Hammer not sure what the outcome would be



The surprising result



Returning to an earlier example

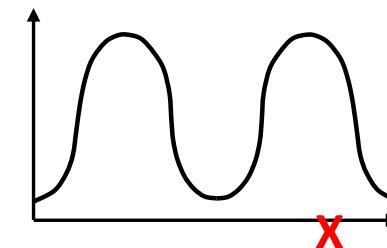
Global manufacturer implementing SAP

Four primary modules:

- *Sales*
- *Manufacturing*
- *Logistics*
- *Finance*

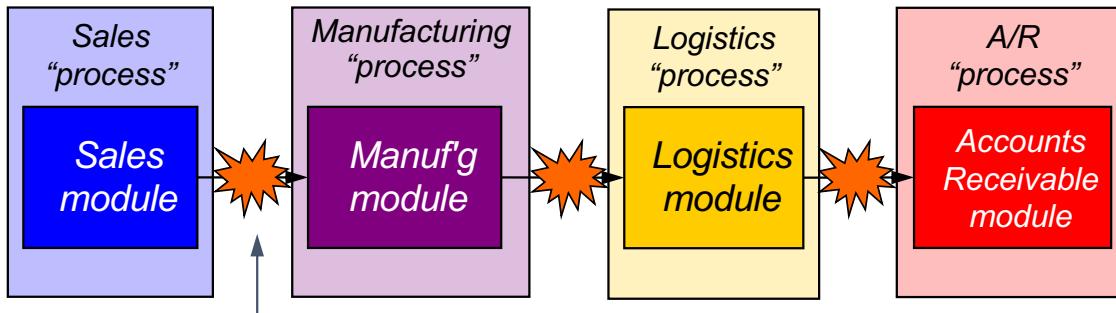
Determined to *do it right*:

“This will be a *process-oriented* implementation!”



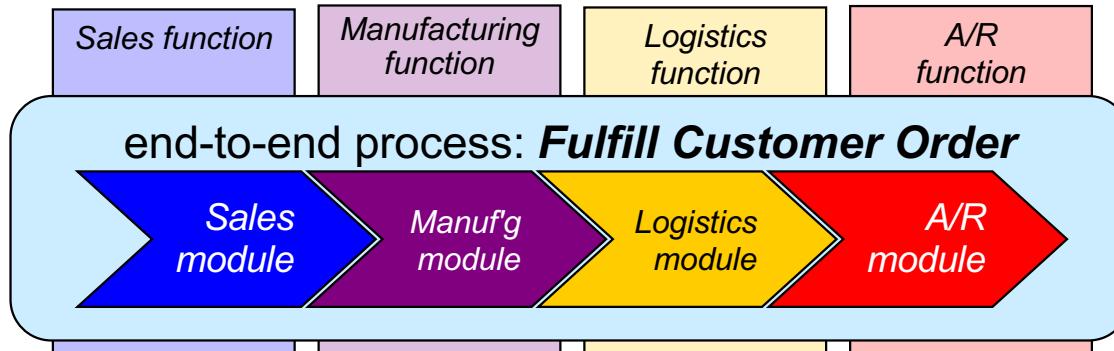
Outcome and resolution

SAP was implemented without clarity on “process” –



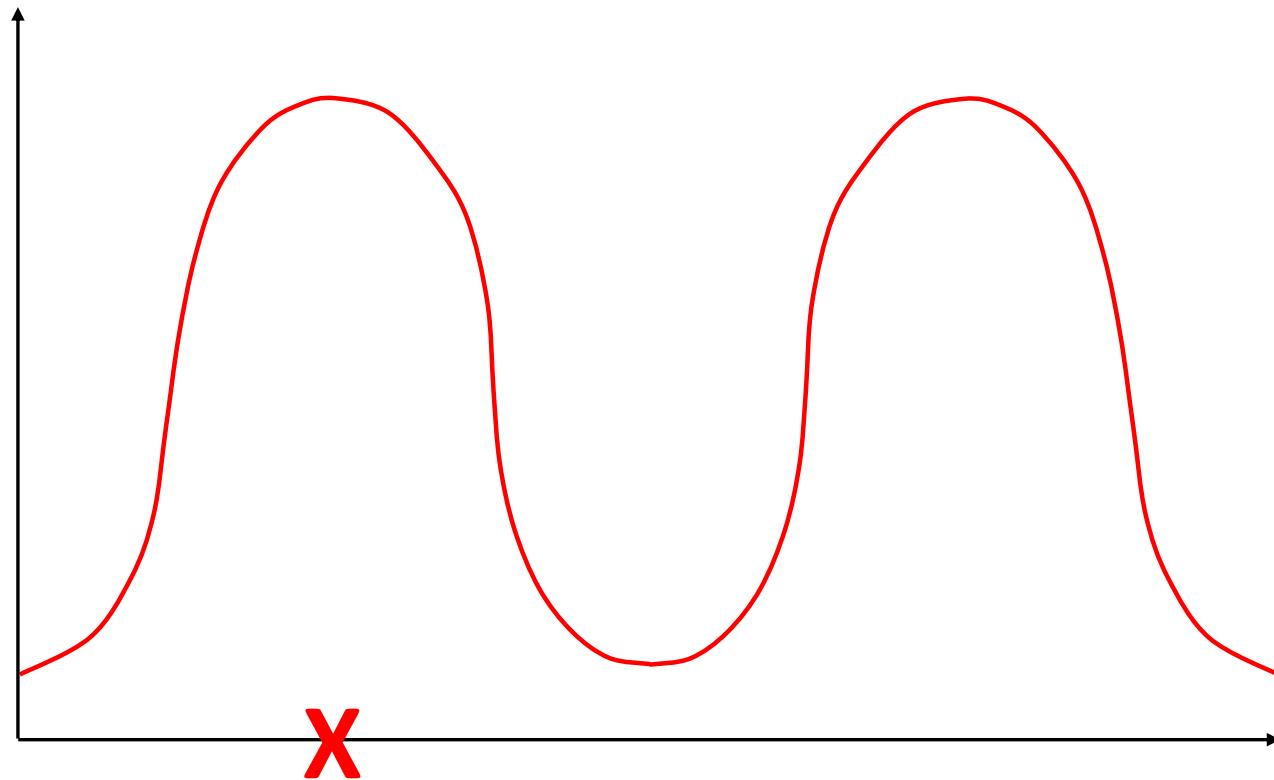
Conflicts: timing, coding, terminology, data formats, performance targets, ...

SAP re-implemented in a process-driven configuration –



Same software, radically different outcomes

Staying “right” in an “entropic” environment



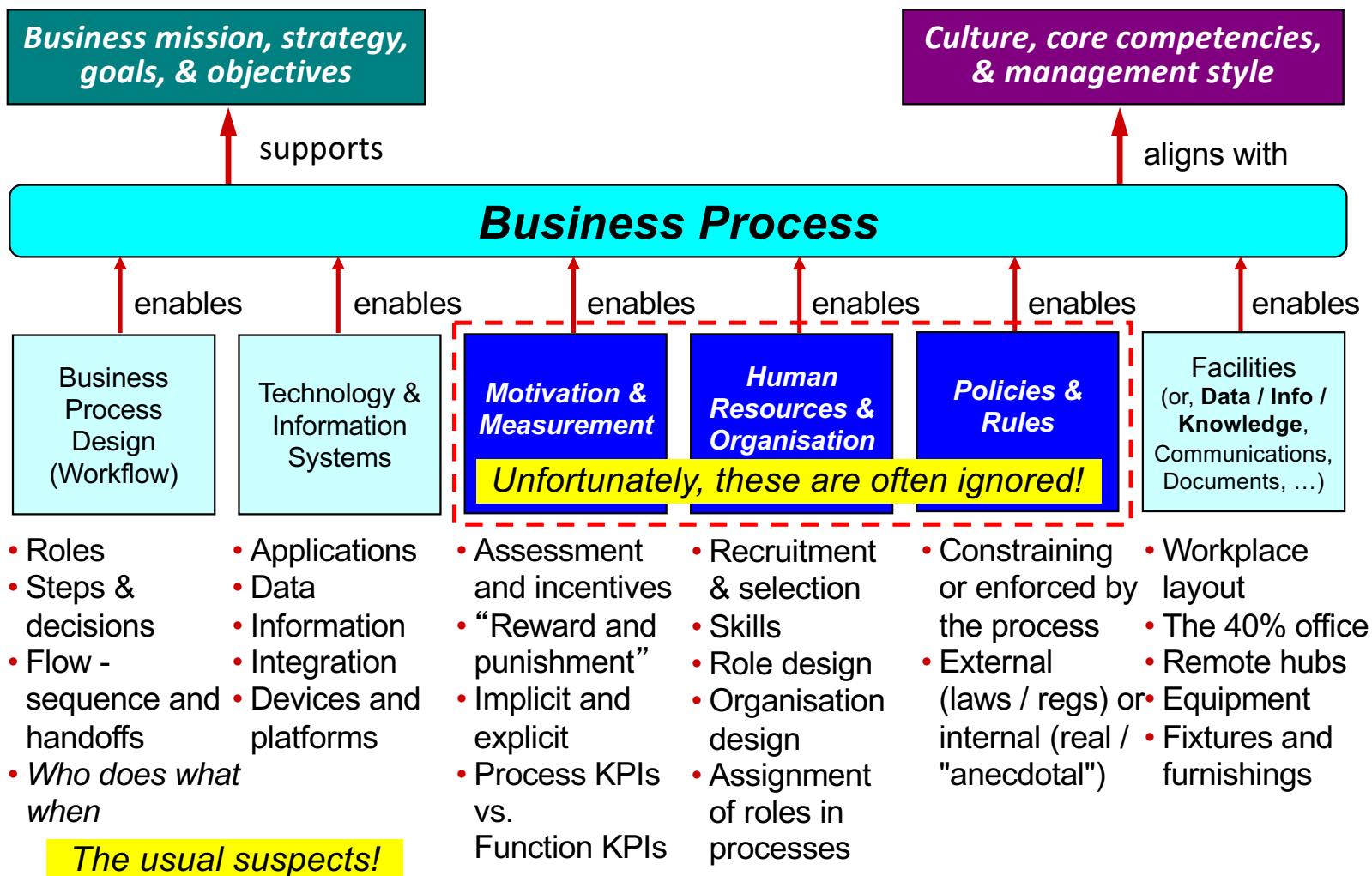
There will always be a pull back towards functional comfort

- *ongoing management of the process is critical!*
- *all enablers must be addressed for a sustainable process*

4. A holistic view for process analysis and design

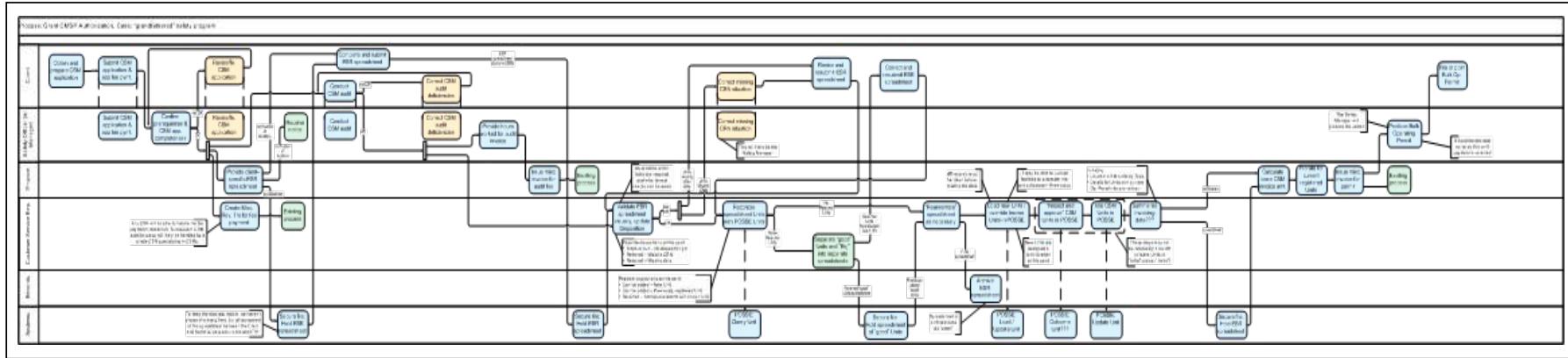
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Enabler – A factor that is adjusted to impact process performance.



We model the as-is process to support assessment by enabler

As-is modelling maps *reality* – who, does *what*, *when*.



After as-is modelling, assess the process by each enabler, *one at a time*.
This provides a *fact-based* assessment of the as-is.

Process Workflow Design:	Information Systems & Technology:	Motivation & Measurement:	Human Resources & Organisation:	Policies & Rules:	Facilities (or other):
Is each step adding value, placed at the right point in the process, sequential or parallel as appropriate, performed by the best role, etc.?	Are the process, the steps, and the actors supported by the right systems and technology?	How is the performance of the steps, the actors, the participating functions, and the process measured, and what are the consequences?	Are roles suitably broad, are organisations designed properly, and are roles & skills deployed well into the process?	What policies or rules, whether internal or external, constrain or are enforced by the process, and what is their impact?	Are the layout & furnishings optimal or do they impede the process? (Many clients instead use this enabler to consider data, info, and knowledge.)

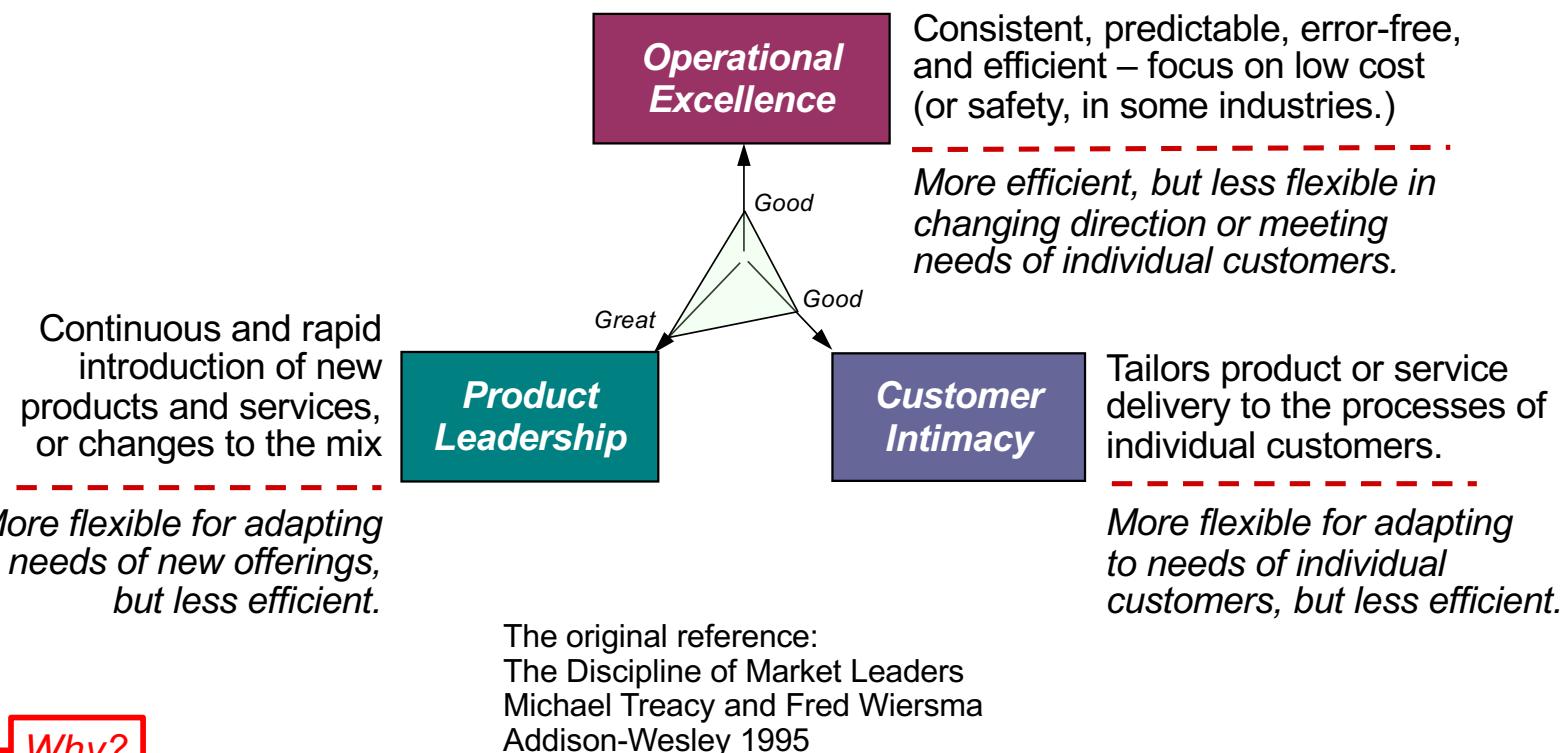
5. Process goals: know your “differentiator”

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As noted, this is one of the things I do on ~100% of *Project Recovery* assignments -

1. Build *Process Scope Model & Process Summary Chart*
2. Develop *Case for Action* – an *As-Is Assessment by Stakeholder*
3. Establish the *Differentiator* ← **Why?**
4. (Optionally conduct an *As-Is Assessment by Enabler*)

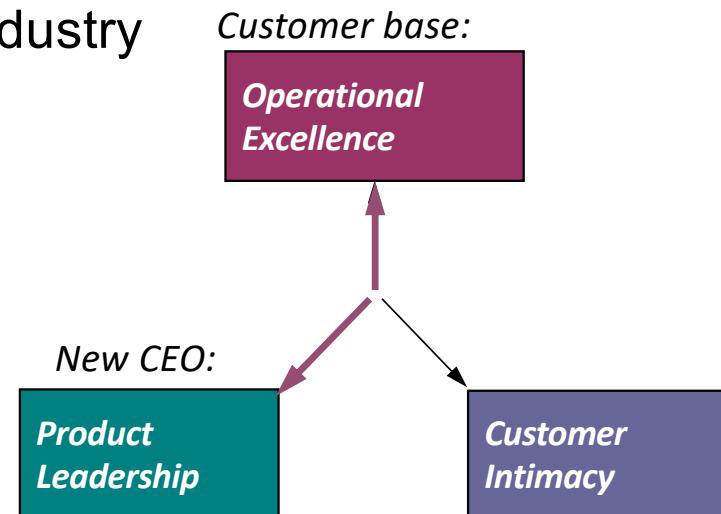
Great processes don't try to be all things to all people – they strive to be **great** at one differentiator, and **good** at the other two...



Example: “differentiator confusion”

Getting it wrong can be expensive...

- Insurance company recruits CEO from high tech industry
- New CEO decides “innovation is everything” – \$100M spent on process redesign and system development in support of “innovative car insurance products” – *Product Leadership*
- Total failure – customers wanted affordable, easy to understand, easy to buy insurance – *Operational Excellence (Op Ex)*



Business Process – part of the Clariteq Framework for Business Analysis

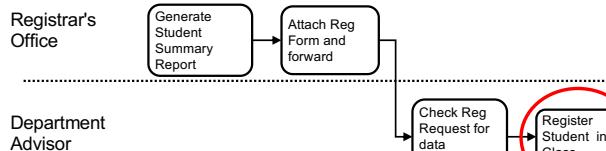
The Clariteq Framework for Business Analysis

Framework Layer

Business Goals & Objectives

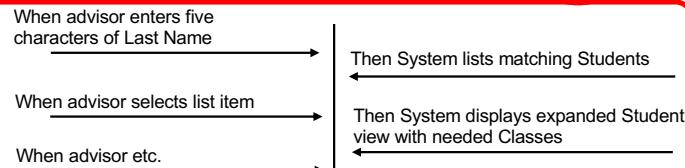
The university is initiating the “Strategic Enrollment” program to raise Student graduation rates in part by ensuring Classes are available for Student registration when needed.

Technique sample

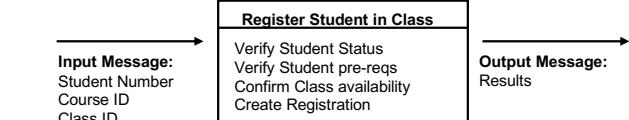


Business Process

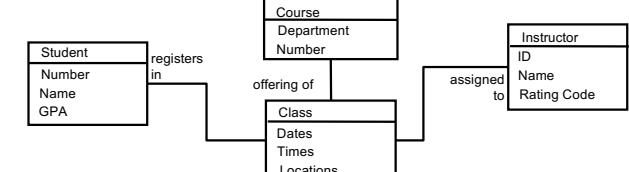
Presentation Layer (user interface)



Application Layer (rules & logic)



Data Layer (data & storage)



What it covers

✓ **Project Charter** – documents the rationale, objectives, scope, and success measures for the project

This is not a sequence!

✓ **Process Model** - shows “what” in a Scope Model, then “who & how” in a Workflow Model – the steps done by the actors in the process

Business Process: gives great context for Business Analysis

✓ **Use Case** – models how an actor interacts with a system to obtain (trigger) a service, typically to complete a step in a process

Use Cases and Services: where we capture Functional Requirements

✓ **Service Specification** - describes a service – a package of rules and logic – that is triggered to complete or respond to a business event

Concept Model / Data Model: a great platform for Business Analysis

✓ **Concept Model** - depicts the things and the facts about things the organisation needs to record; the things (the entities) are what processes and solutions act on.

Only four types of models vs. 14 in the UML! (Unified Modelling Language)

Everything relies on the Concept Model / Data Model

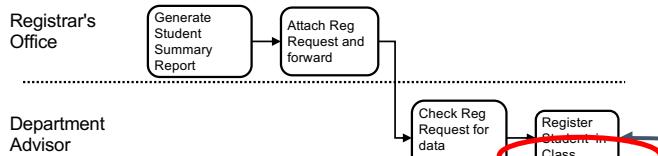
Business Goals & Objectives

The university is initiating the “Strategic Enrollment” program to raise Student graduation rates in part by ensuring **Classes are available** for Student registration when needed.

All use the language and constraints of the Concept Model (the “thing model”) – the ultimate “what”

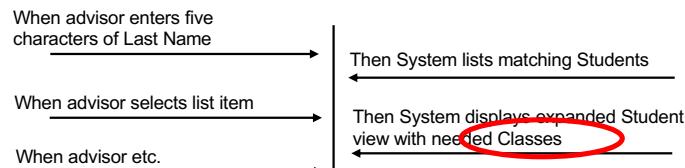
2

Business Process



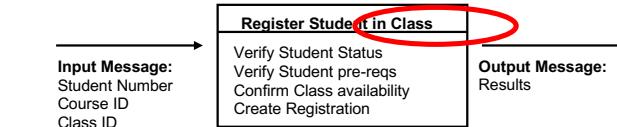
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Presentation Layer (user interface)



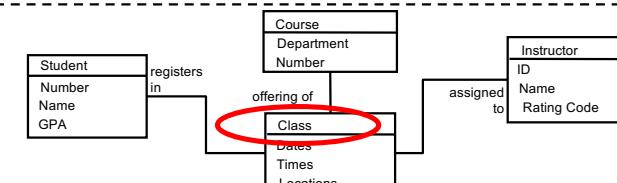
3

Application Layer (rules & logic)

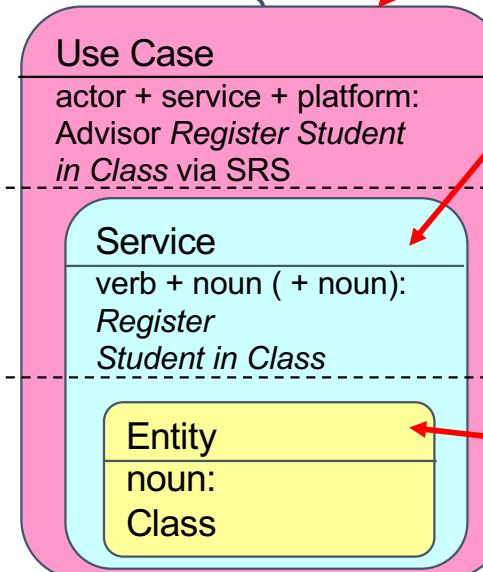


1

Data Layer (data & storage)



My usual sequence



Bonus – great starting point to discover your Events/Services and Use Cases/User Stories

Use Cases/User Stories:
- Who (Actors) needs access to the Services, and how (Platform)?

Verb-Noun pairs:
- The Services (event-handlers) that are at the heart of a Service Oriented Architecture.
- Also "building blocks" of Business Processes

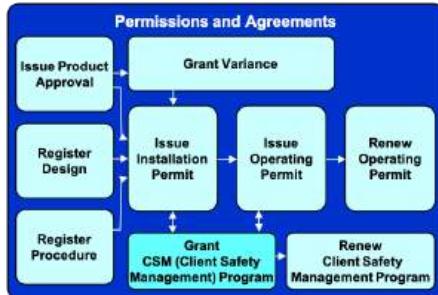
The core **Nouns** or Things in your enterprise. Also known as **Business Objects**.

Another key point! Different levels of detail for different purposes

Different models and levels of detail for different audiences and purposes.

Scope – for Planning

Process Landscape (optional):

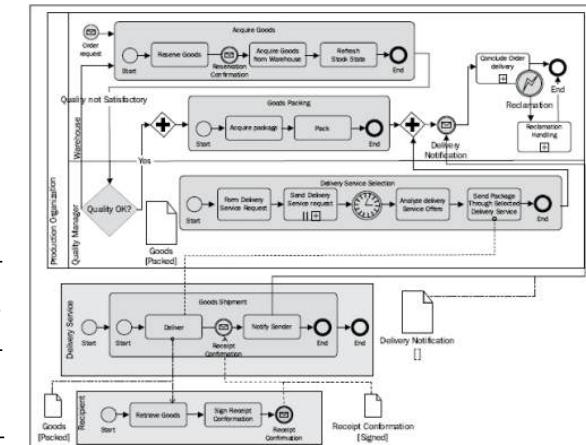


Concept – for Understanding

- Augmented Scope Model showing next level activities: *who - what - how*
- “Business-friendly” (just boxes & lines) flow models to maximise communication and participation
- Two levels – *Handoff and Service*

Detail – for Specification

- Detail for technical design, perhaps using full BPMN



Process Scope Model:



Process Summary Chart:



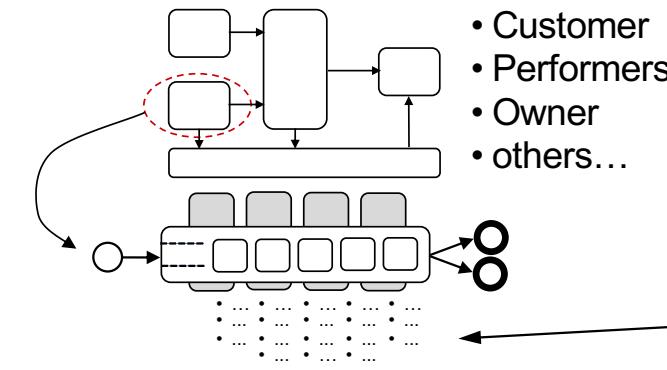
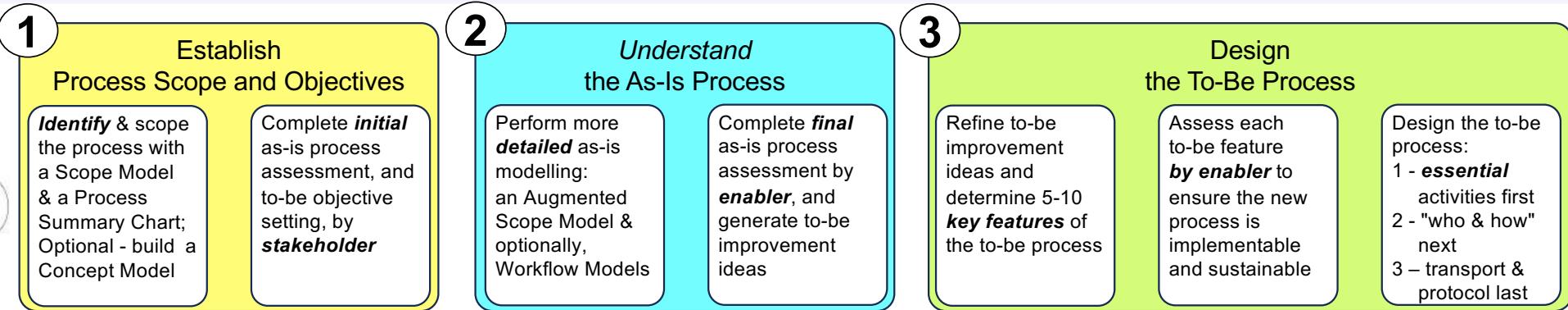
Boxes

Boxes & Lines

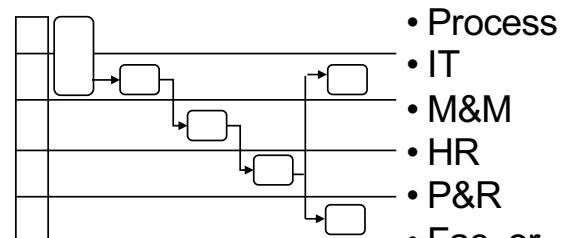
Also applies to Use Cases, Services, and Data Models

Boxes, Lines,
& MANY Symbols

Our three-phase methodology – proven, practical, & agile



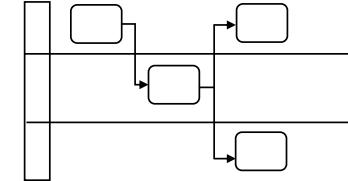
- ID processes & draw *Process Landscape* (Optional – only if you have a large scope)
- ID **Trigger**, **Results**, main **Activities**, **Cases** (**TRAC**) & draw *Process Scope Model* – focus on *what*, *no* reference to *who* or *how*
- ID involved functions & mechanisms (*who* and *how*) & draw *Process Summary Chart*
- Conduct *stakeholder-based assessment*



- Develop as-is models:
 - *Augmented Scope Model* – add ~5 – 7 more detailed Activities for each main Activity
 - (Optional) as-is *Workflow Models* – *only* enough detail to understand process behaviour
 - Conduct *enabler-based assessment* *determine*, and identify *potential improvements*

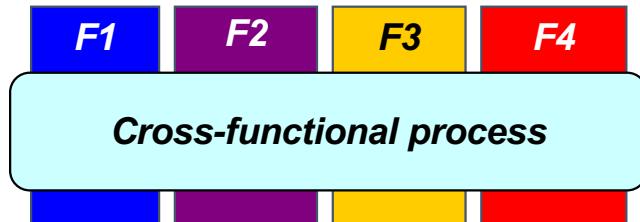


- Select key to-be *Features*

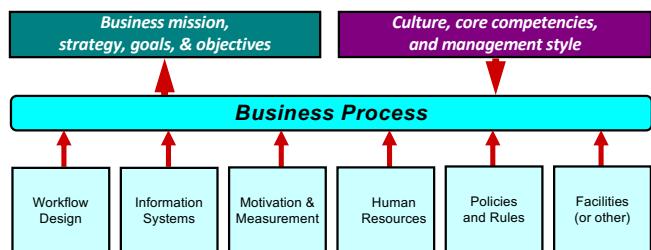


- Assess each key Feature by enabler
- Identify and sequence **essential** activities
- Develop *Workflow Models* for essential activities by adding *who* and *how*
- ...on to requirements definition and implementation

Five key points plus a BA framework plus a methodology

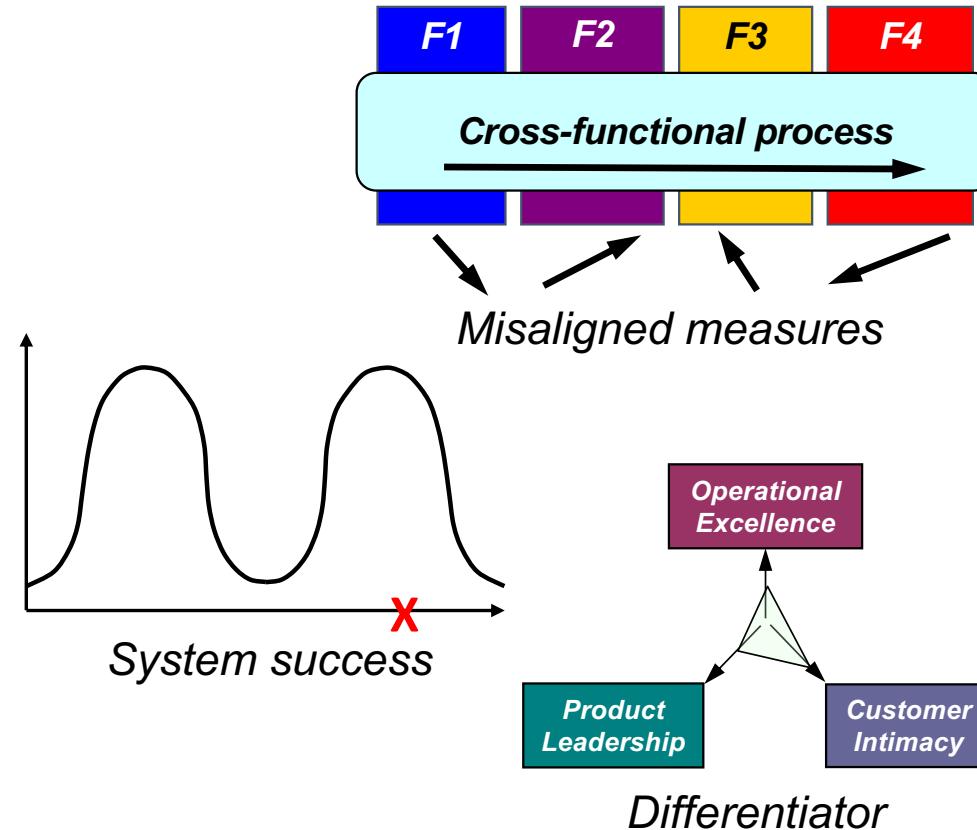
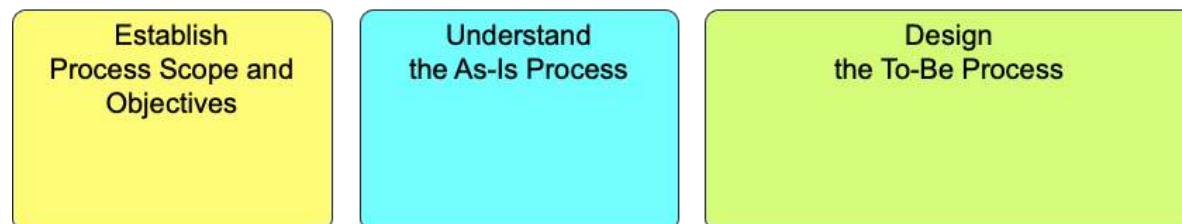


Processes:
“large” and X-functional



Holistic method

...and a proven
Methodology



**Model-driven
framework**

Process
Modelling

Use Cases

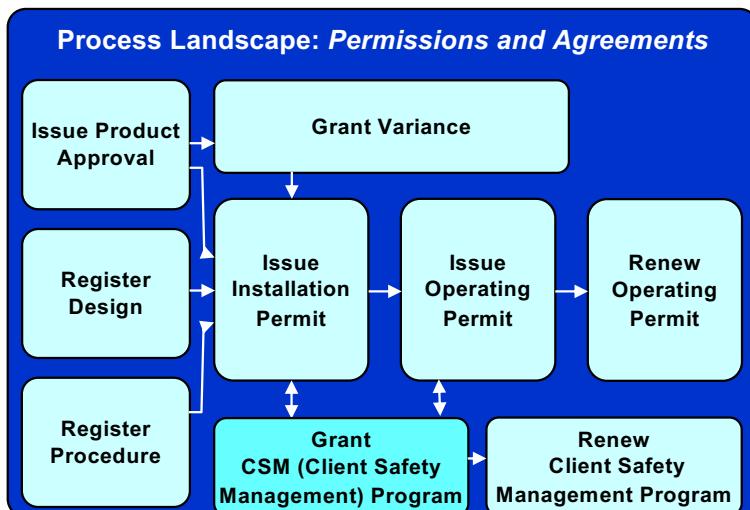
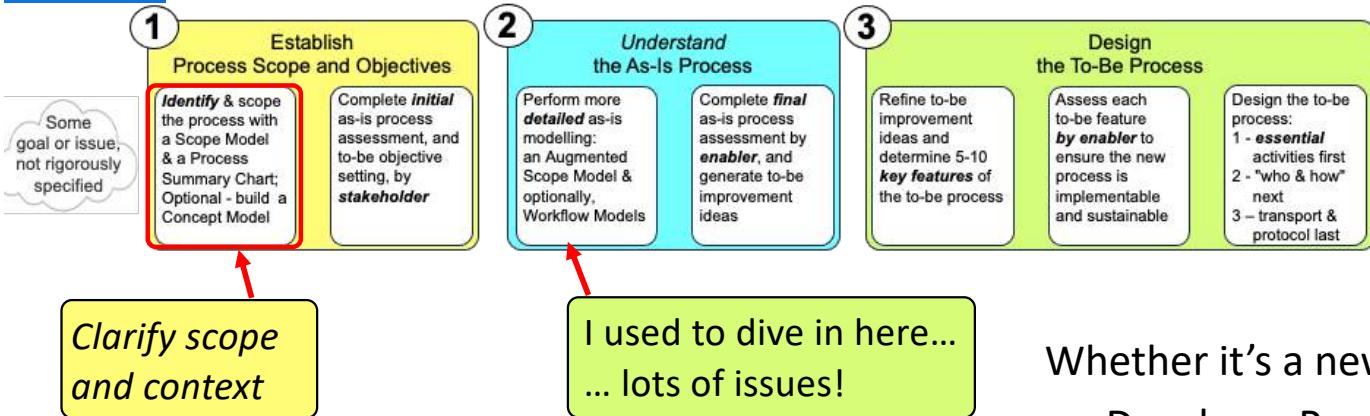
Service
Specification

Concept /
Data
Modelling

Identifying and Scoping Business Processes

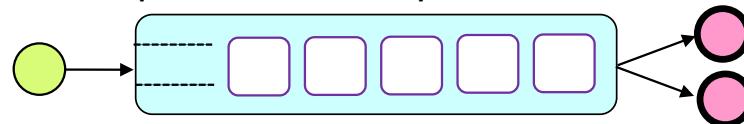
1. Five things you need to know about *Business Processes*
2. Identify true, end-to-end, cross-functional
Business Processes
3. Developing a *Process Architecture*
4. Seven ways to help people embrace *Process Change*
5. *Human-oriented* process modelling
6. A feature-based *Process Design* method –
transitioning from *as-is* to *to-be*

Identify & scope process(es)

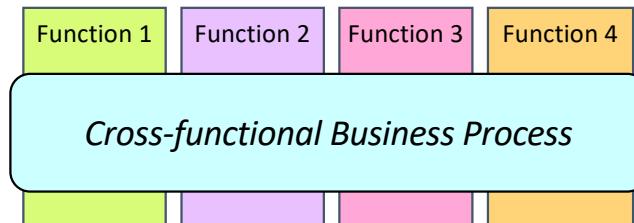


Whether it's a new initiative or "project recovery," **always**:

- Develop a Process Scope Model



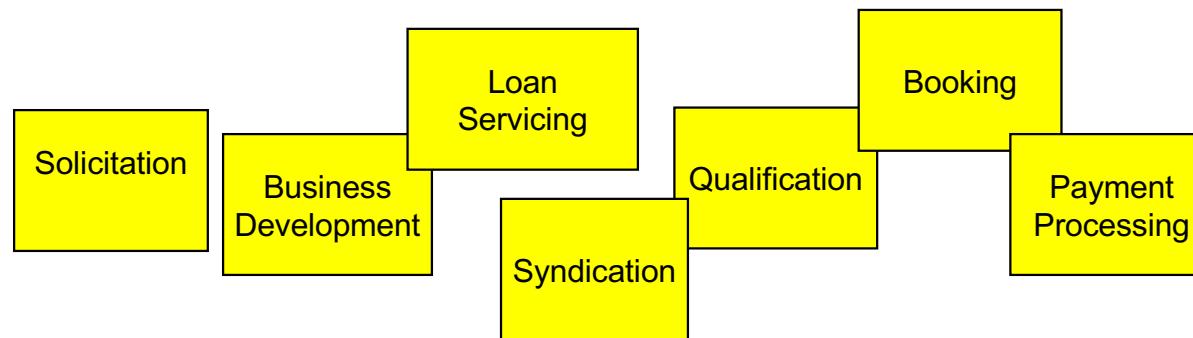
- Develop a Process Summary Chart



You *might* start at a higher level, with a **Process Landscape** – a decomposition of a business area into a family of *individual business processes*

Process discovery example

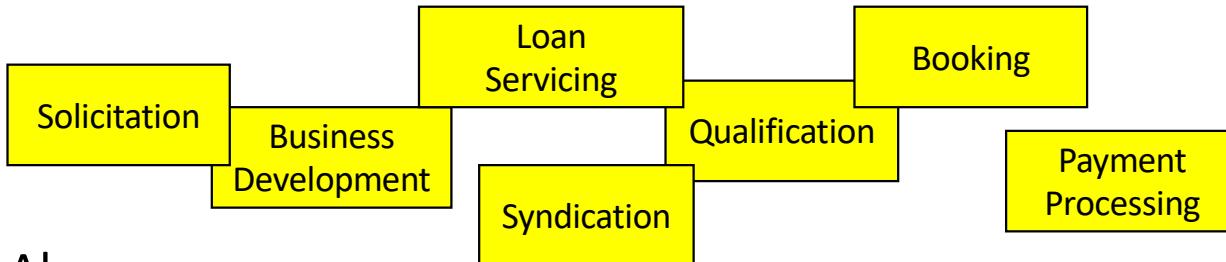
A bank believed they had identified the 12 *business processes* in their Commercial Loans Management area, including these 7:



Discuss:

- What is wrong with the names of these processes?
- Can you think of any questions to help improve these process names?

Bottom-up process discovery – example



Always use

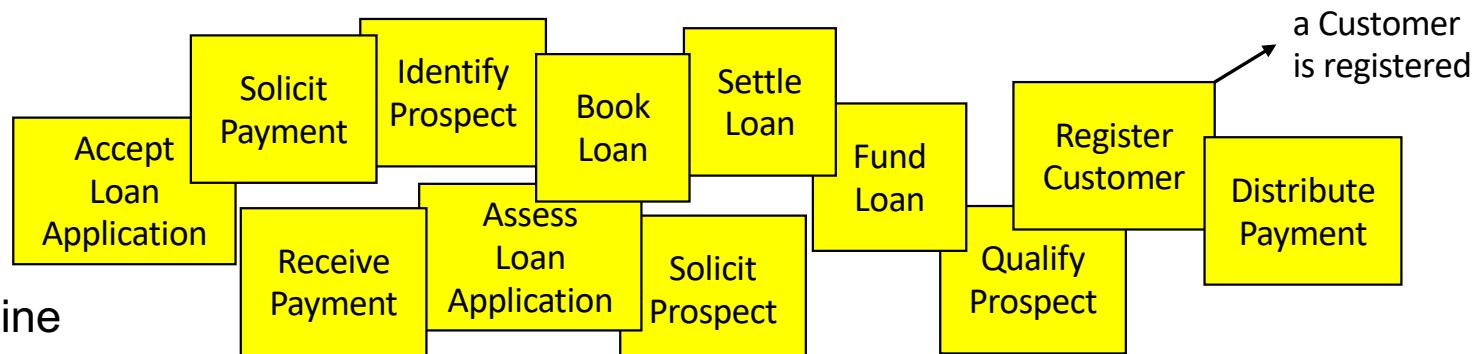
“active verb – noun” naming
with no “who and how”

Dubious “business processes”



Client then identified *recognisable* activities, each producing an essential *result* (easy!)

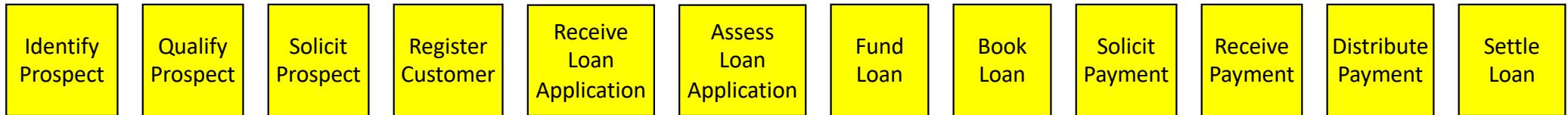
Let's put these
in sequence, then
use *TRAC* to determine
Business Processes.



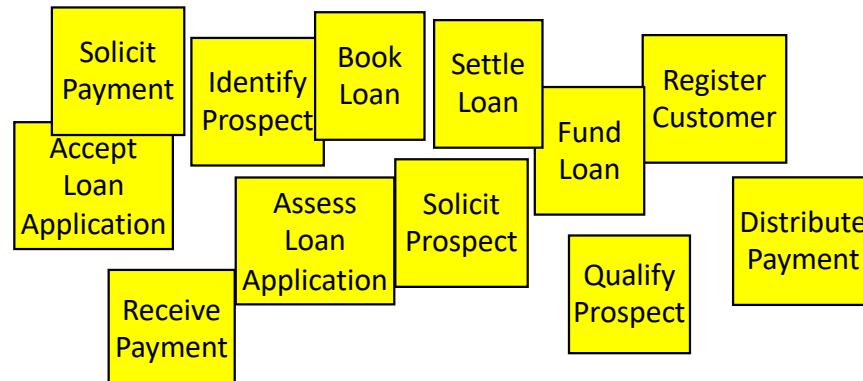
This was done in-person with Post-its and flipcharts
but tools like Lucidchart and Miro work well virtually

Summary – sequence activities

Not usually linear – parallel chains are typical



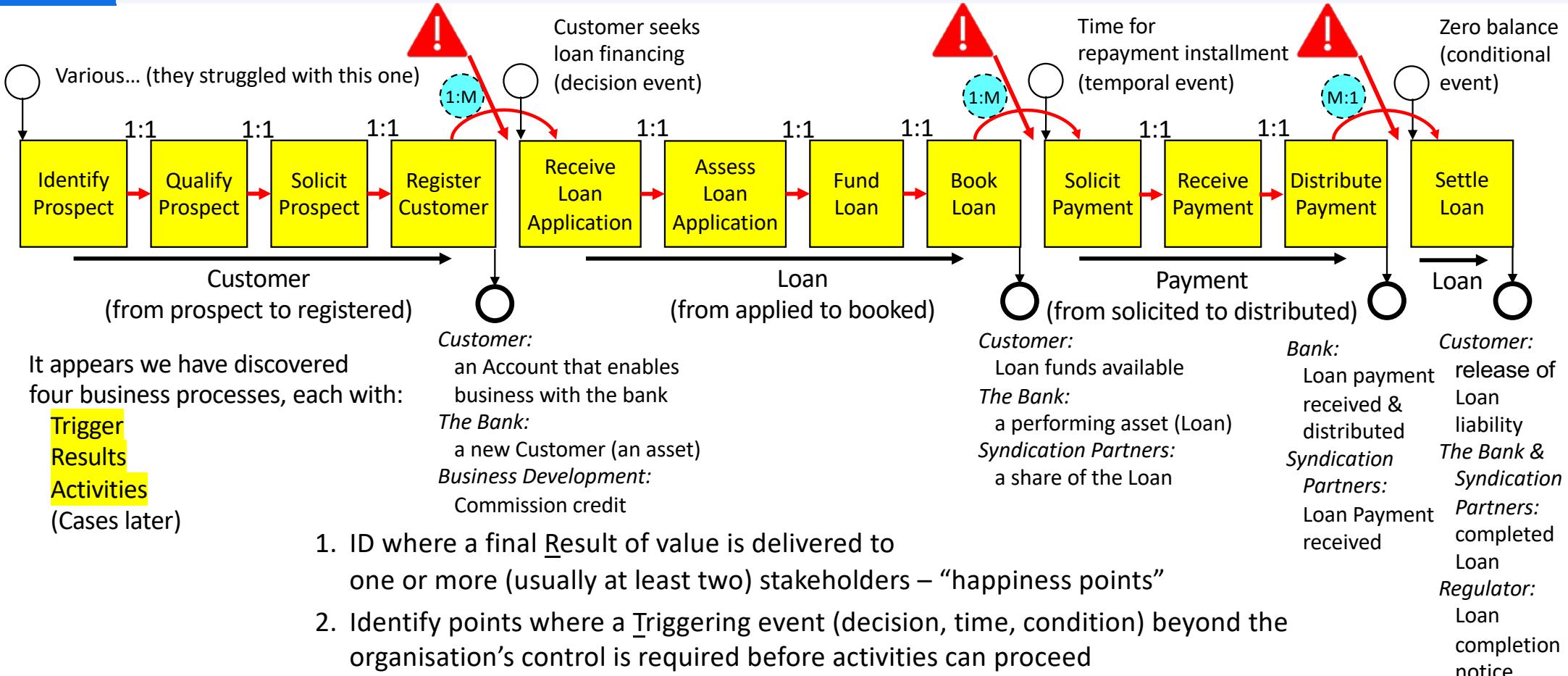
The clients arranged the activities in sequence:
- easy!
- a learning experience!



Now we'll use my “TRAC” framework for business processes –

- **Trigger**
- **Results**
- **Activities**
- **(Cases – later)**

Summary – use TRAC to discover business process boundaries

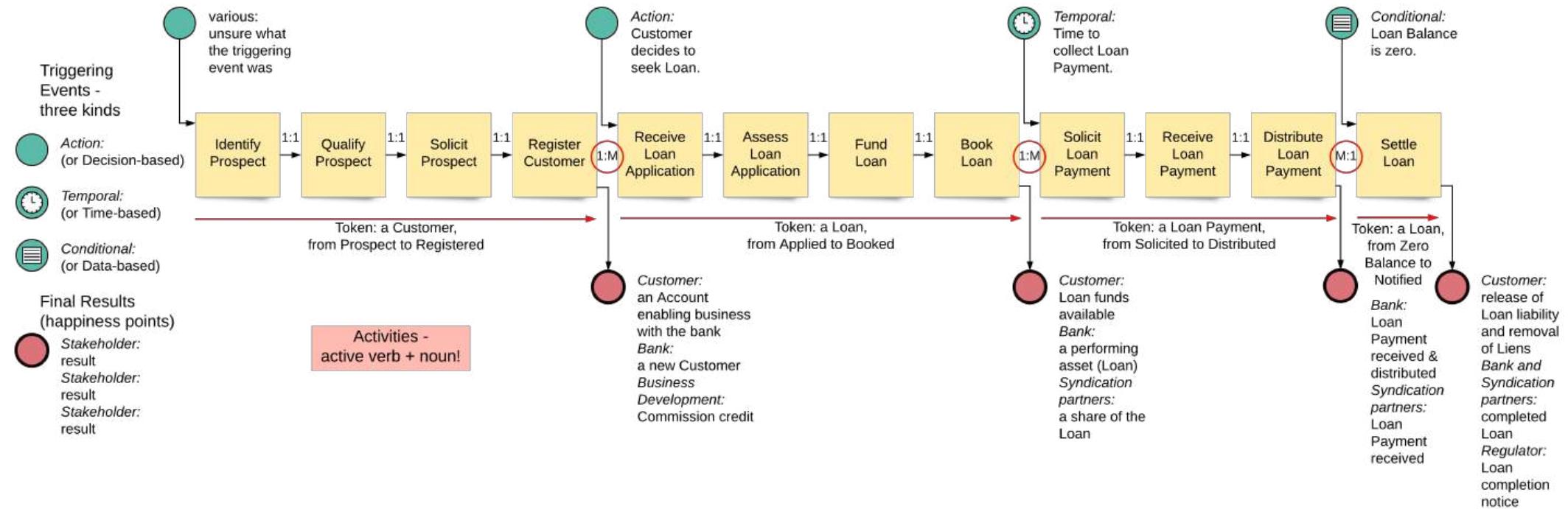


It appears we have discovered four business processes, each with:

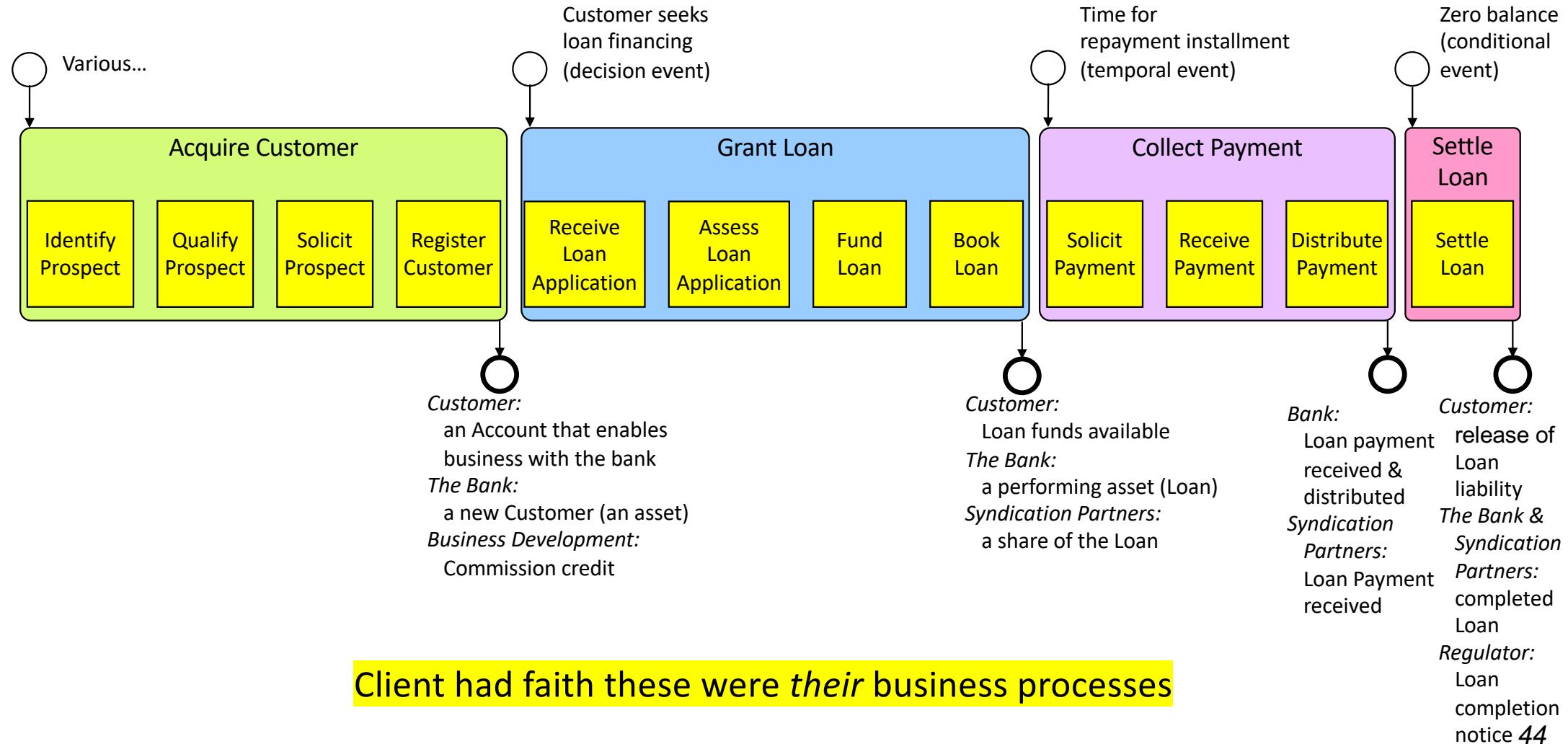
Trigger
Results
Activities
(Cases later)

1. ID where a final Result of value is delivered to one or more (usually at least two) stakeholders – “happiness points”
2. Identify points where a Triggering event (decision, time, condition) beyond the organisation’s control is required before activities can proceed
3. Identify “cardinality” of connections between Activities (1:1, 1:M, M:1)
4. Identify “tokens” flowing through the activities
5. Name business processes with active verbs and nouns (usually the tokens)

Doing this virtually with a tool like Lucidchart...

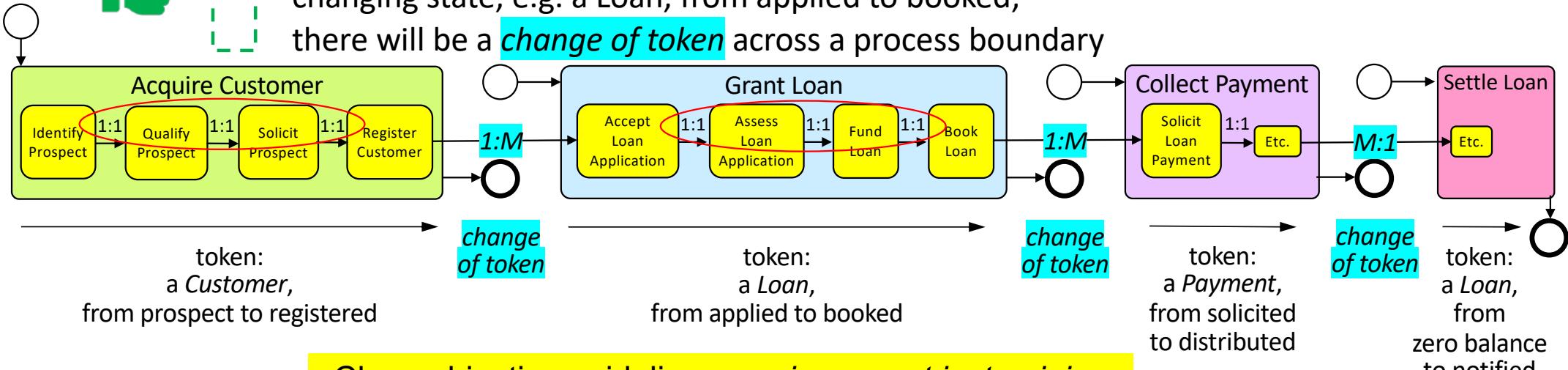


Four end-to-end business processes, objectively demonstrated



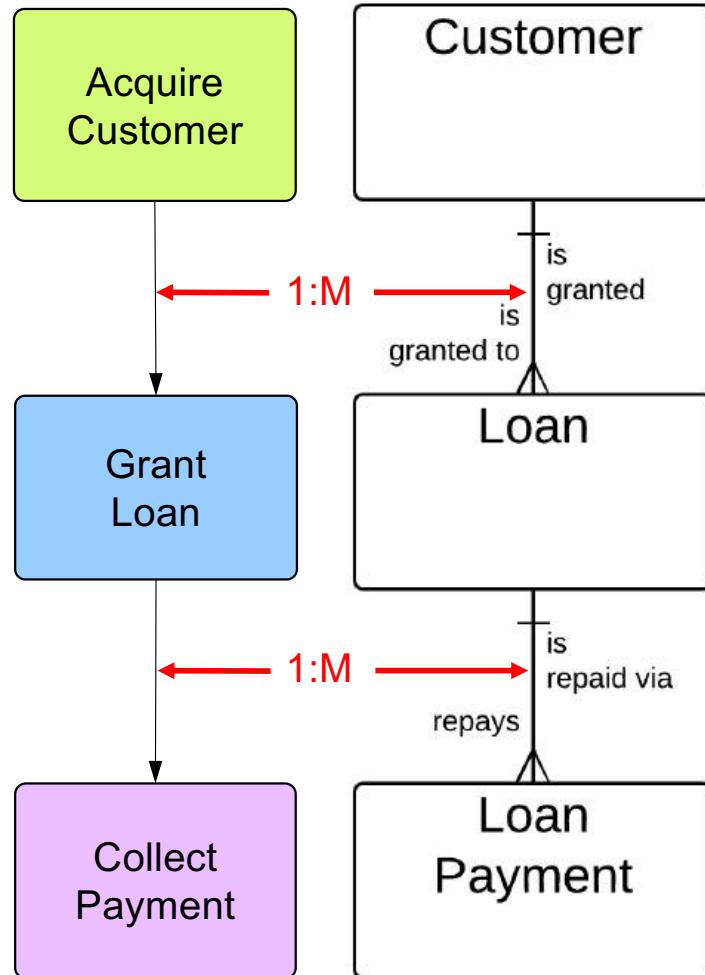
Six guidelines for well-formed processes, two clients really appreciate

1. “Active verb – noun” naming that indicates primary result
2. Triggered by an event (decision, time, data) outside process’ control
3. At the end are results that makes one or more stakeholders happy
4. In between are ~5 to 7 major Activities (phases, milestones, subprocesses, ...)
5. Activities linked **1:1** are probably part of the same process;
a **1:M** or **M:1** connection between activities is probably a boundary
6. The same **token** moves through the whole process,
changing state, e.g. a Loan, from applied to booked;
there will be a **change of token** across a process boundary



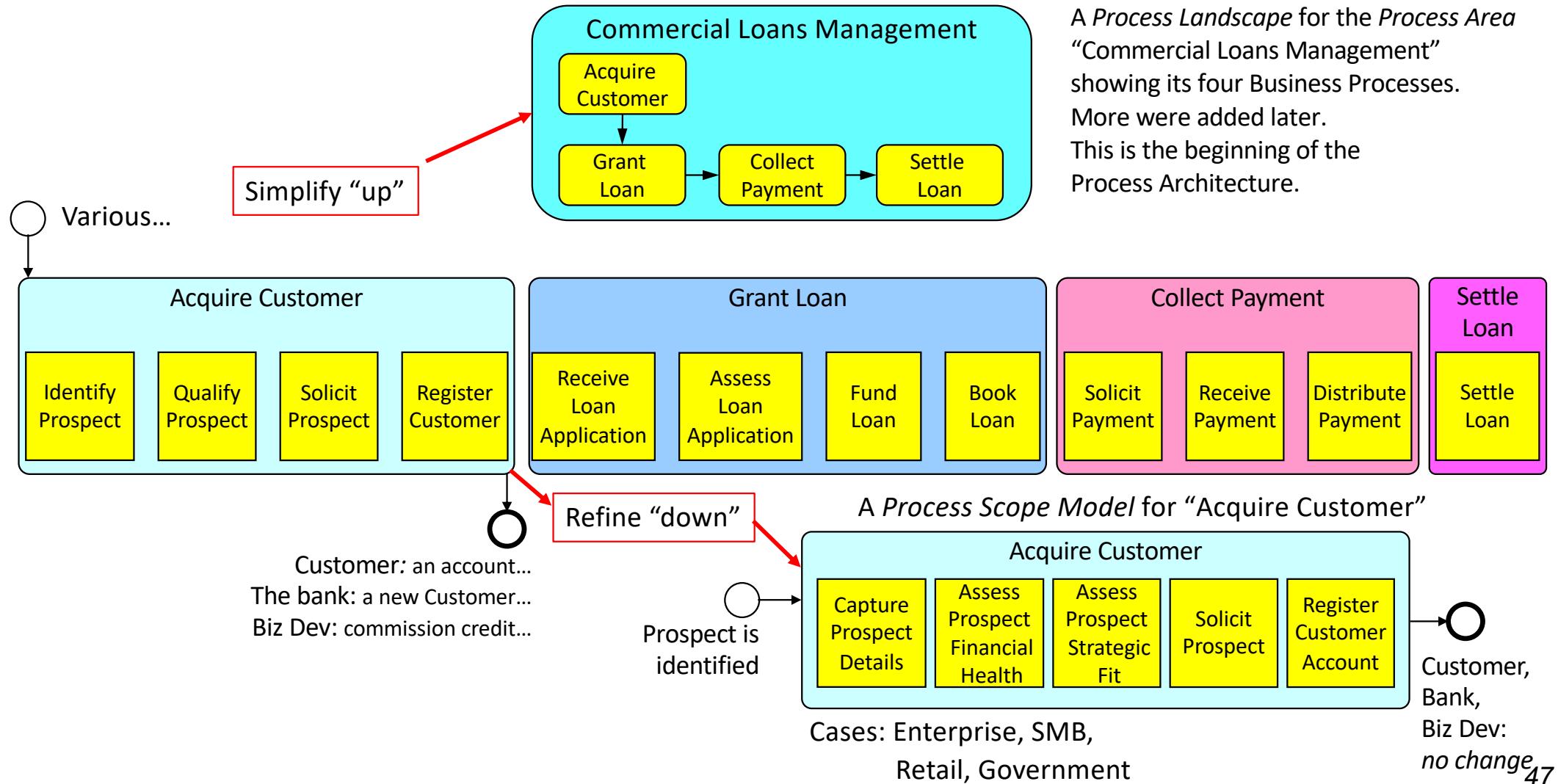
Clear, objective guidelines – *science, not just opinion*

Correspondence to the Concept Model



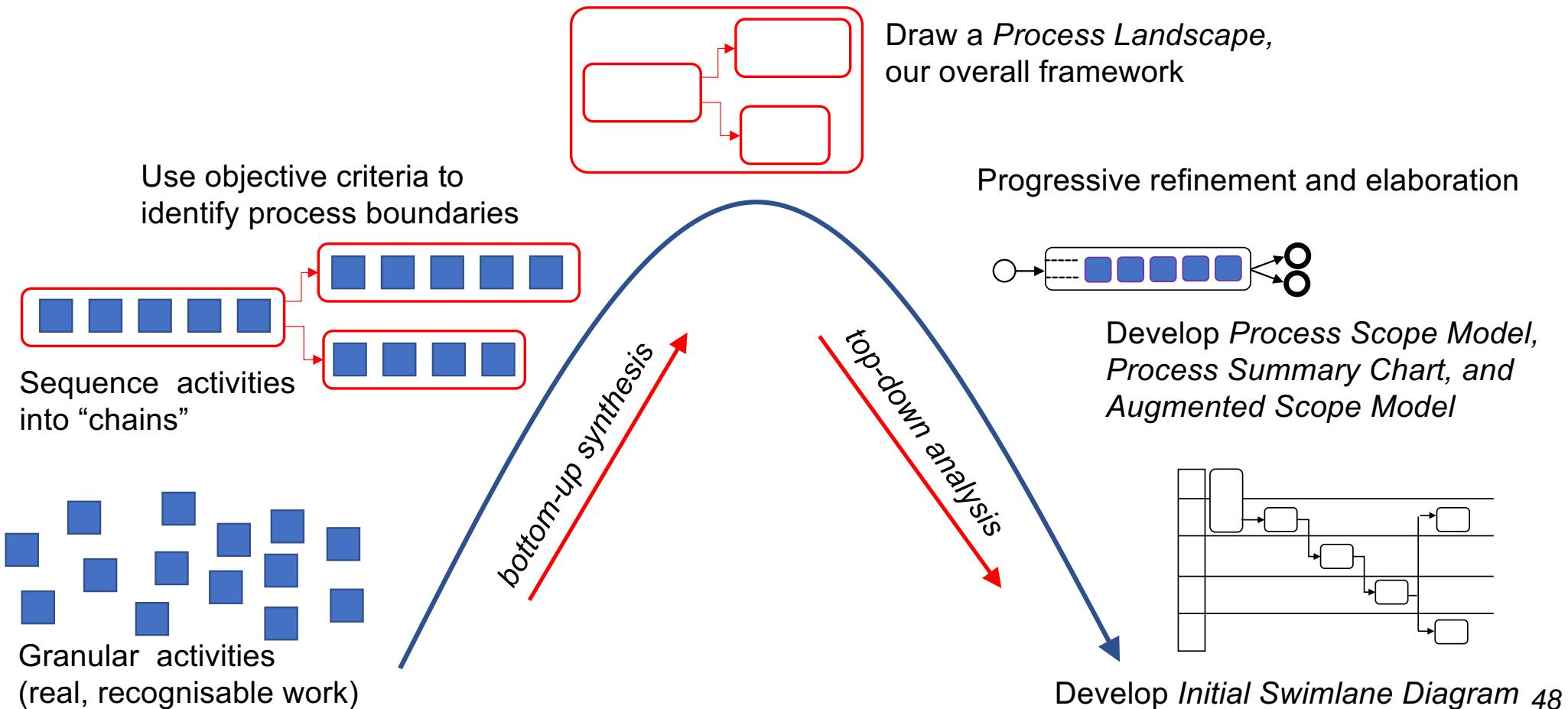
- The nouns in your verb-noun *Process* name are most often the *Entities* in your Concept Model, and each will usually have one primary *Process*
- The relative number of Process instances (e.g., 1:M or M:1) align with relationship cardinality
- This *does not* mean there is only one Process per Entity
 - Assess *Customer* Performance
 - Retire *Customer*
 - Merge *Loans*
 - Write Off *Loan*
 - ...

What next?



The arc of modelling and analysis

Start bottom-up to build overall framework – Continue top-down



Building a Process Architecture

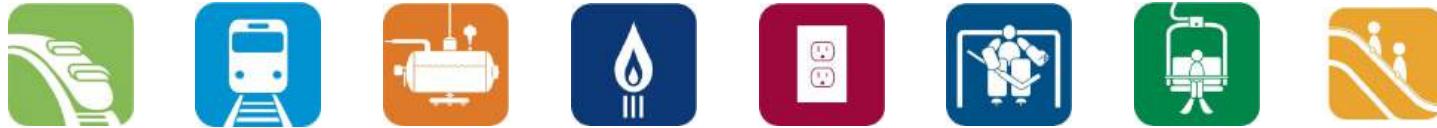
1. Five things you need to know about *Business Processes*
2. Identifying true, end-to-end, cross-functional *Business Processes*
3. Developing a *Process Architecture*
4. Seven ways to help people embrace *Process Change*
5. *Human-oriented* process modelling
6. A feature-based *Process Design* method – transitioning from *as-is* to *to-be*

...including a bonus –
material on Concept Modelling!

Case study – Process Architecture on a budget, non-invasively

Client –

- Regulatory agency ensuring the safe design, installation, and use of technical equipment
- Natural gas systems, electrical systems, boilers and pressure vessels, elevating devices, & many more



Goal –

- Use leftover budget at year-end to develop an Enterprise Process Architecture

Agreement –

- We will experiment with novel approaches if we can use it as a case study
- Non-invasive – minimal interviews, no sessions
- Use available resources – existing models and *anything else we could find*
- Two experienced Business Process Analysts made available part-time

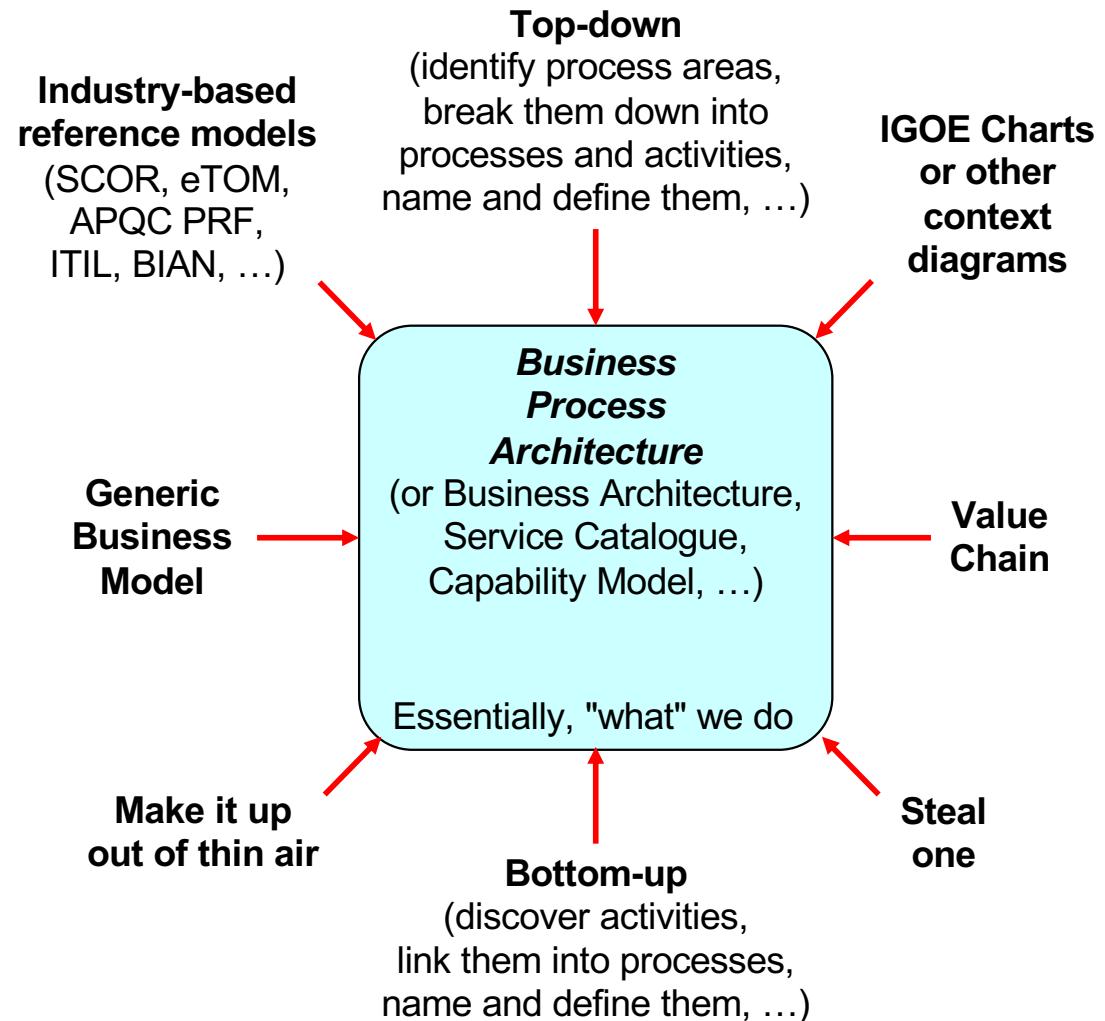
Many routes to the same end

Top-down discovery is often less effective than expected, yielding a view that is functional, organisational, or fragmented

Bottom-up discovery is often more effective at the *project* level – identify relevant lower-level activities, link to form complete processes – but can be overwhelming at large scale

We will employ a mix of techniques in a MITM approach -

Meet-In-The-Middle



Discovering processes at enterprise scale

Bottom-up techniques alone are impractical for the enterprise

“Classic” approach:

- Large project, core team of 5+ people, scores of interviews and sessions with many participants, over many months or even years
- “Boil the ocean” – expensive and time-consuming

Alternate approach (**Regulatory Agency case study**)

- Build first-cut (better than “draft”) process architecture
- Small team, limited number of interviews and sessions
- Use available knowledge, e.g., Business Analysts
- Use other available resources, e.g., typical patterns and frameworks, organisation's training materials, job/role descriptions, reference models, industry texts, ...
- Refine architecture over time, process by process

Business Process Categories – highest level of Process Architecture

These processes provide guidance to the enterprise on its mission, strategies, goals, and objectives, and coordinate interaction with external agencies and regulators.

Also called *Directional* or *Steering* processes.

These processes deliver results that are the essence of why the enterprise exists – they are unique to a particular line of business and provide results that are visible to external stakeholders.

These processes deliver resources – people, facilities, systems, etc. – and services – accounting, risk mitigation, procurement, etc. – which enable the LoB processes to operate.

**Governance &
External Relations
Processes**

***Line of Business (LoB)
Processes
(within scope)***

***Supporting
Processes
(within scope)***

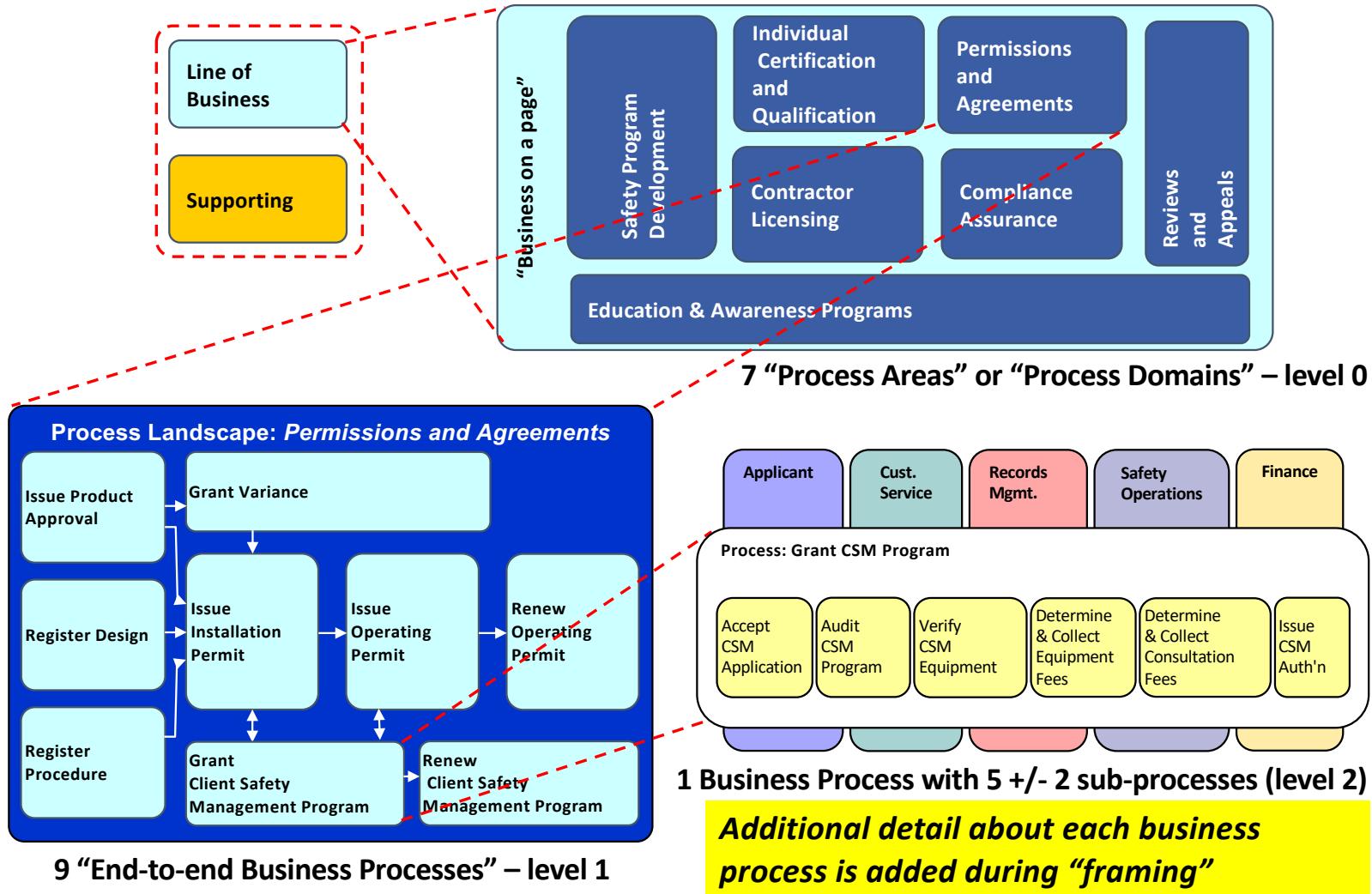
***Sensitivities
about naming***

***Line of Business
Core
Processes***

***Supporting
Non-core?
Processes***

***Supporting
Enabling
Processes***

A look ahead – Business Process Architecture taxonomy



How to start – reference models?

Useful for... *reference!*

Not really “business processes,”
in our terms:

Functional orientation

Catalogues of *activities*

Extremely inconsistent *granularity*

8.0 Manage Financial Resources (10009)

8.4 Manage fixed asset project accounting (10731)

8.4.1 Perform capital planning and project approval (10751)
8.4.1.1 Develop capital investment policies and procedures (10844)

8.4.1.2 Develop and approve capital expenditure plans and budgets (10845)

8.4.1.3 Review and approve capital projects and fixed asset acquisitions (10846)

8.4.1.4 Conduct financial justification for project approval (10847)

8.4.2 Perform capital project accounting (10752)

8.4.2.1 Create project account codes (10848)

8.4.2.2 Record project-related transactions (10849)

8.4.2.3 Monitor and track capital projects and budget spending (10850)

8.4.2.4 Close/capitalize projects (10851)

8.4.2.5 Measure financial returns on completed capital projects (10852)

8.5 Process payroll (10732)

8.5.1 Report time (10753)

8.5.1.1 Establish policies and procedures (10853)

8.5.1.2 Collect and record employee time worked (10854)

8.5.1.3 Analyze and report paid and unpaid leave (10855)

8.5.1.4 Monitor regular, overtime, and other hours (10856)

8.5.1.5 Analyze and report employee utilization (10857)

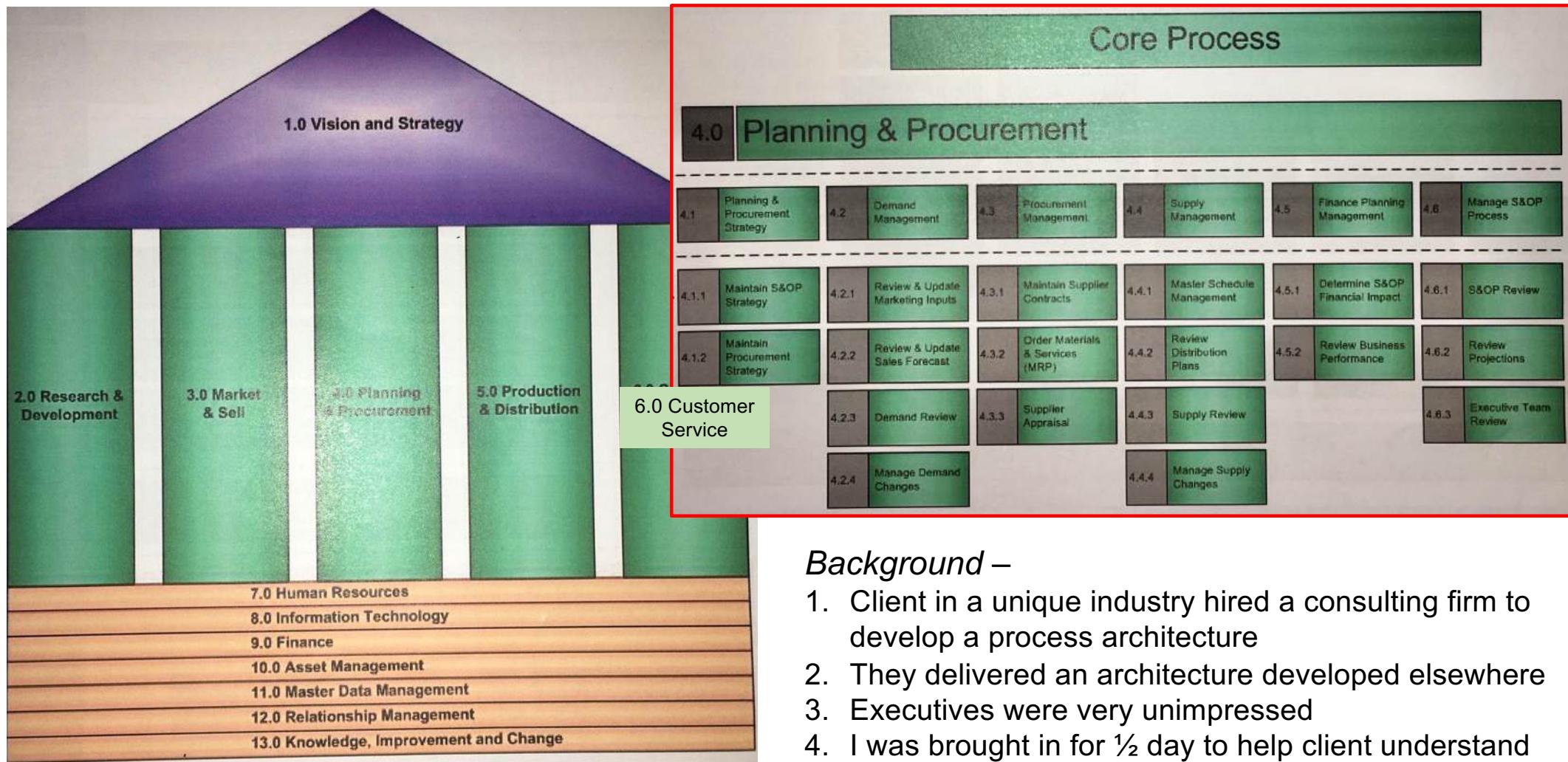
8.5.2 Manage pay (10754)

8.5.2.1 Enter employee time worked into payroll system (10858)

8.5.2.2 Maintain and administer employee earnings information (10859)

Etc. etc. etc.

A "stolen" process architecture



Background –

1. Client in a unique industry hired a consulting firm to develop a process architecture
2. They delivered an architecture developed elsewhere
3. Executives were very unimpressed
4. I was brought in for ½ day to help client understand why the executives not pleased. Can you guess? 56

How to start – Michael Porter's “Value Chain?”

Support Activities – “*Supporting Processes*”

Firm Infrastructure

Human Resource Management

Technology Development

Procurement

Inbound
Logistics

Operations

Outbound
Logistics

Marketing
and Sales

Service

Primary Activities – “*Line of Business Processes*”

Sometimes it works, sometimes not.

We tried using Value Chain for first cut

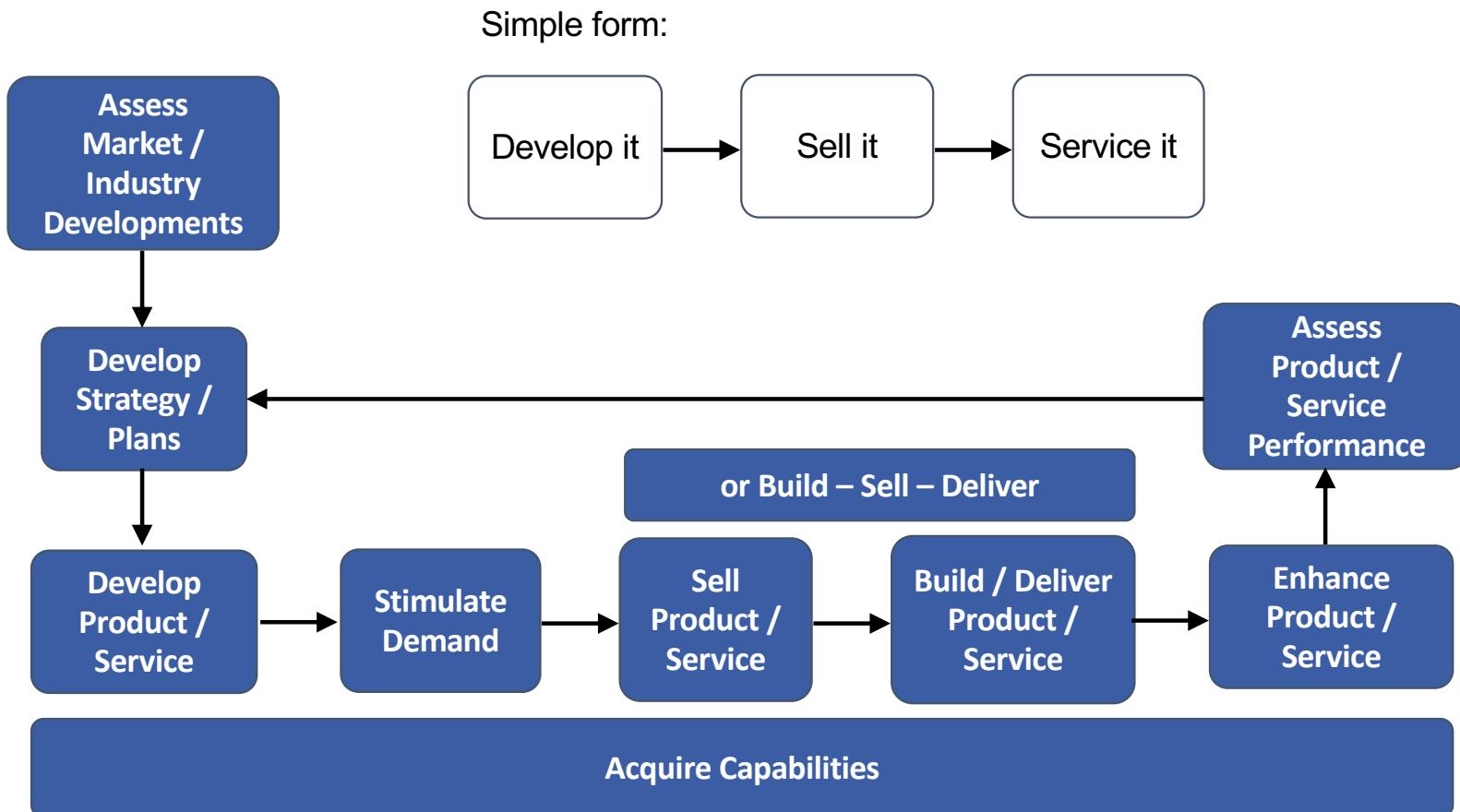


“JDFR” – Just Didn't Feel Right

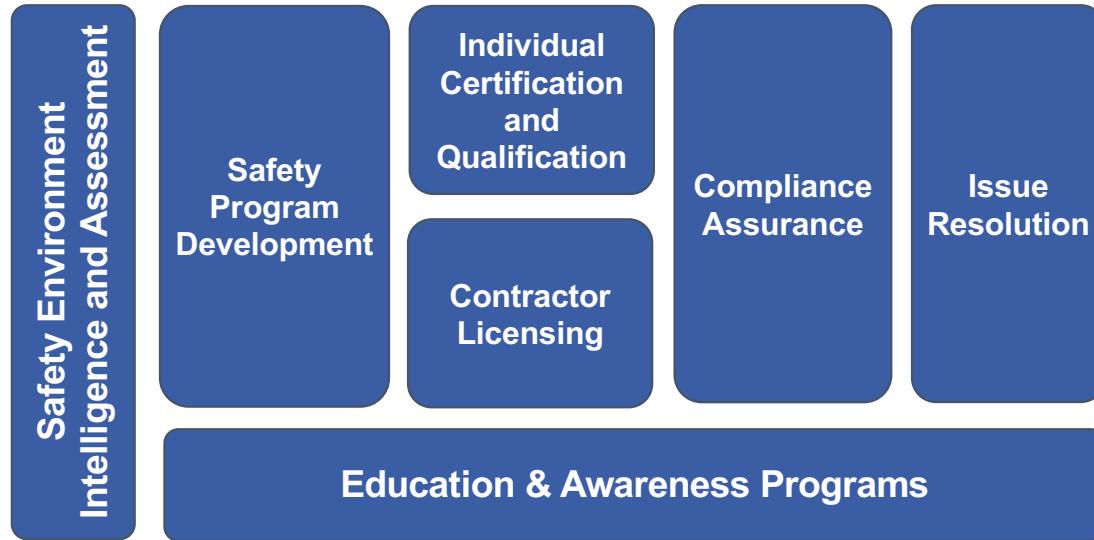


“CBNC” – Close, But No Cigar

How to start – a generic business model worked better



Generic models worked – first-cut list of process areas



Not bad, but:

- Political issues (“Where's MY group...?”)
- Refined through bottom-up work

Generic model for asset management processes

Asset Management Life Cycle:

Starting point for supporting processes, shared resources:

People, Facilities, Fleet, Technology Assets, ...



Supporting began with the usual suspects, which didn't last:



However, the Asset Management Life Cycle was a good starting point for each.

Service maps – a lucky find

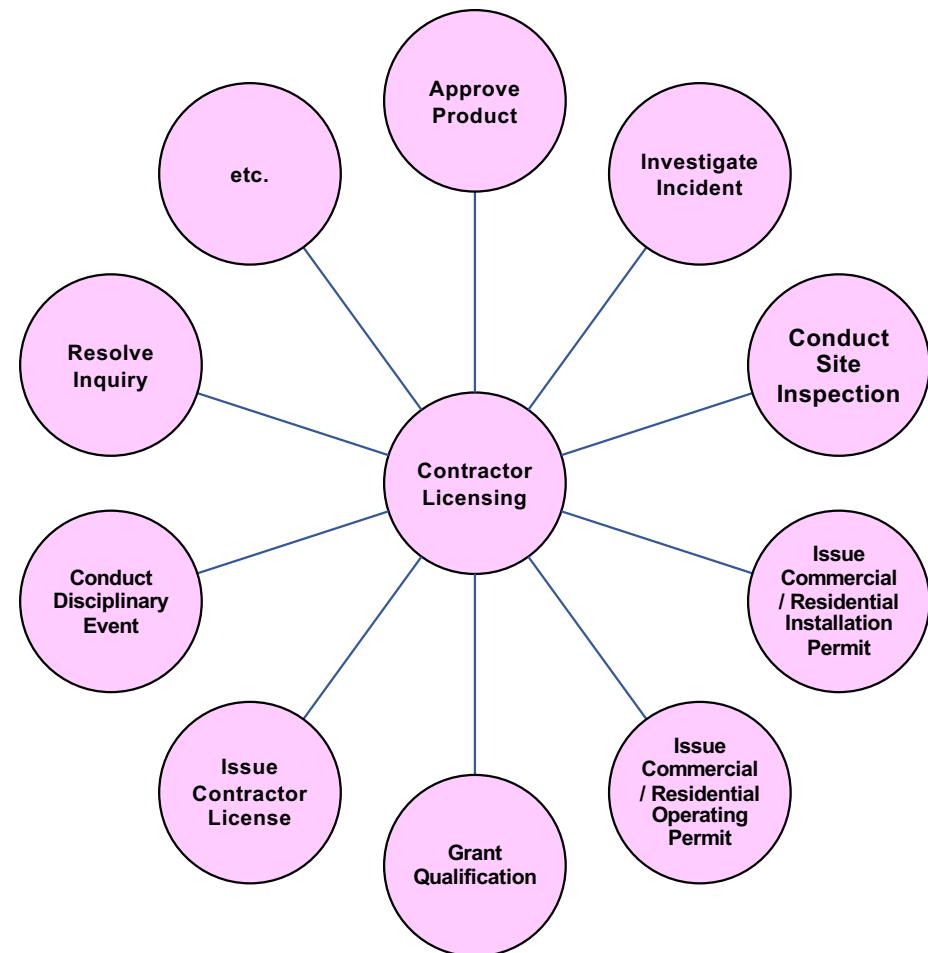
For a school project, BAs had catalogued the Services provided by each functional area.

We refined them, then validated them with functional experts – *it was easy!*

*Discussion –
why did this layout work?*

Services ranged from discrete Activities to nearly complete Business Processes.

Services (Activities) could be strung together into plausible Business Processes.



Another lucky find – role profiles (job descriptions)

Department: “Market Awareness”

Position Title: *Communications Officer*

Principal Accountabilities:

...

What they did (the essential activities)...

Develop Key Message

Develop Issues Message

Everything else
was *why*?

Key Messaging: develop corporate key messages and issues messages aligned to the Strategic Plan to ensure that Agency staff, Executive, and Board consistently utilize strategic messaging in all internal and external documents and ensure marketing and branding initiatives align with strategic communications goals and messages.

Huh...?

Communications: ...description of more responsibilities

Media Messaging: ...description of more responsibilities etc. etc. etc.

Another example

*Observation –
the further from core operational responsibilities,
the harder to decipher...*

Role Profile –

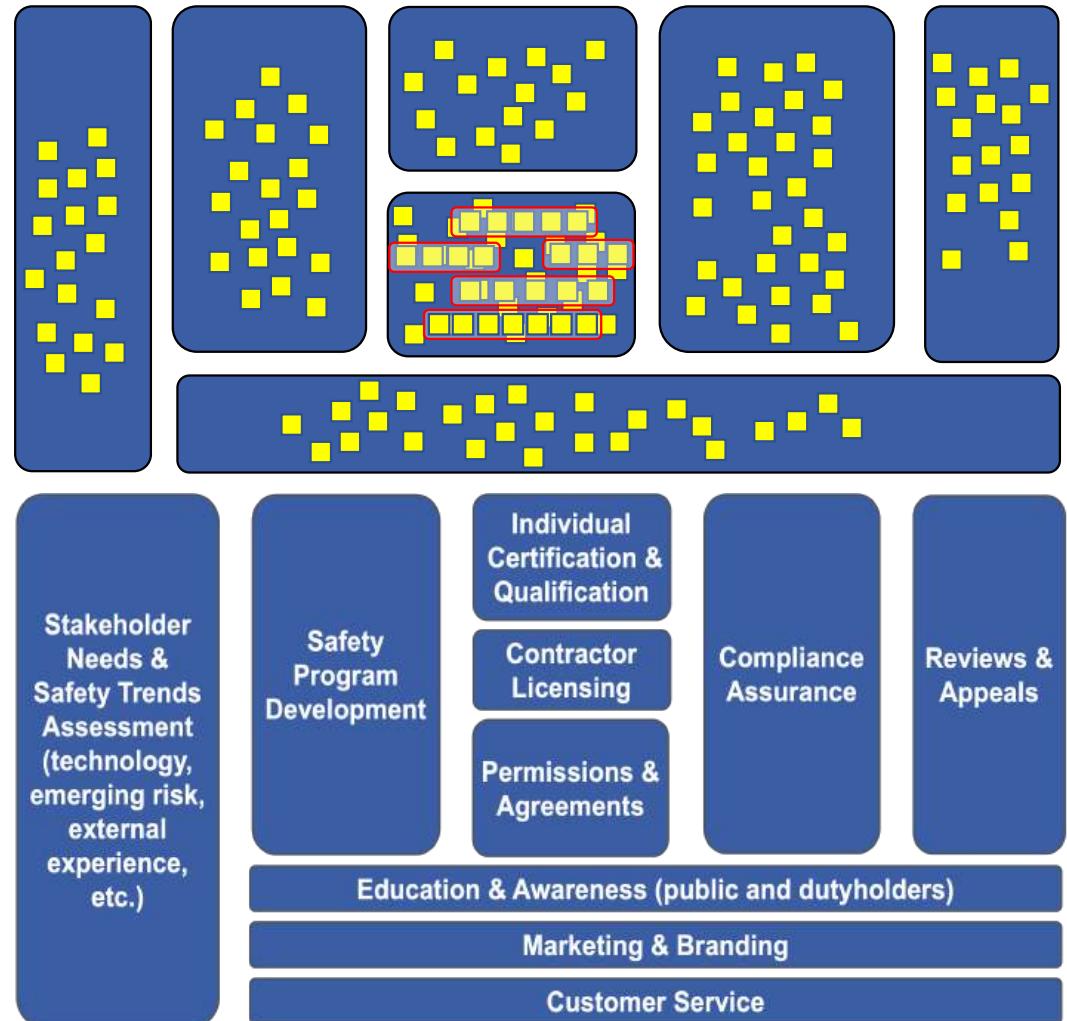
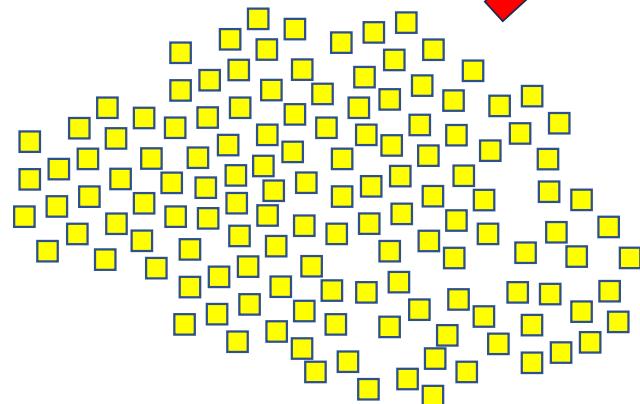
“...in partnership with internal and external stakeholders, using the full range of traditional and new media along with an integrative framework, disseminates relevant content that will enable self-sufficiency among business and residential constituencies.”

Translation – “*Publish procedures.*”

It was a **lot** of work to massage role descriptions into discrete activities, but still a major time saving.

“Meet in the middle” approach to process discovery – overview

1. Identify high-level process areas top-down from Value Chain and Generic Business Model
2. Identify essential Activities from "massaged" Role Profiles and Service Maps
3. Map Activities to Process Areas (some activities mapped to multiple process areas)
4. Link Activities into e2e Processes, identify and name Business Processes
5. Refine Process Areas (7 in the original draft model became 10)



“Meet in the middle” approach to discovering processes – example

	Department	Role	Activity	Process Area	Process
152	Corporate Services	Assets & Supplies Coordinator	Arrange office renovation	Procure	“Configure” facility
124	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Negotiate accommodation lease (new and renewal)	Procure	Acquire Facility
125	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Identify office location	Procure	Acquire Facility
126	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Develop office space plan	Procure	Acquire Facility
127	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Arrange office move	Procure	Acquire Facility
128	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Arrange office reconfiguration	Procure	Acquire Facility
			Complete office move (coordinate w. project managers, designers and planners)	Procure	Acquire Facility
138	Corporate Services	Facilities Coordinator	Issue/revise/terminate security access	Procure	Acquire Facility
145	Corporate Services	Assets & Supplies Coordinator	Identify operational needs	Procure	Acquire Vehicle
121	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Acquire property management service (maintenance and security)	Procure	Service/Repair Facility
130	Corporate Services	Facilities Coordinator	Provide space planning advice	Procure	Configure Facility
118	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Develop facilities strategic plan	Procure	Develop Facilities Plan
119	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Develop accommodation strategic plan	Procure	Develop Facilities Plan
23	Finance	Leader, Performance Reporting	Determine replacement schedule of vehicle fleet.	Procure	Develop Fleet Plan
120	Corporate Services	Leader, Facilities & Fleet	Develop fleet strategic plan	Procure	Develop Fleet Plan
153	Corporate Services	Assets & Supplies Coordinator	“Liaise” with building maintenance	Procure	Service/Repair Facility
401	Legal & Policy	Legal Counsel	Retain external counsel	Procure	Obtain service

Activities

Process
Areas

3.
4.

3. Map Activities to
Process Areas
(some mapped to multiple
Process Areas)

4. Link Activities into
Business Processes and
name the Processes

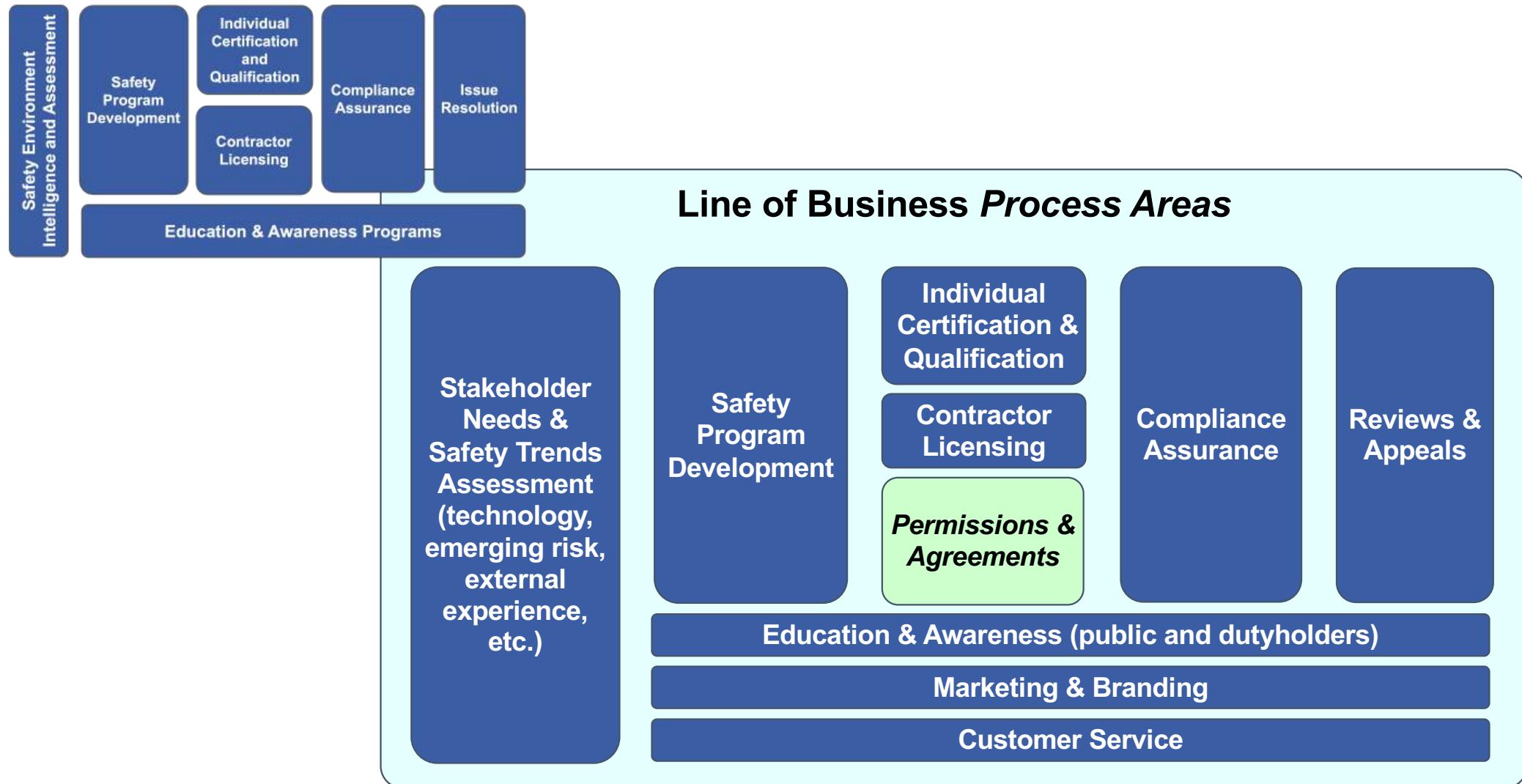
5. Refine Process Areas
(7 became 10)

Because each Activity was
linked to its Department
(Function) we had the
information needed to produce
the Process Summary:

Function 1 Function 2 Function 3 Function 4

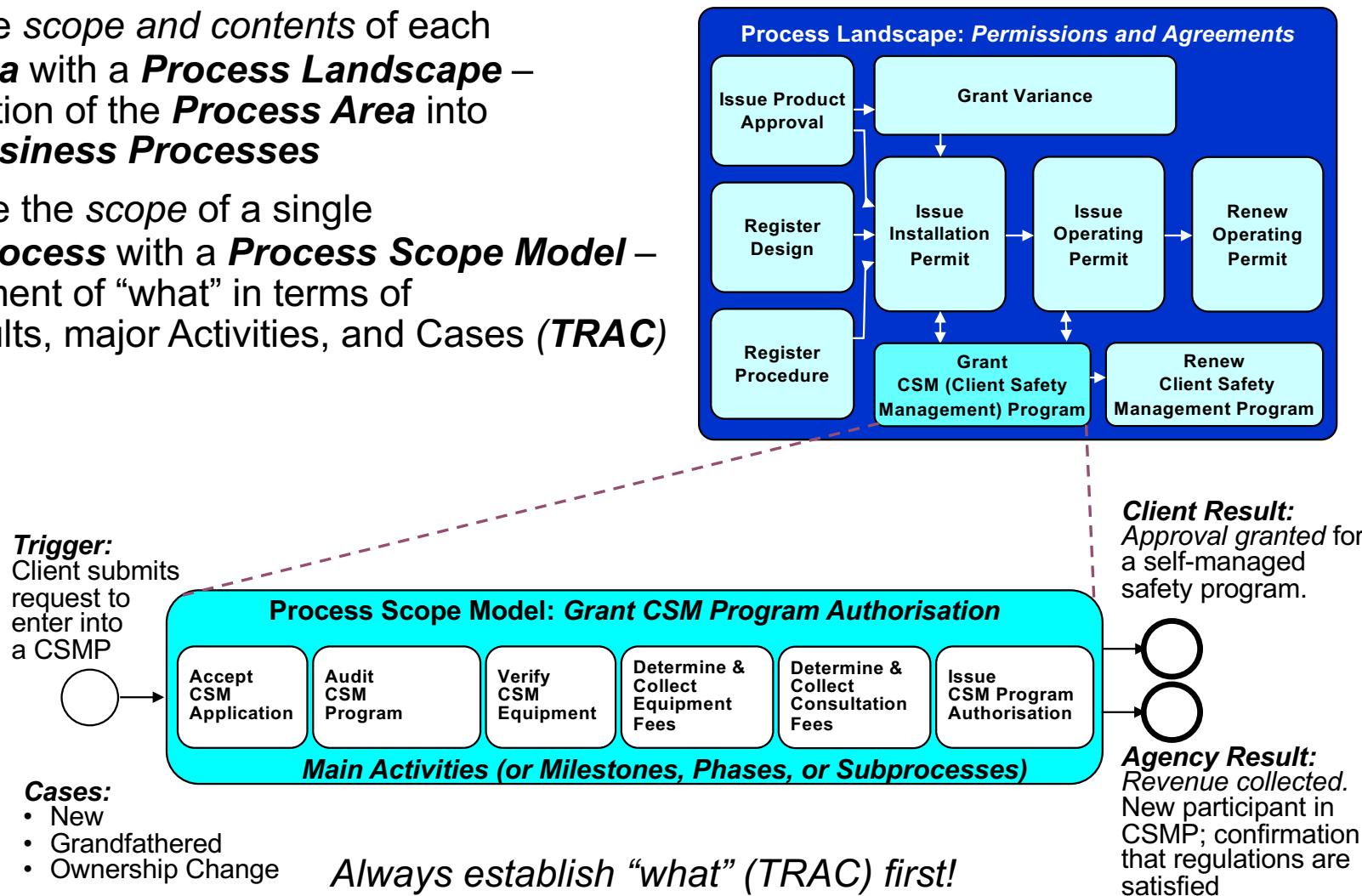
Cross-functional Business Process

“Final” LOB Process Areas (or “Families” or “Domains”)



We progressively refined process scope starting with "what"

- 1) We depict the scope and contents of each **Process Area** with a **Process Landscape** – a decomposition of the **Process Area** into individual **Business Processes**
- 2) Next illustrate the scope of a single **Business Process** with a **Process Scope Model** – a pure statement of "what" in terms of Trigger, Results, major Activities, and Cases (**TRAC**)



Now develop the Process Summary Chart

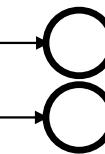
Trigger:
Client submits
request to
enter
a CSMP



Cases:
• New
• Legacied
• Ownership Change

Process Scope Model – pure “what”...

Client Result:
Approval granted for
a self-managed
safety program.



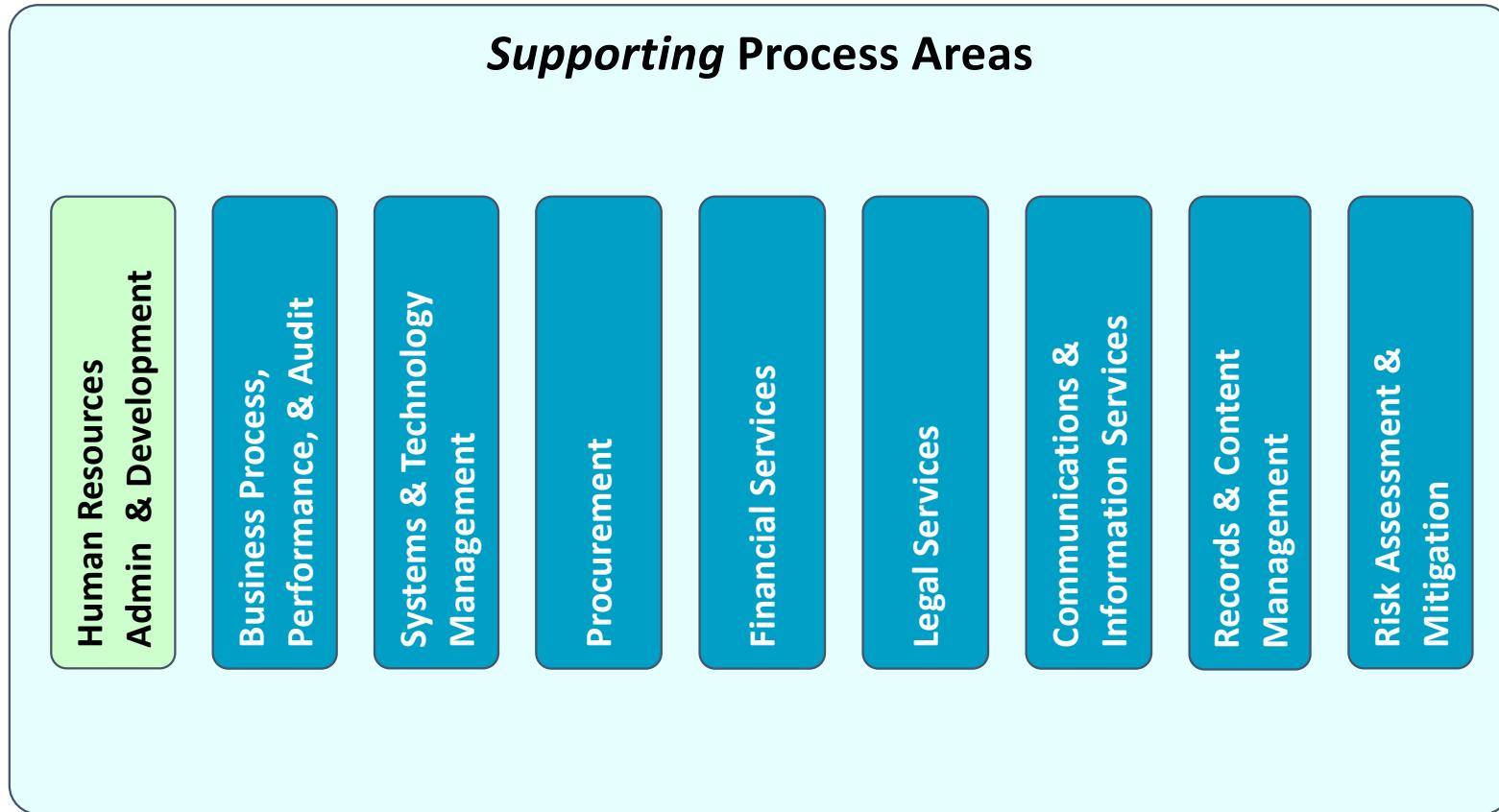
Agency Result:
Revenue collected.
New participant in
CSMP; confirmation
that regulations are
satisfied



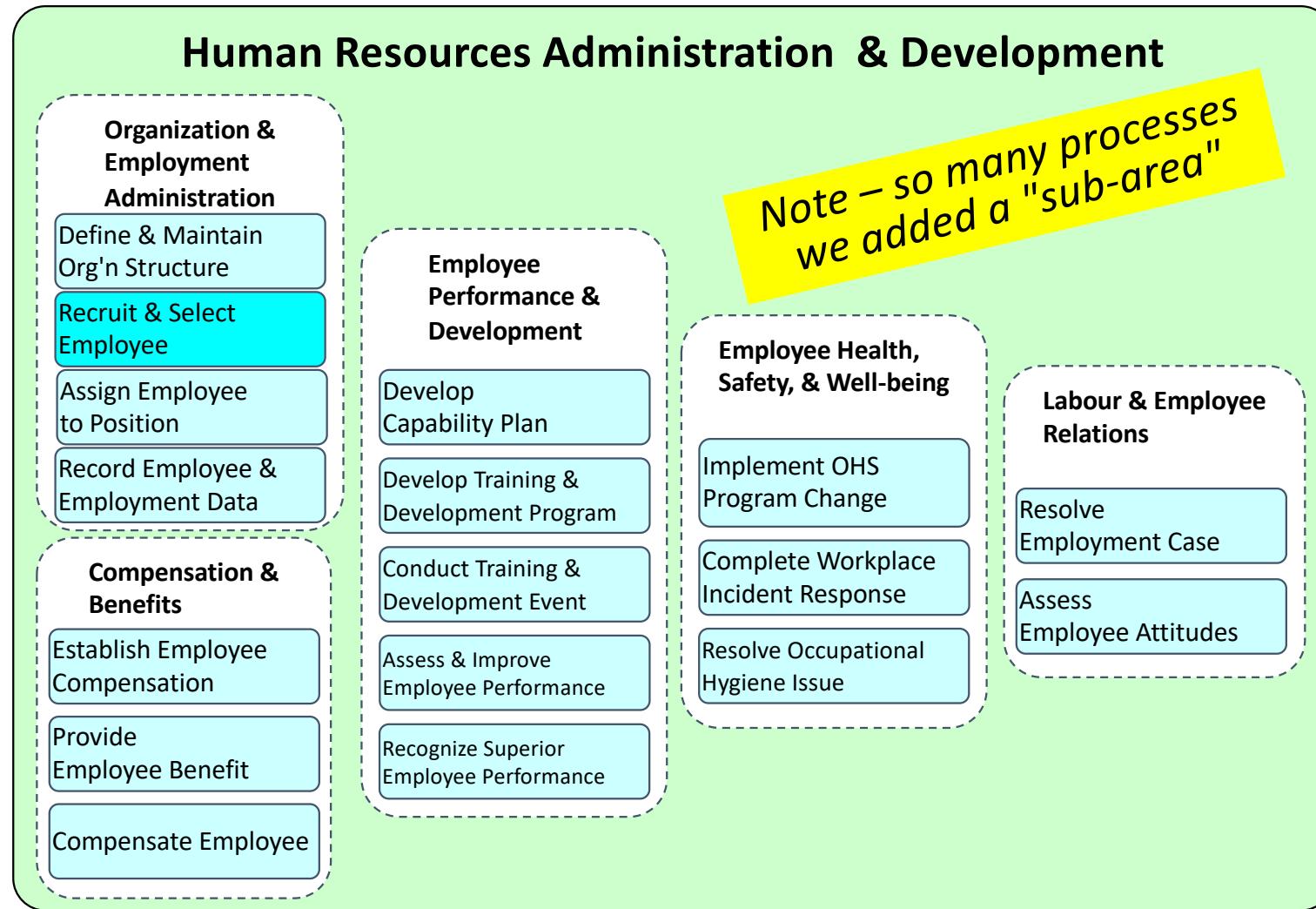
Process Summary Chart – simplified “what,” plus “who”

A powerful communication tool!

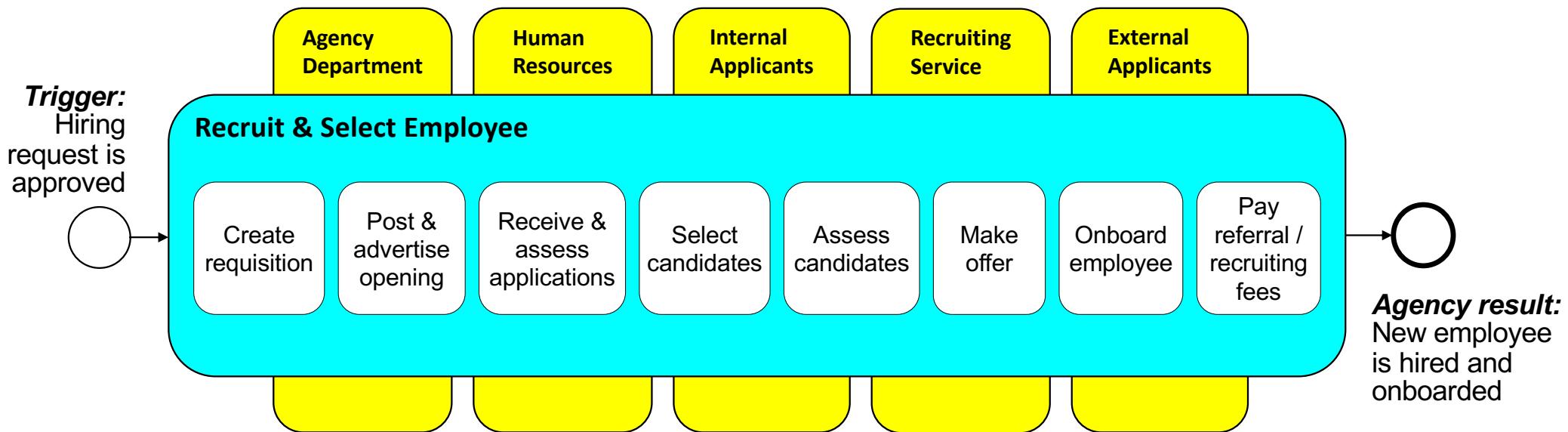
“Final” Supporting Process Areas



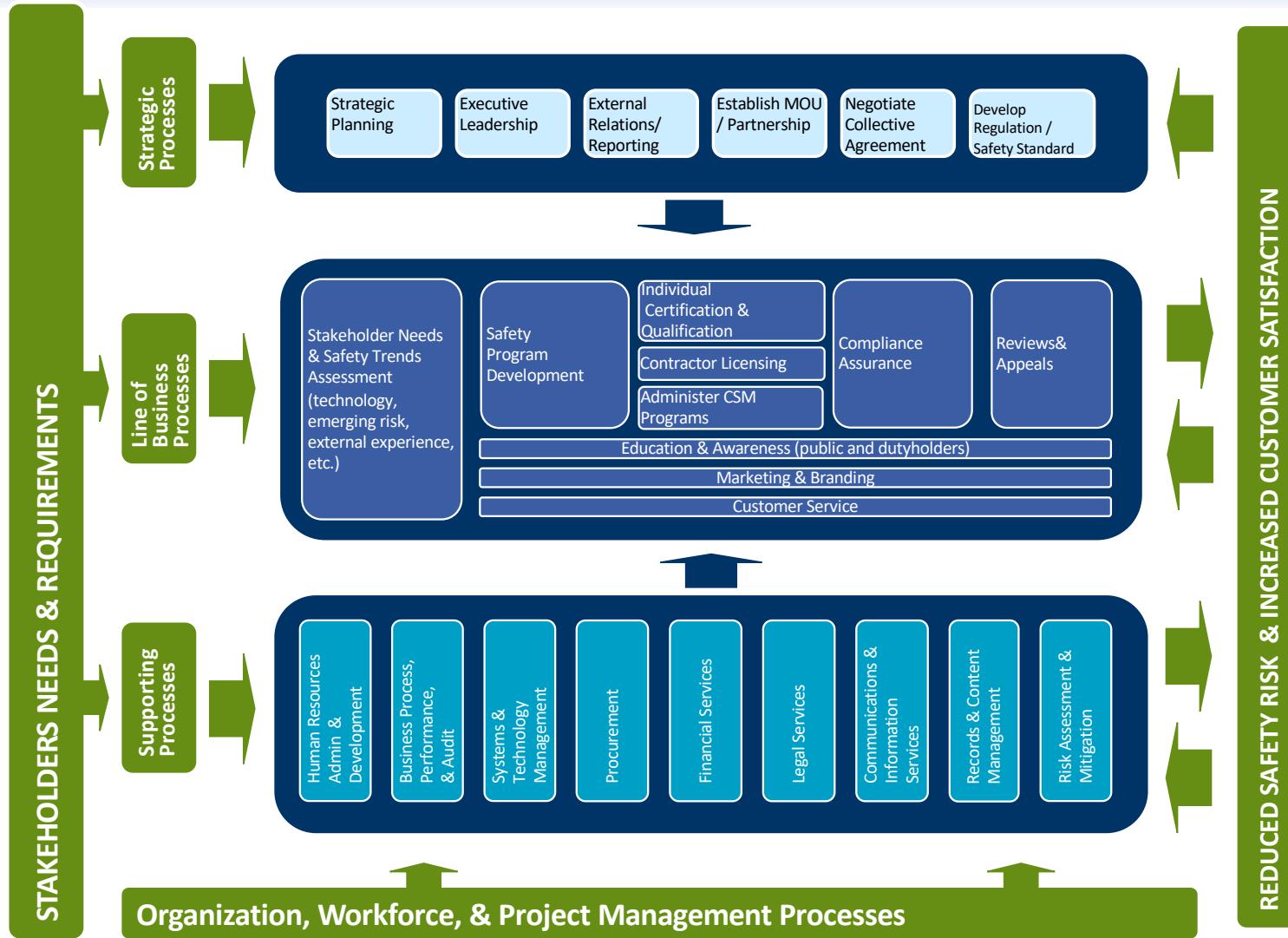
Processes within one Supporting Process Area



Scoping one Supporting Business Process



Obligatory “Everything on one page” graphic



Notes and numbers

The numbers:

- 2 Categories: Line of Business and Supporting
- 27 Process Areas
- 103 End-to-End Business Processes
- ~600 Subprocesses

Observations:

- Line of Business processes highly cross-functional, much to everyone's surprise
- Supporting *functions* often had significant involvement in Line of Business Processes, esp. *Financial Services*
- Supporting processes:
 - More numerous and “smaller” – quick transactions
 - Less cross-functional

Note – the C-level executives' comments were amazing!

Case study – using the architecture

Soon after completing the architecture, an opportunity arose to put the process architecture to work

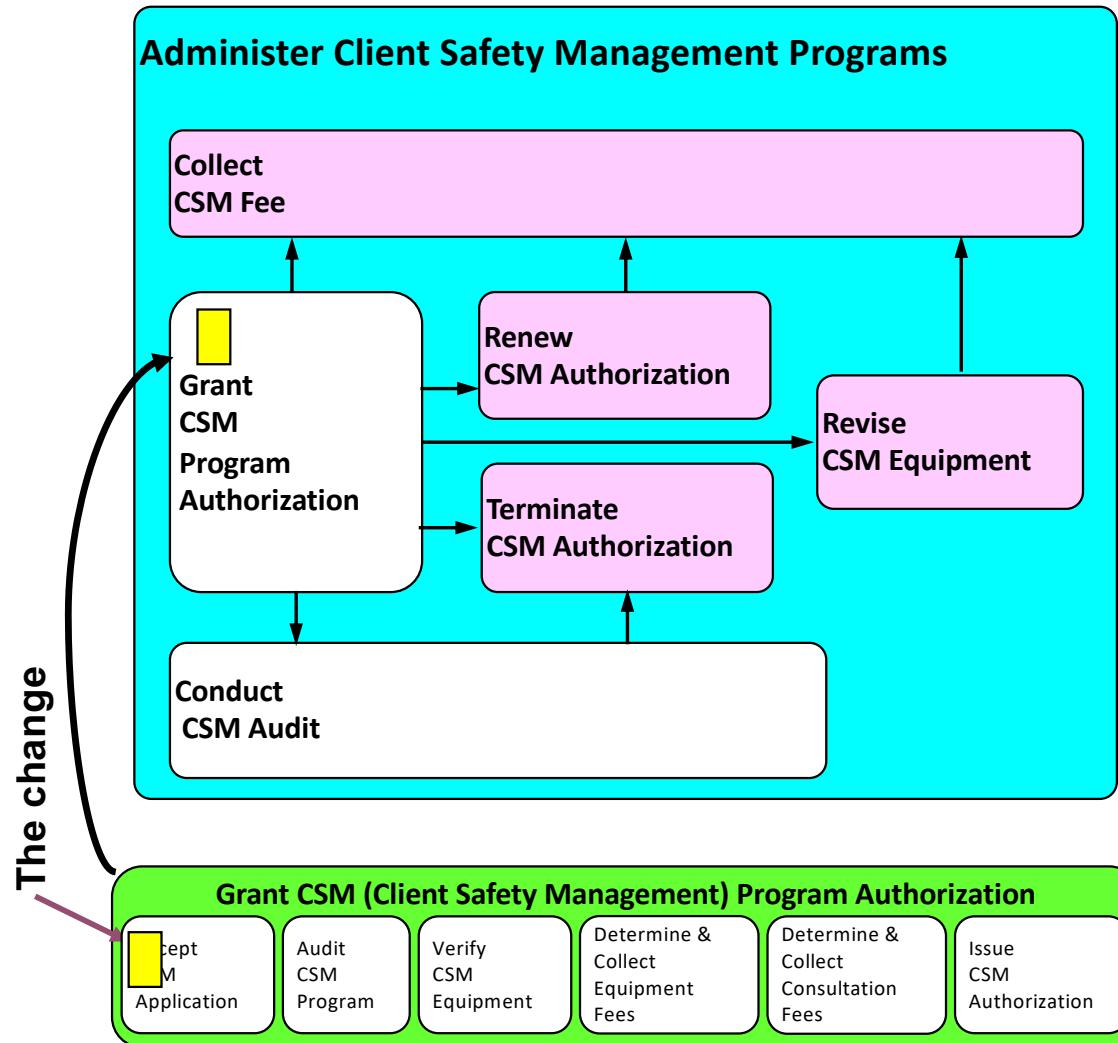
Goal –

- Shift from an inspection-based model (~800 inspectors!) to client-managed safety programs
- Clients will apply for a *Client Safety Management Program Authorisation (CSMP Authorisation)*
- must show effective processes and accurate record-keeping
- Clients will pay a fee for managing *their own safety programs!* Still beneficial!



- The proposal – manage this as a standalone "shadow system"

First, check the Process Architecture!



Immediately checked Enterprise Process Architecture to understand impact areas – every process except one!!!

The “simple” shadow system workaround would have major impact.

Understanding the situation using a Concept Model, Services, Use Cases

- *Business Development chooses Pilot Program –*
boilers and pressure vessels in Oil & Gas fields

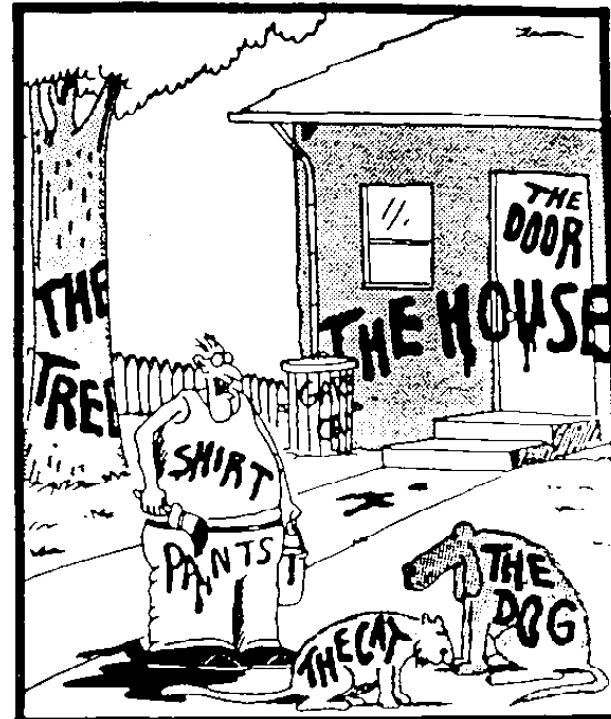


- Current systems won't support CSMP, time-consuming and expensive to change them –
IT and Finance suggest 18 – 24 months of work
- BD is unimpressed by IT and Finance objections ("You're being mindlessly obstructionist!") and proposes work-around procedure. *Guess which tool they intend to use?*
- I'm hired to identify end-to-end implications –
"Design a process and determine IT requirements that will allow this procedure to work."
- *Concept Modelling was a critical tool in understanding the underlying policies, and developing the process & requirements*

An interlude on Concept Modelling

- Concept Modelling / Data Modelling is *crucial* to Business Process work
- The “things” you define in your data model are the things that
 - processes act on (in verb-noun process naming, the noun is a “thing” – an entity)
 - businesses want information about
 - applications revolve around
- Businesses needs a *common language* more than ever

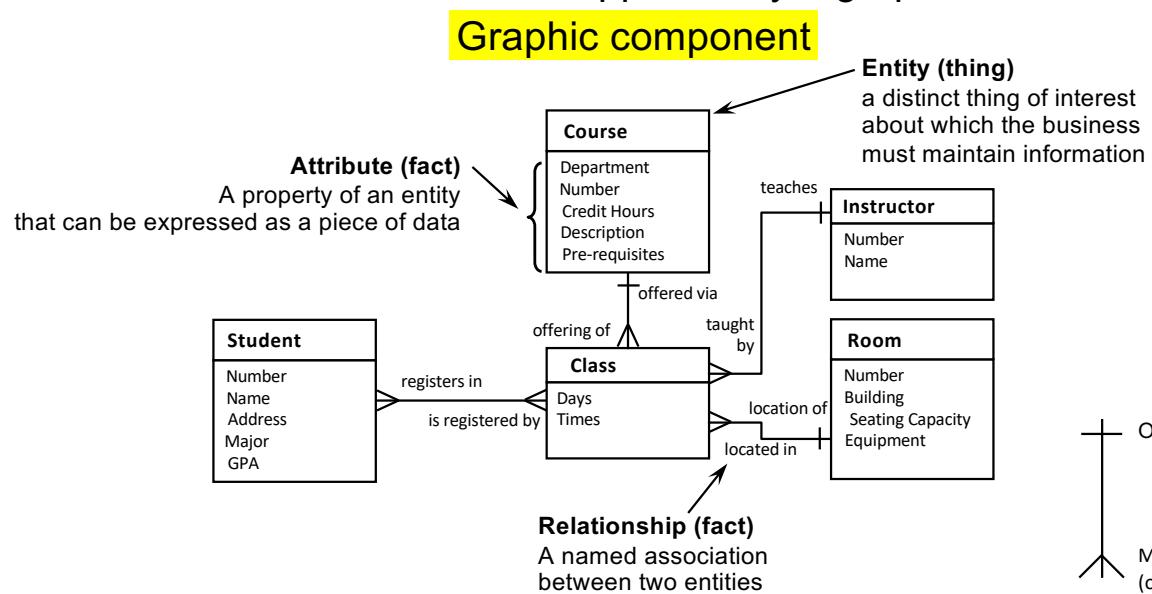
Note – it often works best if you don't begin with a lecture on *Concept Modelling* or *Data Modelling*...



“Now! *That* should clear up a few things around here!”

What actually *is* a Concept Model / Data Model?

- A *description of a business* in terms of
 - **things** it needs to maintain records of – *Entities*
 - **facts about those things** – *Relationships & Attributes*
 - **policies & rules** governing those *things and facts*
- Models a view of the **real world**, not a technical design (therefore, stable and flexible)
- Can be comprehended by mere mortals (at least initially)
- Graham Witt – “A narrative supported by a graphic”



“Things” first, data later!

Narrative component

Student definition:

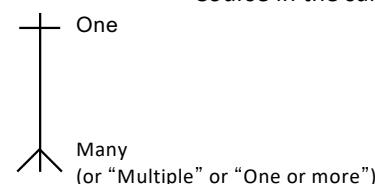
A Student is any person who has been admitted to the University, has accepted, and has enrolled in a course within a designated time. Faculty and staff members may also be Students

Plus “Assertions” (policies & rules)

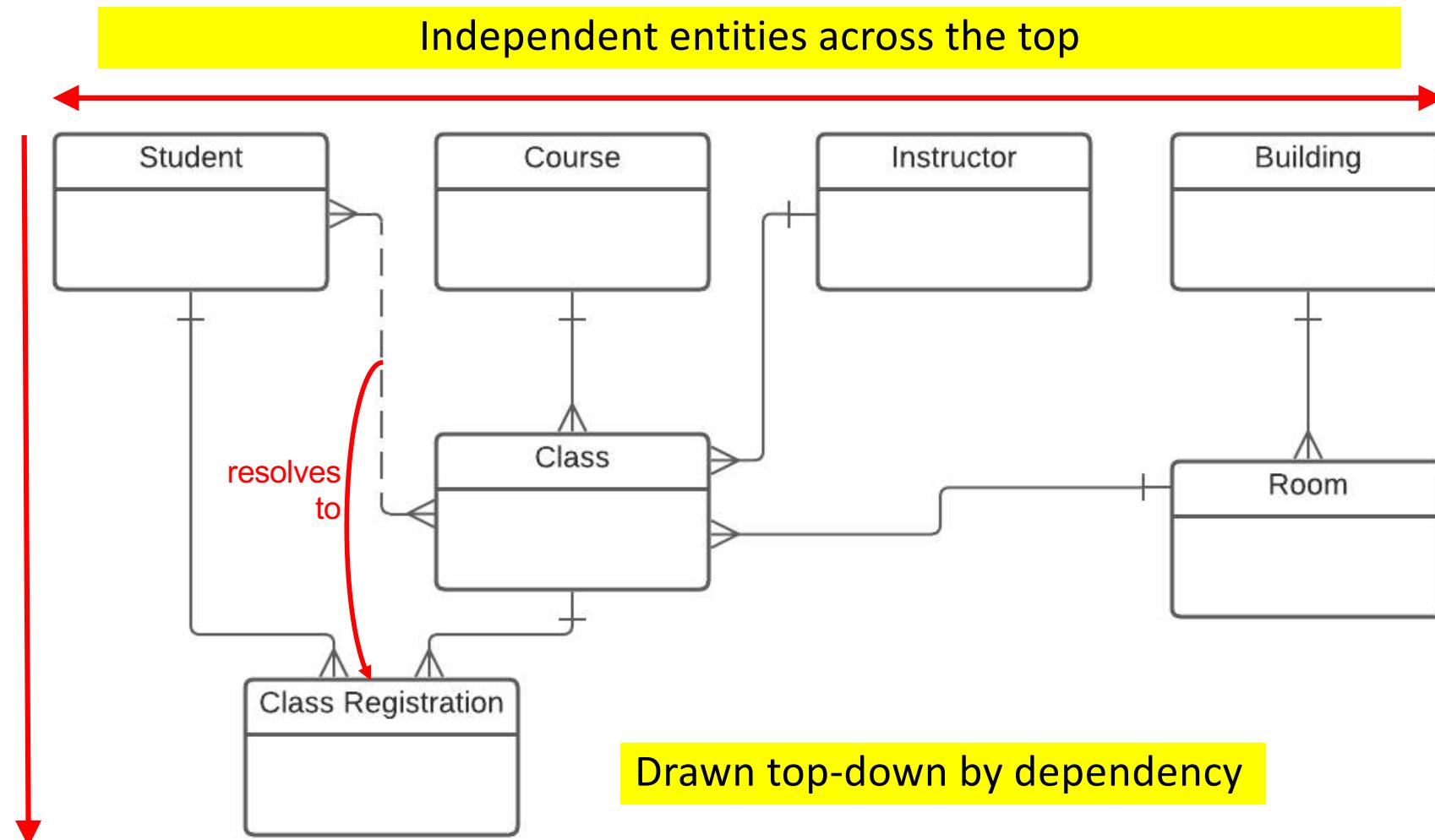
- Each Course is offered through one or more Classes
- Each Class is an offering of a single, specific Course
- Each Instructor teaches one or more Classes
- Each Class is taught by one Instructor
- (which may or may not be true...)

Many rules can't be shown on the diagram...

- A Student can not register in two Classes of the same Course in the same Academic Term



A better looking version of the model on the previous slide



Building your initial Concept Model, step-by-step

Identify and define "Things"

1. Collect terms

- 1:1 interviews
- survey (e.g., email)
- group brainstorm
- analyse documents

2. Isolate "things"

Ask *Is this...*

- a thing?
- a fact about a thing?
- or "other stuff?"

3. Identify synonyms

- select a term to use
- as general as possible
- just for this initiative, not the entire enterprise

4. Define each thing

- "good enough for now"
- first, identify "anomalies, sources of confusion, and valid differences of opinion"
- select which to include

Develop initial Concept Model

5. Organise things

- independent things across the top
- then laid out top-down by dependency

6. Draw relationships

- show dependency
- parent-child drawn bottom-to-top
- otherwise, side-to-side

7. Name relationships

- in both directions
- active verb-based!
- not mushy – *has*
- not meaningless – *related to*

8. Add cardinality

- use words first
- 1:1 is probably wrong
- 1:M (one to many)
- M:M (many to many)

Refine Concept Model

9. State assertions

- forcefully, for each relationship
- challenge the assertions!
- restate the assertion & why it changed, if it did

10. Redraw the model

- shows revised assertions
- e.g., 1:M becoming M:M
- e.g., dependent things becoming independent

11. Collect attributes

- a few for each thing
- not *all* attributes
- don't worry about normalisation

12. Move to identifying:

1. events / services
2. use cases / user stories

Always start with terminology (the “things”)

From one-on-one interviews with 8-10 key stakeholders we gathered ~200 terms related to CSMP (Client Safety Management Program) – “anything that went by a name.”

Here are 24 that met the criteria to be a “thing” – the candidate *Entities*.

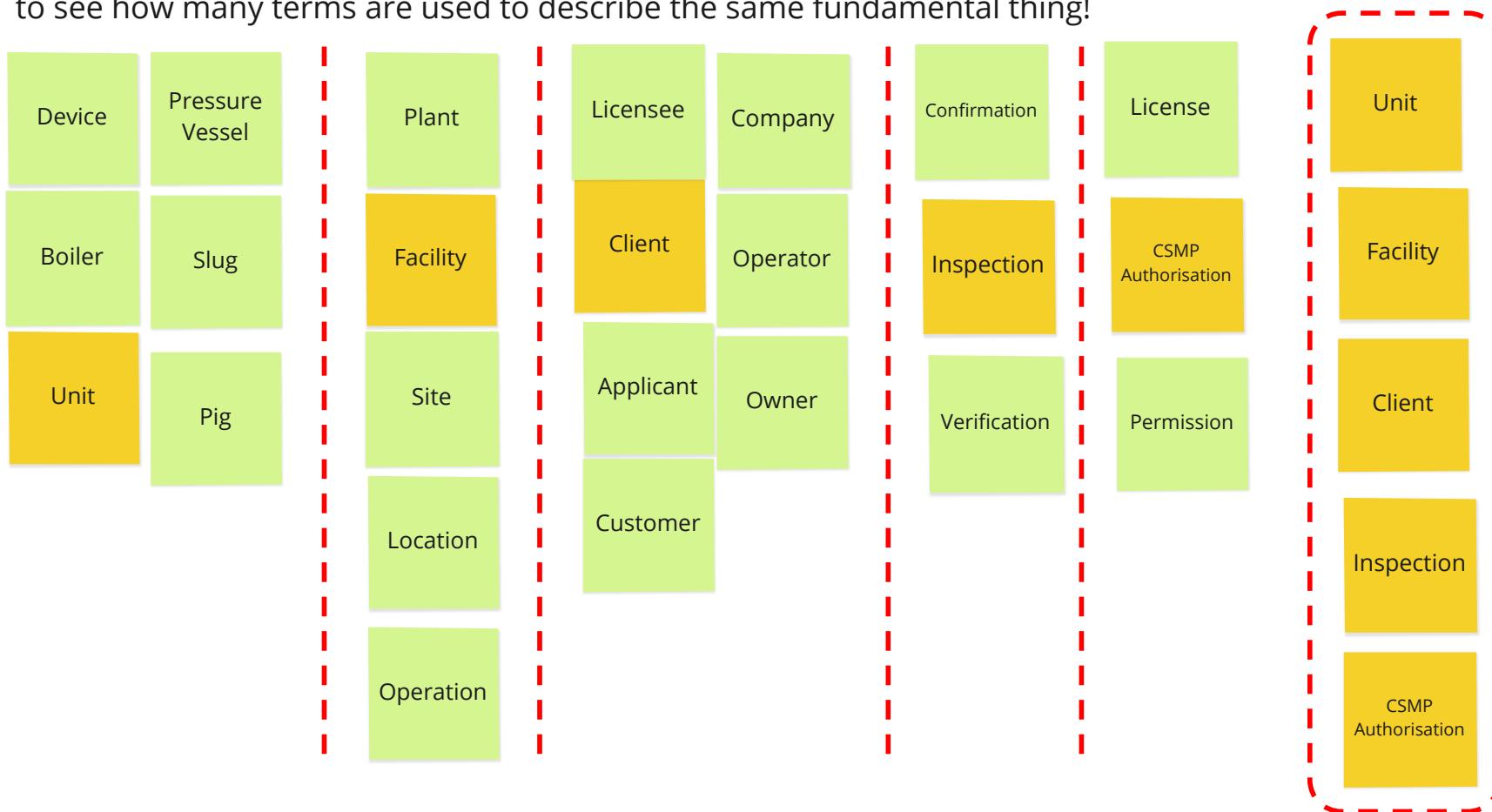
Device	Client	Unit	Location	Company	Site
Applicant	Pressure Vessel	Operator	Owner	Boiler	Licensee
Slug	Operation	Verification	Customer	Plant	Inspection
Pig	Facility	Permission	Authorisation	License	Confirmation

Identify synonyms and select one term.
How do these relate to one another?
What do you need to know about each?

Review from an example using Miro – Terminology Analysis

Terminology analysis (continued):

Let's arrange these terms into columns of synonyms. It's always a surprise for the business to see how many terms are used to describe the same fundamental thing!



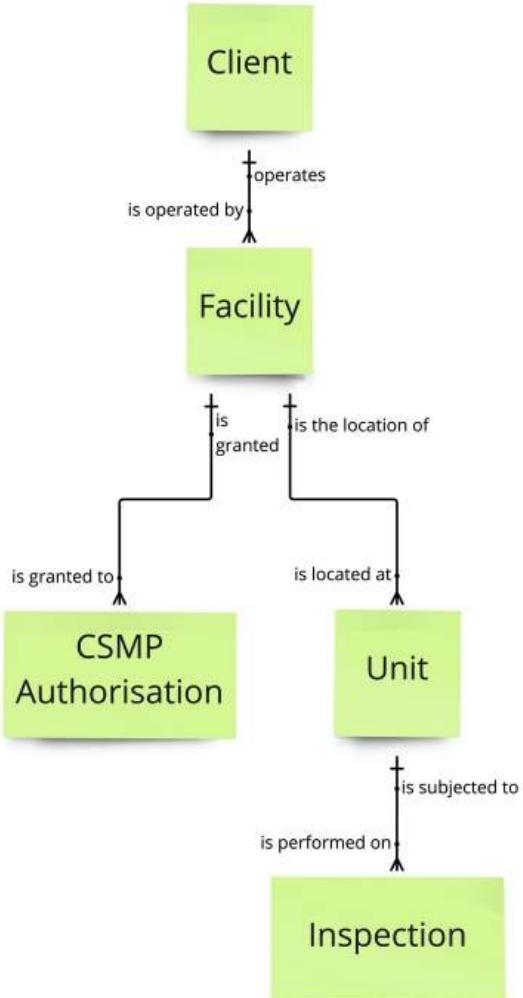
Concept Model Version 1; not perfect, but a good start

1. We arranged the entities / business objects by dependency
2. Then we drew relationship lines
3. Then we added a relationship name in each direction
4. Only then did we state (in words) the cardinality (1:1, 1:M, M:M) and then update the diagram with hash marks (+) and crowsfeet (∞)

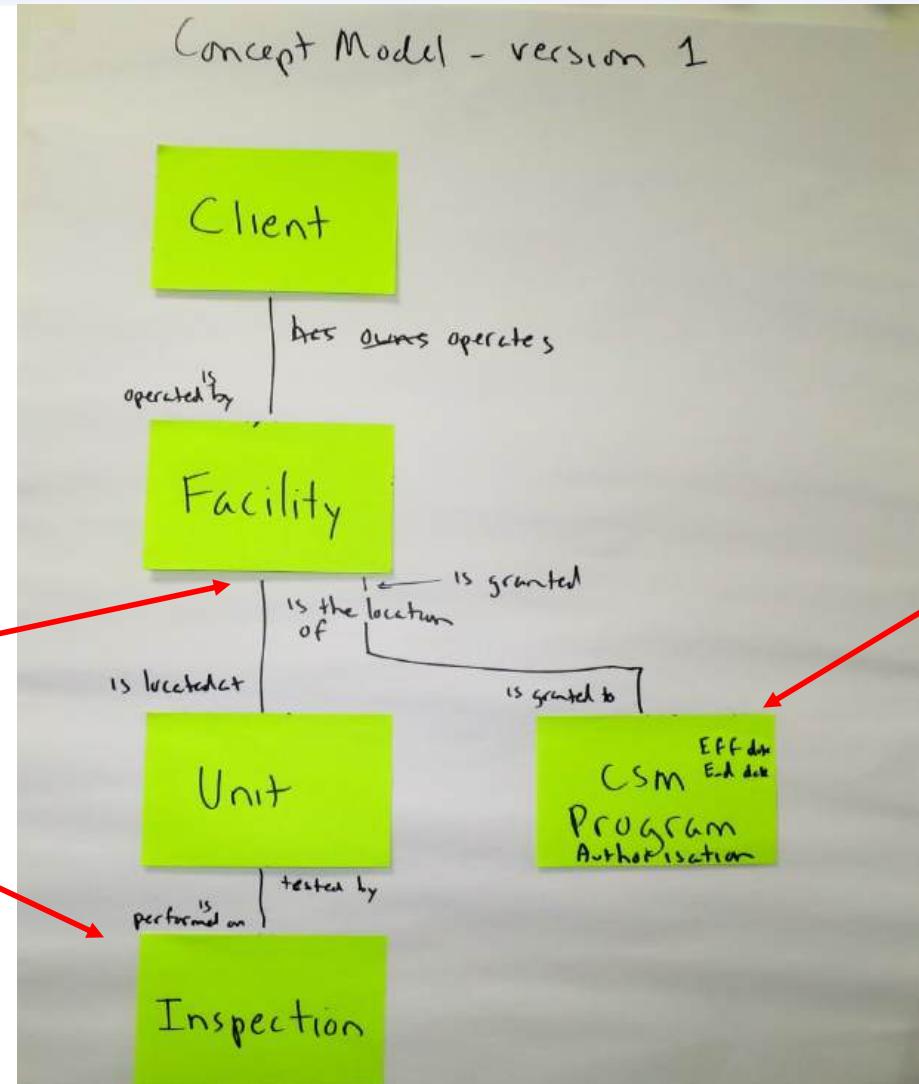
Definition -

A CSMP Authorisation is a permission (or license) to operate a self-managed safety program (a Client Safety Management Program) at a specific Facility, for a specified time period, usually 1, 2, or 5 years.

The CSMP Authorisation is "all or nothing" - it covers ALL the Units at a Facility.



Just boxes and lines, but raises important questions



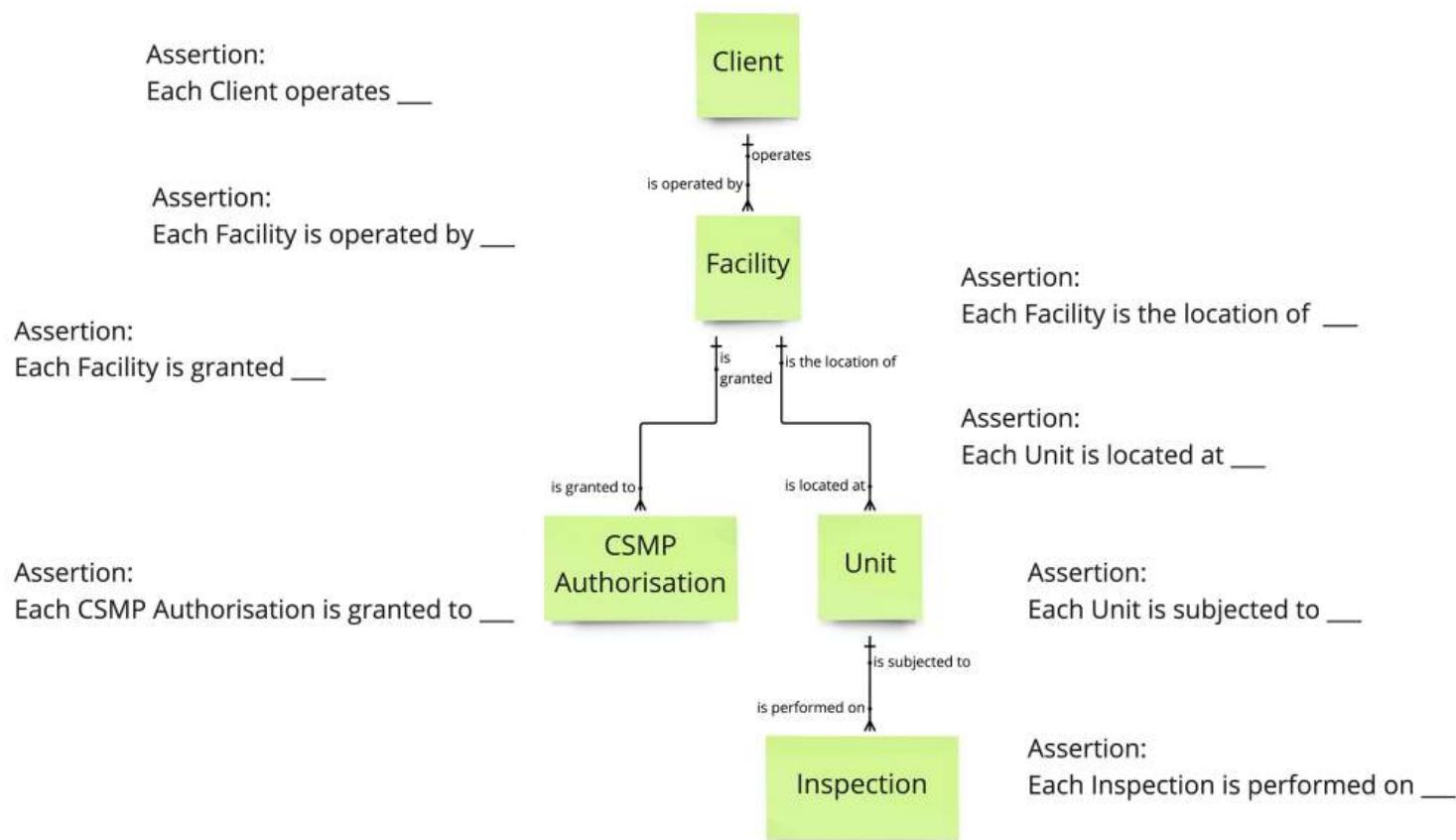
Are Units permanently part of one Facility?

What do we Inspect?

What do we issue the Authorisation to?

Concept Model Version 1 – state Assertions and challenge them

Now, state the relationships **emphatically** as Assertions. **Each** Client operates **one or more** Facilities! Then, **challenge** them! Again, don't worry yet about **optionality** – whether the relationship **must be** or **may be** be present. We only care now about the **maximum** – each ObjectA is related to a **maximum of one or one or more (or many)** ObjectB.



Concept Model Version 1 – revised Assertions from challenges

Now, state the relationships **emphatically** as Assertions. **Each** Client operates **one or more** Facilities! Then, **challenge** them!

Again, don't worry yet about **optionality** – whether the relationship **must be** or **may be** be present.

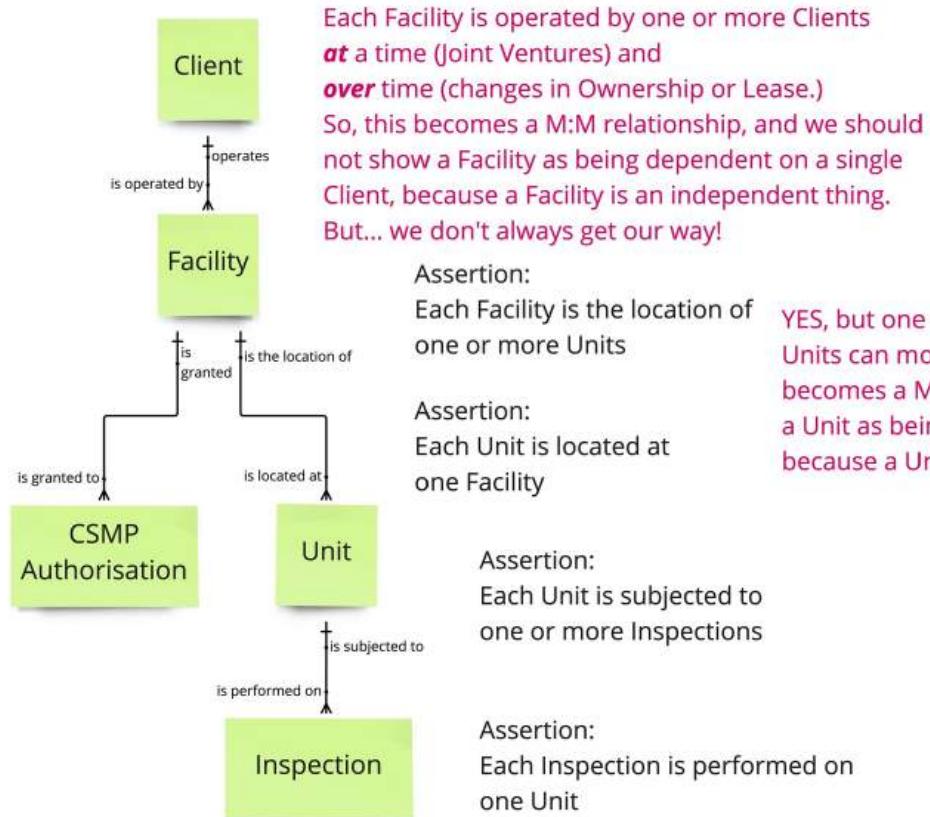
We only care now about the **maximum** – each ObjectA is related to a **maximum of one or one or more (or many)** ObjectB.

Assertion:
Each Client operates
one or more Facilities

Assertion:
Each Facility is operated by
one Client

Assertion:
Each Facility is granted
one or more CSMP Authorisations
**One CSMP Authorisation *at* a time,
but one or more *over* time**

Assertion:
Each CSMP Authorisation is granted to
one Facility



Each Facility is operated by one or more Clients
at a time (Joint Ventures) and
over time (changes in Ownership or Lease.)
So, this becomes a M:M relationship, and we should
not show a Facility as being dependent on a single
Client, because a Facility is an independent thing.
But... we don't always get our way!

Assertion:
Each Facility is the location of
one or more Units

Assertion:
Each Unit is located at
one Facility

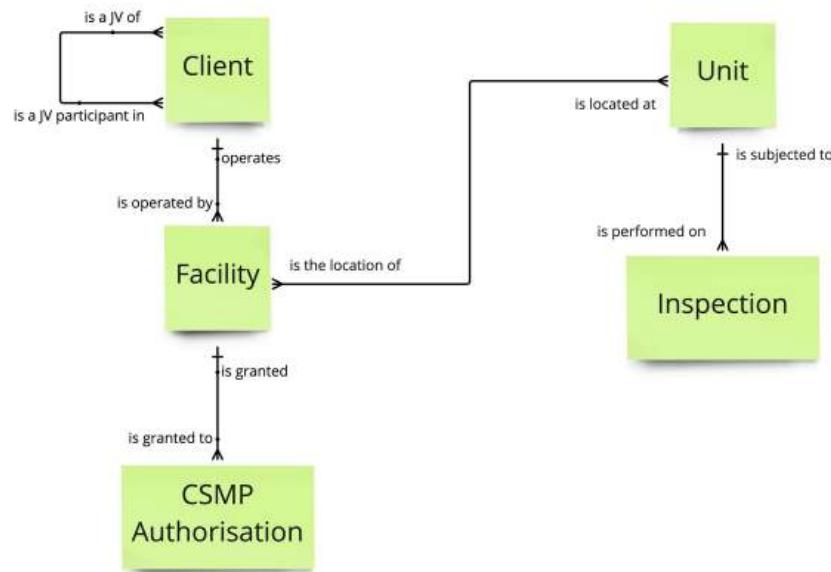
Assertion:
Each Unit is subjected to
one or more Inspections

Assertion:
Each Inspection is performed on
one Unit

YES, but one or more Facilities **over** time, because
Units can move between Facilities. So, this
becomes a M:M relationship, and we cannot show
a Unit as being dependent on a single Facility,
because a Unit is an independent thing

Concept Model Version 2 – revised from challenging Assertions

Now we will re-draw the initial Concept Model based on changes that came from challenging the Assertions in Ver. 1.



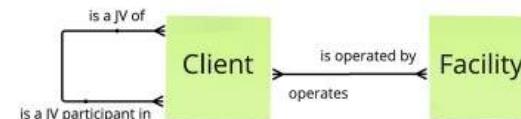
Note:

You don't always get what you *want* or what you think is the *right* thing in Concept Modelling. In this case the client (the Regulator) said they always wanted a Facility to be operated by ONE AND ONLY ONE Client.

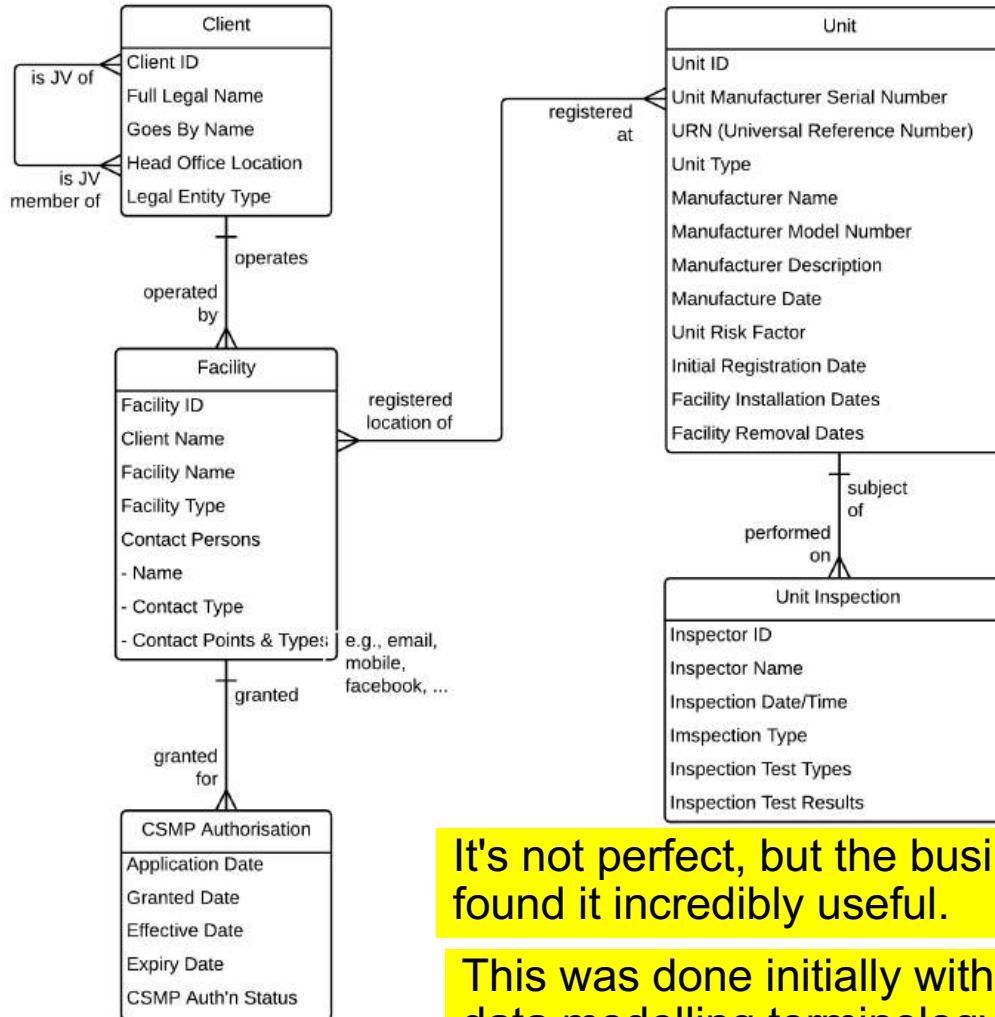
If a Facility was operated by multiple Clients, they would require the Clients to form a new Joint Venture Client. This was to ensure that if there were legal difficulties, there was only ONE Client to go after.

Or, as they put it, "one throat to choke."

Later in the project, they realised they needed a history of the Clients that had operated a Facility, so the Client-Facility relationship became Many-to-Many, and Facility was modelled (correctly) as an independent Entity, as shown here:



"What do you need to know about the things in the Concept Model?"



Sketching this out was *fast*, and raised many questions that had not occurred to the client...

- Is there one CSMP per Client, per Facility, or some other basis?
- Do Units frequently relocate, or even turn up at another Client?
- What is inspected – the Facility or the Unit?
- Does the CSMP cover all or some Units at a Facility?
- ...and MANY more...

It's not perfect, but the businesspeople found it incredibly useful.

This was done initially without any data modelling terminology or symbols!

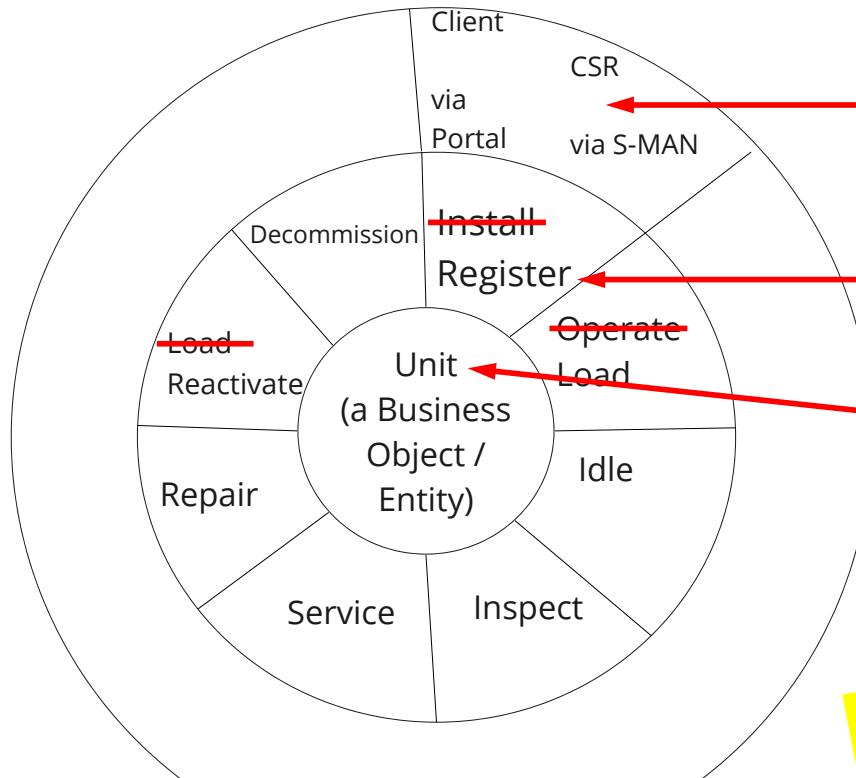
Model took
~90 minutes

Identify Services (Events) then Use Cases / User Stories

Finally, we'll identify the Services (verb - noun pairs) we need, and the Use Cases / User Stories by which the Services will be accessed

What events happen to a Unit - what are the needed services?
(Verb - Noun)

- ...
- ...
- ...
-



Who needs access to each Service, and How?

Use Case

Service Specification (Events)

Concept Model

Use Case or User Story
- add Who and How

Service (or Event)
- add a Verb to the Noun

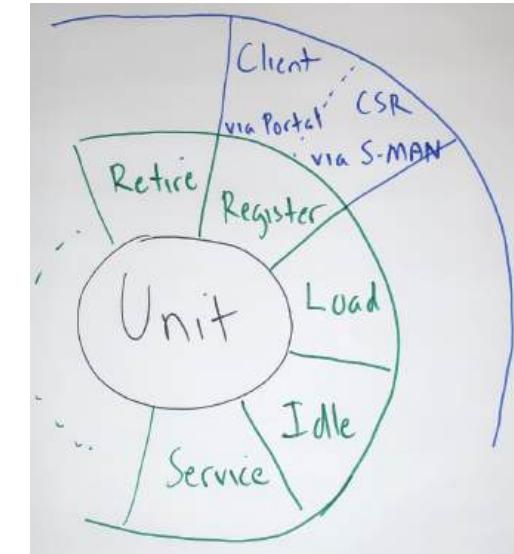
Entity
or simply a "thing"
- a core Noun

Supports Service-Oriented Business Analysis

A Concept Model is a great starting point for discovering your Services and Use Cases (User Stories)

Discussion – one Business Service, one or more Use Cases

		One Service		
		Who	What (the Service – verb + noun)	How
Multiple Use Cases	Client	Register Unit	via Portal	
	Customer Service Rep (CSR)	Register Unit	via S-MAN (the ERP)	
	Client	Register Unit	via Mobile App	
	???	Register Unit	???	



What is the value of documenting the Service only *once*? ("One Service available through multiple channels.")

- re-use of the asset, and therefore higher consistency
- better chance of getting it right – higher value from less effort
- if it's implemented as a single service, easier maintenance – it's in ONE place.

Why would we make a *single* Service available via *multiple* Use Cases?

- different actors need different "navigation and hand-holding,"
e.g., casual vs. expert users
- different technology platforms have different capabilities,
e.g., mobile phone vs. touch-screen kiosk

Summary – what an analyst can do with a Concept Model?

First, clarify language. (A platform)

Second, establish policies and rules.

And then, identify events and services, e.g.,

A Unit is...

- Registered (requiring the service “Register Unit”)
- Loaded (requiring the service “Load Unit”)
- Idled (requiring the service “Idle Unit”)
- Reactivated (requiring...)
- Repaired
- Inspected
- Relocated
- Retired
- ...

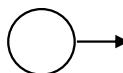
These are the essential capabilities.
In Business Analysis “essential” means
what with no reference to **who** or **how**

Something I always do when
evaluating/selecting COTS S/W

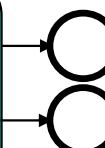
We did the same for Client, Facility, CSM Program, ...

Clarify scope of the new process and identify participants

Trigger:
Client submits
request to
enter into
a CSMP



Client Result:
Approval granted for
a self-managed
safety program.



Cases:

- New
- Grandfathered
- Ownership Change

Process Scope Model – pure “what”...

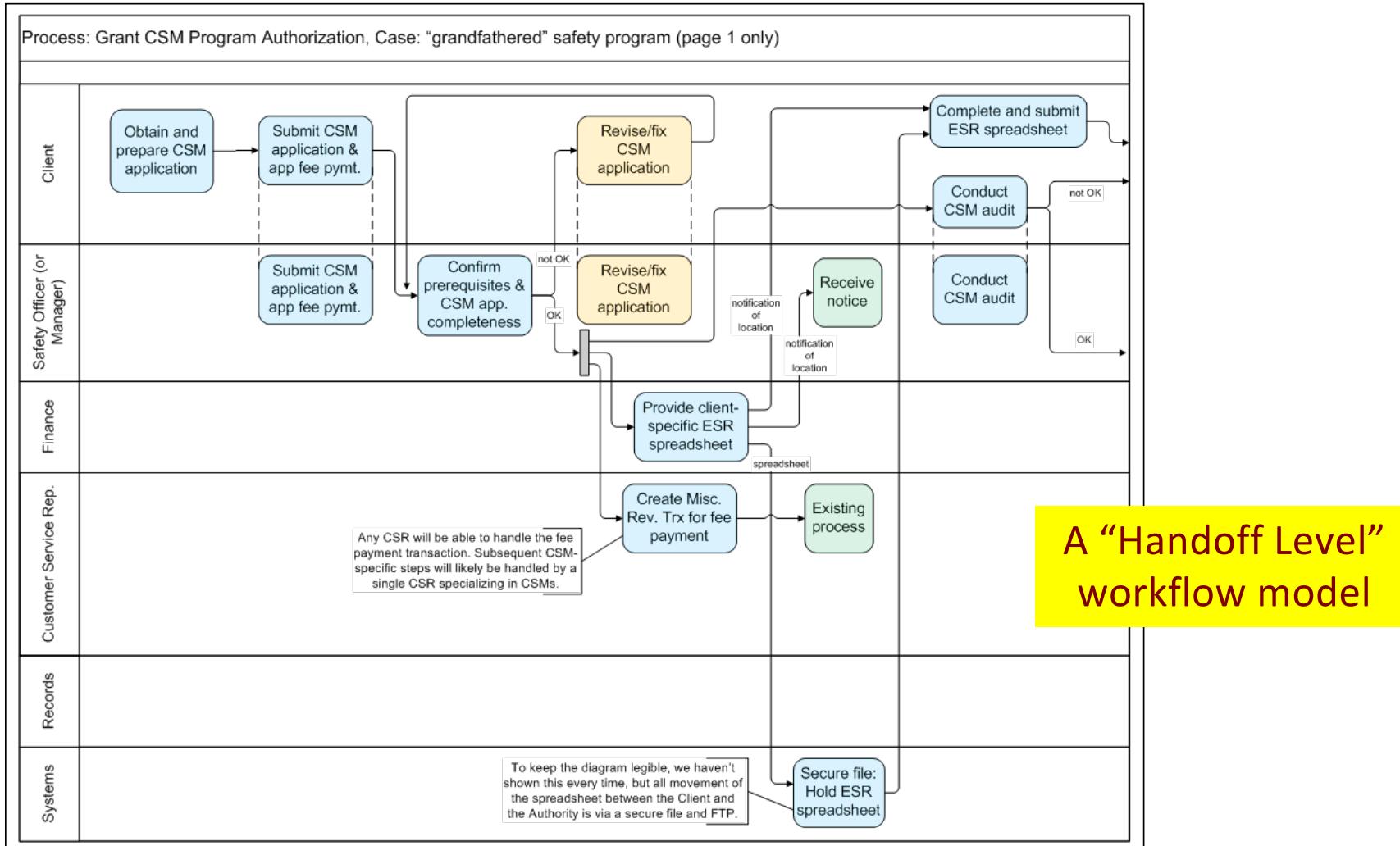
Agency Result:
Revenue collected.
New participant in
CSMP; confirmation
that regulations are
satisfied



We saw this example earlier

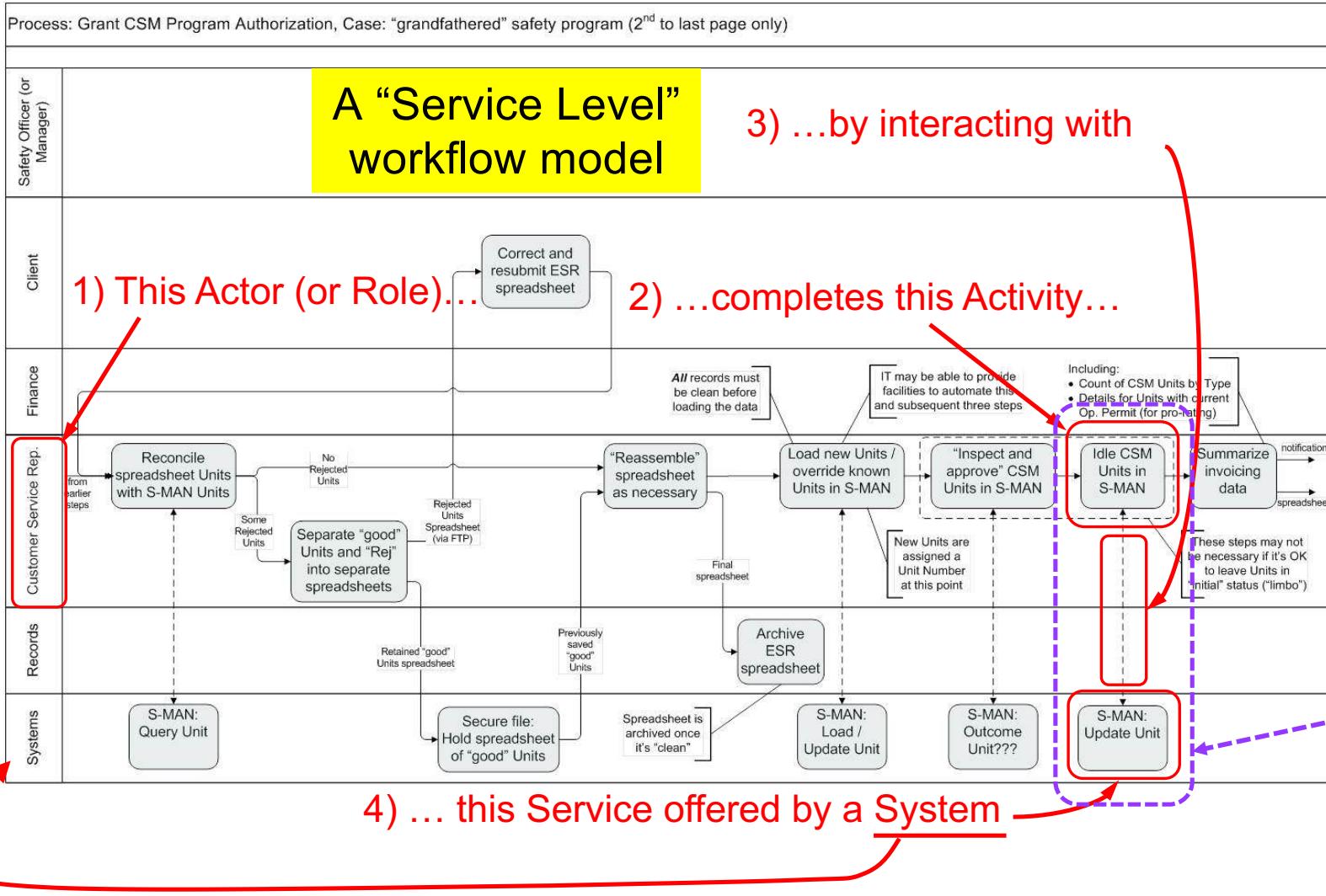
Process Summary Chart – simplified “what,” plus “who”

The *initial, business-friendly workflow model*



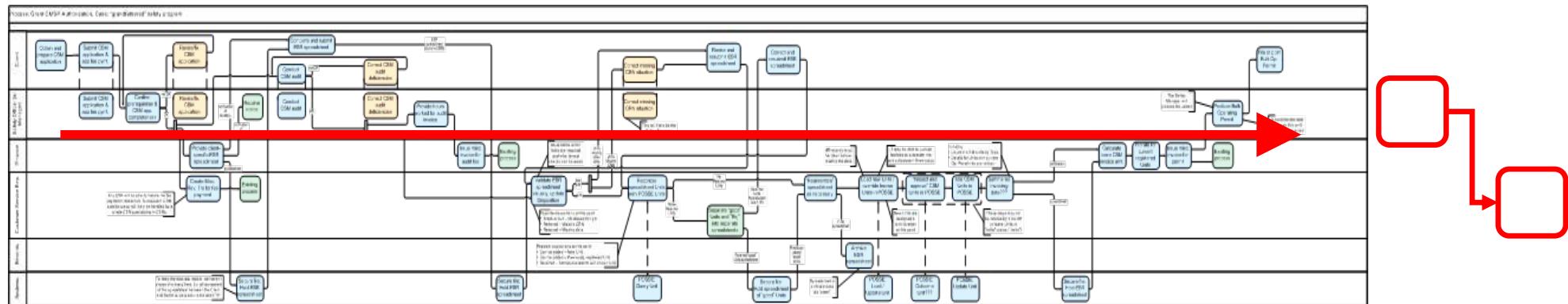
Then detail showing where use cases & services fit

Process: Grant CSM Program Authorization, Case: "grandfathered" safety program (2nd to last page only)



Mission accomplished! Conclusions:

- "Plan A" rejected – agreement that Unit data *must* get into S-MAN
- "Plan B" (change the app) looks good, but the vendor estimates are *HIGH*
- "Plan B Minus" (existing functionality plus CSR work) is *worth the cost*

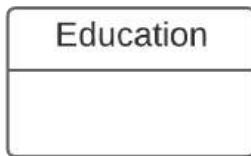


1. If requirements, issues, assumptions, etc. are buried in lists and narratives, people will argue endlessly; if they are in an *integrated* set of models, it's much harder to dismiss the reality of the situation
2. Process Models, Use Cases, Service Specs, & Concept Models: **essential!**

More examples: Example 1 – Concept Modelling to clarify the process

Analyst struggles to model “Evaluate Education” – timing disconnects, 1:M and M:1 connections within the process, token changes, ...

A few minutes of Concept Modelling showed two distinct tokens and processes. “Education” was a “mushy noun.”

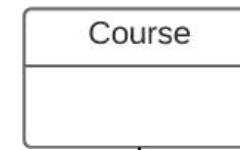


Processes:
Evaluate Education???

Not a good entity name, therefore not a good noun in a "verb - noun" process name.

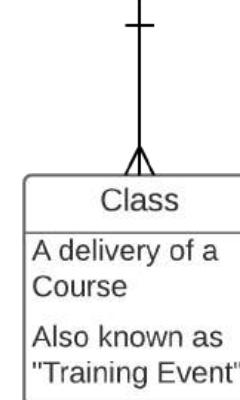
- It's not a *singular noun* we can imagine *single instances* of.
- "What is *an education*?" or "What is a *single education*" doesn't sound quite right.

WELD 101
Introduction to
Overhead Welding



Processes:
Develop Course
Evaluate Course
Retire Course

WELD 101
Nov 07-09 2017
MPL Main Campus
Room T-2114

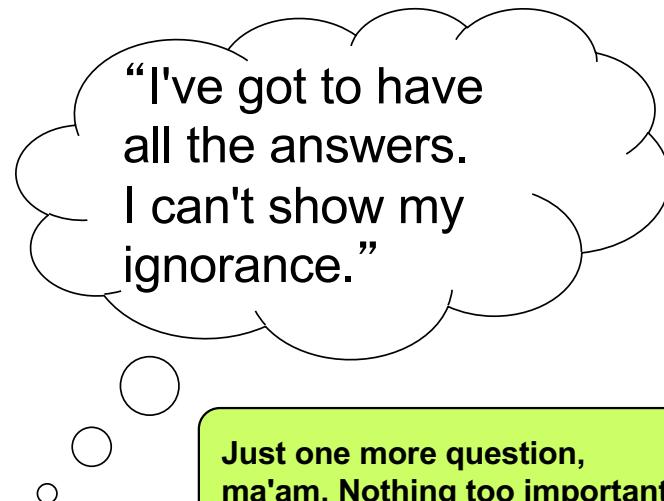


Processes:
Schedule Class
Enrol Participant in Class
Conduct Class
Evaluate Class

The key was asking "What do you mean by an *Education*?"

Never be afraid to ask “dumb” questions...

- Myth -



Just one more question, ma'am. Nothing too important...

Could we go over this just once more to be sure I've got it right?

- Reality -

You're paid to **ask, not to know**. **Someone** will be glad you did. The number of different answers will surprise **everyone**. **Classic example** – “Case” in a justice system



Lieutenant Columbo takes up Data Modelling

“What do you mean by...?”



Example 2 – if you ignore the process AND the data...

U.S. University implementing cloud-based
Human Resources and Payroll systems from
the same vendor.

- Total spend US\$80M, nothing salvageable
- University leadership unamused
- I was brought in for “project recovery”

The situation

My assignment –
take a large team through a process model
and data model-based approach –
run 4-day offsite in “The Capsule”
(we felt like astronauts)



A "Futuro" house by
Finnish architect Matti Suuronen

What we learned:

- Little time on “business process”
 - very generic / unrecognisable as “what we do”
 - team tires of this
- Zero time on “data” (no “concept model”)
- Management: “Get on with it – the vendor has seen it all before.”
- 100+ programmers begin detailed configuration of *application rules and logic* – “*Straight to task.*”

Initial focus – too much on "requirements"



Over 100 developers coded detailed business rules and contract terms *separately* into

- Payroll Application
- HR Application

Note: university had over 35 labour unions with complex payroll and benefits policies/rules –
no rethinking whatsoever!

Remediation – focus on process and data



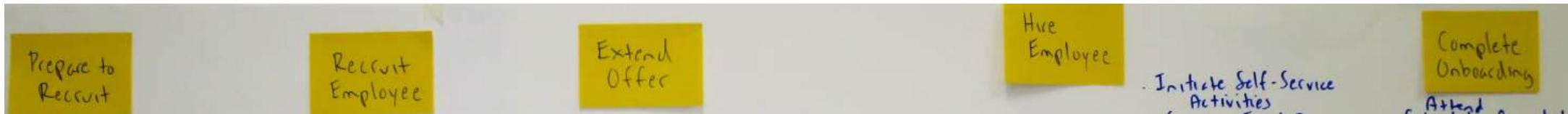
Identified, modelled, analysed, redesigned significant process – “Recruit, Hire, and Onboard Employee,” the Case was “Tenure-Track Faculty”

- Developed *scope model* (invaluable!)
- Developed augmented scope model
- Assessed and redesigned based on “what”
- Added “who & how” to create a to-be *augmented scope model*

Modelled seven critical concepts in data – “what do we mean by...”

- Supervisory-Organisational Hierarchy
- Position-Based Management
- Visible Application Workflow
- etc.

First, identify main phases in a Scope Model



Recruit, Hire, and Onboard Employee

Prepare
to Recruit

Recruit
Employee

Extend
Offer

Hire
Employee

Complete
Onboarding

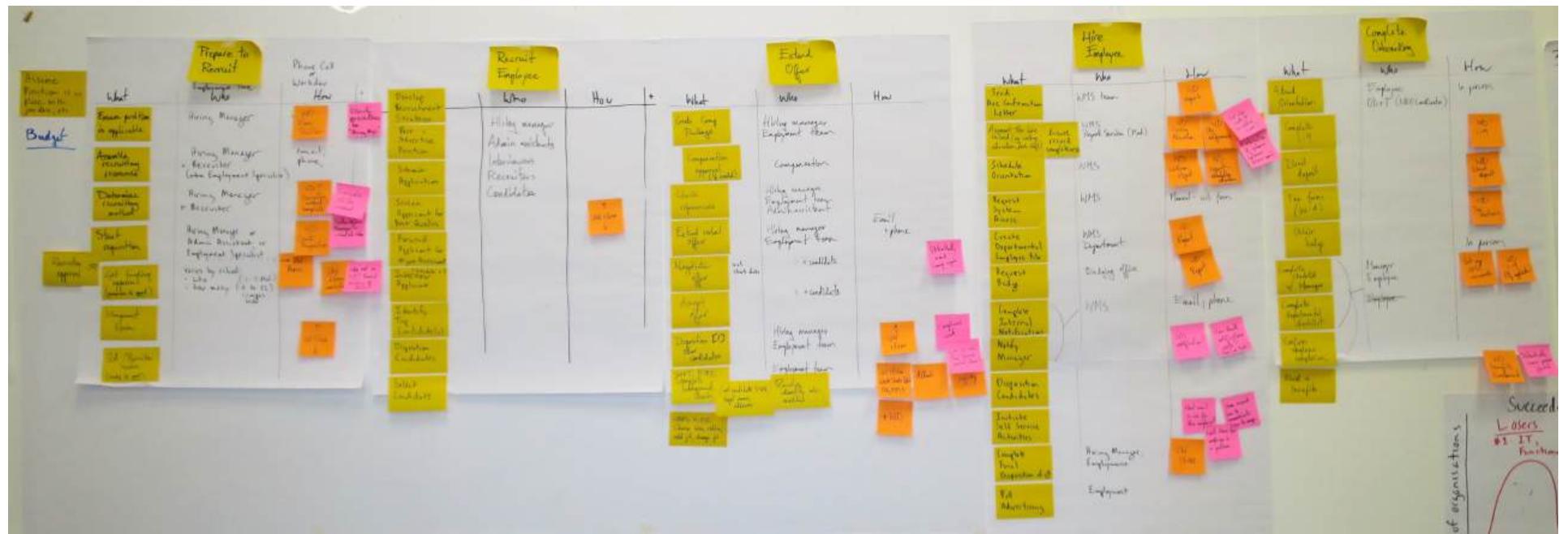
Augmented Scope Model ("what") for the full process

Recruit, Hire, and Onboard Employee



- For the first time, the entire end-to-end process is visible
- A surprise to everyone how much work it is, and how many functions participate!
- Still no reference to "who or how," just "what" – **active verb** + noun
- This is critical to build support for change – it "depersonalises" in a good way!

Then add "who and how"



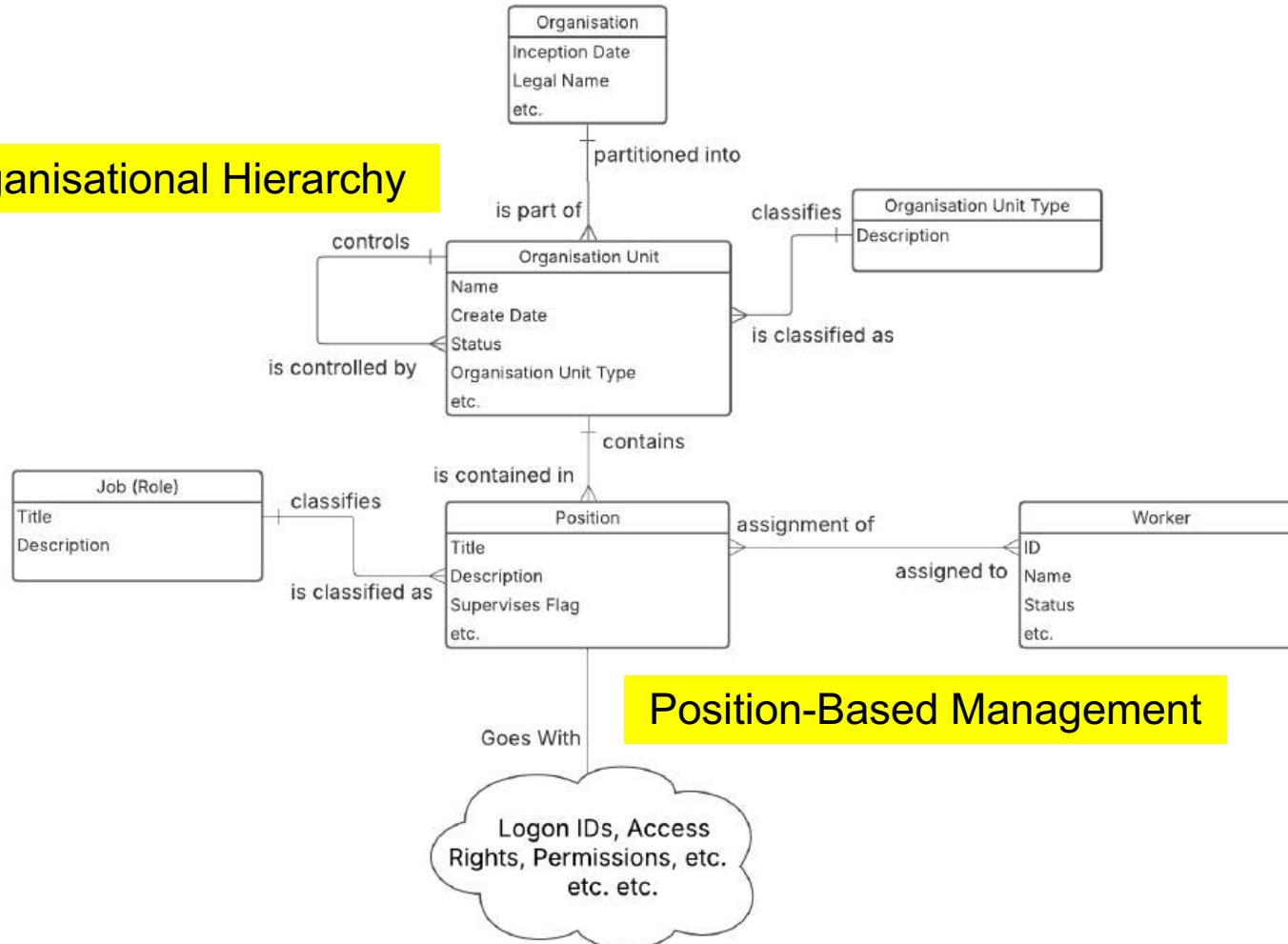
Next, add “who” (which role) and “how” (which tool or system function) and “notes.”

Now we have the basics of a to-be process design, and an *understanding of which steps will be supported by which system functions – great for understanding if the COTS app will actually work!*

(And easier than jumping into detailed requirements and flow modelling.)

And of course, Concept Modelling was really important

Supervisory-Organisational Hierarchy



Example 3 – is a new process concept viable?

Classroom tech support at major US research university

- Goal: “Uber-style” tech support for classrooms – when an Incident is raised in a Classroom, dispatch it to one or more appropriate Techs (qualified, available, assigned to the appropriate Support Unit) who will bid on it.
- Approximately 20 “assertions” described the planned state:
 - Each Tech may be badged for one or more Service Category Levels, and for each Service Category Level there may be one or more Badged Techs.
 - Each Tech may be assigned to one or more Support Units during a given time period, and for each Support Unit there may be one or more assigned Techs. A Tech can only be assigned to one Support Unit at a time.
 - An Incident for a particular Classroom can be raised by either a Customer (the “reporter” – Faculty, Staff, Tech, ...?) or an automated Alert raised by an Equipment Unit located in a particular GP Classroom.
 - many more...
- The assertions led to the development of an ERD.
Note – the complete “Concept Model” is the combination of the definitions, the assertions, and the graphic (ERD)

Example 5 – Assertions. Lots of assertions.

Classroom Support

Assertions, for review and validation:

- Support is provided by different Support Units (organizations) for different Service Levels (tiers) and different Service Categories (Computers, Audio-Visual, Learning Technologies, Networking, Scheduling, and Facilities.) We are concerned with support for Computers, Audio-Visual, Learning Technologies, and Networks. Scheduling is supported by the Registrar's Office, and Facilities is supported by (shockingly) Facilities.
If we only cared about one Service Category, say "Computers," there would be no need to model the "Support Category / Support Unit" concept, because it would be a given – there would only be one.
- Each Support Unit could support one or more Service Categories. E.g., Sam's Call Center provides Tier 1 support for Computers, Audio-Visual, Learning Technologies, and Networking.
- Support for Department-owned rooms is not within the scope of this initiative; support will be provided by the owning Department's Local Support Unit.
- Support for Classrooms (GPC and non-GPCs) or a Room Block of GPCs will be provided by a Support Unit during a Time Block for a Support Level (Tier.) That is, for a given Room Block (available via the Classroom reporting the Incident) for a given Service Category Level (e.g., Computers – Tier 1) during a particular Time Block, a particular Support Unit will provide support. This concept is represented via the "Support Responsibility" concept, an associative entity which indicates the responsibility of a Support Unit to provide support for a Service Category Level for a Room Block during a Time Block. There are three general possibilities:
 1. Support for the Room Block will be provided exclusively by the Local Support Unit (the Department);
- this only applies to non-General Purpose Classrooms (Department "owned")
 2. Support for the Room Block will be provided exclusively by the Central Support Unit;
- Will this happen? Is this a goal?
 3. Support for the Room Block will be provided by the Local Support Unit during "normal business hours" (a Time Block) and by the Central Support Unit outside of "normal business hours."

Classroom Support

- Is this the "normal" case?

- Should it read "after normal business hours?" That is, will Central ever provide support both before and after normal business hours?

- Each Tech may be badged for one or more Service Category Levels, and for each Service Category Level there may be one or more Badged Techs. A M:M relationship.
- Each Tech may be assigned to one or more Support Units during a given time period, and for each Support Unit there may be one or more assigned Techs. A M:M relationship, but will a constraint be that a Tech can only be assigned to one Support Unit at a time?
- An Incident for a particular GP Classroom can be raised by either a Customer (the "reporter" – Faculty, Staff, Tech, ...?) or an automated Alert raised by a an Equipment Unit located on a particular GP Classroom.
- The "dispatcher" or "CSR" at Room Support (?) assigns (or routes?) an Incident to the appropriate Support Unit based on the Support Responsibility.

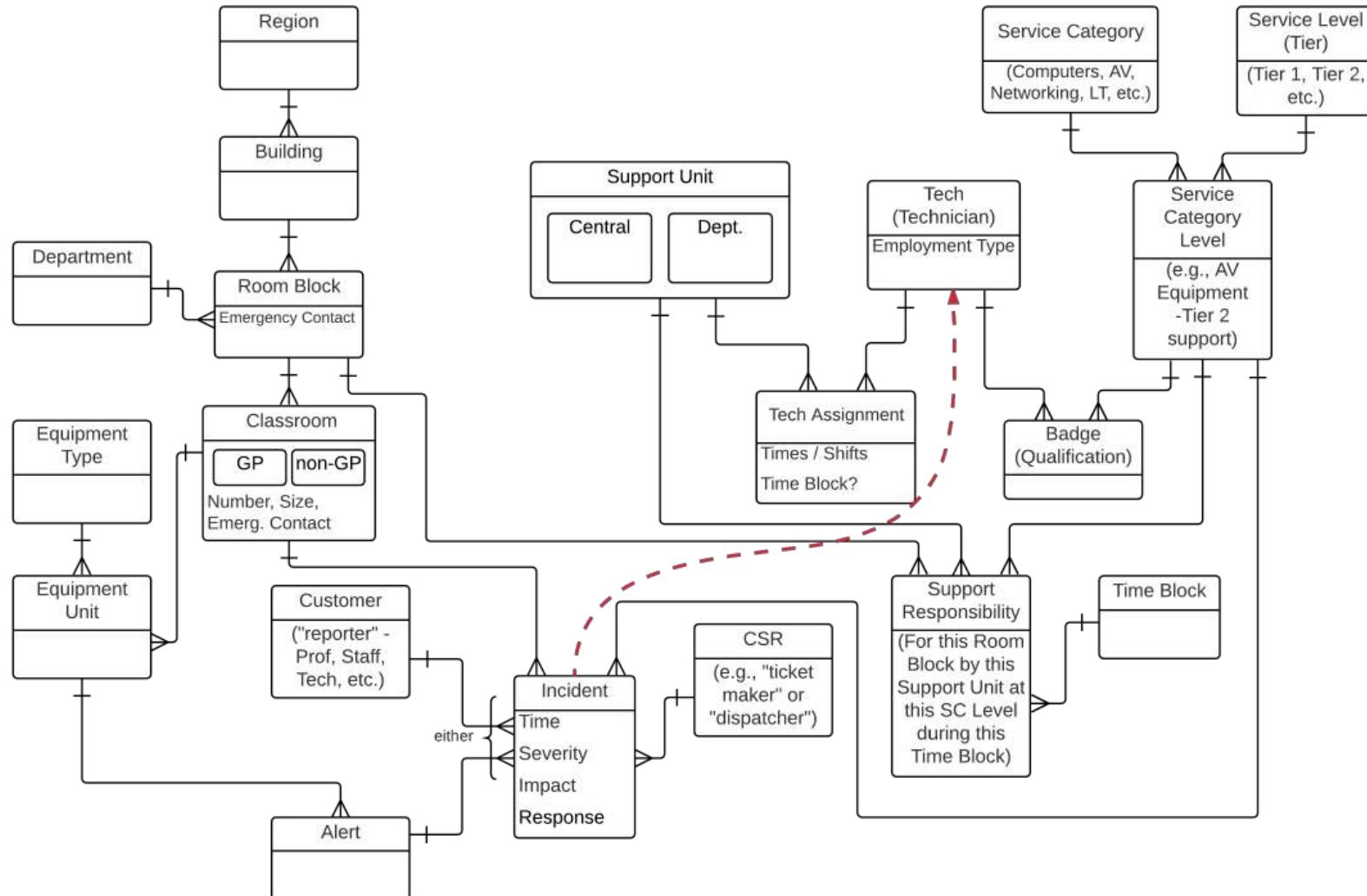
Putting all this to work...

The goal is to automatically route an Incident to one or more Techs.

When an Incident is raised, Dispatch will always create a Ticket, and then route it to the appropriate Tech(s) based on Service Category Level (Service Category and Service Level,) Time Block, Room, and Support Unit. Here's how...

- When an Incident is raised, we know the Room Block (via Room,) the Time Block, and the Service Category Level, therefore we know the Support Responsibility, and therefore the Support Unit.
- We also know which Techs are badged for that Service Category Level, and which Techs are assigned to that Support Unit at that time.
- Now we have a pool of Techs the Incident could be dispatched to, for them to "bid on," Uber-style.

The underlying "Concept Plus" Model



Summary of findings

The assertions and the ERD showed the idea could be implemented:

- When an Incident is raised, we know the Room Block (via Room,) the Time Block, and the Service Category Level, therefore we know the Support Responsibility, and therefore the Support Unit.
- We also know which Techs are badged for that Service Category Level, and which Techs are assigned to that Support Unit at that time.
- Now we have a pool of Techs the Incident could be dispatched to, for them to “bid on.”

This slide left blank by accident

Encouraging change in people and organisations

1. Five things you need to know about *Business Processes*
2. Identifying true, end-to-end, cross-functional *Business Processes*
3. Developing a *Process Architecture*
4. Seven ways to help people embrace *Process Change*
5. *Human-oriented* process modelling
6. A feature-based *Process Design* method – transitioning from *as-is* to *to-be*



Seven techniques
we can use to build
“change” into our
practice.

Origins – my clients were ahead of me



“We're using your methods as a generalised approach to *any sort of change*, not just 'process' change.”



“Do you have a degree in Organisational Psychology?”
Me : “Huh?”
“When we follow the method closely, almost slavishly, the usual resistance to change simply *doesn't materialise*.”



“Instead of Change Management at the end of a project (“Change is coming. Now CHANGE!”) we like the way support for change is built in *throughout* your approach.”

Five thoughts on what doesn't work...

1. Leaping far too quickly into specifying the future state.
No, that does not make you nimble, responsive, or agile.
2. Copying so-called “best practices” without regard for your culture, core competencies, style, or differentiator.
3. W. Edwards Deming:
“Eliminate slogans, exhortations, and targets asking for zero defects or new levels of productivity.
Such exhortations only create adversarial relationships, as the bulk of the causes of low quality and low productivity belong to the system and thus lie beyond the power of the work force.”
and
4. Failing to involve the people who actually *do* the work.
5. Client: “Everyone seems to think Change Management is a training plan.” It's not.

Disclaimer *and fine print*



Not a methodology

- techniques
- frameworks
- ideas
- examples

For your awareness

So you can learn to
observe relevant factors

I'm not an expert on OD, culture, change, etc....
... but the techniques presented here *have* been validated by experts

Seven ways to build support for change

1 – The power of venting –
let them be heard

2 – What first, who & how later –
abstraction to the essence

3 – Don't start with why? – the
problem with problem statements

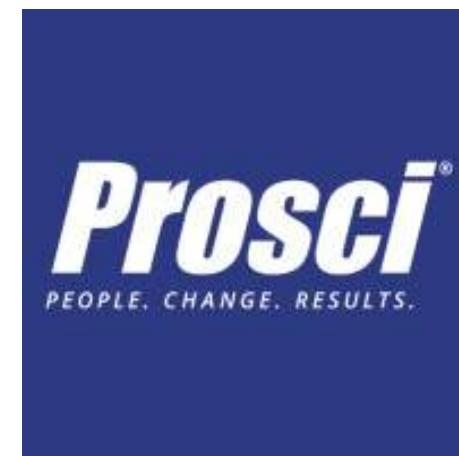
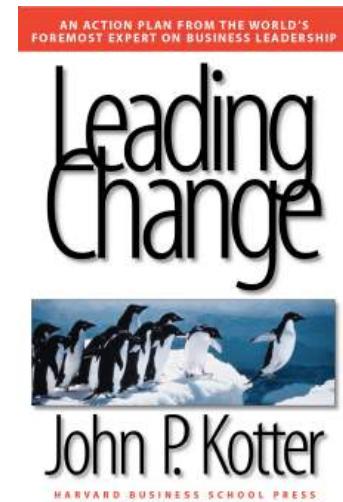
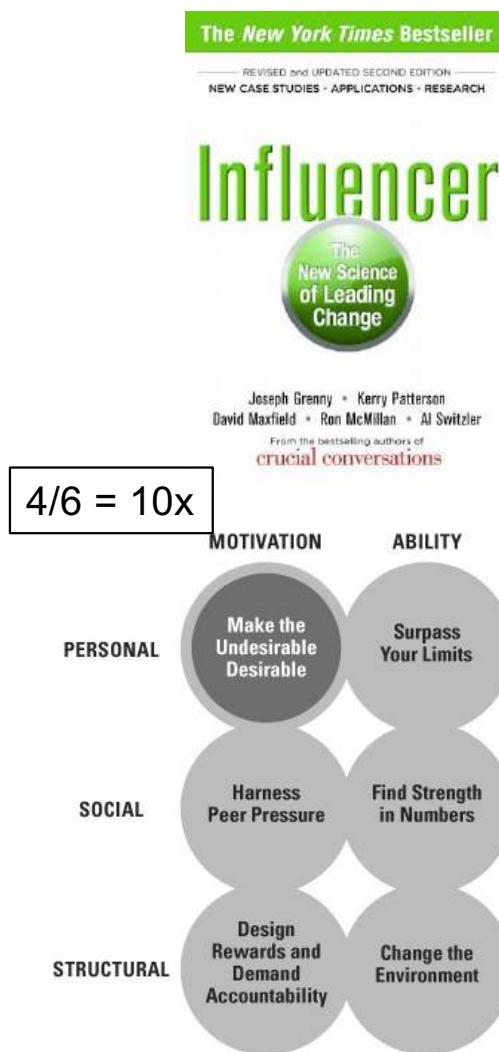
4 – Clarify what you need to be
great at – your differentiator

5 – Identify the organisation's
beliefs, and their impact

6 – Describe organisational culture,
and its impacts

7 – Build a feature-based, holistic
view of the future state

But if you want a method – the classic sources



1) *Venting*

1) The essence of the technique:

Early in the session, “venting” / “what's on your mind?”

- questions
- concerns
- great ideas
- what I'd change if I could

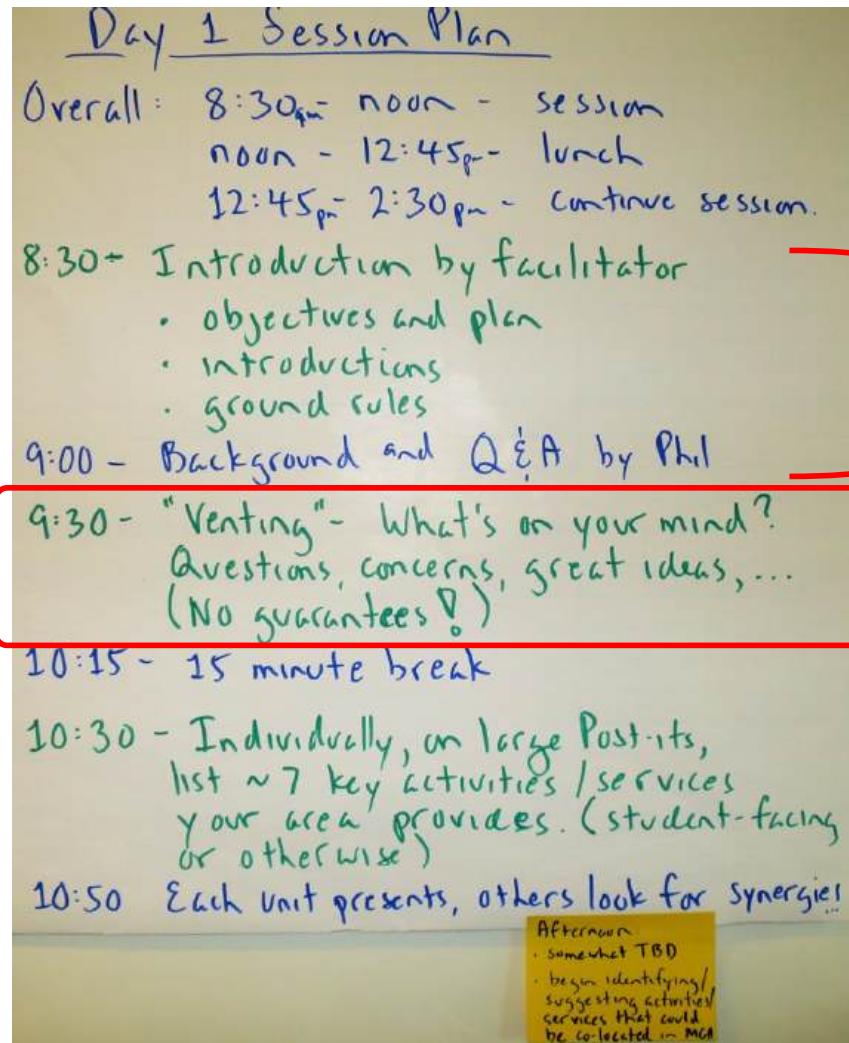
...

related to today's topic

Discussion:

- Why is “venting” an effective technique?
- What concerns do you have about “venting?”
- How would you mitigate those concerns?

A typical first session agenda



Note – establish context
before venting

Build “venting” into the session plan

Typical opening agenda...

- Quick presentation by the sponsor on scope and overall project goals (5 minutes)
- Introductions (10 minutes)
 - Facilitator
 - Participants
- Brief presentation by the facilitator (10 minutes)
 - What do we mean by “end-to-end” and what issues does this raise?
 - Key elements in defining an end-to-end view
 - Objectives for the series of sessions, objectives for today's session, and today's session plan and ground rules (5 minutes)
- **“Venting” / What's on your mind? (45 minutes)**
 - Key issues, specific expectations, concerns, burning questions, great ideas, cautionary tales, etc.
 - No guarantee they'll be addressed in this session.
- Clarify terminology (90 minutes)
- Identify significant activities (30 minutes) etc.

No guarantees,
strictly time-boxed

Venting example

Topic –

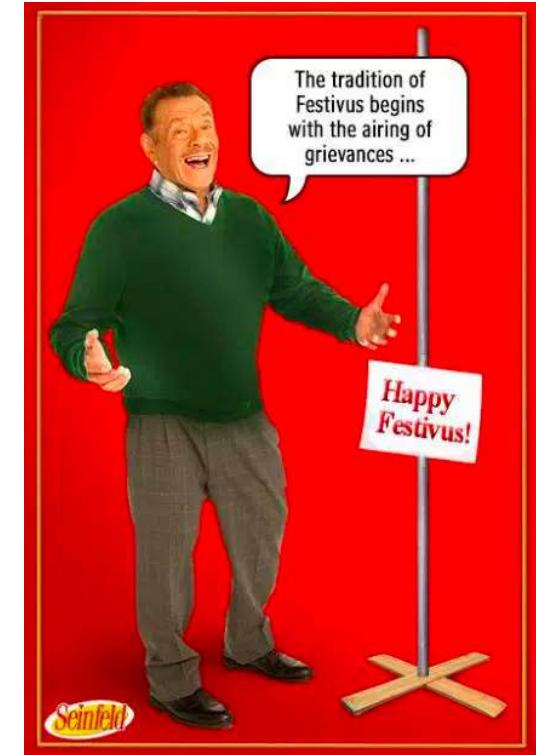
“Strategic Scheduling / Course Management”
(what that meant... not exactly clear)

Senior university personnel –
Department Chairs, Deans, ...

45 minutes for venting –
it was well used!

Strategic Scheduling & Course Management
Session Plan – Tue : Thur Dec 10 : 12

- Context for this initiative
- “Call to Action” from Ruth W
- Introductions – name
 - work at the U
 - role/perspective in session
- “Venting” – questions, concerns, ideas
- Define main terms from Ruth’s note,
(e.g. “Curriculum Management is ...”)
- Identify major processes within scope
- For each process, identify –
 - results
 - major activities
 - participants / stakeholders
- For each process, assess current state –
 - by stakeholder (Student, Faculty, Admin, ...)
 - pain points + positive points
- For each process, establish to-be goals
by stakeholder
- Summarize situation & determine next steps



“Venting” 1 & 2

Venting -1

- new catalog, data fields looking for data - would love to get that info. Rigid course - how often - every semester (will be a two-way street) (how to layer)
- decentralised - we make decisions in very small spaces, not so great for central view.
- figuring out history of course offering is arduous - go through archive.
- might begin enforcing prerequisites (huge impact cross-departmental) (Math was pioneer, then Chem, then Bi, ...)
- 2500 / 10,000 courses “inactive”
- Curriculum is rising in importance and visibility. We’re challenged to forecast Delivery modes variable, student needs variable

Venting -2

- Different depts have different ideas on delivery mode - Math has made hybrid / fully online “premium offerings”
 - * This has alleviated some scheduling issues.
- More institutional commitment in support infrastructure would really help.
- We should define -
 - online
 - hybrid
 - “offline”
- IT has people bring tools (point solutions) that help locally, but may impede the end-to-end process.
- Forecasting - not just four years, but more immediate. Studied students who don’t pre-enrol - often availability issues. Better predictive analytics.
- * ~~But ...~~ But ... students we need to know what data students / parents are basing their “not available” statement on.

“Venting” 3 & 4

Venting -3

- the student may not have a plan, or has the plan of a peer.
- Course descriptions may be so cryptic they discourage enrollment
- Students just not aware of what's available.
- Technology has been our enemy; when you had to print a schedule, there was a lot more attention to accuracy.
- Deadlines drive us to make decisions 10-12-15 months in advance, so of course things change
- "I got a draft schedule yesterday, but don't know who will be teaching or what my budget is."
(or if there's room³ - might schedule dummy classes)
- SHT is the driver of \$ we get / don't get (and rate of growth)

Venting -4

- can't view archive schedules and see actual enrollment.
- we might not provide the options to students we say we do.
Our claims may not match our promotion.
Students can't plan because
 - we lied
 - they don't know how
 - ...
- The process of getting new courses into the curriculum takes a lot of time.
(curriculum + scheduling consume a lot of time)
- Many don't know until Senior year that they could get an Honours degree - now, is it possible.
- Innovation - how will we plan for it?
In planning, we can manage away from innovative ^(to avoid risks) curricular opportunities.
Plan for innovation

“Venting” 5 & 6

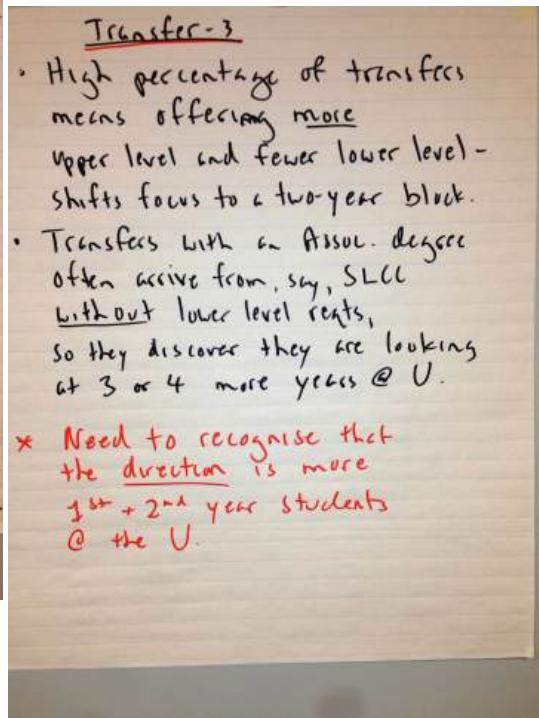
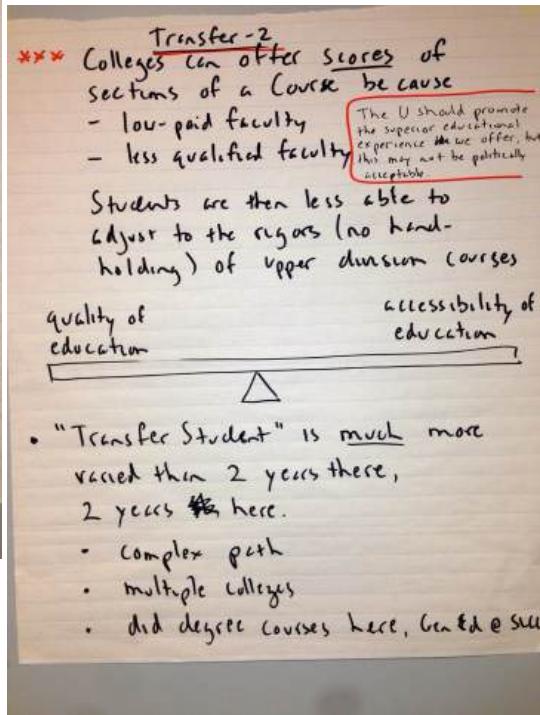
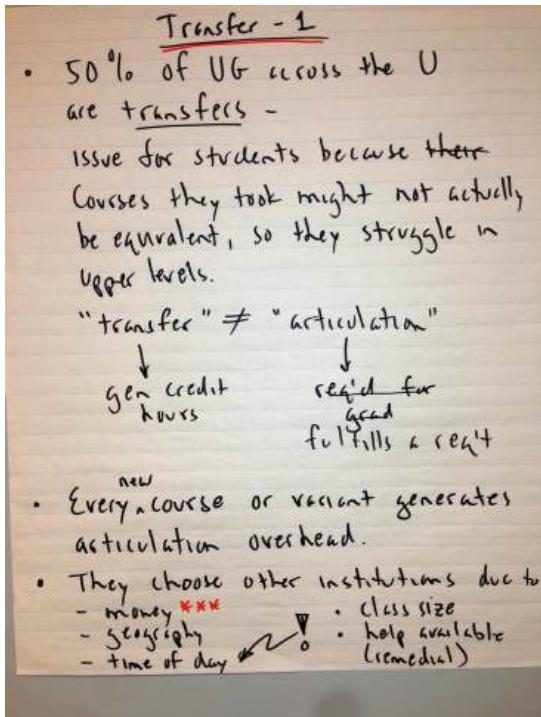
Venting-5

- Curriculum is the collective autobiography of the faculty, hence 2500 inactive courses, whispering the memory of that great prof...
- micro-issues in Business
 - 4500 undergrads means the logistics of “deconflicting” math when Acct, Fin, ... Post schedules has is beyond manual abilities. Need S/W tools
 - 2 year program, most students are married. Offer course once.-
 - night class? Bad for parents
 - day class? Bad for working
 - tie Spring / Summer scheduling together may make more sense than tying Summer / Fall together.
 - Want to publish a guaranteed, 2 year, list.

Venting-6

- Anxious about doing something different than what we did last time - might lose a faculty
- * If you enforce prerequisites, it might negatively impact budget
- Econ has been consistent in first term / second term scheduling of core. Model has been very helpful. (need to share this innovative approach, and others.)
- Risked budget by putting in a pre-reg. so we could do assessment. Also pedagogical value. Now, do we add pre-reg to degree requirements. Yes, but don't know yet the impacts.
- Planning for the Student vs Faculty preferences (Tues 10:30 am (note - issues like child care impact) only)
- * Faculty have a duty to schedule for students

Two “Venting” topics raised a LOT of angst



Two “Venting” topics raised a LOT of angst

Issue – consistency and articulation

- Different Faculty have their own syllabi etc.

State wants consistency,
Faculty wants to innovate and
tie class to current research or
artistic work.

- consistency more important
for lower level.
- “articulation”

consistent numbering and
outcomes across USHE.

(content vs outcome)

↓ ↓
varies may vary
+ repeatability.

“Now what??!!”

Overnight, team synthesises 8 key themes

Exceedingly complex range of issues w.r.t. planning & scheduling
• student demographics
• transfers
• a process

Fell behind during good times!

Trying to be all things to all people

Differentiator!

"Working in the dark"
(lack of data and information)

Inattention to integrated data!

Highly decentralized ("dis-integrated")

No "end-to-end" view!

Reliance of "downstream" processes on "upstream" processes

Priorities!

Structural disincentives to innovation

Motivation, measurement, and perverse incentives!

Develop Curriculum
↑
Plan Course Offerings
↑
Schedule Classes
↑
Develop Academic Plan

Architecture!

Unanticipated consequences

Feature-based approach!

Multiple demands on and reliance on Advising

The central issue - uncovered!

Next day, small groups expand on themes



Reaction: “Wow, we've never seen anyone actually *do* anything between sessions with our notes!”

They loved it!



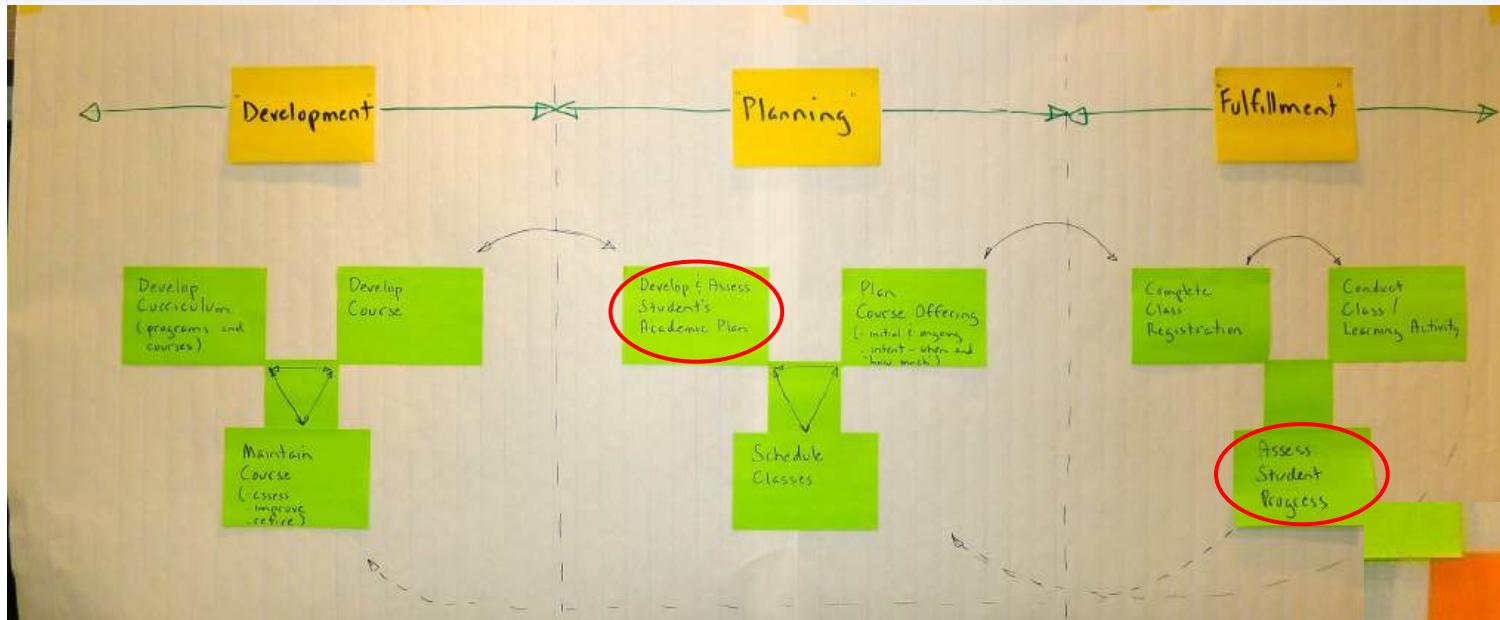
The result – a gold mine!



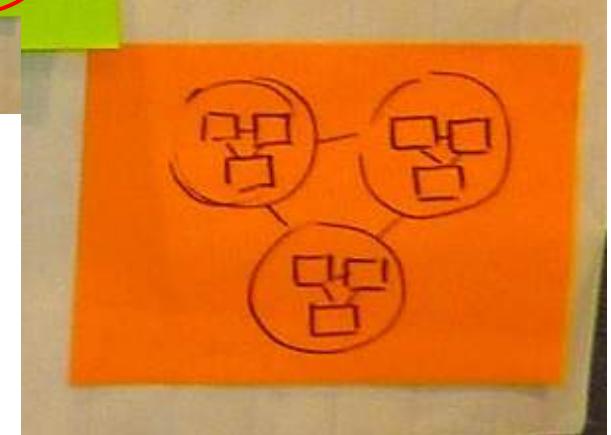
- Active participation led to buy-in
- Uncovered the real issues before we “structured” things into a future state



A cyclical business architecture

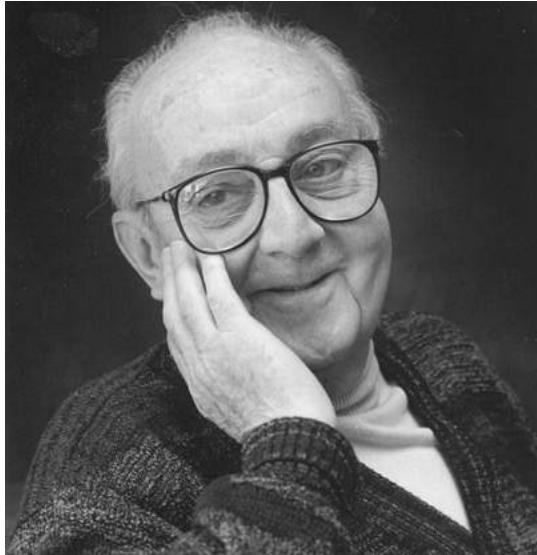


- Eventually, led to a very different Business Process Architecture and prioritisation than initially expected
- Not sure we'd have got there so quickly without “venting”



2) *What first, who & how later*

“All models are wrong, but some are useful.”



George E. P. Box
1919–2013

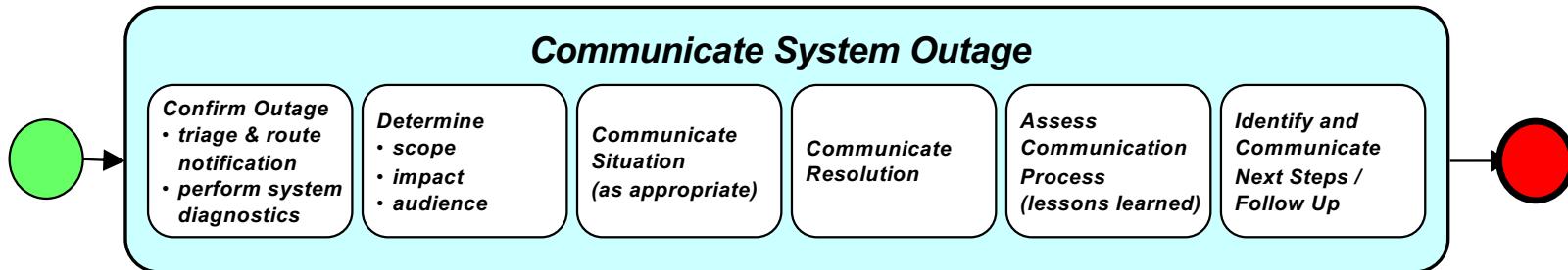
Two especially useful models

- Business Process Scope Model
- Business Concept Model
(a.k.a Conceptual Data Model)

Both are “essential” –
they show the essence – the
“what” – of a subject with no
reference to who, how, why, etc.

See samples on the
next two slides

Samples – Process Scope Model



Triggering Event:

Notification of degradation or lack of Service

- internal system
- external provider
- calls to Service Desk

Cases:

- new
- recurring

Other factors:

- severity
- key operations periods / areas (registration, summer, course evaluation season)
- time of year
- time of day

Results:

Communications about the Outage and the progress on resolving it are delivered:

- internally and externally
- informally and formally

Final Results:

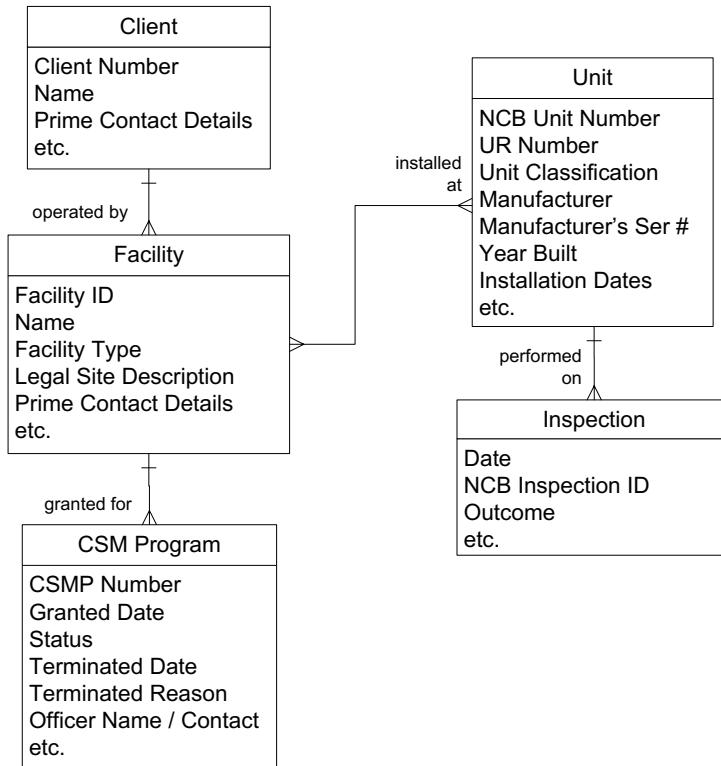
Service is restored and root cause is known (or is determined to be unknowable) and resolution is communicated:

- Externally ("good news")
- Internally ("cause & resolution")

Process Scope Model using "TRAC" -
*what is the Trigger, what are the Results,
what are the main Activities
(7 ± 2 milestones, phases, or subprocesses,)
and what are the main cases or variations?*

Why 7± 2?

Samples – Concept Model



A description of a business in terms of

- **things** it needs to maintain records of – **entities**
- **facts about those things** – **relationships & attributes**
- **policies & rules** – **definitions, constraints, and assertions** governing those things and facts

“What” first, “who and how” later

Note – this won't always be appropriate, but for process- or data-focused initiatives, it's *essential*!

The essence of the technique, for process or data or both:

- Describe *what* the process is, with no reference to *who* (organisation or job role) or *how* (artifacts or implementation technology)
- Describe *what* the required data is without reference to *how* (existing systems, database/file design, forms, spreadsheets, or other implementation artifacts)

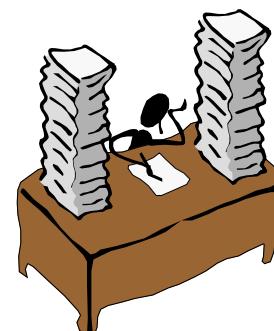
Discussion

- Why are “essential” models useful in supporting change?
- Are there any specific contributions made by Scope Models or Concept Models?

Example – evaluating S/W with data models & events

Selection of new Financials app is hopelessly bogged down

- Considerable effort in building a BDM*
- Two problems:
 - 1 matrix points to the app no one likes
 - 2 want vendor demos with focus and control



* Big Dumb Matrix

Requirements	D&B	Oracle	SAP	Coda	etc.
1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Y	Y	Y	Y	YY
4	N	Y	Y	N	YY
5	N	N	Y	Y	YY
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	YY
7	Y	Y	Y	Y	YY
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	YY
9	Y	N	Y	Y	YY
10	N	Y	N	N	YY
11	Y	Y	Y	Y	YY
12	Y	Y	Y	Y	YY
13	Y	N	Y	Y	YY
14	Y	Y	N	N	N
...					
...					
858	N	N	N	Y	Y
859	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

BDM issues

- time consuming
- most apps meet most criteria
- still can't tell if an app will work well in your environment

Selecting an application

The problem:
understand business to decide on package configuration options
a list of 100s of requirements wasn't helping

The approach:

- small team builds “thing model”
(concept model, ~60 entities total, 15 “core”)
- for each core entity,
identify 3 to 5 life cycle events
- for each event, develop scenario
- turn over to app vendors - show us
 - “How do you support the data model?”
 - “How do you handle scenarios?”

“Things we track” -
Project, Work Order
Plant, Plant Equipment
Product Type, Product Lot
Product Inventory
Sale, Transfer
Location, Ledger Entity
Financial Category
Responsibility Center
Account, Sub-Account
Fixed Asset

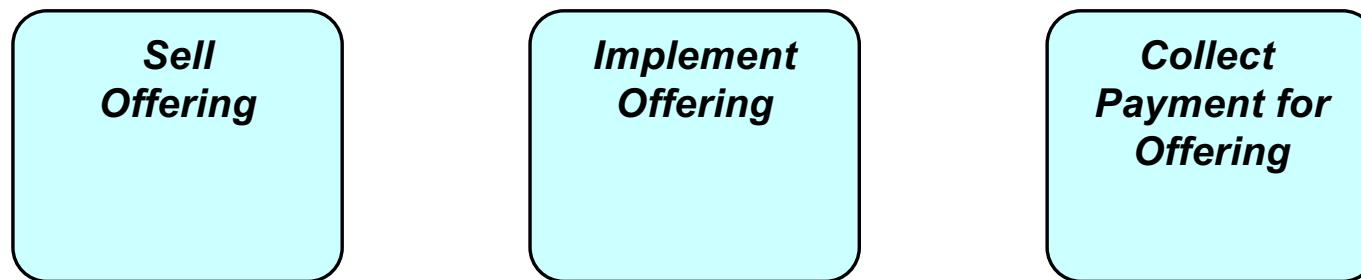
→ *“Events that happens to them”*
Fixed Asset is
Acquired or Constructed
Depreciated
Transferred
Disposed Of

The key points:

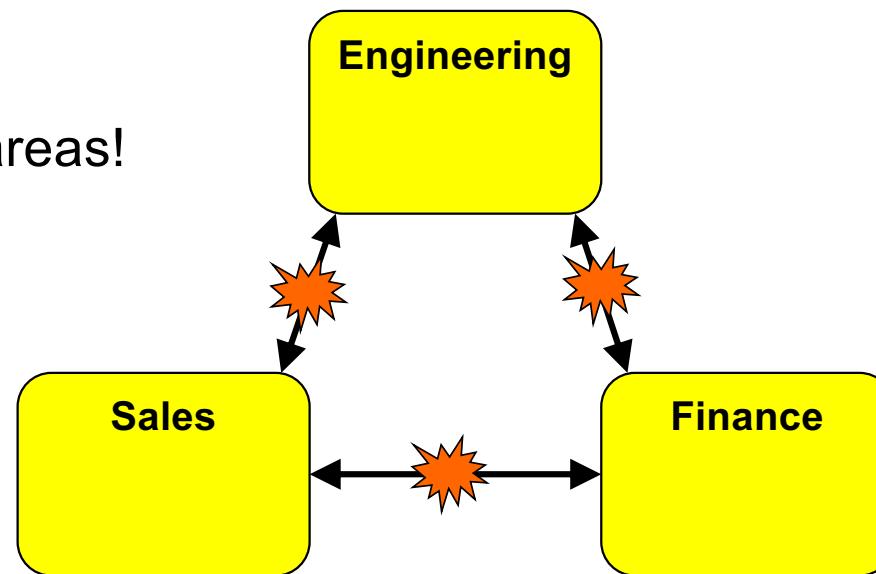
- ***initiated by the business***
- it worked! – saw how an app would support the business
- didn't initially call it “data modelling”
- left vendor some room - “Here's how we'd do it.”

Using a Scope Model to overcome resistance

A regional telecommunications provider (the "Telco") thought they had three main Business Processes, and efforts to improve them were failing:

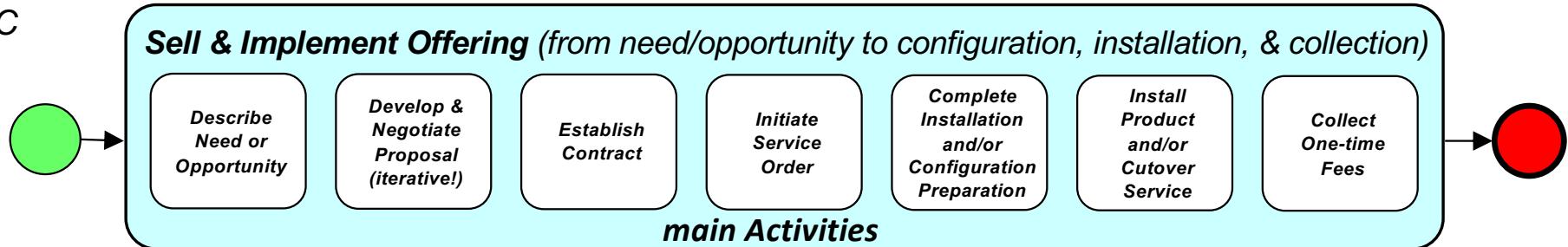


The outcome...
conflict between functional areas!



Process Scope Model showed ONE process not THREE

TRAC



Triggering Event:

- Prospect / Customer expresses need
- Telco (Inside Sales, Marketing, Sales Rep, ...) recognizes opportunity

Cases:

- BU with or without Telco Internet, no cabling (our focus)
- initial installation
- service only
- product only
- mixed

Other factors:

- TBD

Results:

Customer:
Product / Service is *installed and operational* per original or amended contract terms

Telco:

- Ongoing source of *revenue* in place
- One-time fees collected

Employee:

- *Commission or referral credit*

Agent:

- *Commission*

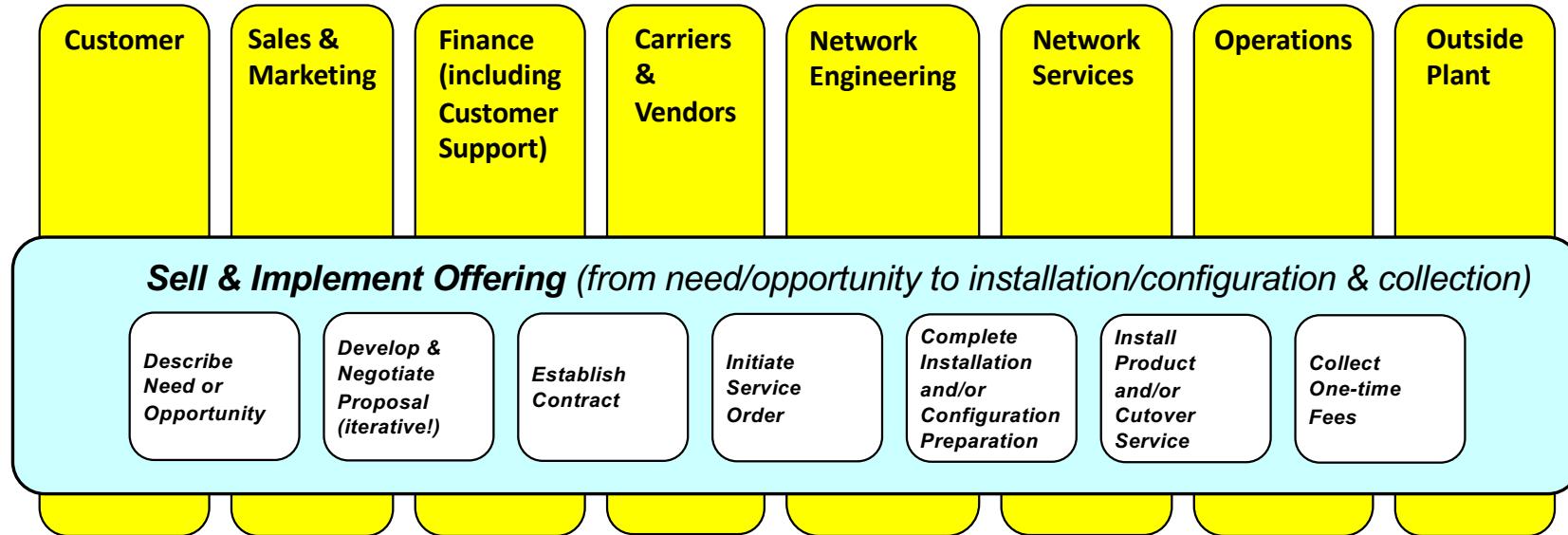
The "token," a Service Order, is changing state from *need/opportunity* to *configured, installed, & collected*.

The Business Process could be named "Fulfill Service Order" but the client wanted to name it "Sell & Implement Offering."



- President reports *culture change*. "We're all in this together!"
- An end-to-end, cross-functional Business Process is a great lens to view *organisation conflict and dysfunction*!

Process Summary Chart – my favourite diagram!



Process Summary Chart (a.k.a. "Process vs. Function Chart")
adds "who" at the organisational unit or functional level.

Nothing else clarifies "Process" vs. "Function/Organisation" as well.

Great for putting details of Activities or Functions in context, e.g. ...

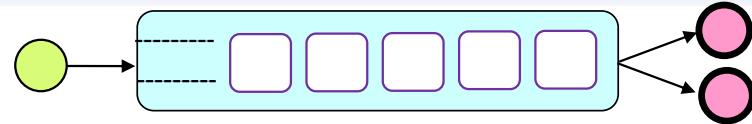
Multiple roles by organisation for “Sell & Implement Offering”

Customer	Sales & Marketing	Finance (including Customer Support)	Carriers & Vendors	Network Engineering	Network Services	Operations	Outside Plant
<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office manager or Owner (Smaller) • IT (Larger) • C-level (CIO, COO, CFO...) • Third party IT vendor or agent • Customer Project Coord. 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior. Account Execs • Strategic Rel'nship Managers • Account Rep 1 • Inside Sales Rep 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales Admin • Order Writer • Billing Rep. • Customer Support Rep. • Director of Customer Support • Receiving and Posting Payments (what role does this?) 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Out Specialist (for CS Record) • CSR/LSR • IT Person • Local government • “Call before you dig” • Customer Project Coord (int/ext consultants or phone vendors) 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Admins (assign IP) 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BU Tech (survey) • Switching Specialist (NS Spec) • Network Services Coord / Provisioner 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales Engineer • CLEC Technician • Material Manager • Materials Specialist • Project Manager • Customer Training & Support • Install Supervisor 	<p>Roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop Crew • Lineman (not usually) • Engineering Supervisor • Outside Records Specialist

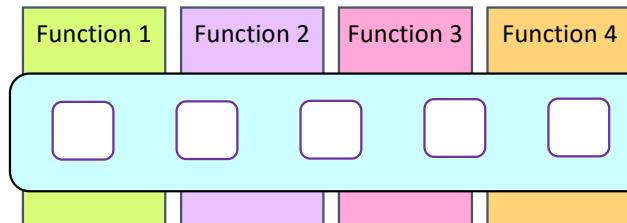
It was a shock to senior leadership to see how many roles were involved, often overlapping or unnecessarily

Many benefits to starting with a Process Scope Model

Why start with a *Process Scope Model*?



Then a *Process Summary Chart*?



- People see themselves as part of something larger and more important than their own job, department, systems, ...
- Without this, issues and objectives will be seen in functional (organisational) terms
- Actual client comments – The focus on *what...*
 - adds clarity and critical thinking.
 - highlights how far removed the “as-is” is from “what” we’re trying to do.
 - avoids the tension that comes with “who and how,” which is personal (it depersonalises in a good way)

3) *Don't start with “why?”*

The essence of the technique:

After *venting* and establishing the essential *what* of the process or area being studied, conduct a three-part, stakeholder-based assessment of the as-is situation.

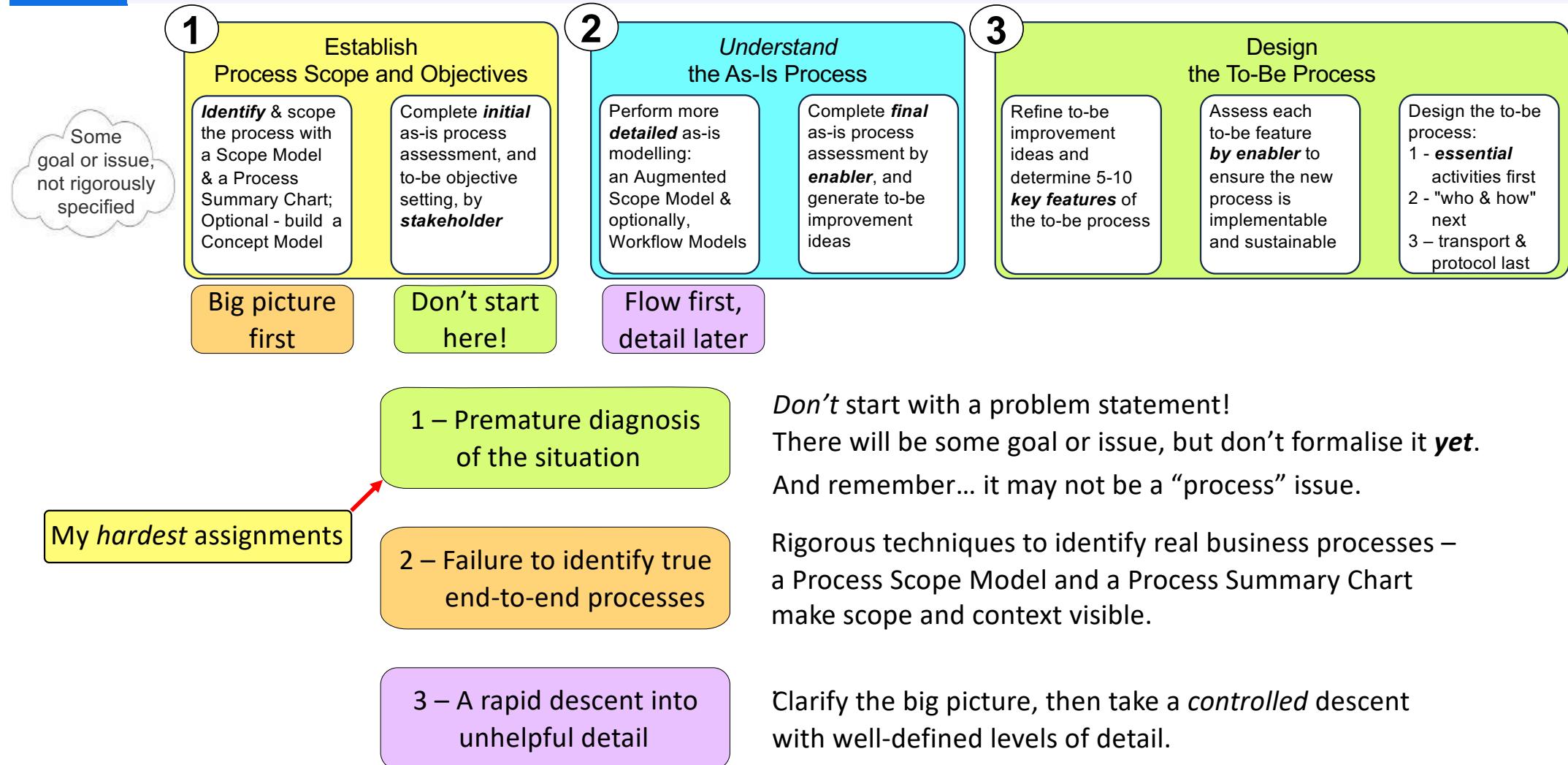
The three Cs:

Concerns – each stakeholder group's issues with as-is

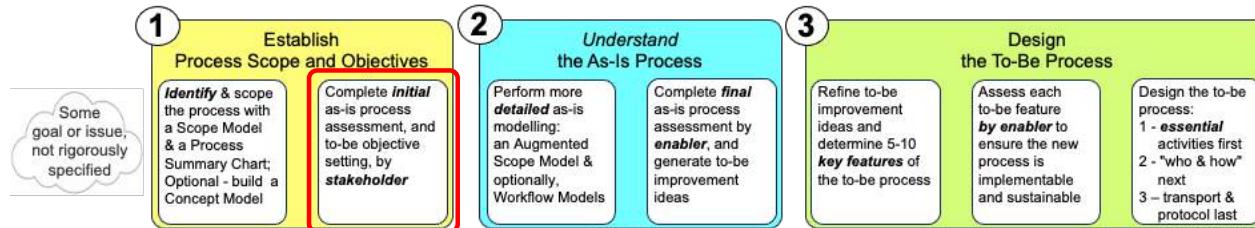
Context – why these concerns are arising *now*

Consequence of inaction – if we don't change, what...?

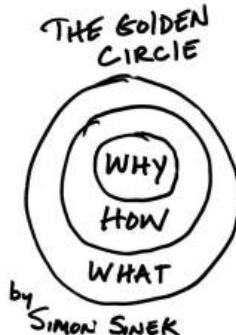
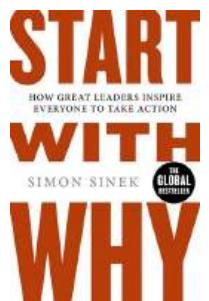
Our methodology – three responses to three common difficulties



Perform initial as-is assessment, determine to-be objectives



Why does this process need to change?



"People don't buy **what** you do, they buy **why** you do it."

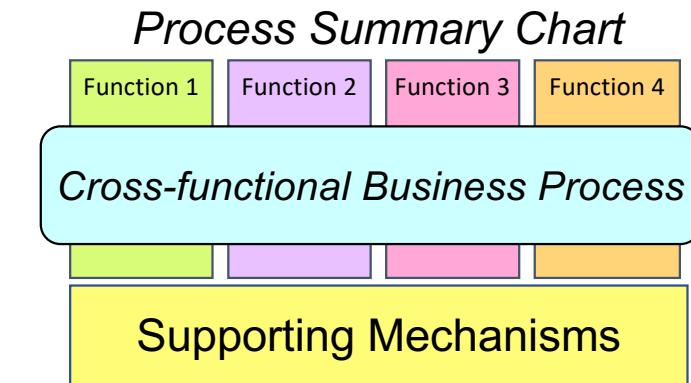
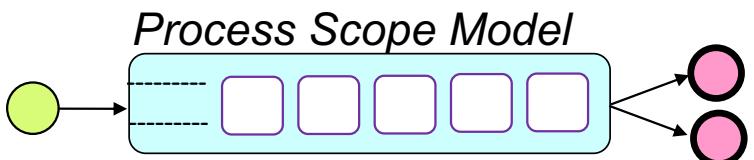
But for a process...

What first

Who & How next

Only then **Why?**

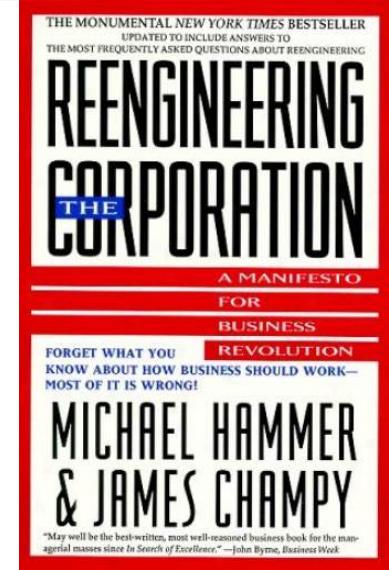
Why does this process
need to change?
We'll answer that with a
Case for Action
(a nuanced form of
problem statement)



Now we have an end-to-end,
cross-functional perspective.

Michael Hammer's original "Case for Action"

- Characteristics
 - a “wedge” or “prybar”; where we are, why we can't stay
 - factual, not exaggerated
 - concise, clear, compelling
- Five components
 1. *business context* – what's happening?
 2. *business problem* – essence of concern?
 3. *marketplace demands* – requirements we can't meet?
 4. *diagnostics* – why we can't meet them?
 5. *costs of inaction* – what if we do nothing?
- I simplified it, re-sequenced it,
and made it more stakeholder-focused



My version of Michael Hammer's "Case for Action"

Simplified, re-sequenced, more stakeholder-focussed

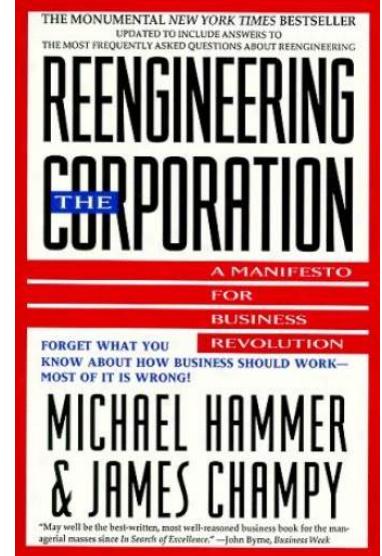
1) Stakeholder assessment – makes it *real*

What are the concerns of *each* stakeholder group?

- Customer
- **Performers** 
- Owner/manager (the enterprise itself)
- Others (regulator, partners, ...) as needed



*We're not
that bad!*



2) Context – makes it *blame-free*

What changes in the environment since the process
was “designed” have caused these issues to surface?



Yay – It's not our fault!

3) Consequences of *inaction* – makes it *compelling*

What will happen if the process is left as-is?



We'd better get on with it! 148

1. Stakeholder concerns

“You must communicate in a clear and compelling way why the process has to change by completing the initial assessment for the as-is process.”

Initial assessment – 3 components

Stakeholder assessment – makes it *real*

- Customer
- Performers
- (what's in it for me?)
- Owner/manager
(the enterprise itself)
- Others, as needed

Initial assessment – typical questions

Customer:

- Are there too many interactions?
- Are rules, requirements, protocol reasonable?
- Can your work be located within the process?
- Are you the process integrator –
the human glue that connects the process steps?

Performer:

- What are your major sources of frustration?
- Do you have the necessary tools and support?
- Are there redundant steps or steps that serve no purpose?
- Are problems caused upstream? Does the workload vary wildly?
- What would you change if you could?
- Is there a documented process?

Owner/manager:

- Does the process use resources you would rather re-allocate?
- Is it a net contributor or a source of problems?
- Does the process constrain innovation, growth, or opportunities?
- Is it a source of customer or media *criticism*?

2. Context – assessing changes in the environment

Context – makes it blame-free
What changes in the environment since the process was first “designed” have caused these issues to surface?
Consider external and internal influences.

Areas to consider:

- Regulatory change
- Workforce changes (e.g., “recruiting and retaining” vs. “retiring”)
- Emergent technology (e.g. AI, robotics, drones, BP Automation, SMAC (“Social, Mobile, Analytics, Cloud,”) or current technology is EOL (“End Of Life”))
- Changing customer expectations
- Competition, especially new or emerging *Current “Top Five”*
- Economic conditions
- Change in business volume (growth or contraction)
- Change in business model (e.g., customised or standardised)
- Change in business ownership (public, private,) M&A, divestiture
- Change in business leadership / executives
- Change in government (post-election fallout)
- Changes in business operating locations
- Socio-political change
- Environmental (“green”) concerns

And many others
(see “PESTLE”)

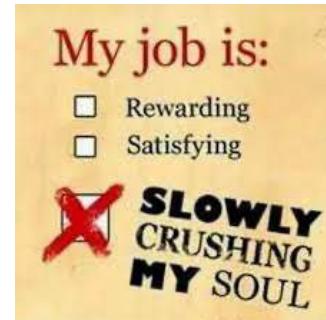
3. Consequences of *inaction*

Consequences of inaction – makes it **compelling**

*What will happen if the process is left as-is,
and the status quo is maintained?*

For the individual:

- Unsatisfying work environment?
- Diminished opportunities?
- Reduced employment
or *loss of employment*?



For the organisation:

- Reduced performance?
- Reduced stature or reputation?
- Withdrawal from the market?



“Case for Change” example

Situation:

- Manufacturing firm redesigns core *Financial Reporting* processes prior to COTS selection
- No progress! – Project has descended into “the blame game”

Stakeholder assessment –

Client was very happy!

- *Customer* – financial markets / fund managers cannot get the info they need for investment decisions
- *Performers* – Finance staff spend all their time on assembling “the numbers” with no time for value-added analysis
- *Owner/manager* – CFO is under constant pressure and criticism from the financial markets and other executives

Context –

- Firm recently divested from a huge conglomerate
- Financial reporting was formerly to Head Office, but now is to financial markets which the processes were **never designed to do**

Consequences of inaction –

- Planned acquisition of competitor will not go ahead due to lack of financial market support for new bond issue;
- ***Firm likely to be acquired by the competitor. Uh oh... Finance staff quickly realised their employment was threatened and got on board!***

Then, establish process goals / improvement targets

“You must also provide a sense of direction by defining to-be process goals and objectives.”

Subjective goals

Give people a “feel” for direction:

- “Customers will love this process because...”
- “Performers will love this process because...”
- “The process owner will love this process because...”

Measurable objectives

Provide *specific targets*

Establish baseline to *prove success*

Format:

- Topic
(what will be improved?)
- Target
(what is the measurable objective?)
- Timeframe
(when will these results be realised?)



It may now be appropriate to introduce new process measures, metrics, and key performance indicators (KPIs) to establish baseline performance

Example from in-person workshop – assessment to goals

Stakeholder-based Initial Assessment of the as-is. ("Case for Action")		Stakeholder-based goals for the to-be	
		Subjective	Objective
1) Stakeholder concerns		"Why will they 'love' the new process?" 	
<u>Customer</u> :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> excessively "high touch" (too many meetings) long lead times from contact to publication errors in ads and invoices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fewer or no meetings shorter lead time no errors in ads or invoices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "measurable" topic / target / timeframe ads approved at first review / 80% / Q4 2017 lead time / reduced from average of 10 days to 5 / Q4 2017 invoice error rate / 3% / Q4 2017
<u>Performers</u> :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> too many review meetings which cut into selling time overhead ("administrivia") in order submission procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fewer or no meetings relief from burdensome order submission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ad orders / week + 20% / Q1 2018 (or commission?) time spent on order submission / % / Q4 2017
<u>Sales Rep</u> :			
<u>Production</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monday to Wednesday crunch too many cycles to obtain ad approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> level workload more ads approved on first review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> daily workload $\leq 5\%$ / Q4 vibration daily ads approved at first review / 80% / Q4 2017
<u>Finance</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> redundant ad order data leading to errors lack of pricing controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elimination of ad order data redundancy ("single source of truth") GROWTH no lost revenue to errors eliminate stress and friction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> page count / increasing at 15% per annum / Q1 2018 staff satisfaction score / ? / Q1 2018
<u>Owner</u> :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ceiling on growth lost revenue staff frustration 		
2) Context: growth, customer expectations, IT, competition...			
3) Consequences of inaction: Out of business!			

Case for Action summary

Stakeholder assessment

All stakeholders have *real* issues with the *as-is* process – it needs attention!

Factual and unexaggerated

Context

These issues have surfaced because of changes *beyond our control* in the wider environment.

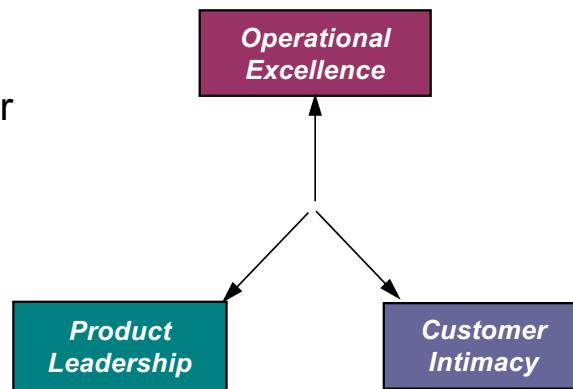
Blame-free and non-threatening

Consequences of inaction

If we don't fix this process, there are *serious* consequences – individually and for the enterprise.

Urgent!

The *Case for Action* is also a great starting point for specifying to-be objectives, and clarifying the process' *Differentiator*.

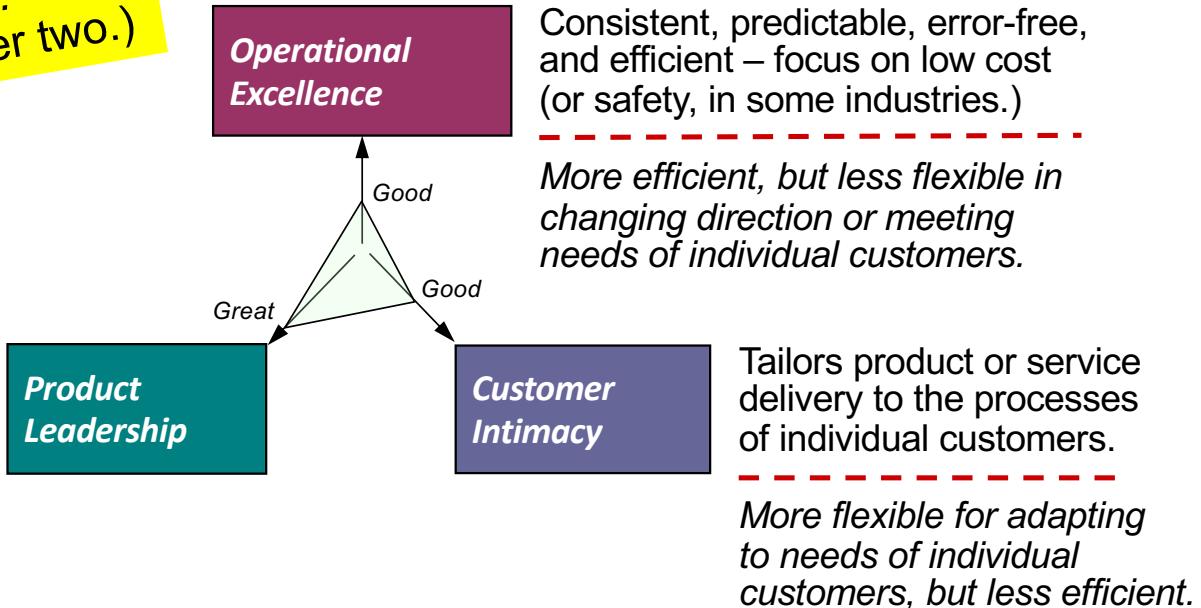


4) Clarify the “differentiator” – how will you excel? (a reminder)

Great at one,
good at the other two.
(Not awful at the other two.)

Continuous and rapid
introduction of new
products and services,
or changes to the mix

More flexible for adapting
to needs of new offerings,
but less efficient.

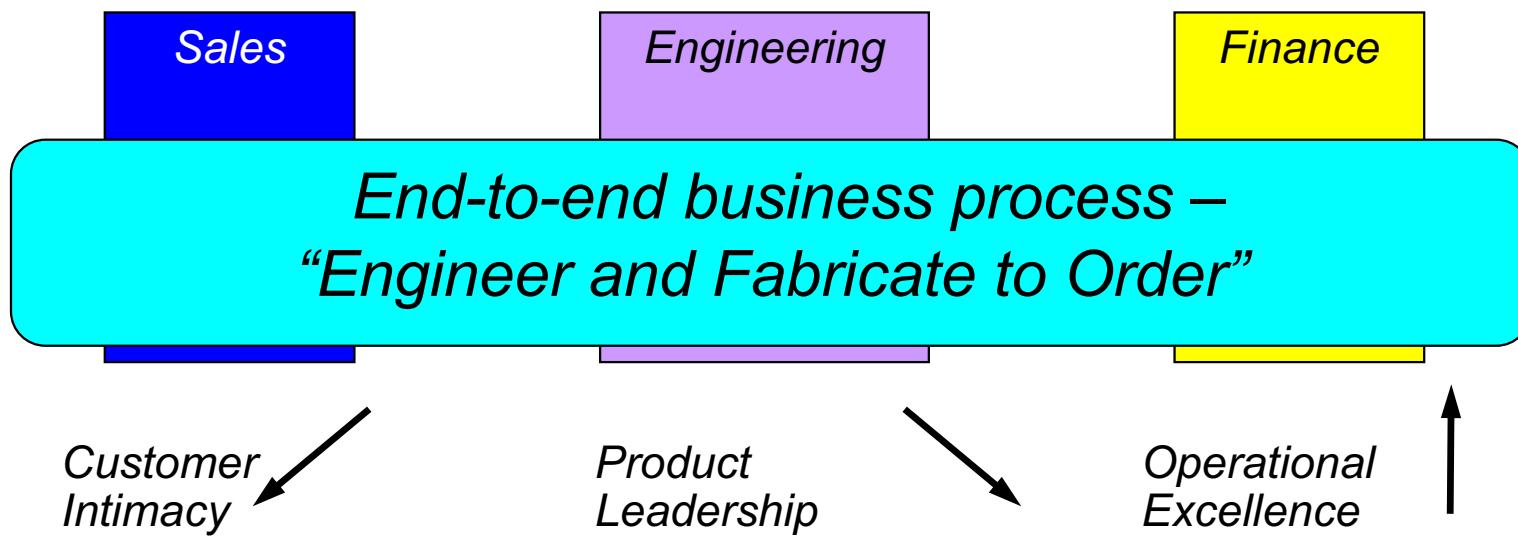
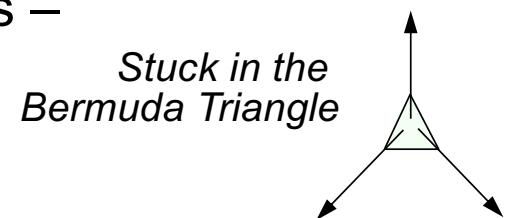


Key points -

1. Concept developed for the entire enterprise, but we find it more useful for individual processes / process areas – a “signpost” for decisions on process changes.
2. Processes in an enterprise do not all have the same differentiator.
3. The Process Differentiator can change over time – *slowly!*

Three common differentiator problems

1. Focus on the *wrong* differentiator – *customer alienation*
2. No differentiator or trying to excel at *multiple* differentiators –
stressed workforce and lower performance
 - *Operational excellence* – “We must be the low-cost provider!”
 - *Customer focused* – “We must do what it takes for each client!”
3. Conflicting differentiators within functions of a process – *lower performance*



Understanding through differentiators

The first time I used this framework on a consulting engagement.

Leading U.S. HMO (Health Maintenance Organization)

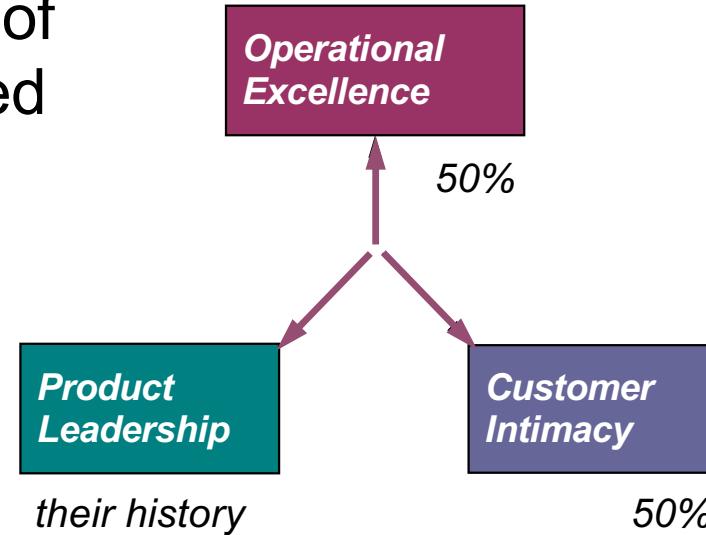
- Reengineering (*major change*) of “Provide Clinical Care” is stalled
- I'm brought in to get it moving

Key finding when determining objectives of program:

- 50% thought Op Ex
- 50% thought C.I.

The immediate outcome...

The ultimate outcome...



Another example – different differentiators

Client: a financial services organisation offering the management of tax-advantaged savings for higher education was a recent assignment.

- We'll call them "EdSave."
- Terrific growth, now things "fraying around the edges,"
M.D. requested an "organisational review."

Outline of our findings:

- Background, approach, observations, quick wins
- Mission and differentiator
- The organisation overall:
Leadership and management, high-level structure, recruiting and retention
- The organisation's culture:
Communication, management style, writing & review Later, in the section on
organisational culture
- Cross-functional work and projects
- Organizational role refinement – Operations and Finance
- IT: Custom system (The "Windows app",) outsourced development,
IT role refinement
- Business Intelligence / Analytics

EdSave differentiators

“EdSave” is a classic example of an enterprise in which two different business areas – development and execution – each have their own differentiator

In *developing new offerings*, the differentiator is clearly *Product Leadership*

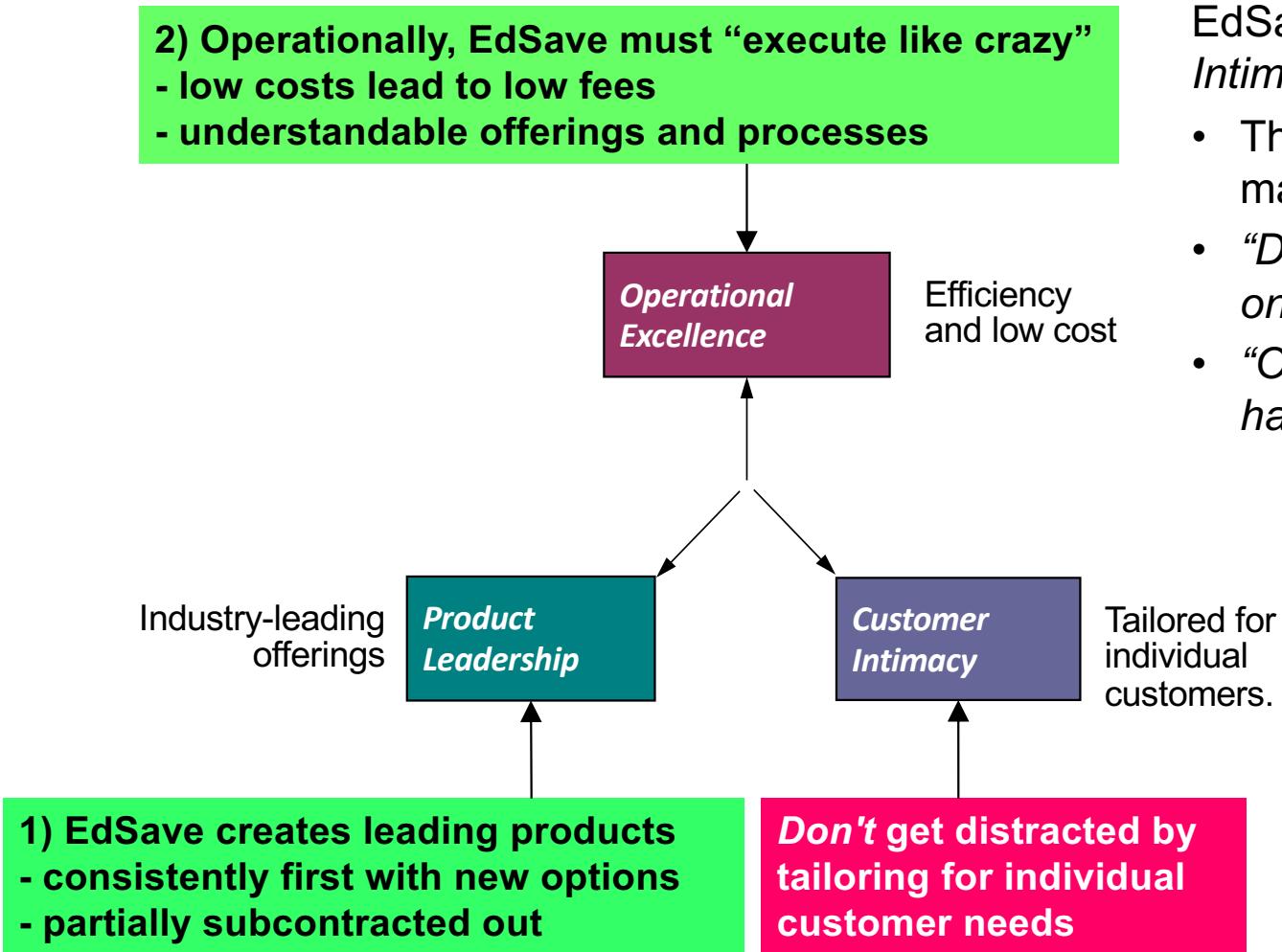
- EdSave known as the innovator
- New product development partly contracted out to external financial consultants
- “We must constantly innovate, because if the ratings fall, money *moves*.”

In *serving the Account Owners* (opening, contributions, withdrawals, ...)

EdSave's differentiator must be *Operational Excellence*

- To drive the cost structure down, EdSave must continue to drive Account Owners to an easy-to-use web experience and minimize person-to-person interaction
- “*The Boglehead mentality focuses on fees, fees, fees.*”
- “*<EdSave offers> a simple plan for simple people to engage in a solid plan.*”
- “*We must make a concerted effort to minimize complexity*”

Vision – what is EdSave's “differentiator?”



EdSave's differentiator is not *Customer Intimacy*, and should not be distracted by it

- The most common error organizations make is trying to excel at Op Ex and CI
- *“Do we really need to respond to that one cranky customer?”*
- *“One comment from an Account Holder has us trying to turn on a dime.”*

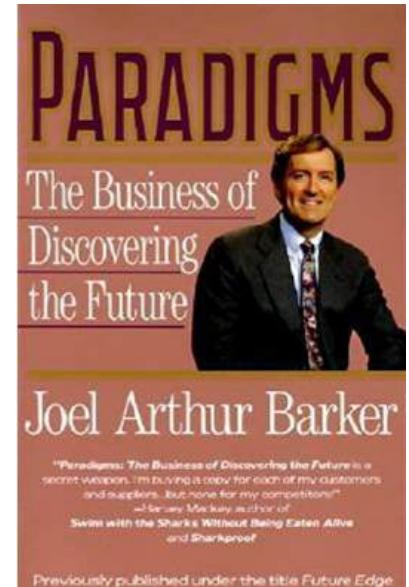
5 – Identify the organisation's beliefs, and their impact

The essence of the technique is to identify the underlying (and often unstated) *beliefs* that drive the behaviour of the organisation – the *paradigms*.

E.g.,

- Belief –
"Our Customers expect a *high-touch* experience with *personal contact*."
- Reality –
"Our younger Customers want a *low-touch* experience via an *app*."

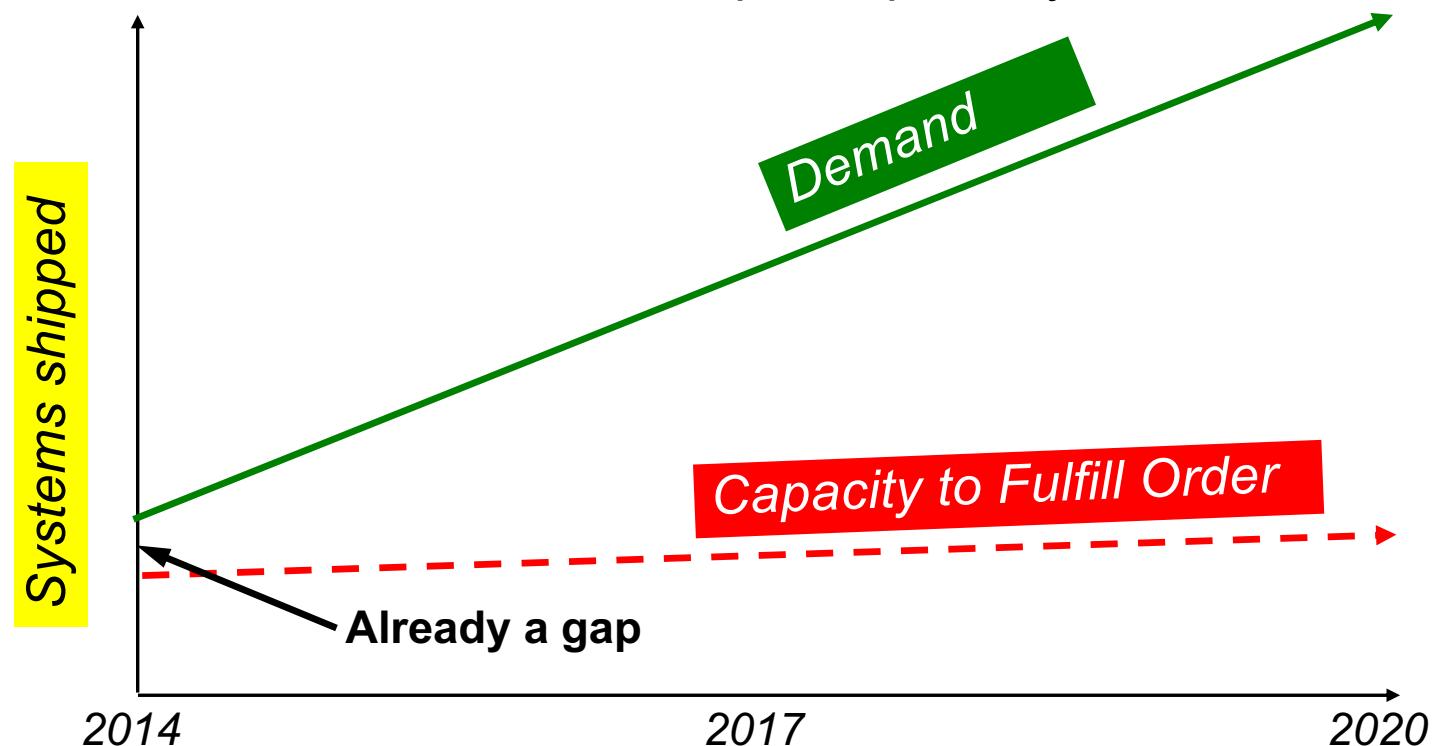
Then, are these beliefs preventing the organisation from moving in the direction it needs to go?



Case study – belief systems as barriers

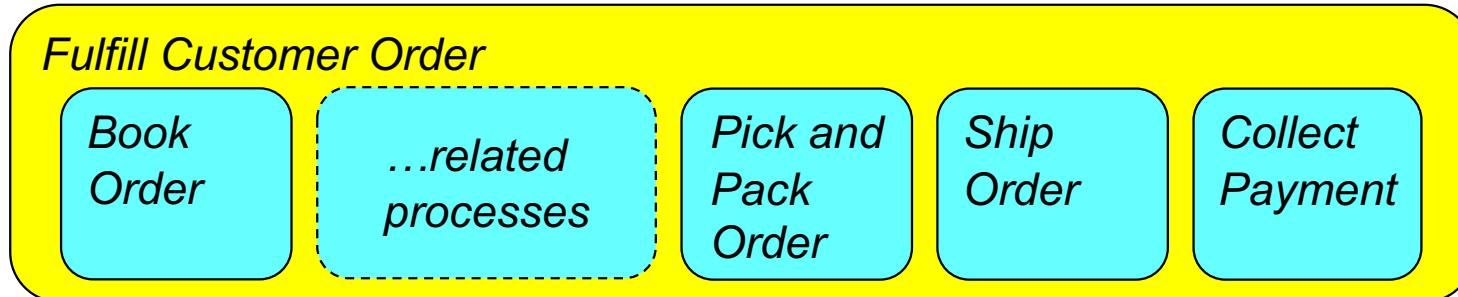
The Problem:

Leading high-tech manufacturer hits limits to growth –
they can *build*, but can't seem to *ship* complete systems



What works for a \$100M company doesn't work for a \$1B company!

Hitting the wall of beliefs



Determined root causes and suggested process changes.

But, for every suggested change: “**We can't do that!**”

The Third Law of Process Design: “*For every suggestion, there is an equal and opposite reason it can't be done.*”

Team visibly dispirited: “This is the point we always get to!”

Me: “Always...?” Team: “This is the fifth time we've tried!”

Classic symptom of having “hit the limit” with underlying beliefs

*To achieve more than incremental improvement,
a new platform of beliefs and principles is needed.*

Formulate value statements – new beliefs

First, identify barriers, the underlying beliefs causing them, then ***new beliefs***

“We value this...”	“We value this more...”
Adapting schedules and dates to meet customer requests.	Providing a firm Promise Date to the customer, and sticking to it
Capacity utilisation of a cell or a person.	Smooth, non-disrupted flow of the overall process and the well-being of associates.
Responsive teams.	Recognizing that teams have a real lead time and capacity.
Teams value their data	One visible source of the truth
<i>Filling Consumable Orders within 24 hours and minimising finished goods inventory. (This was the core issue!)</i>	<i>Shipping complete system orders according to Promise Date and not “cannibalising” them.</i>

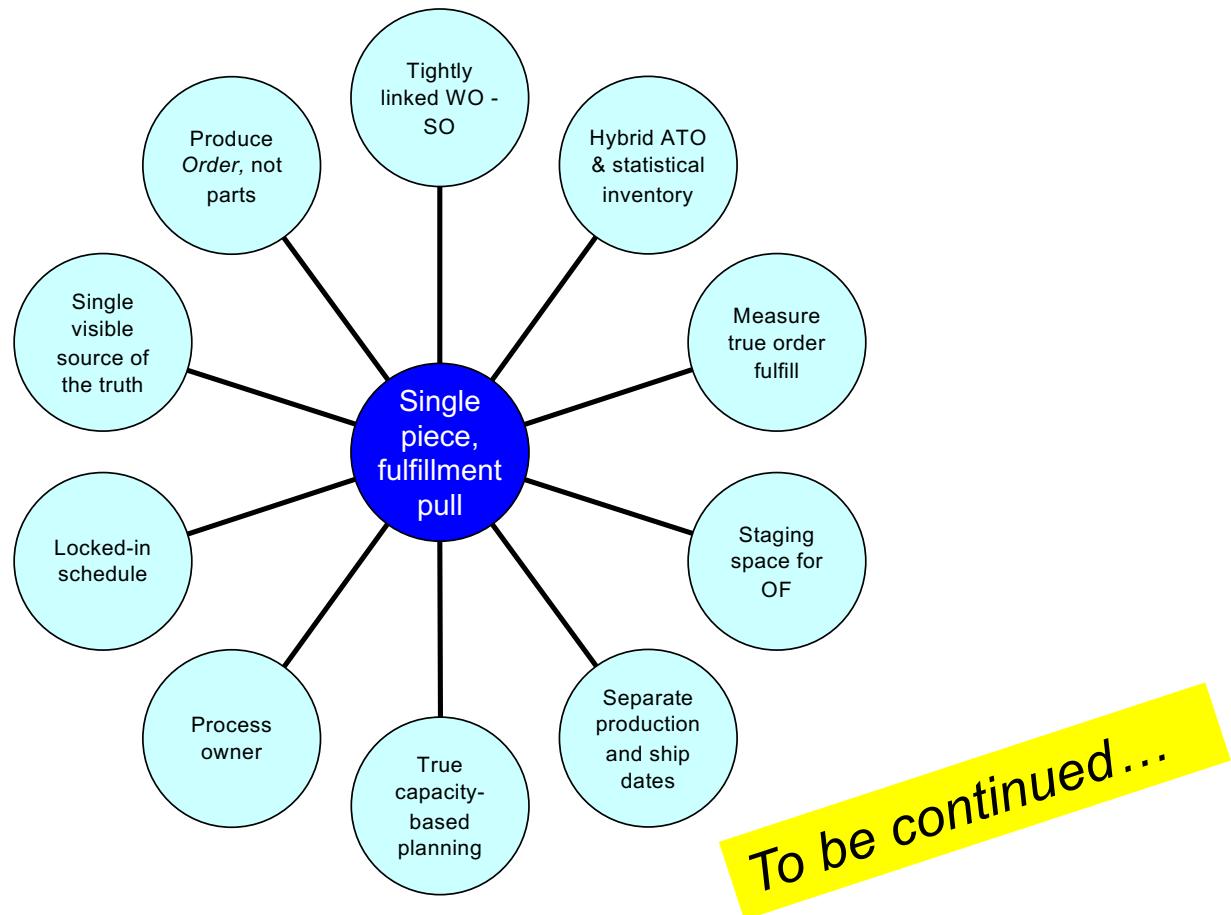
Borrowing from
The Agile Manifesto

This simple but cohesive set of value statements enabled us to describe a new process.

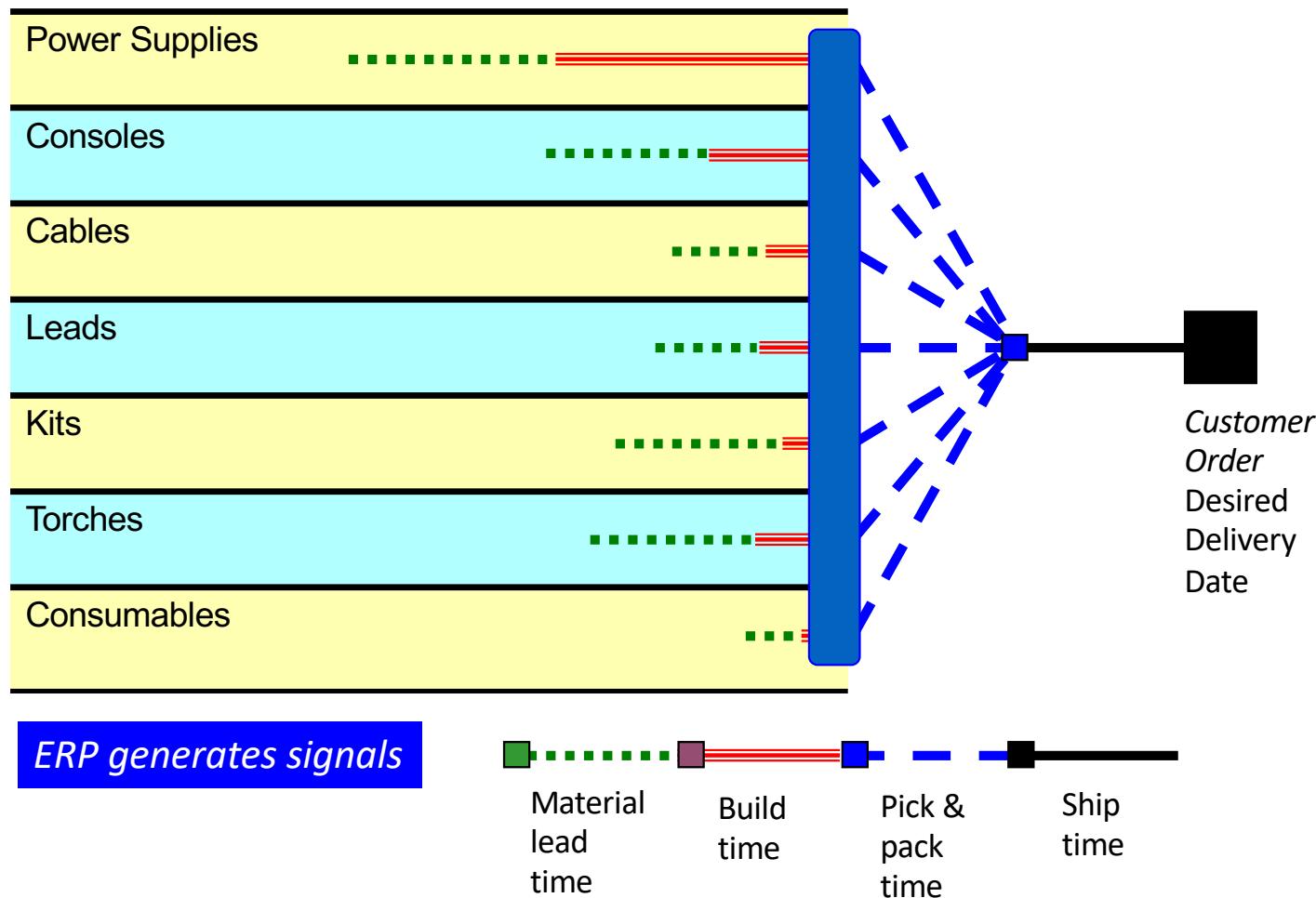
Collect ideas. Lots of ideas...



Identify 5 to 10 key features of to-be process



Fulfillment-pull model



Reporting it out to the CxOs

Function owner Function owner Function owner Function owner

Customer
Service

Production

Order
Fulfillment

Accounts
Receivable

Business process: Fulfill Order

Who owns the process? A process owner/steward/officer *must* be appointed
- clarify goals and metrics for the process
- ensure and monitor alignment among all the moving parts/

Business Process

Workflow
Design

Information
Systems

Motivation &
Measurement *

Human
Resources *

Policies &
Rules *

Facilities
(or other)

End-to-end business process

Six sigma

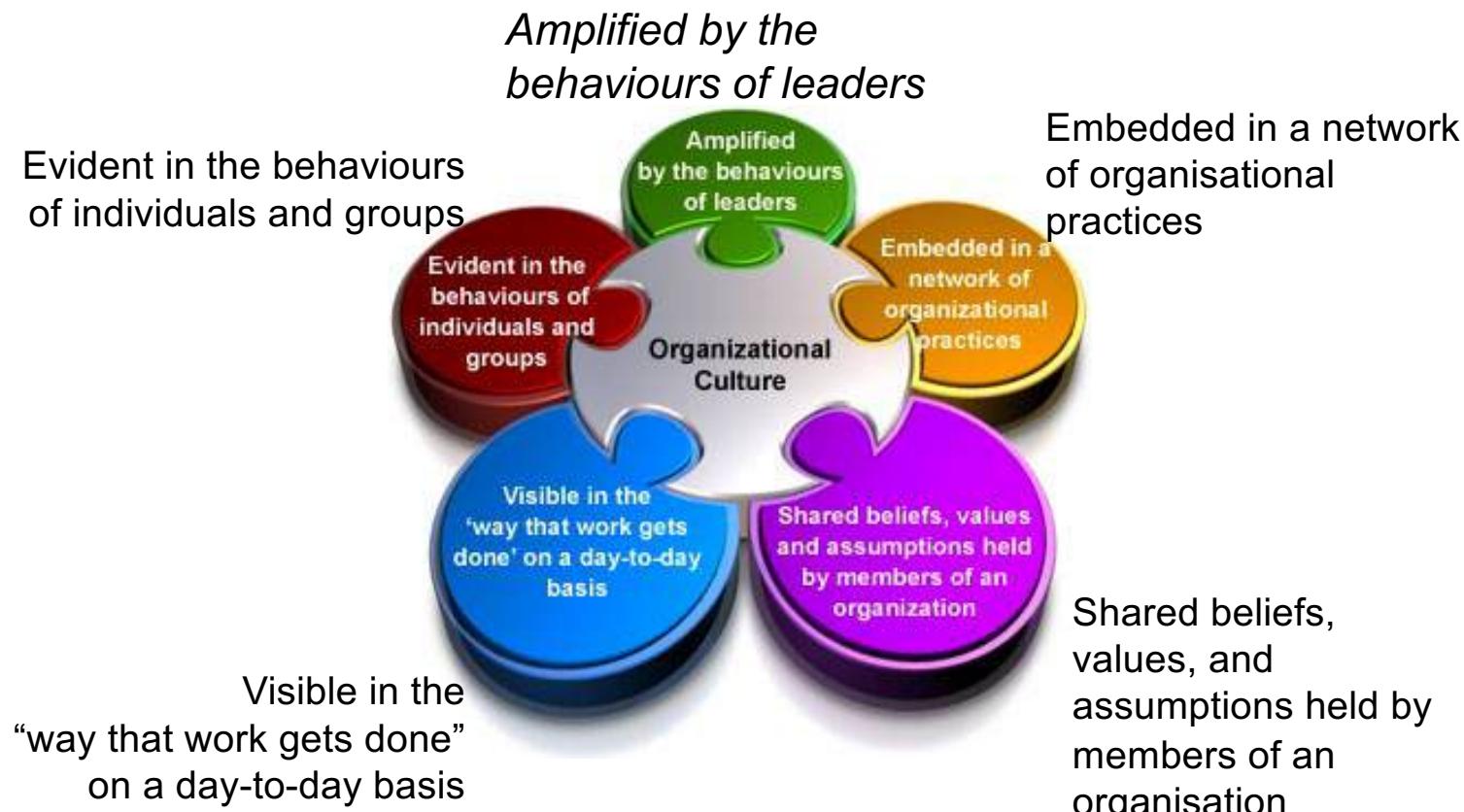
Lean initiative

Lean initiative

Lean initiative

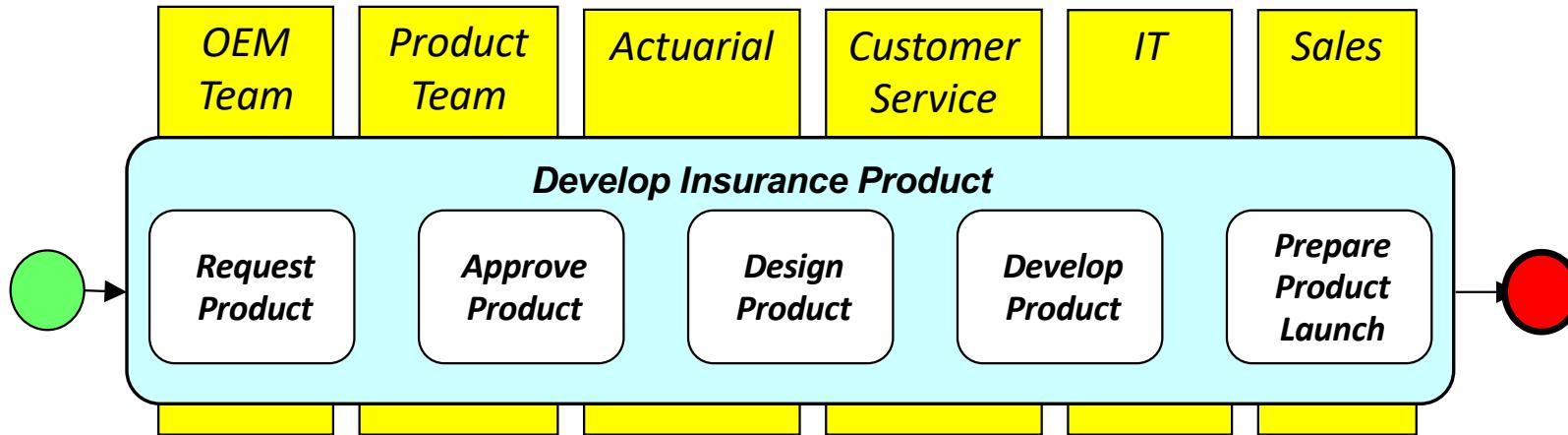
6 – *Describe organisational culture, and its impacts*

Culture: behavioural norms that are reinforced because they are seen as “good.”



Summary image from <http://www.nhorizons.ca/>

Note – "What is good?" may vary across functions



The misalignment might not be in explicit measures, but in different groups' perceptions of “what is good”

- OEM – deadline driven
- Product – number of products / features introduced
- Customer Service – simpler products
- IT – bug-free product launches

Organisational Culture

- 1) Assess “organisational culture,” formally or informally, using one of the available frameworks –
we'll use the Organisational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI.)
All organisations have a culture, recognised or not.
Impacts process design and ability to change e.g.,
an organisation characterised by
centralised, top-down control and decision making
will not successfully implement a change requiring
front line accountability and decision making
What is a *best practice* for one culture can be a *worst practice* for another

- 2) Considerations
A quick, informal assessment is probably adequate
You might keep your assessment to yourself...

Organisational culture

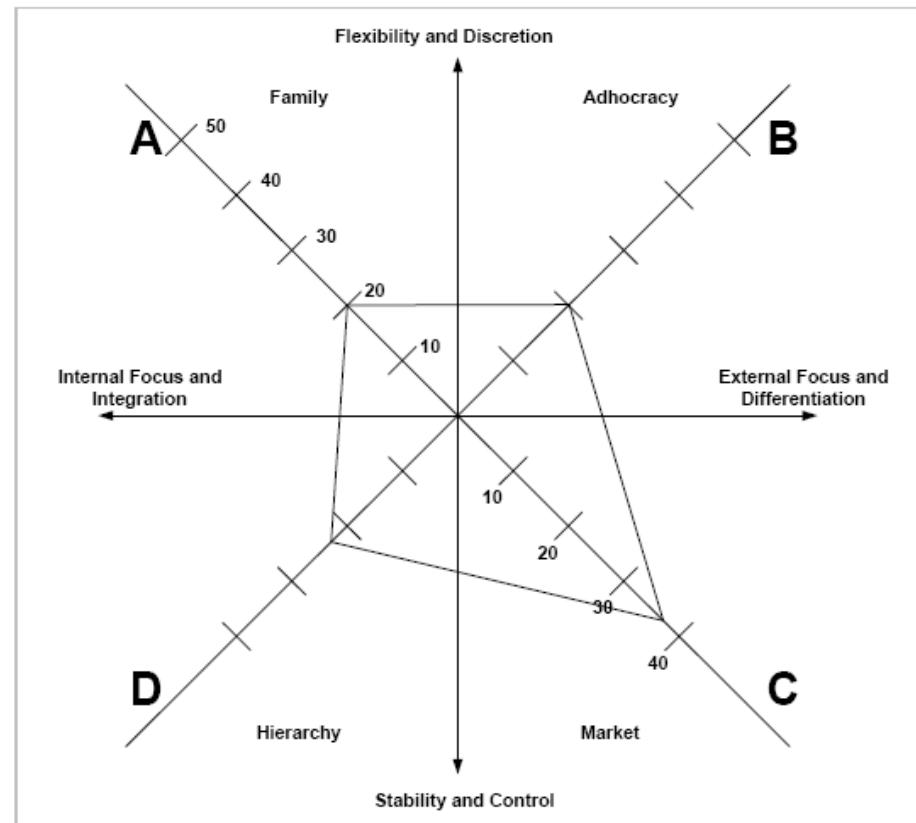
OCAI – Organisational Culture Assessment Instrument

Professors Kim Cameron and Robert Quinn found two dimensions of culture were vital in understanding effectiveness:

- *Internal* focus and integration vs.
- *External* focus and differentiation
- *Stability* and control vs.
- *Flexibility* and discretion

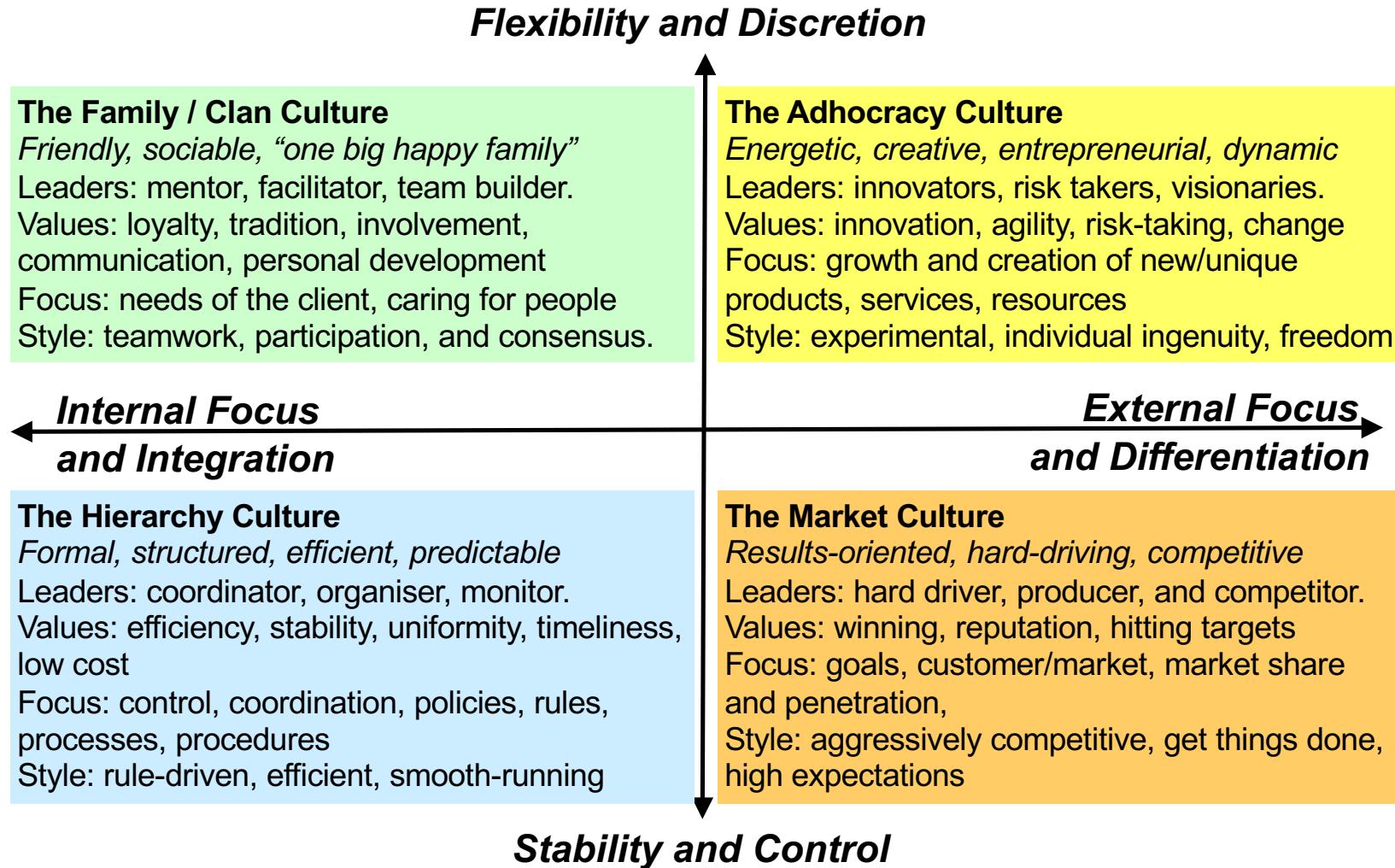
A survey-based assessment determines

- *current* dominant organisational or team culture
- *desired* organisational or team culture



Rather than formal surveys, it can be effective to just *observe and ask*.

OCAI – Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument



OCAI method

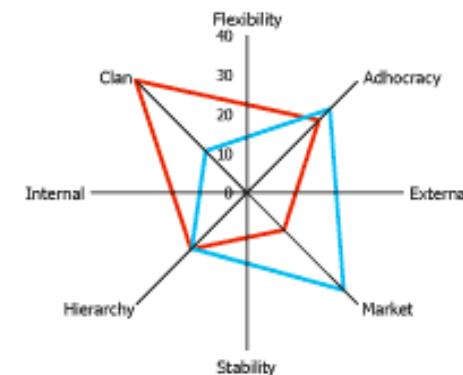
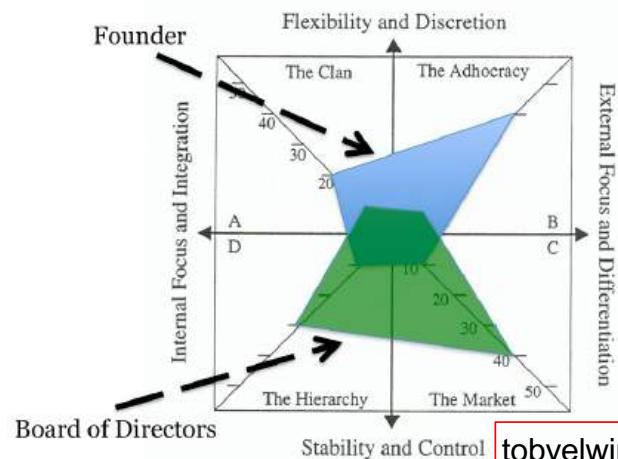
Test takers assess corporate culture, splitting 100 points over descriptions of the four culture types with respect to six aspects of the organisation – dominant characteristics, organisational leadership, management, etc.

Done twice – current state and desired state

The culture profile illustrates:

- Current blend of cultures and the dominant culture
- Relative strength of the dominant culture
- Discrepancy between present and preferred culture

Can also show “competing values”:

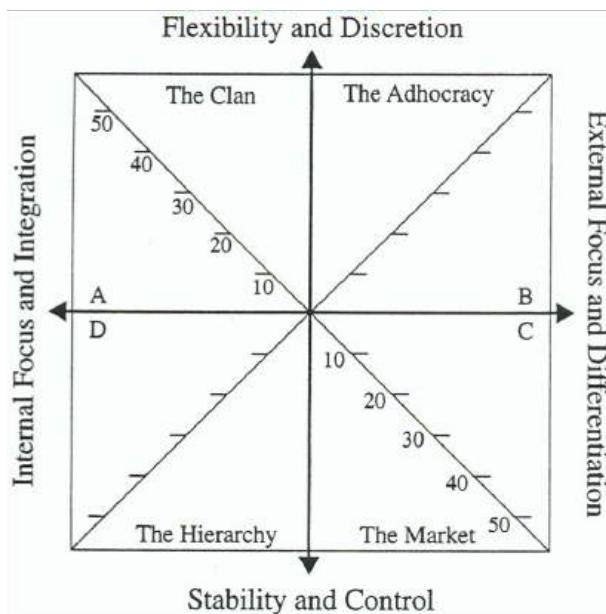


tobyelwin.com/competing-values-drives-your-organization-out-of-business

As noted before, you should always be *observing and asking*.

An example – 2

The “organisational review” at EdSave included an informal OCAI assessment:
Off the scale in “Market culture”, essentially ‘zero’ in “Family / clan culture”
This shaped the planning and design of the desired future state.



We didn't actually draw the chart – didn't have the data to back it up.
These often are drawn to show differences between two groups, or “current” and “desired.”

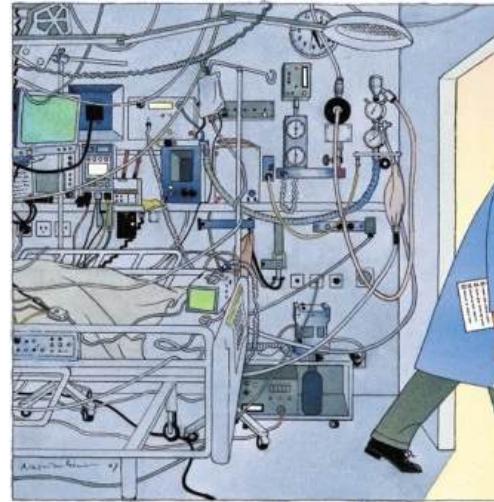
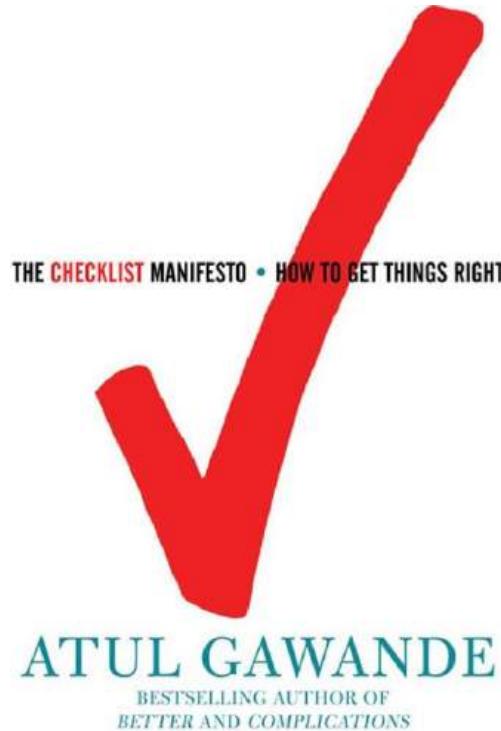
National culture

Modeling culture with Hofstede's cultural dimensions:

Small vs. large power distance	How less powerful members of groups perceive (and accept) that power is distributed unequally.
Individualism vs. collectivism	How an individual identifies with self or with group, how performance is seen as a group or individual function, ...
Masculinity vs. femininity	Value of competitiveness, aggressiveness, assertiveness, etc. vs. relationships, quality of life, etc.
Low vs. High uncertainty avoidance	Extent to which uncertainty and ambiguity are avoided; “strong avoidance” values standardization, structure, rules, ritual, etc.
Long vs. short term orientation	“Future leaning” attitudes, e.g. thrift and persistence vs. “past/present leaning” e.g. benefit now, respect for tradition, and reciprocity.

Understanding this has many implications for matching future state design to the organisation

Closing thought – procedure driving culture change



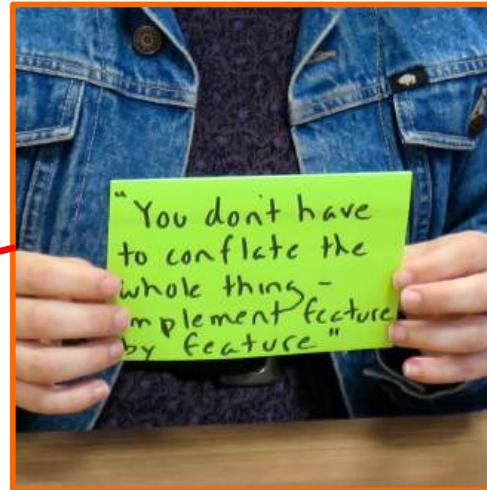
“The Checklist”
The New Yorker
Dec. 10, 2007 +
2011 Commencement Address,
Harvard Medical School

The point – fantastic statistical improvements in surgical outcomes from utilising a pre-surgery checklist.
Amazingly, this also drove *cultural change!*

7) A feature-based approach to process design

- 1) The essence of the technique is to identify each key feature of the to-be process, and determine what will be required (**enabler by enabler**) to make it work.

The alternative is to treat the entire to-be process as a “big bang,” implemented all or nothing.

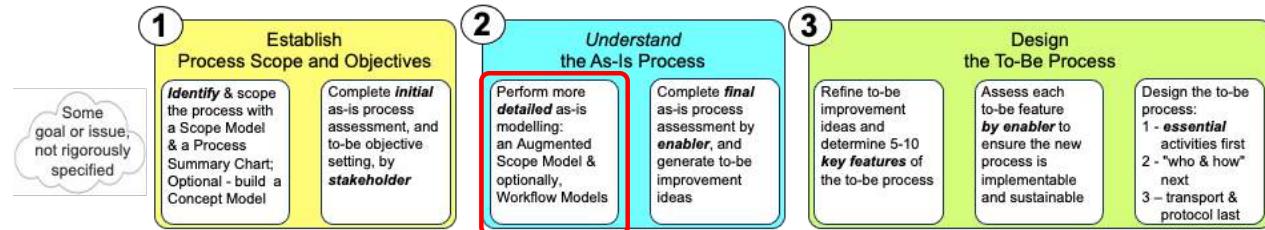


Supports implementing change, feature by feature. Highlights need to understand the six enablers. More in the upcoming section on design

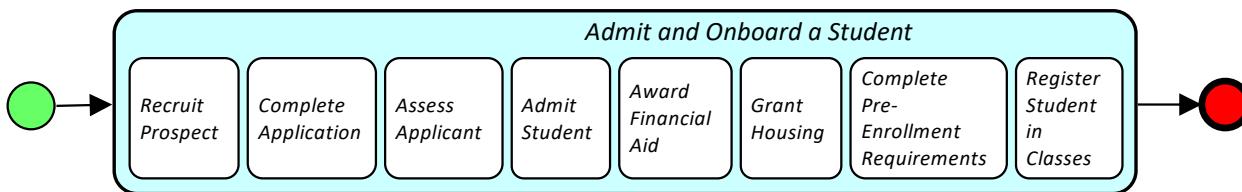
Making process modelling relevant

1. Five things you need to know about *Business Processes*
2. Identifying true, end-to-end, cross-functional
Business Processes
3. Developing a *Process Architecture*
4. Seven ways to help people embrace *Process Change*
5. *Human-oriented* process modelling
6. A feature-based *Process Design* method –
transitioning from *as-is* to *to-be*

Complete additional as-is modelling



The goal is to *understand* the as-is process, not document it in *excruciating detail!*



• Identify Suspects	• Collect App Fee	• Confirm Application	• Make admit / FAFSA	• Receive Housing	• Provide Other	• Confirm Courses	• Identify Courses
• Qualify Prospects	• Initiate Application	• Evaluate Application	• deny / assess	• Assess Need	• Requirements	• Create Class	
• Engage Prospect	• Submit Application	• Verify Req'ts	• decision	• Determine Application	• writing, ...)	Schedule	
• etc.	• etc.	• etc.	• etc.	• Notify Student	• Provide Alternatives	• Register Orientation	
				• etc.	• etc.	• etc.	• Register Classes

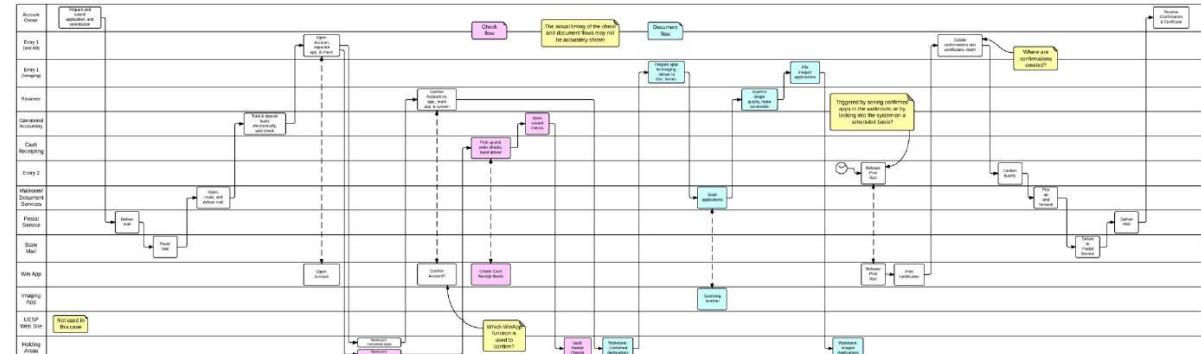
I always build an Augmented Scope Model –

1. *What* the *detailed* activities are, e.g.
“Register Class” (verb + noun)
2. Add *who* and *how*, e.g.,
“*Advisor* Register Class via *SIS*”

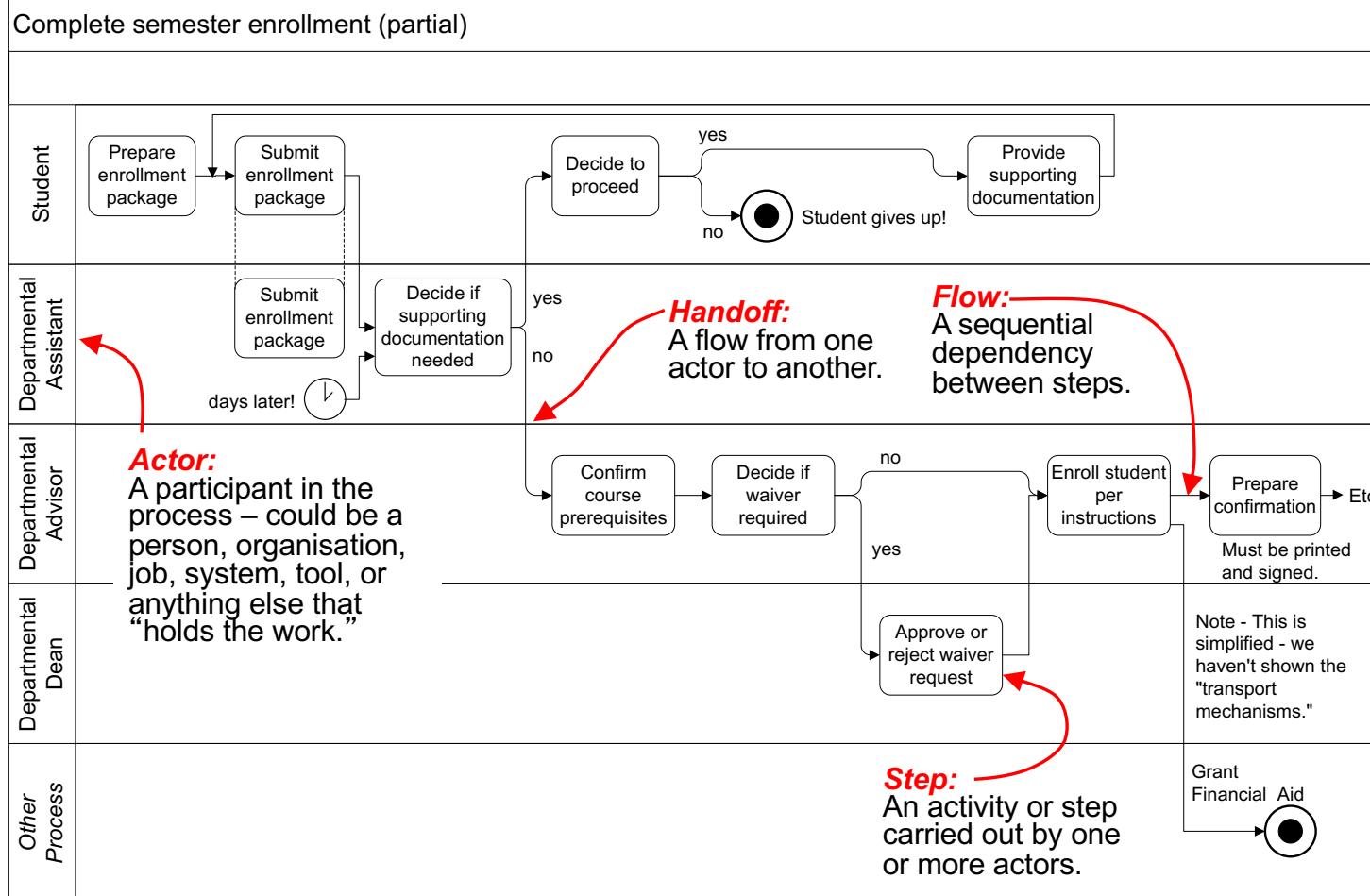
This is often good enough! – no need for an as-is swimlane diagram / workflow model

Optionally,
model initial Workflow –

- Simplicity – minimal symbols and detail
- “Flow first, detail later!”



Simple Swimlane Diagrams – maximise their strengths



Who – the actors

What – the steps

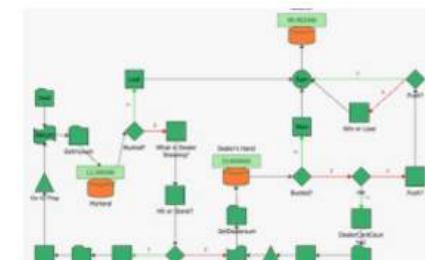
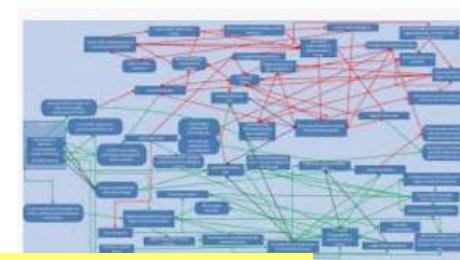
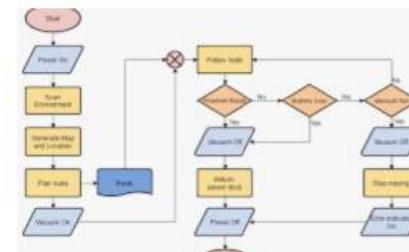
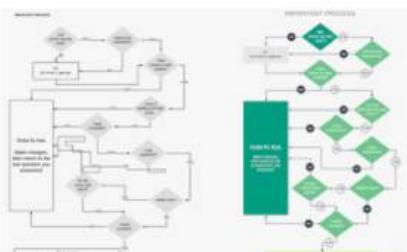
When – the flow

Other tools are better for capturing detail –
how the steps are done:

- step-by-step procedures
- checklists
- decision trees
- use cases
- etc.

Why did simple Swimlane Diagrams become popular?

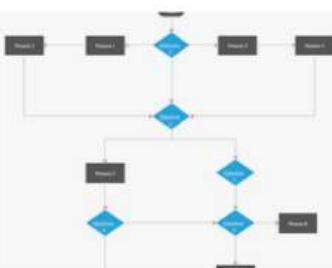
A quick Google Images search on "swimlane diagram" reveals...



... lots of diagrams I might draw differently.



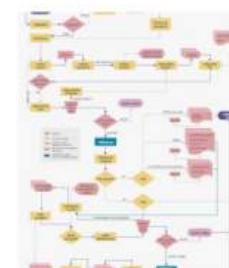
Follow flowchart best practices without ...
caco.com



Flowchart Tutorial (Complete Flowchar...
creately.com



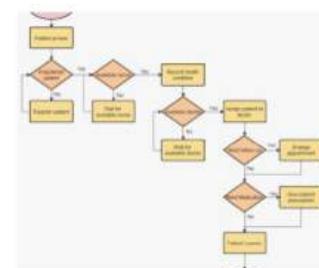
Data Visualisation
visme.co



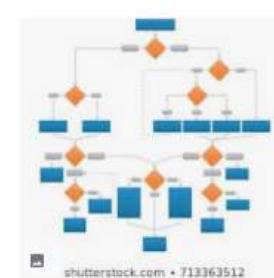
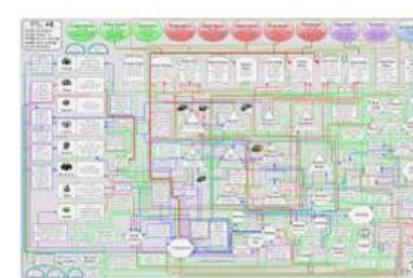
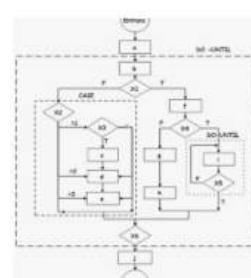
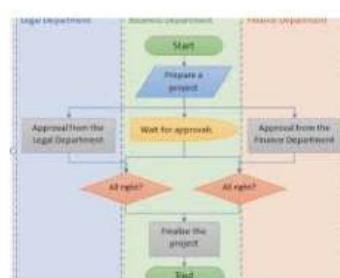
21 Creative Flowchart ...
visme.co



Flowchart Programming ...
conceptdraw.com

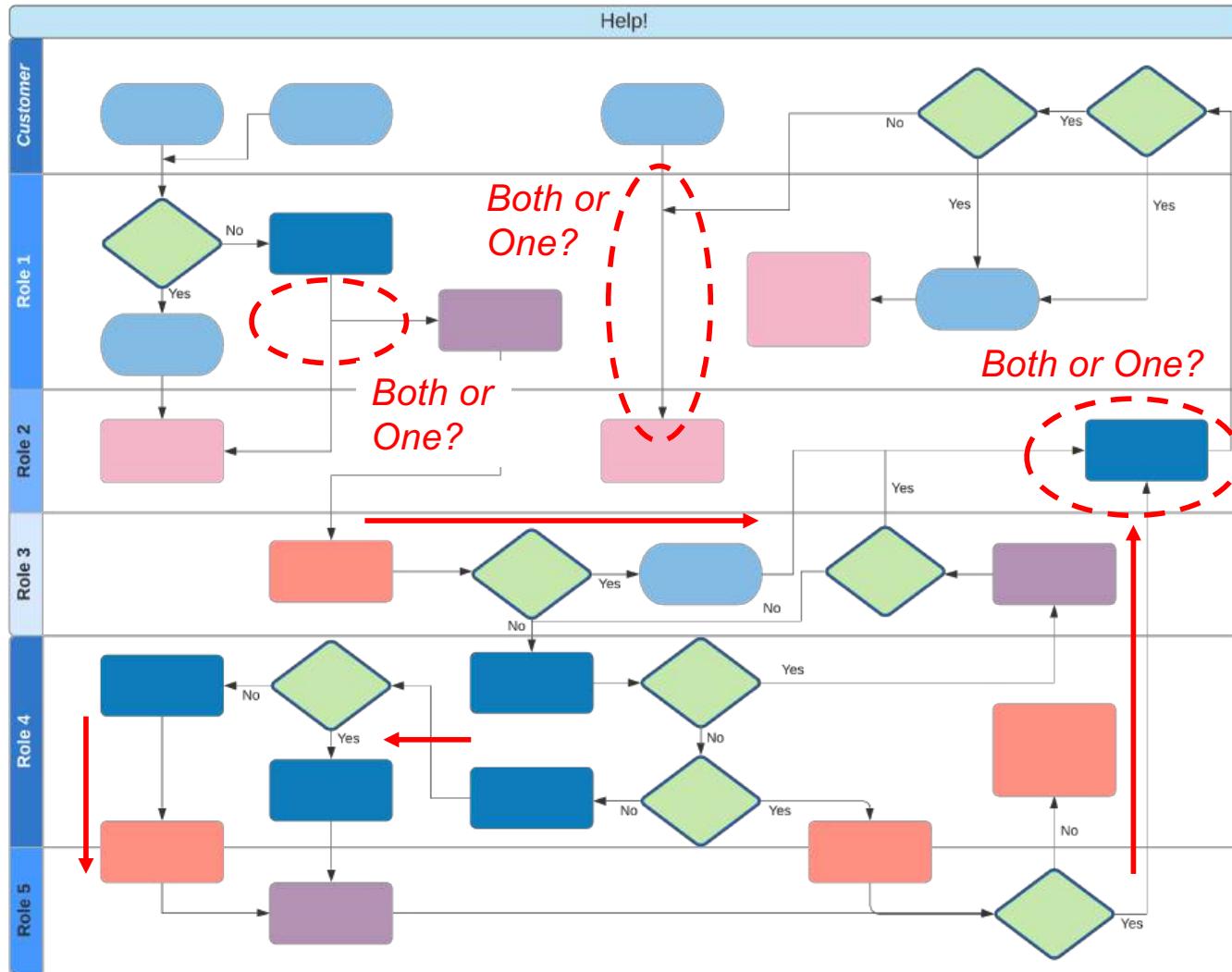


Free Flowchart Templates ...
gliffy.com



shutterstock.com • 713363512

One example... "Chaos With Colours"



Probably accurate,
not too many symbols, but...

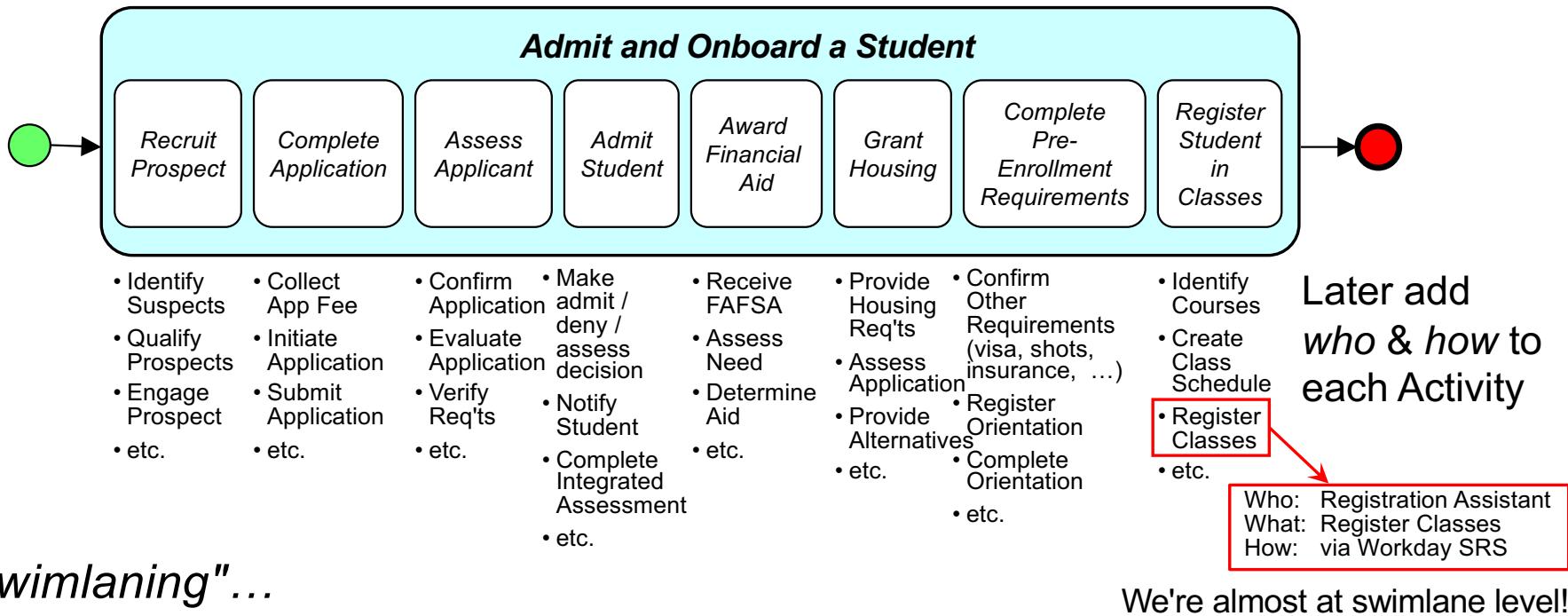
- do unexplained colours help?
- significance of multiple flows?
 - two separate flows inbound to a step
 - two joined flows inbound to a step
 - one outbound flow splitting
- but most of all... flows in all directions!:
 - left to right
 - right to left
 - top down
 - bottom up

Why???

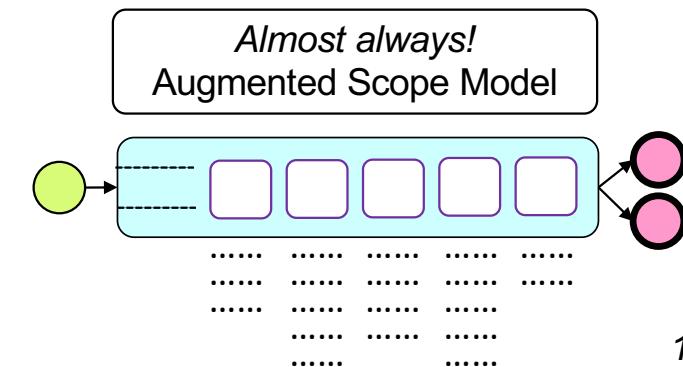
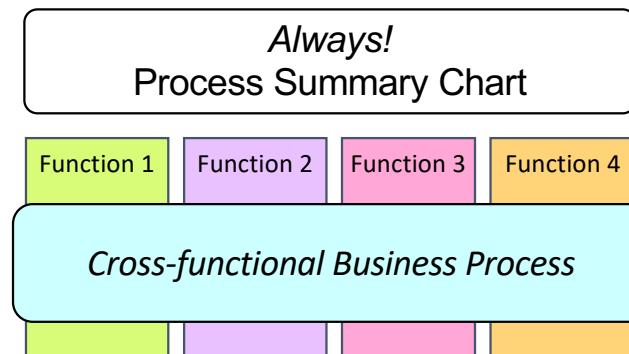
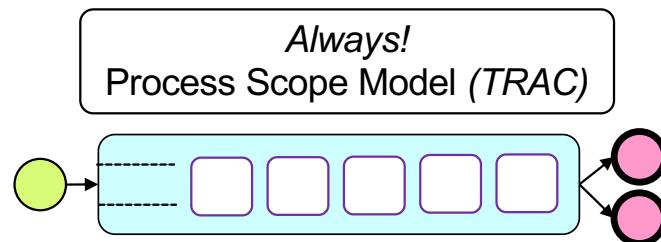
Forcing it into a "one-pager" defeats
the graphic power of the diagram.

If you need a one-pager draw an Augmented Scope Model

Add 5 – 10
Activities per
Major Activity



Before "swimlaning"...



Another fast Augmented Scope Model example

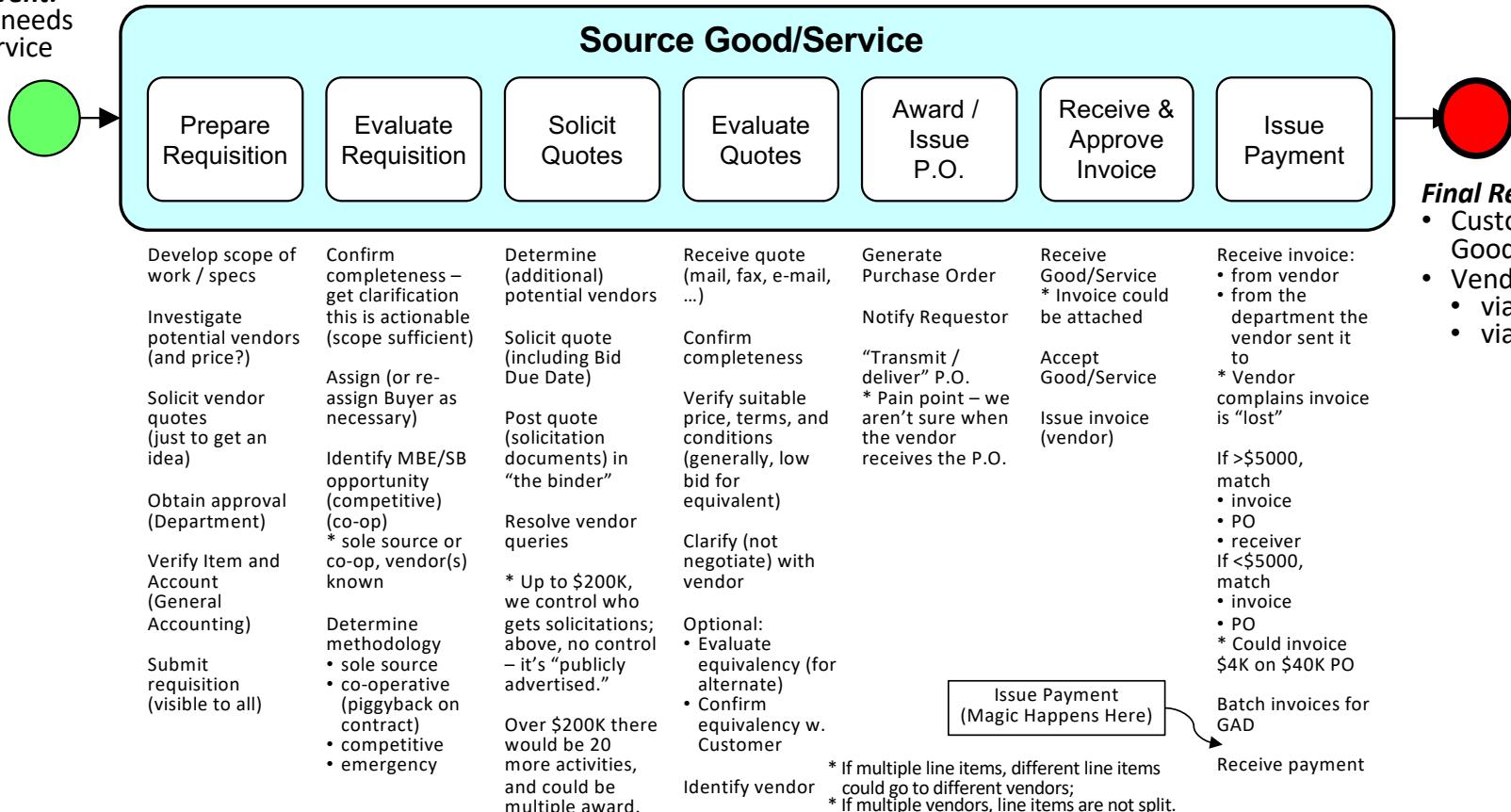
Cases:

- \$5000 - \$25000 Goods
- \$25000 - \$50000 Goods
- \$5000 - \$25000 Services
- \$25000 - \$50000 Services

Assume everything <\$5000 is purchased with a PCard

Triggering Event:

- Customer needs Good / Service



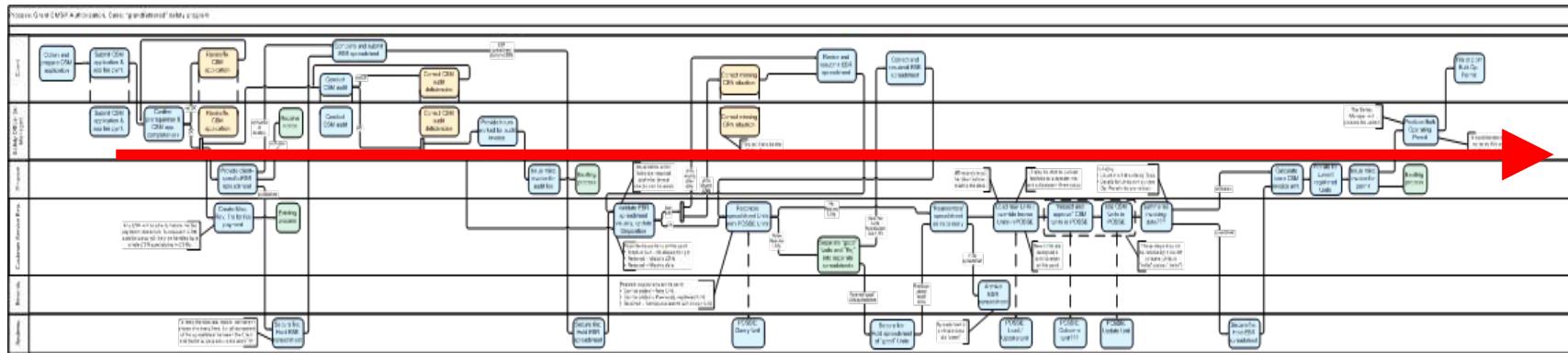
Core principles – "Flow first, detail later" and "Simplicity!"

The purpose of a *Workflow Model* is to show the *Flow of Work*

Whatever you call them, they are a *great* tool for showing flow – sequence and dependency of steps

- Swimlane Diagram
- Workflow Model
- Process Map
- Cross-Functional Flowchart
- People-Process Chart
- Functional Deployment Diagram
- Process Responsibility Diagram
- LOVEM Diagram
- ...

Left-to-right flow



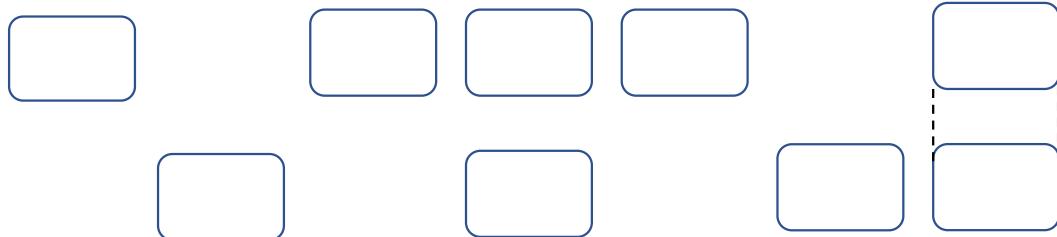
Simple... but not *simplistic*

Symbols were just boxes and lines

The Cognitive Psychology of diagramming

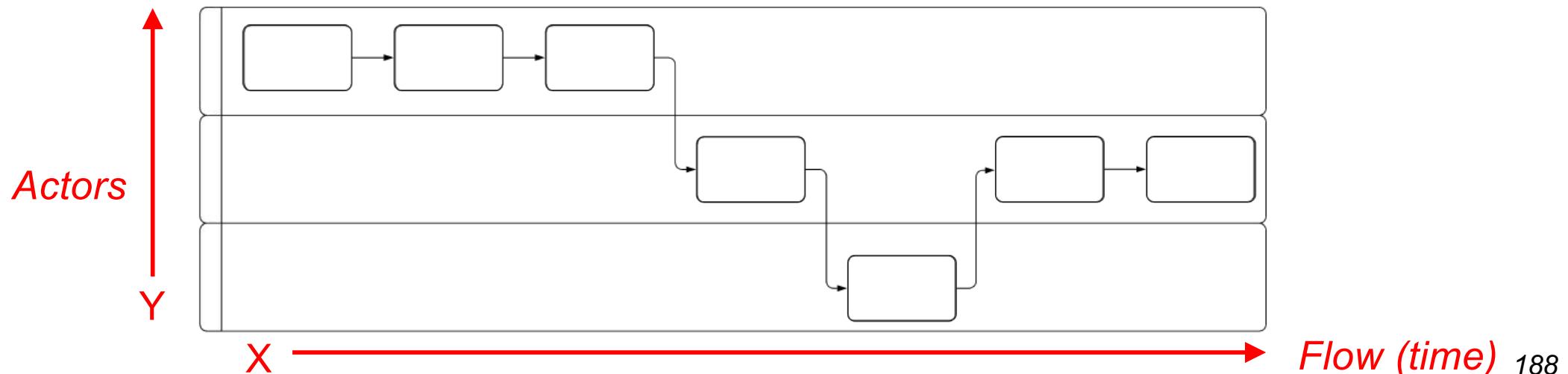
What do people first perceive on a diagram?

1. relative size

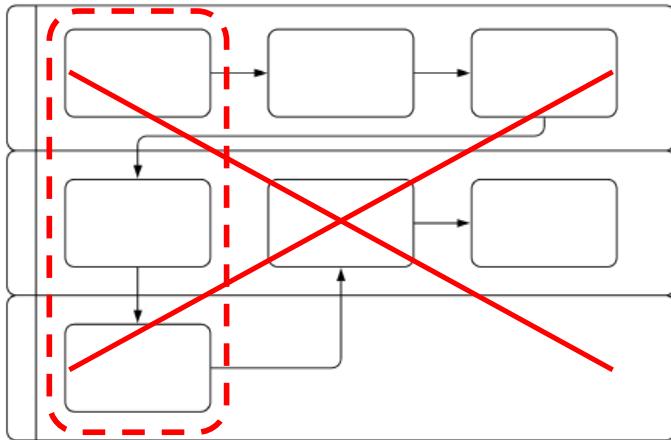


Make all the steps the same size,
unless you're trying to make a point

2. relative X-Y position



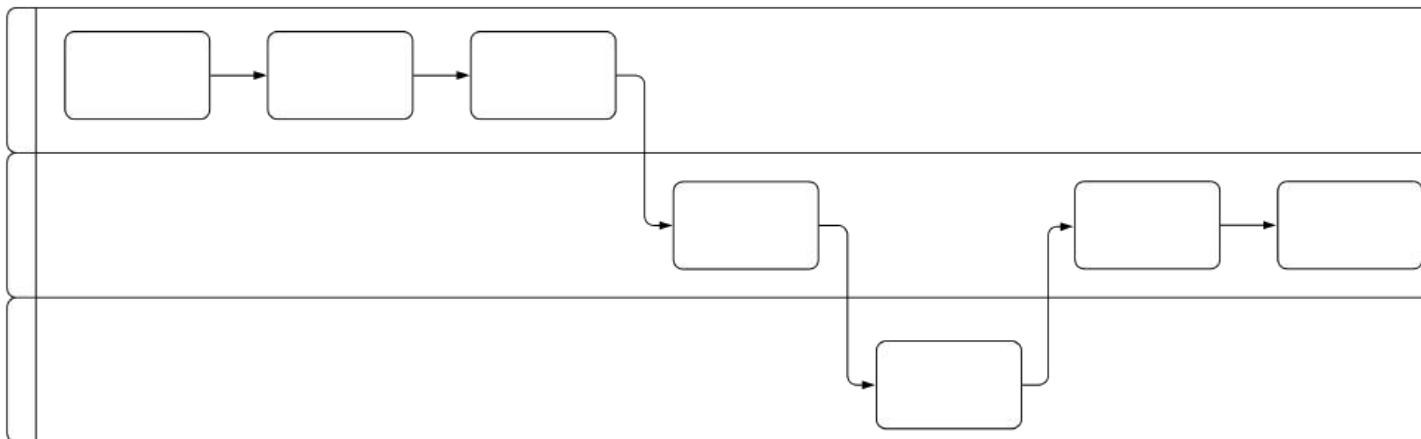
Don't conceal sequence and dependency



Steps perceived as happening in *parallel*, even though flow lines indicate *sequential*.

Critical in analysing a process:

- sequential vs. parallel
- dependent vs. independent



A simple guideline:
flow lines *only* leave
the right edge
and *only* enter
the left edge – never
the top or bottom.

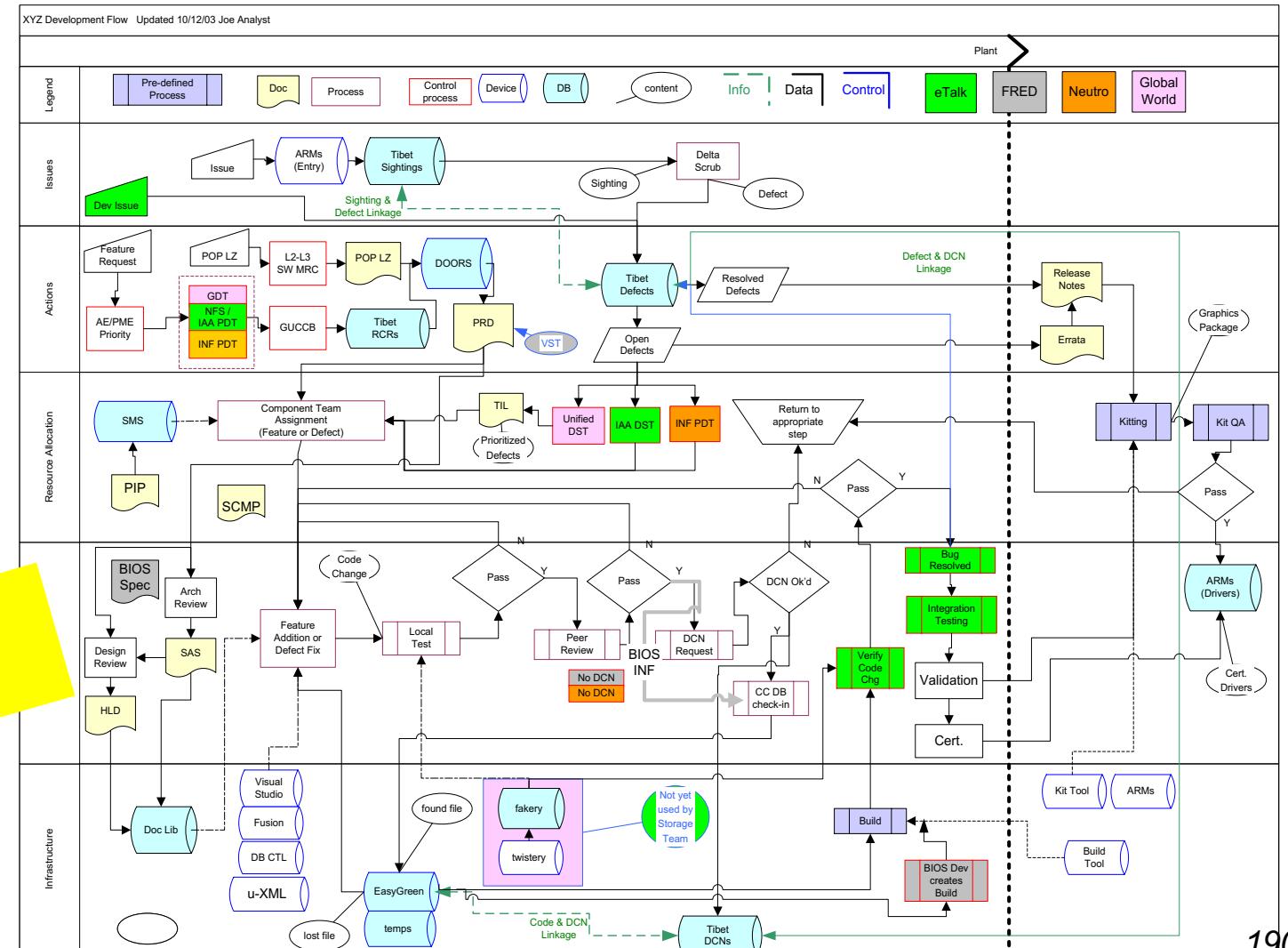
"I think I know why our business partners don't want to review this..."

Probably a good DFD
(Data Flow Diagram)
useful to a technical
audience

Not a good
Process Flow Diagram,
useful to business
professionals, because...

- no obvious flow
- too many symbols
- cryptic acronyms
- lanes aren't actors
- ...

What's wrong with this diagram
as a means of communicating
with a business audience?



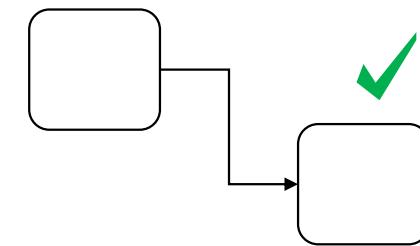
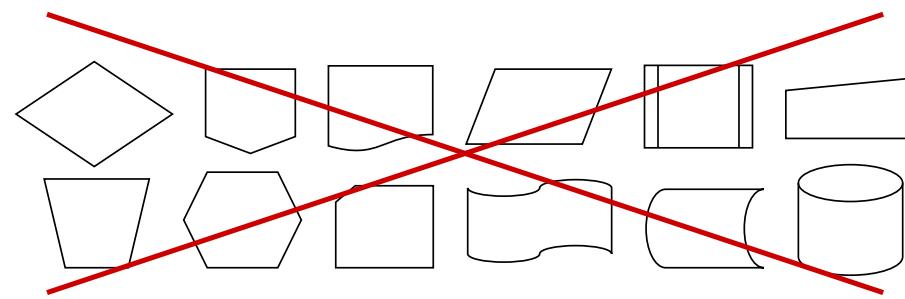
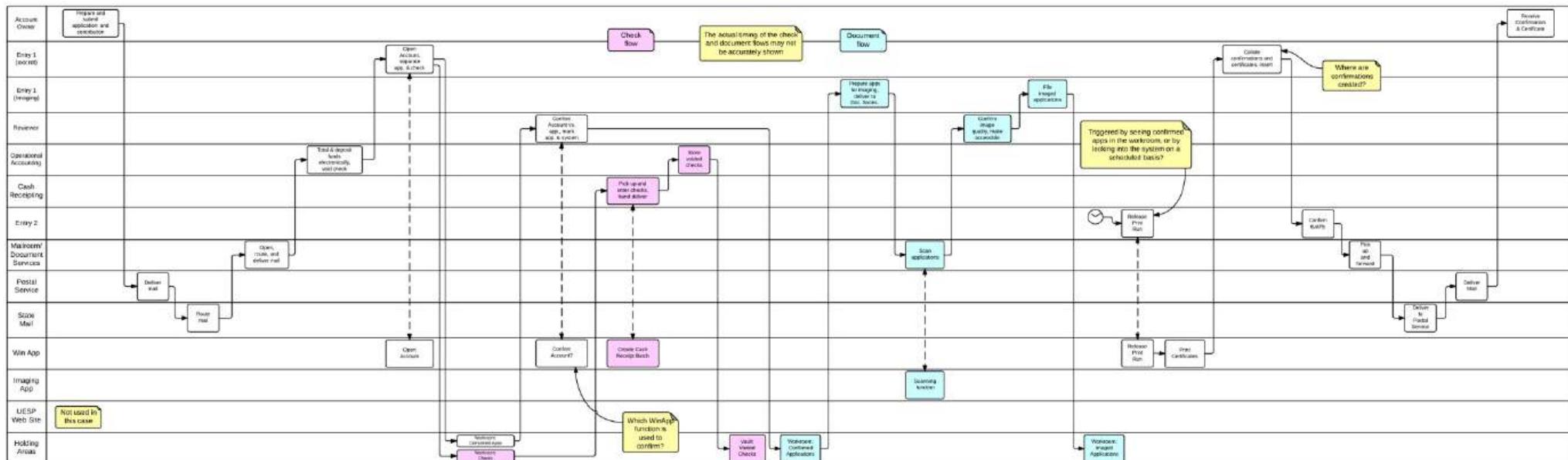
Boxes alone are a great start

Remember – you can build an initial flow model with Post-its, real or virtual



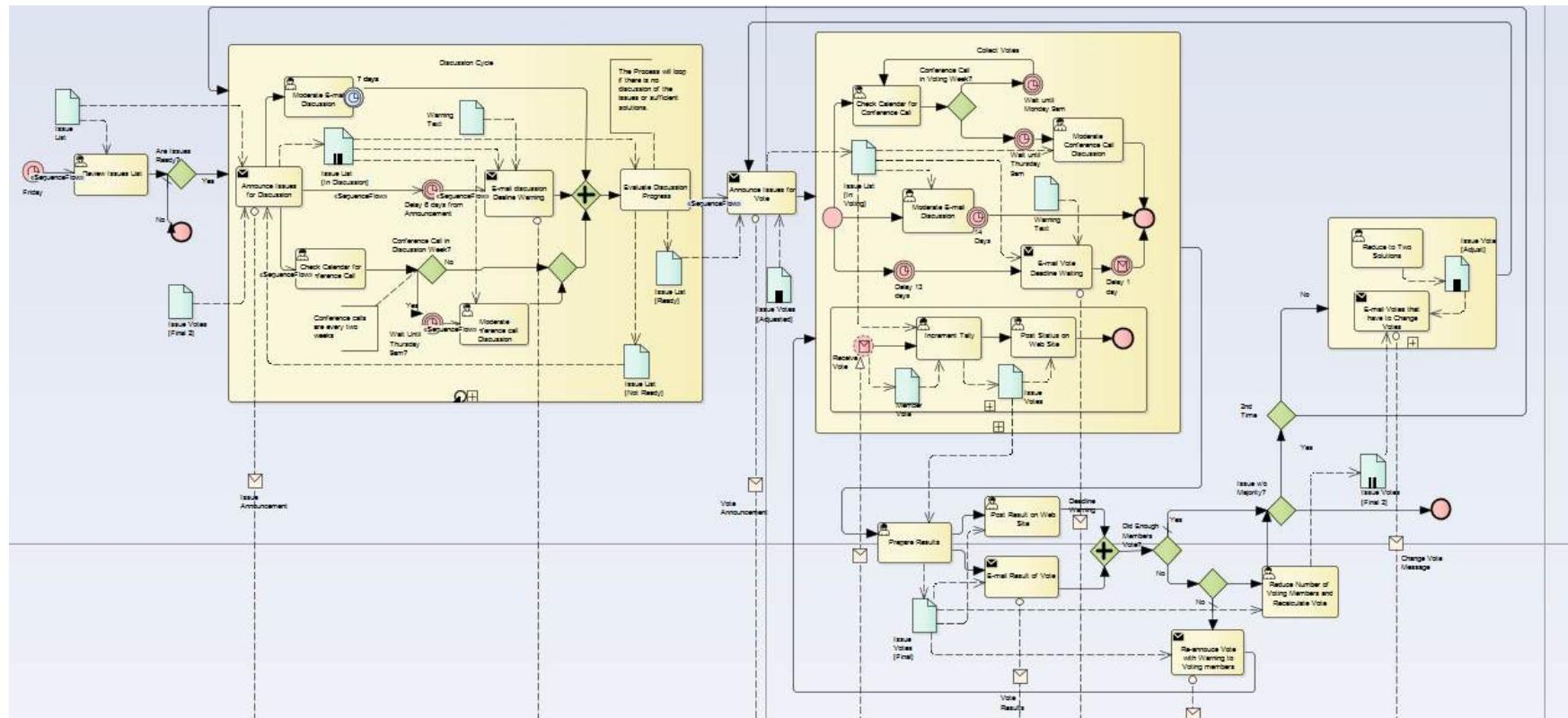
Minimal symbols

Later, redrew it with *Lucidchart* (www.lucidchart.com) –
add rigour, but still focus on flow and simplicity.



Full BPMN* – not useful for business purposes

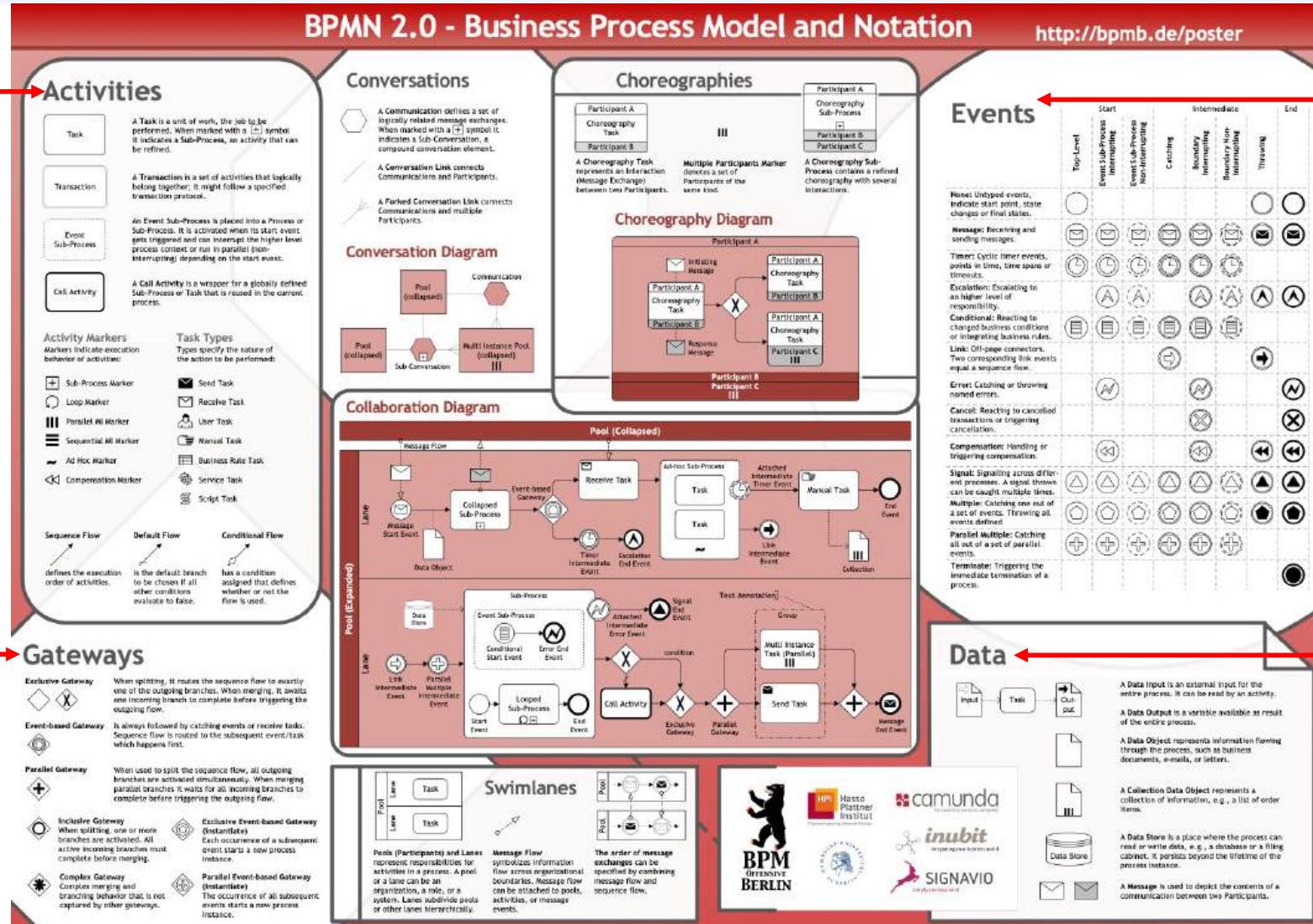
If you choose to use BPMN, use extreme restraint! Only use a few symbols such as Lanes, Tasks, Flows, simple Events, and optionally Gateways



*Business Process Model and Notation, a standard by the OMG. BPMN was created to be a **visual programming language** for automating workflow, not for business modelling.

The full BPMN symbol set (why we use a subset)

4 kinds of Activities
(plus Markers & Task Types)



7 kinds of Gateways

Exclusive Gateway
When splitting, it routes the sequence flow to exactly one outgoing branch. When merging, it waits for one incoming branch to complete before triggering the outgoing flow.

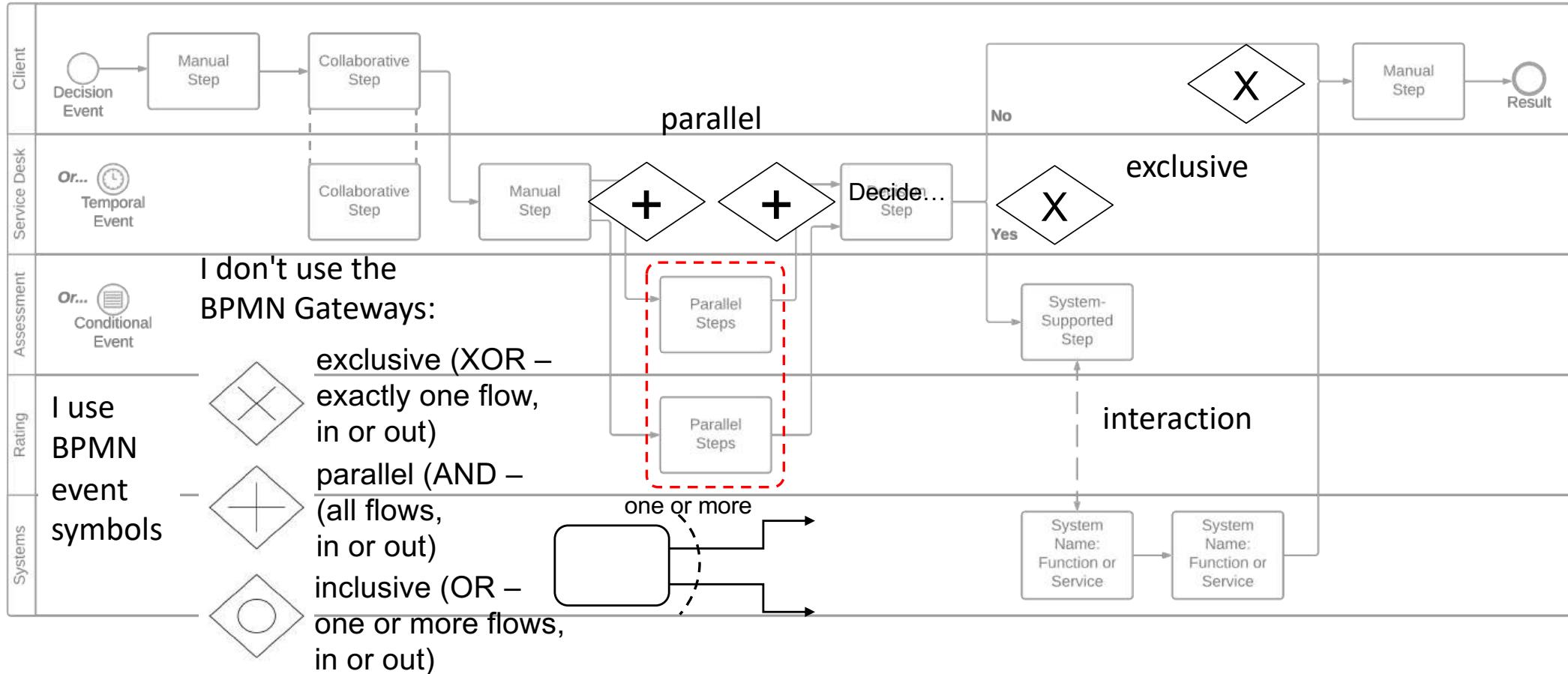
Event-based Gateway
Is always followed by catching events or receive tasks. Sequence flow is routed to the subsequent event/task which happens first.

Parallel Gateway
When used to split, the sequence flow, all outgoing branches are activated simultaneously. When merging, parallel branches wait for all incoming branches to complete before triggering the outgoing flow.

Inclusive Gateway
When splitting, one or more branches are activated. All active incoming branches must complete before merging.

Complex Gateway
Complex merging and branching behavior that is not captured by other gateways.

Minimal symbols for an approachable workflow model



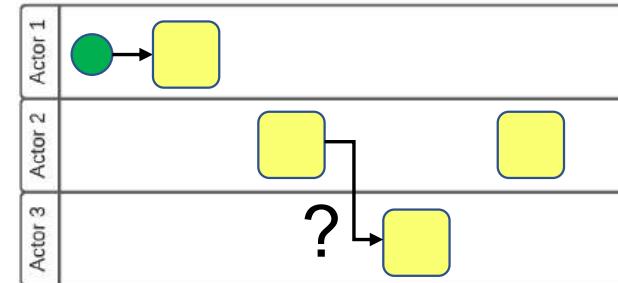
Three questions to develop your initial workflow model

Emphasis:

- keep you out of the details – focus on *flow*
- ensure the involvement of *every* actor is shown – it doesn't matter *how much* or *how little* they do, or whether they *add value*

Three simple questions:

1. “Who gets the work next?”
2. “How does it get there?”
 - Often uncovers “transport” actors or systems
3. “Who *really* gets the work next?”
 - Often uncovers additional actors

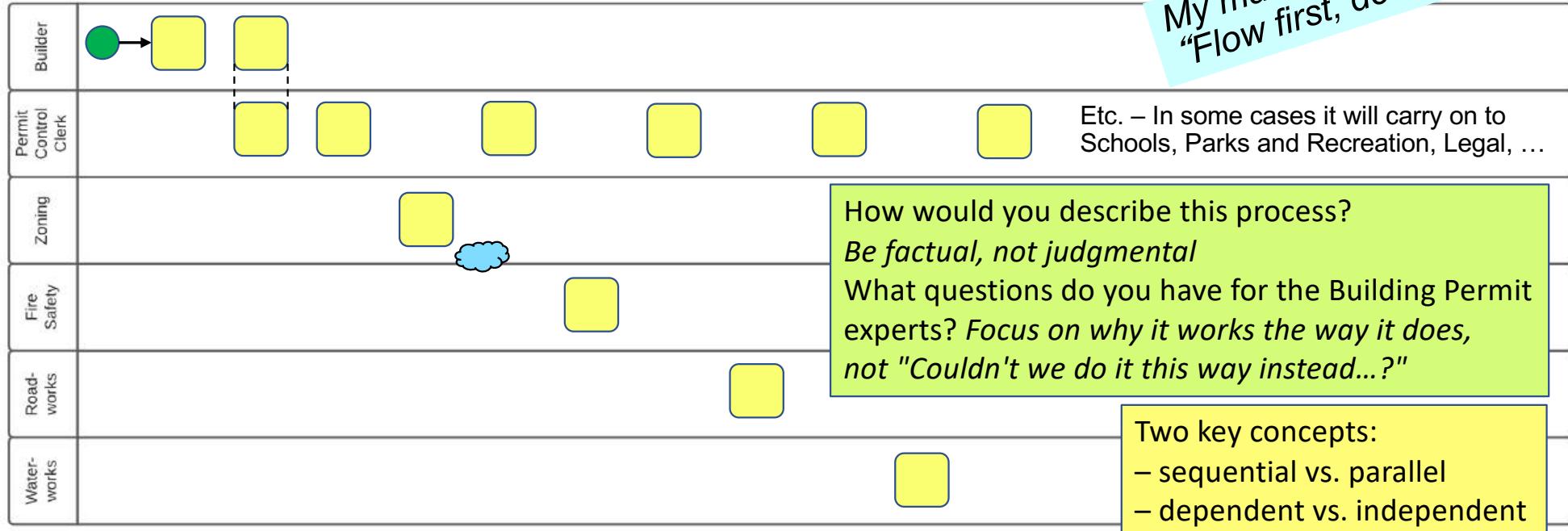


Guideline for the initial Handoff Diagram:
Whenever an actor *holds the work*,
whether they do a *lot* or a *little*,
draw *one* box (or post *one* sticky)
and *move on!*
(And no value judgements – include
every actor that holds the work!)

Question 1 – "Who gets it next?" traces overall flow

Process: Issue Building Permit

Case: Single Family Dwelling (SFD)



In scoping, you identified the trigger, the result, and the main actors. Now, starting at the triggering event, keep asking question 1 –

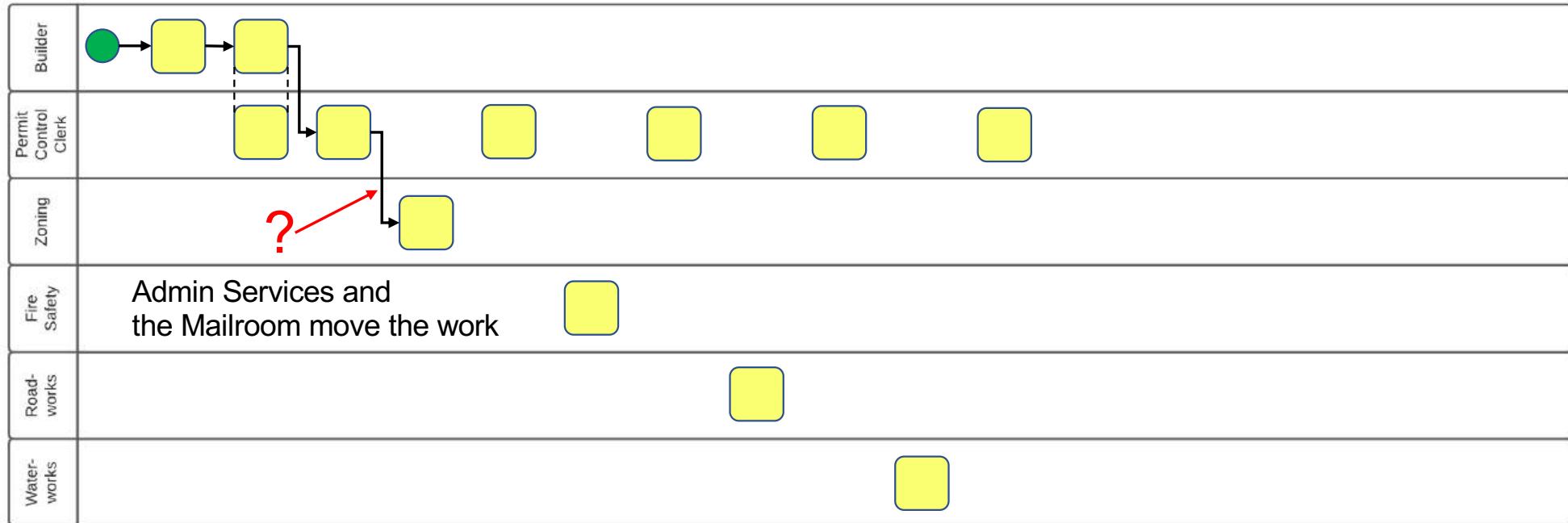
"Who gets the work next?"

- trace the flow of work through to the Customer's result, following one path only!
- at a decision or parallel flows, follow the main path, mark the other with a cloud, and return later
- **DO NOT** ask "What do you do?"

Question 2 – "How does it get there?" uncovers more actors

Process: Issue Building Permit

Case: Single Family Dwelling (SFD)

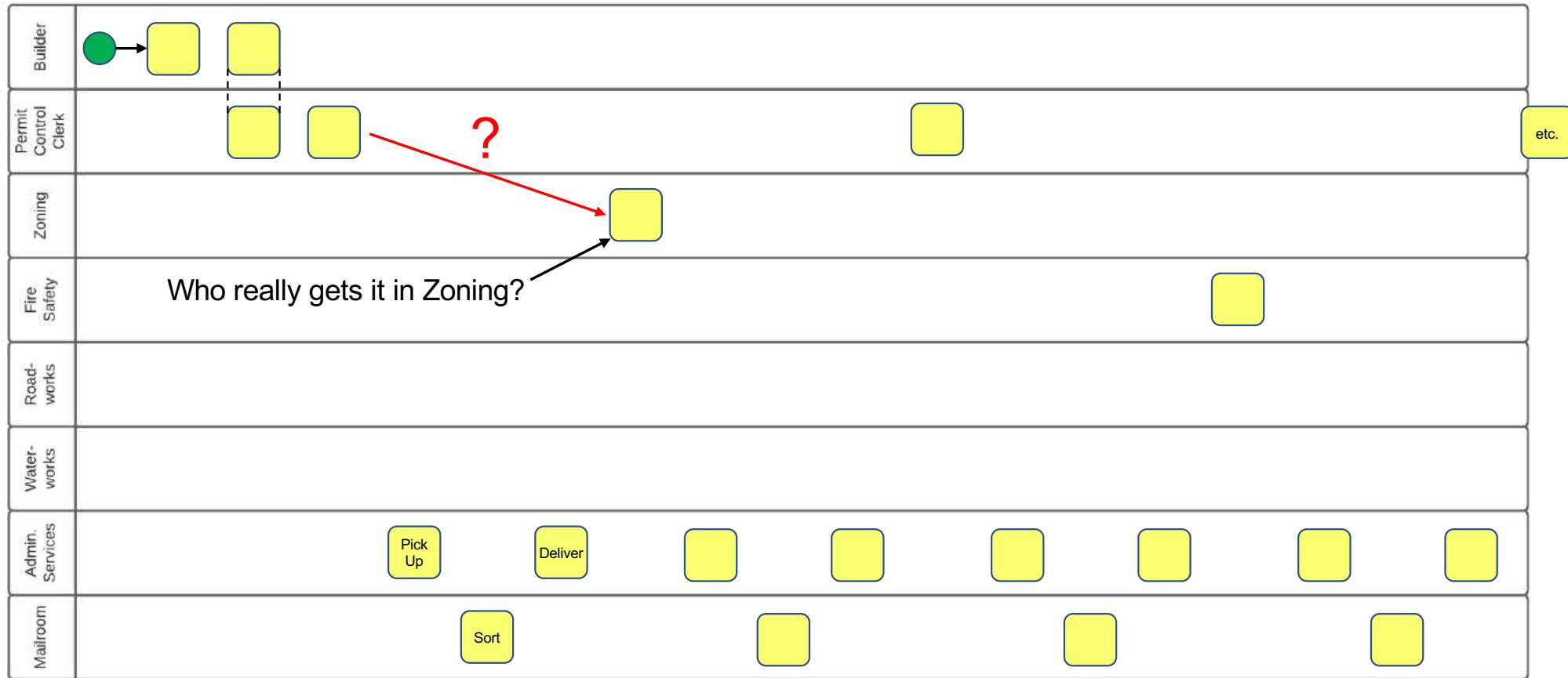


Next, at every handoff, ask question 2 –

"How does it get there?"

- uncovers *additional actors*, and therefore more handoffs
- a handoff is a potential source of *delay, error, or expense*

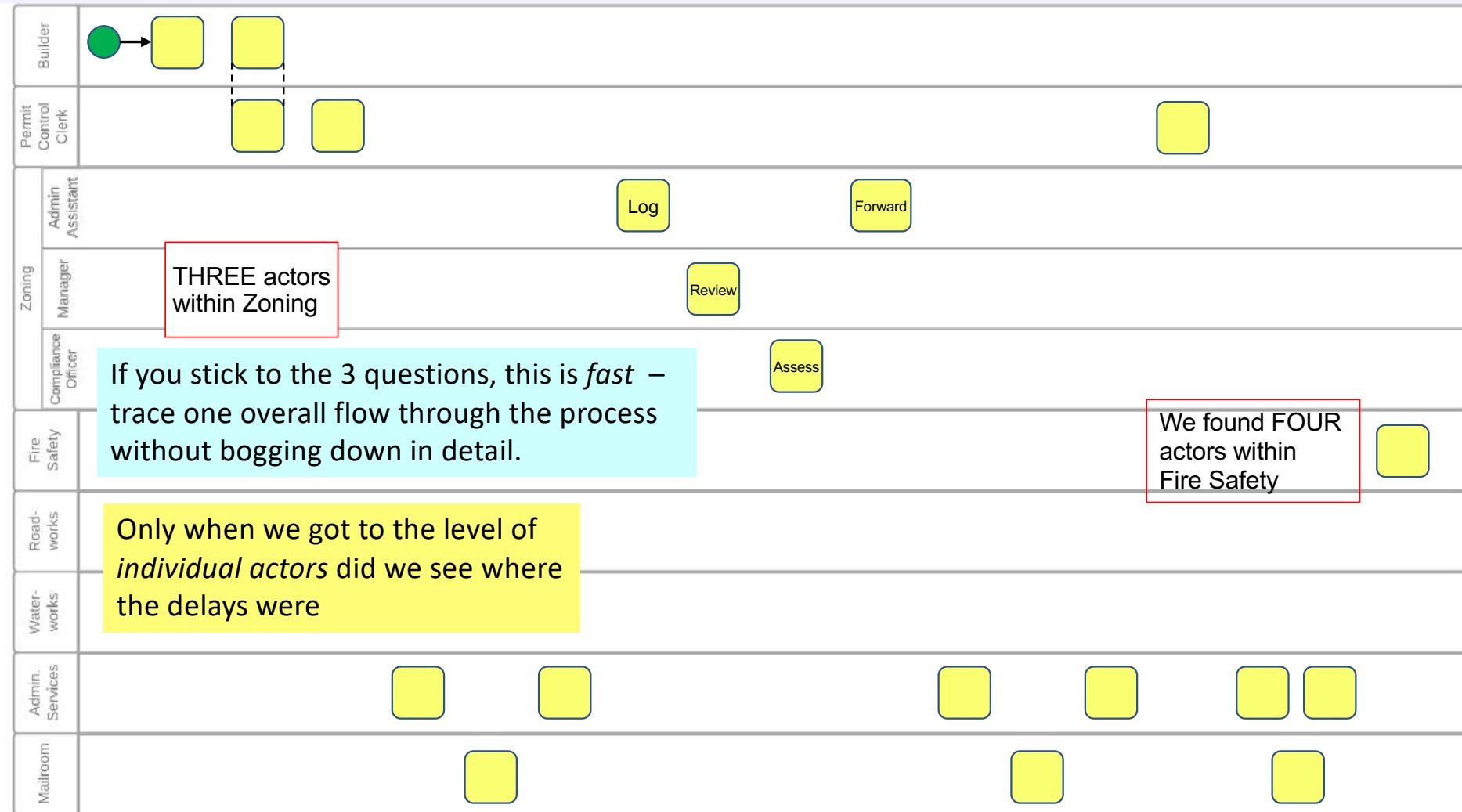
Question 2 revealed more actors and transport mechanisms



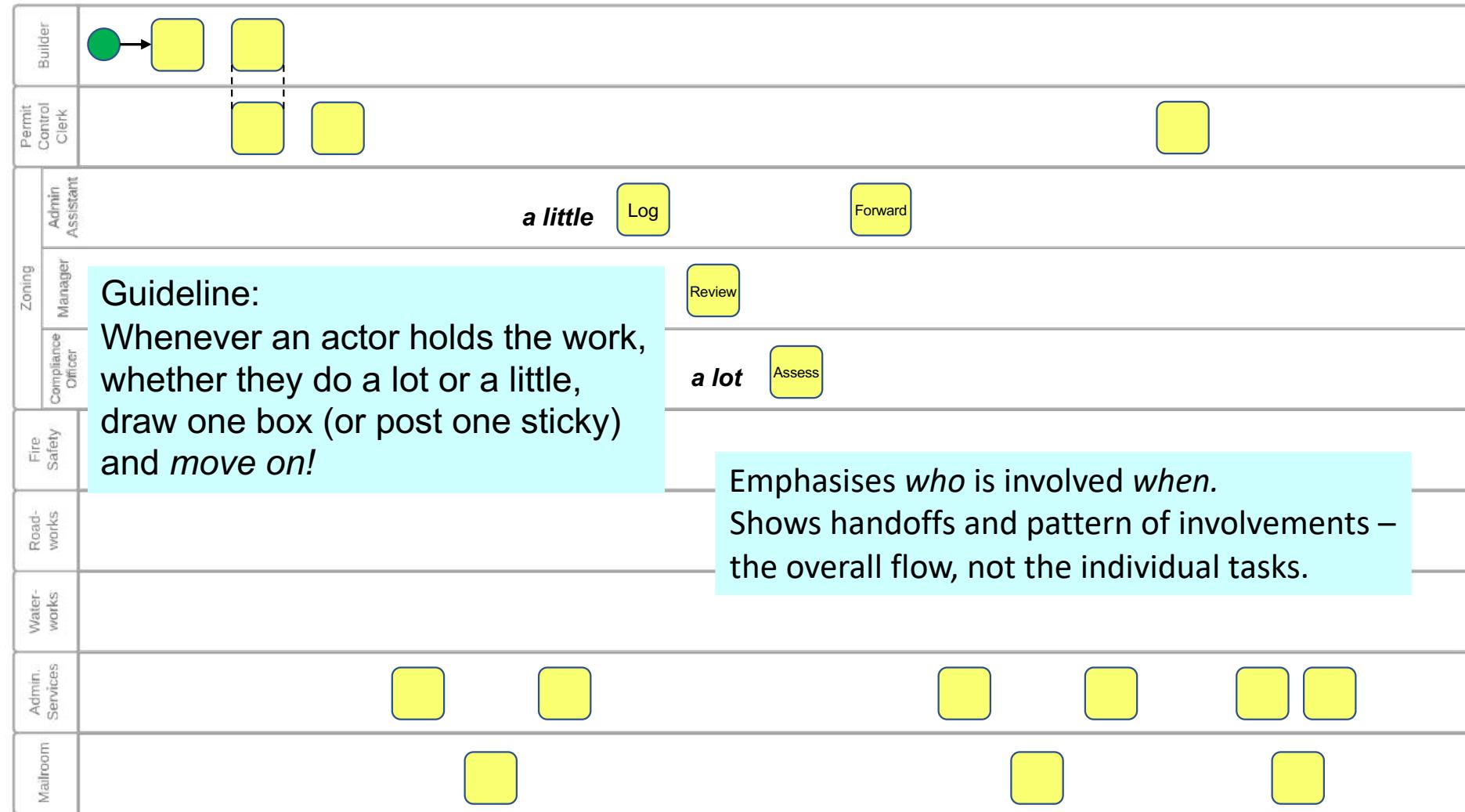
Now, inspect handoffs again, looking for missing actors, ask question 3 - *“Who really gets it next?”*

- does it *really* go directly to the actor you first identified?

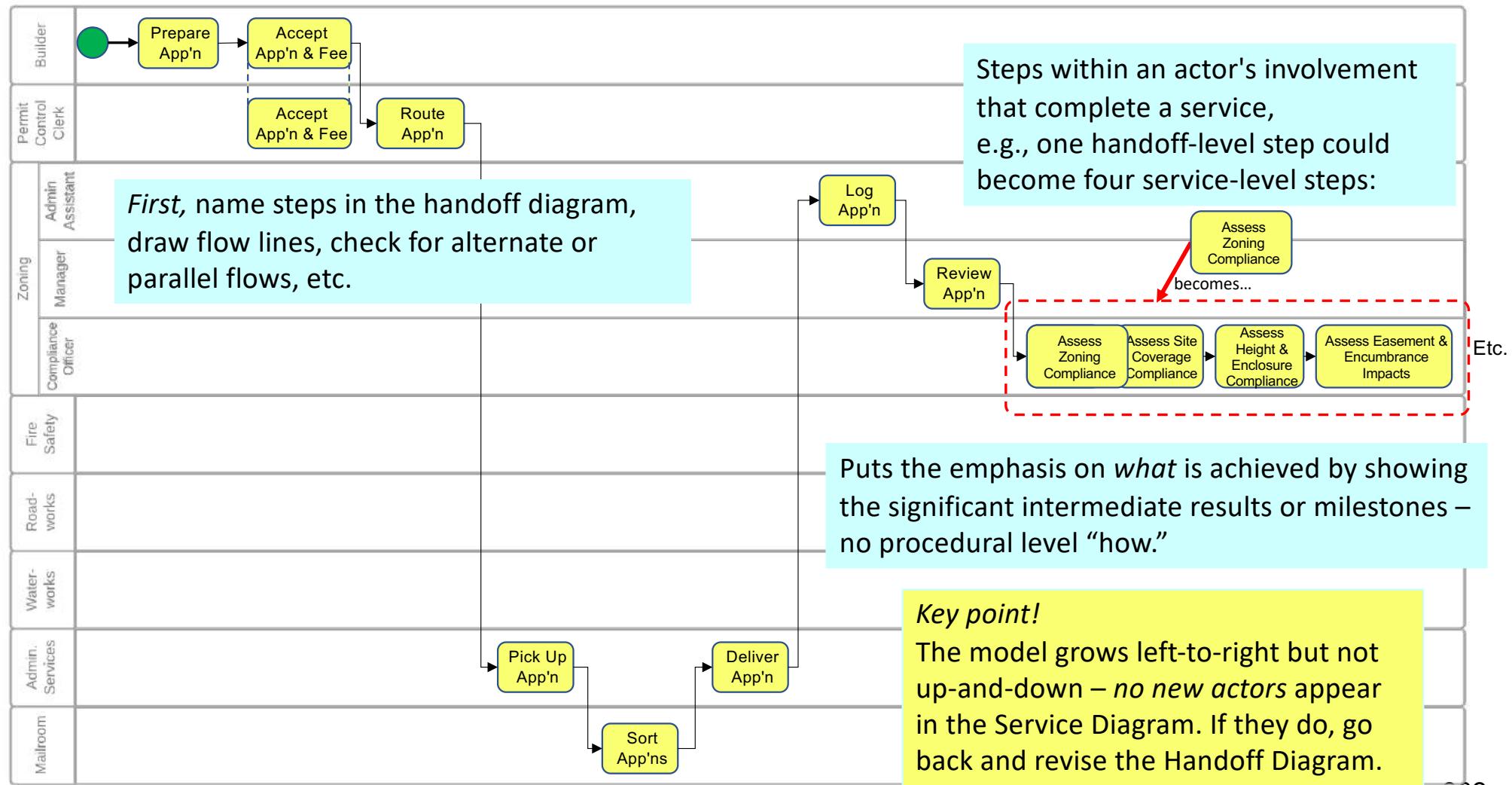
Question 3 – "Who really gets it next?" uncovers specific roles



We have started a "Handoff Diagram"



Now develop a "Service Diagram"



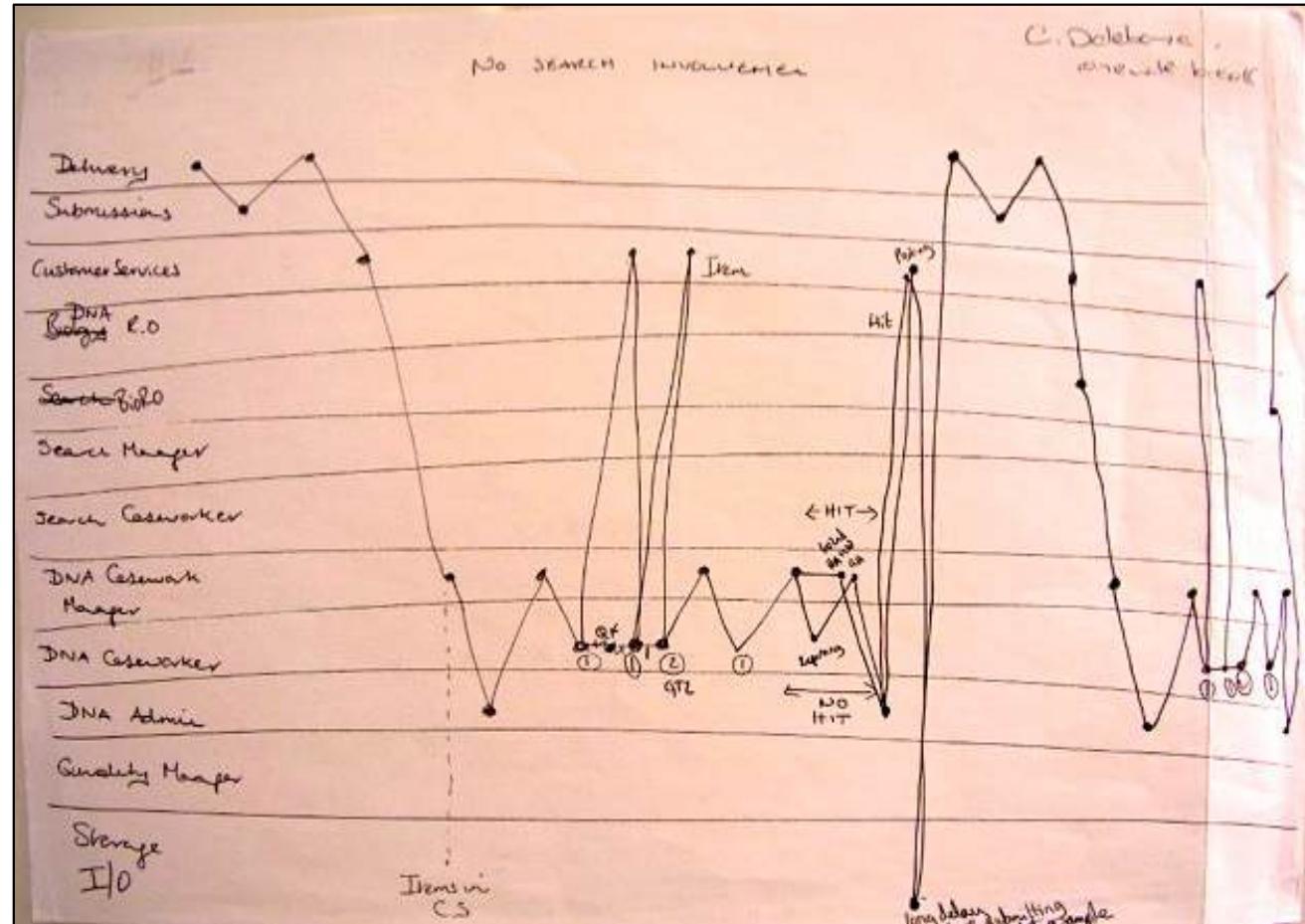
Two levels of swimlane diagrams



Level	Definition	Emphasis	Notes
1 Hand-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draw one step (box) every time an actor continuously “holds the work,” no matter how much or little they do	“Who” and “When” - pattern of involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sometimes this level of detail is enough to understand As-Is process behaviour
2 Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decompose handoff-level steps into discrete services, as necessary: one step each time actor achieves a significant result or state change	“What” is actually achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Usually, we don't go any further than this for the As-Is processAlso called a “Milestone” diagram

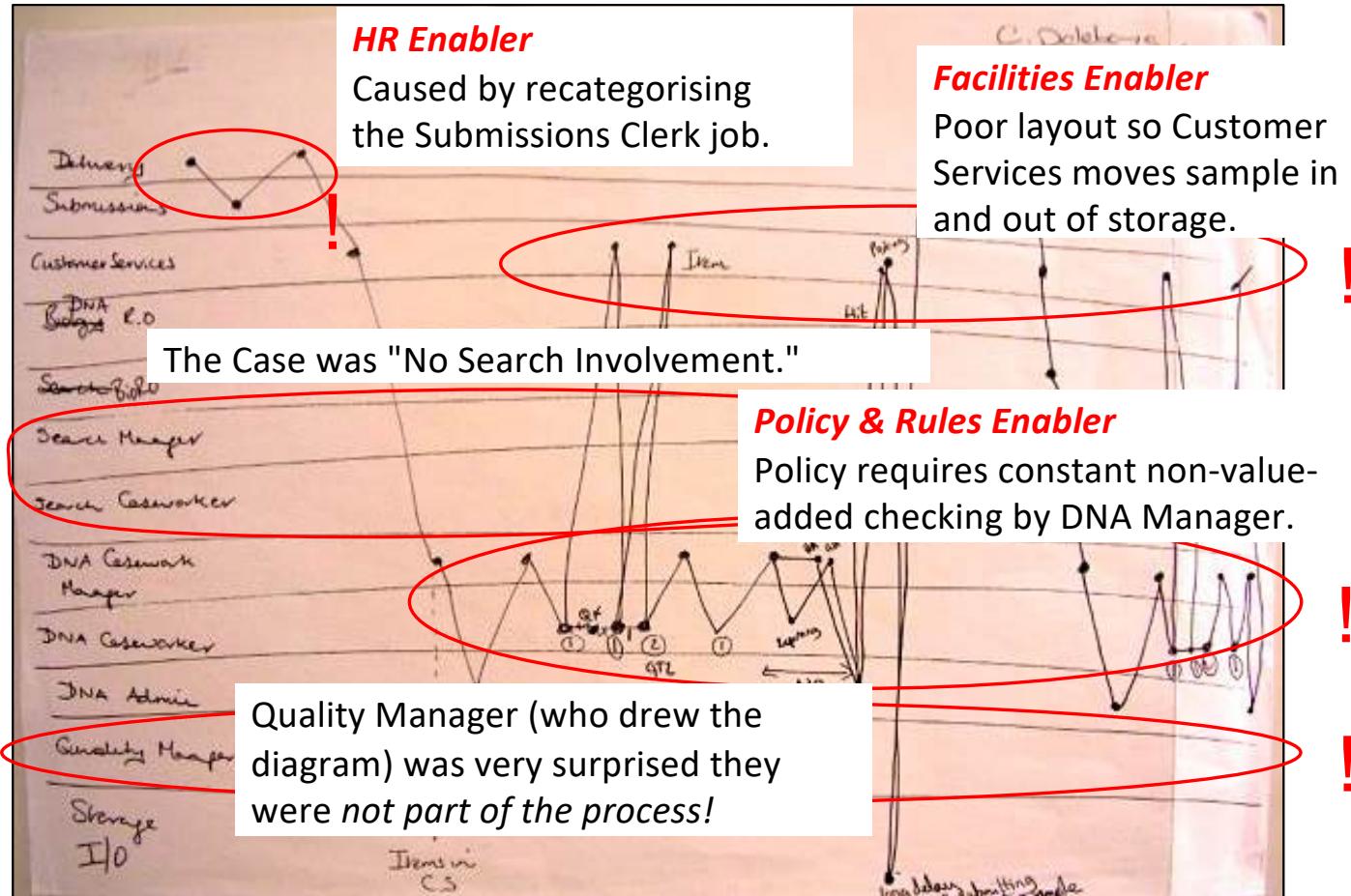
The handoff-level diagram is critical – ensures we discover the overall flow before diving into detail.

What stands out on this minimalist Handoff Diagram?



“Order and simplification are the first steps to mastery of a subject.”
Thomas Mann

We learned a *LOT* in a short period of time



Business
Process
Design
(Workflow)

Technology &
Information
Systems

***Motivation &
Measurement***

***Human
Resources &
Organisation***

Policies & Rules

Facilities
(or, Knowledge /
Info / Data,
Communications,
Documents, ...)

The Service level workflow

- Purpose -

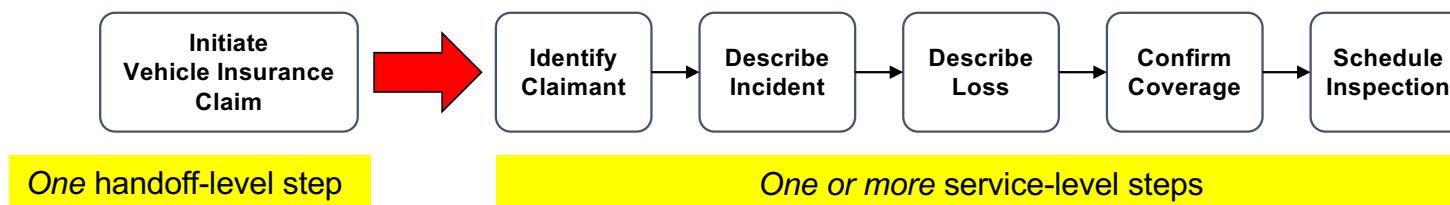
Understand the actual contribution of each actor to the process

Ensure feasibility and effectiveness of process (can each actor actually perform their steps?)

Show relationship to systems - steps involving automated support correspond strongly to use cases and services

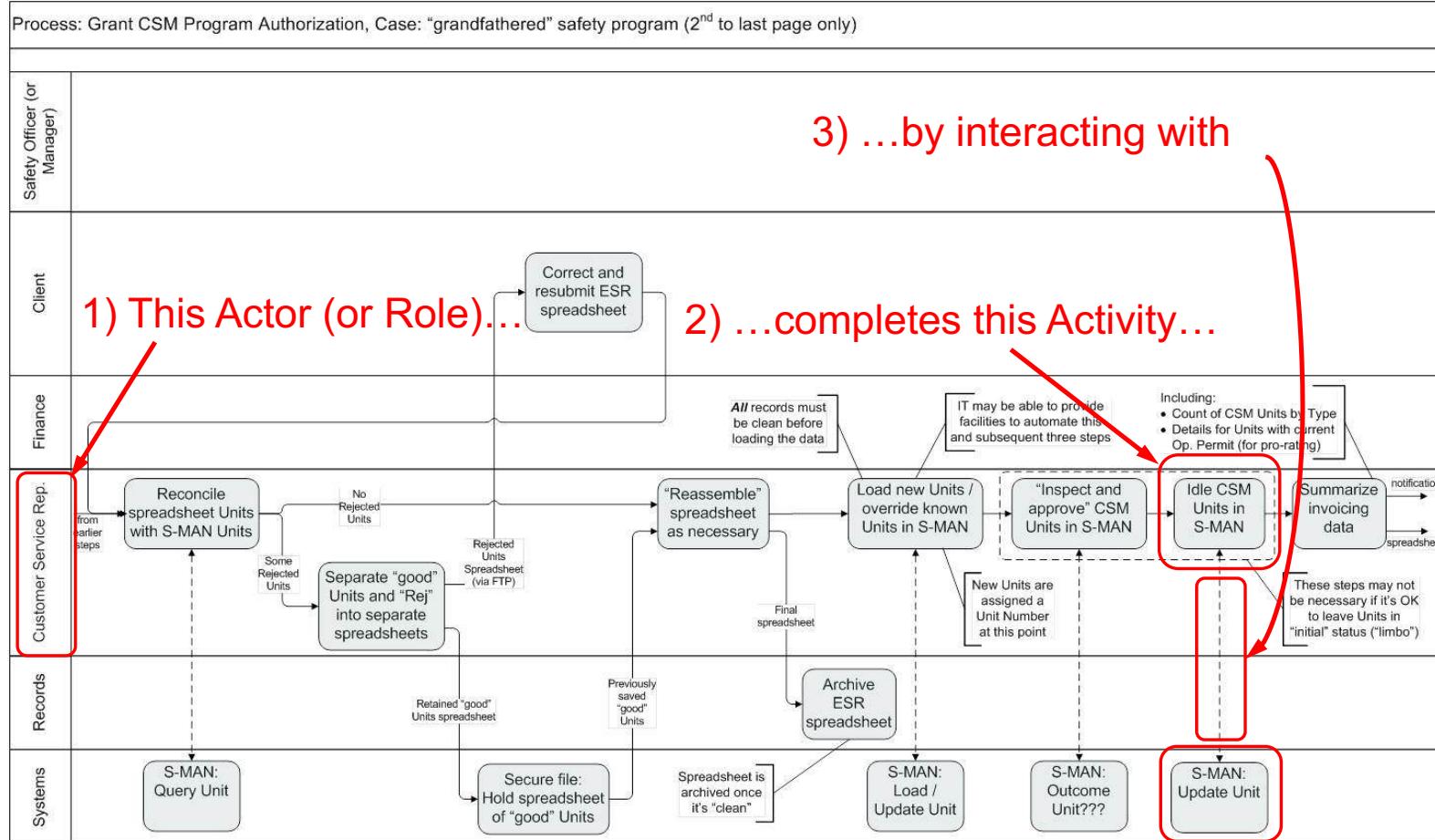
Key points:

- Steps within an actor's involvement that complete a service
E.g., one handoff-level step could become *five* service-level steps:



- Puts the emphasis on *what* is achieved during the process by showing the significant intermediate results or milestones –
“the achievements, not the individual tasks”

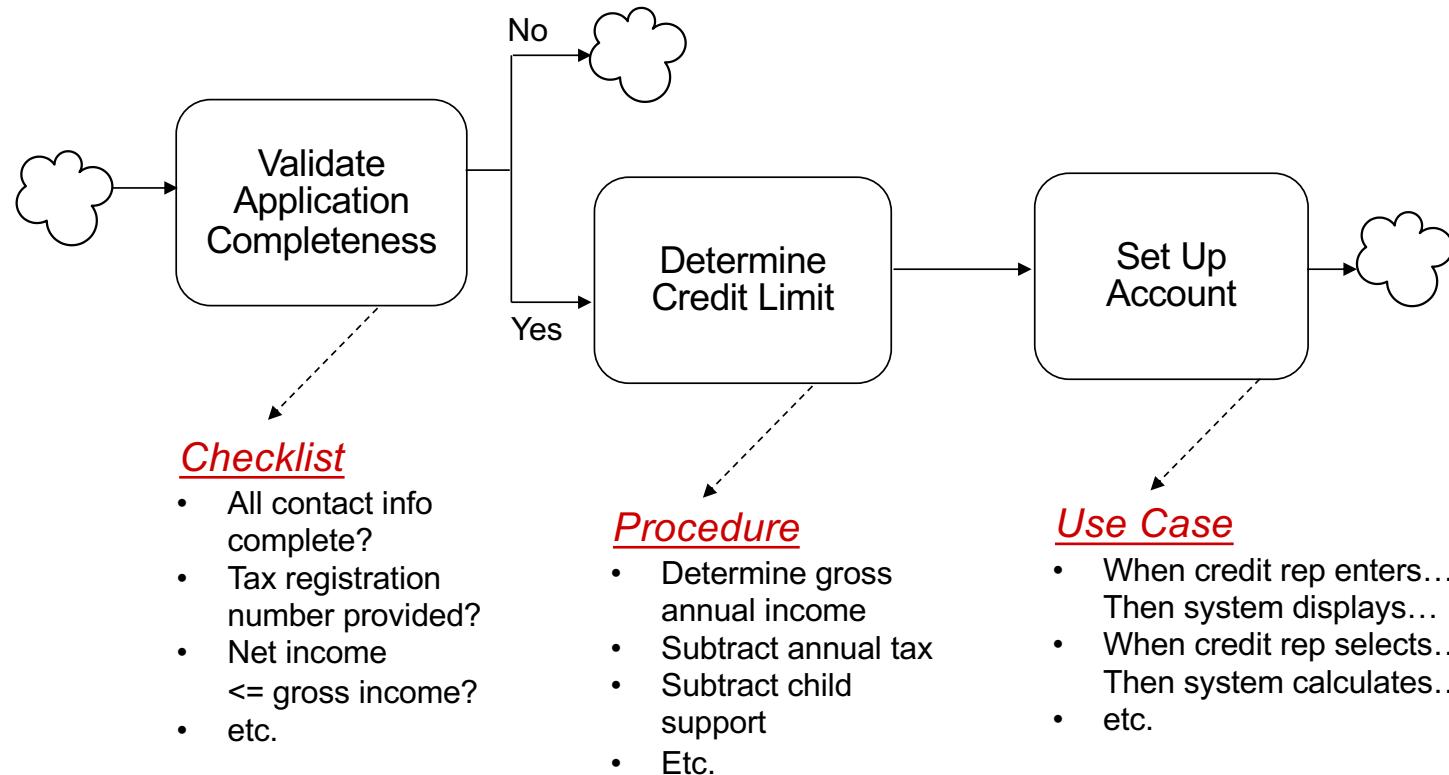
Reminder: the service level ties in Use Cases and Services



Stop diagramming before you get into “how”

Stop workflow modelling when work isn't flowing.

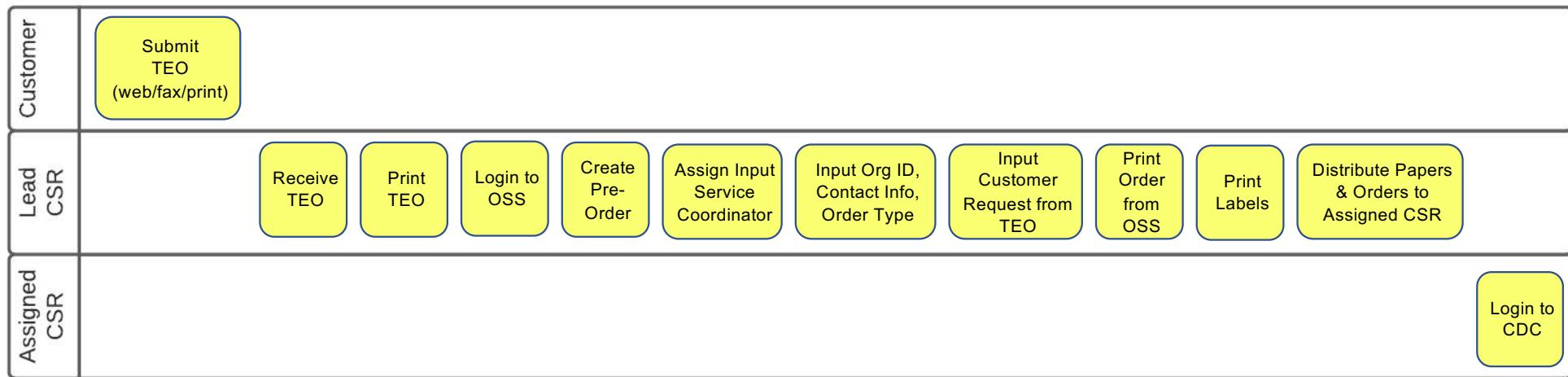
Do **not** use a workflow model to describe **how** an activity is done – that belongs in the activity description or in a linked document.



Knowing when you've gone too far

Do **not** use a workflow model to describe **how** an activity is done – that belongs in the activity description or in a linked document.

Handle TEO
(Telecom Equipment Order)



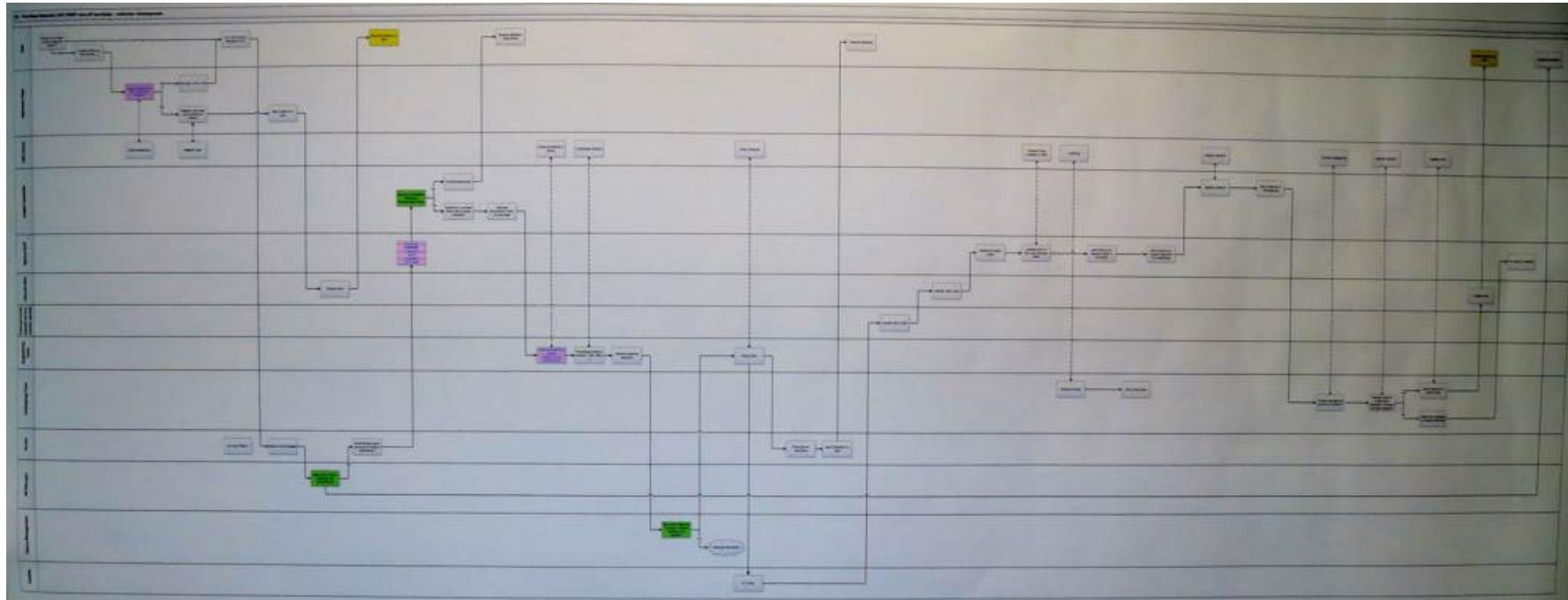
You've gone too far if:

- there are multiple steps in sequence by the same actor
- the steps include "how-to" instructions (procedural level detail)

Getting out of the weeds if you've gone too far

Client struggling with process redesign, mired in detail

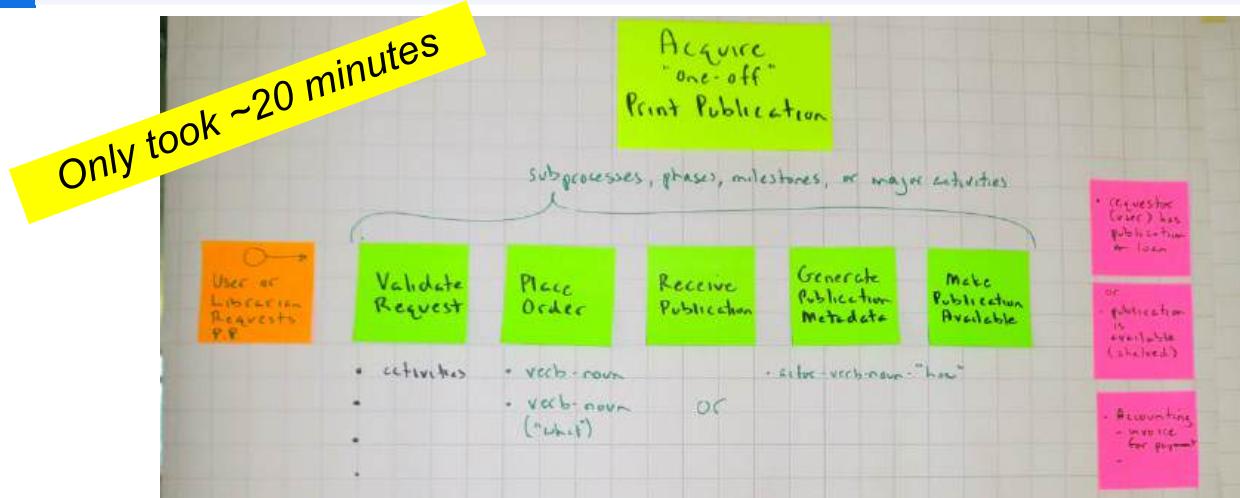
One of 17 flow models for variations of the same process



Excellent models, but detail without context is the enemy!

Step One – Establish context with a Process Scope Model

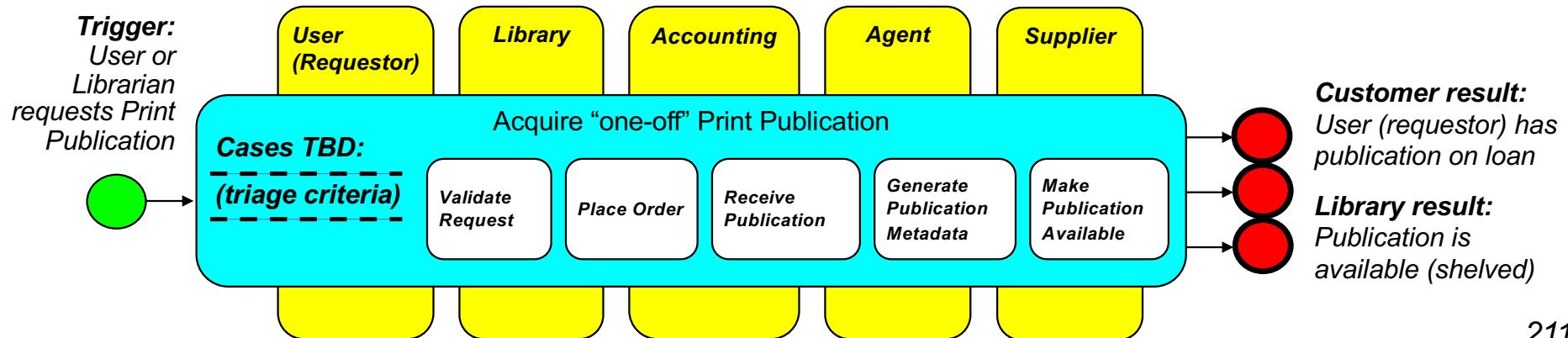
Step 1 – build a Process Scope Model then a Summary Chart



The process was actually
"Acquire Information Asset"
and the Case was
"One-off Print Publication"

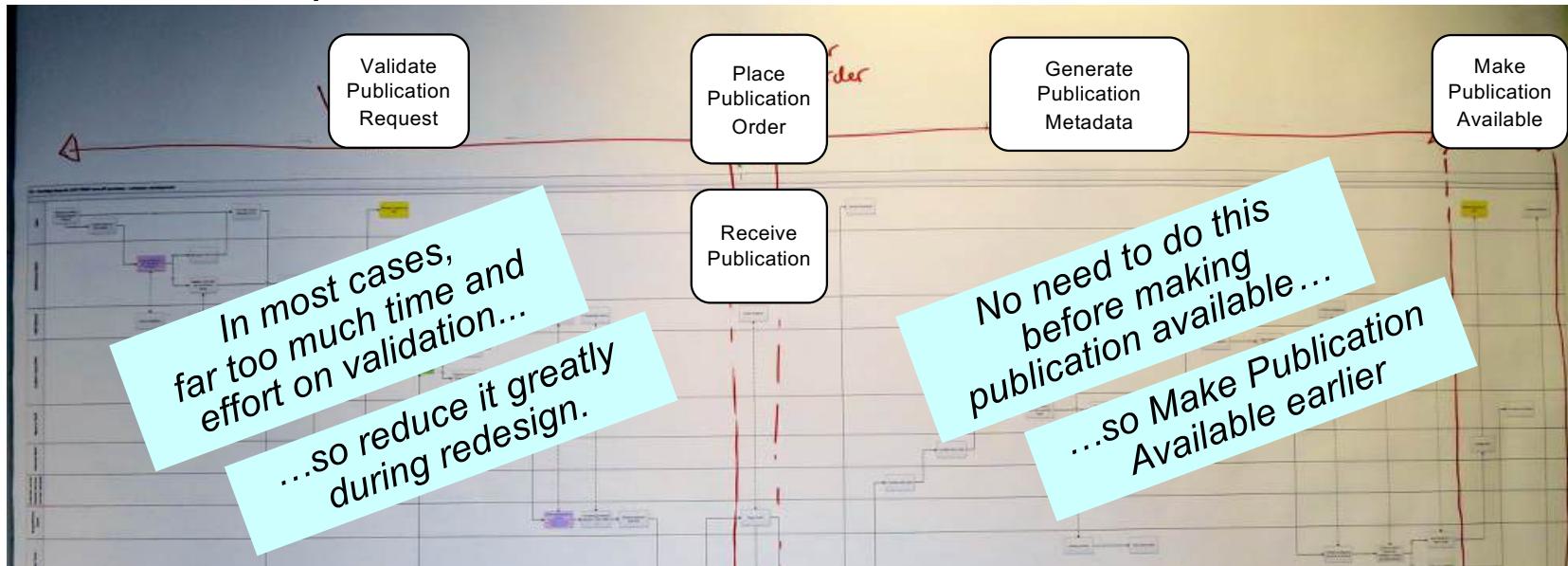
Cleaner version using our "TRAC" framework –
Trigger, Results, Activities, Cases:

Then add
participating functions:



Process Scope Model puts the detail into context

One of the clients had a great idea –
overlay the phases from the *Process Scope Model* on the *Workflow Model*.
90+ % of the process is activities the customer dislikes or doesn't care about!



Client comments:

- *The steps we went through and starting at the high level “opened up our minds.”*
- *Pulling back to the high level (Scope Model) enabled us to make the progress we did.*
- *Without high level, it’s easy to get into the weeds.*

Summary – where we've been, where we're going

Principles

The purpose of a *Workflow Model* is to show the *Flow of Work*

Simplicity is a virtue

Always do a Scope Model and a Summary Chart before flow modelling

Why they work

Flow (sequence & dependency) is clearly visible, left to right

Simple to read – the symbols are mostly boxes and lines

Shows all actors and their steps, and therefore all interactions and handoffs

Shows the entire, end-to-end process, from trigger to results

Shows "what" the steps are without diving into "how"

The most common errors

Concealing flow by drawing a convoluted diagram, usually in an attempt to make it a "one-pager"

Using a lot of symbols that regular folks don't understand

Omitting actors just because they play a minor part – *everyone* has an impact

Cutting the diagram into one-page segments – the initial flow model should be continuous

Using a Workflow Model to document procedural level detail

Business Process assessment (as-is) and design (to-be)

1. Five things you need to know about *Business Processes*
2. Identifying true, end-to-end, cross-functional
Business Processes
3. Developing a *Process Architecture*
4. Seven ways to help people embrace *Process Change*
5. *Human-oriented* process modelling
6. A feature-based *Process Design* method –
transitioning from *as-is* to *to-be*

Before we do a "formal" as-is assessment...

1. Record first impressions, and identify obvious problems and NVA (non-value added) work
2. Identify *leverage points* –
A point in a process that has a *disproportionate impact* on overall performance.
 - Often early in the process
 - Most “bang for the buck” – *fix first!*



Leverage point examples:

- Sales reps dislike returning to the office to submit orders, so, they submit in bulk at the last minute, causing a surge in workload
- Forensics lab accepts *all* items submitted, in the mistaken belief they are *legally obligated* to accept all of it, even though much of it is *redundant* or *useless*

...then apply structured, enabler-based techniques

Two critical techniques address common problems:

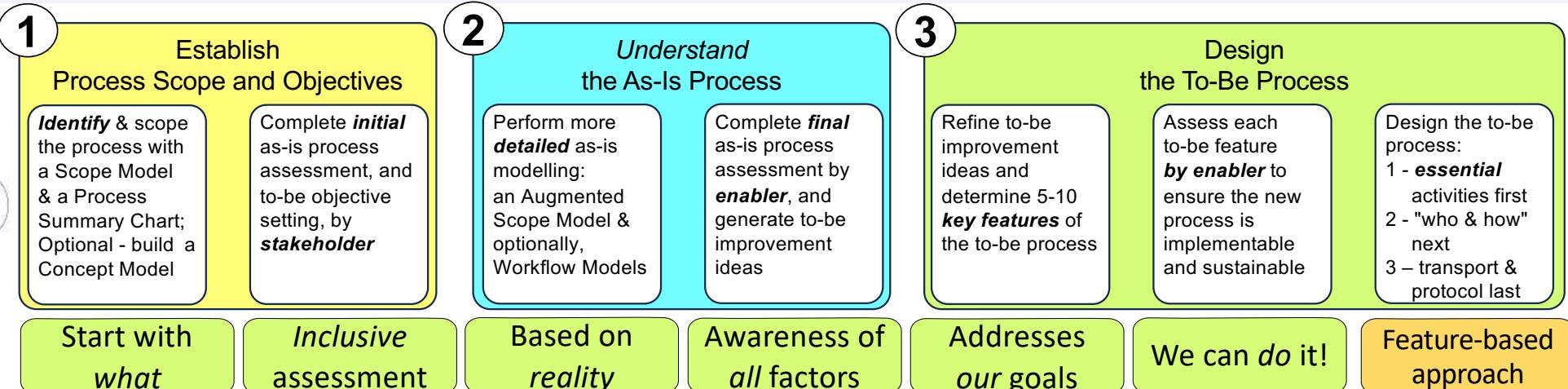
1. **Problem:** focusing excessively on *workflow and IT*.
Solution: conduct a *final assessment* that holistically addresses *all enablers* and generates potential improvements
2. **Problem:** implementing process “improvements” that have *unforeseen consequences* (negative and/or expensive)
Solution: assess each significant improvement (“feature”) by specifically considering each of the six **enablers**

Result: a set of to-be process characteristics (“features”) that:

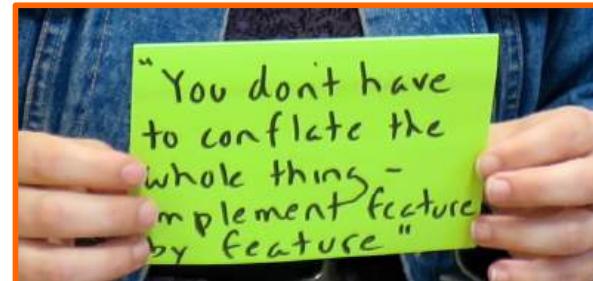
- impact specific issues
- are consistent with one another and the differentiator
- are feasible with respect to culture, resources, ...

Key point – don't jump into workflow design too soon!!!

Our methodology – two points highlighted by clients

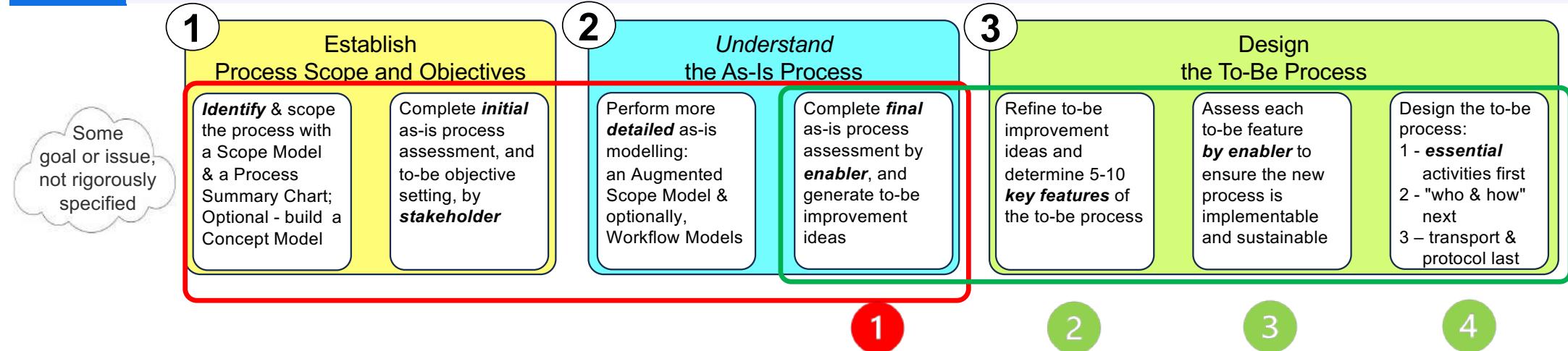


"We like the way support for change is built in *throughout* your approach, not bolted on at the end."



Feature-based approach makes it *Agile / iterative*.
And *fast!* – up-front work avoids endless rehashing later

The link between the As-is Process and the To-be Process



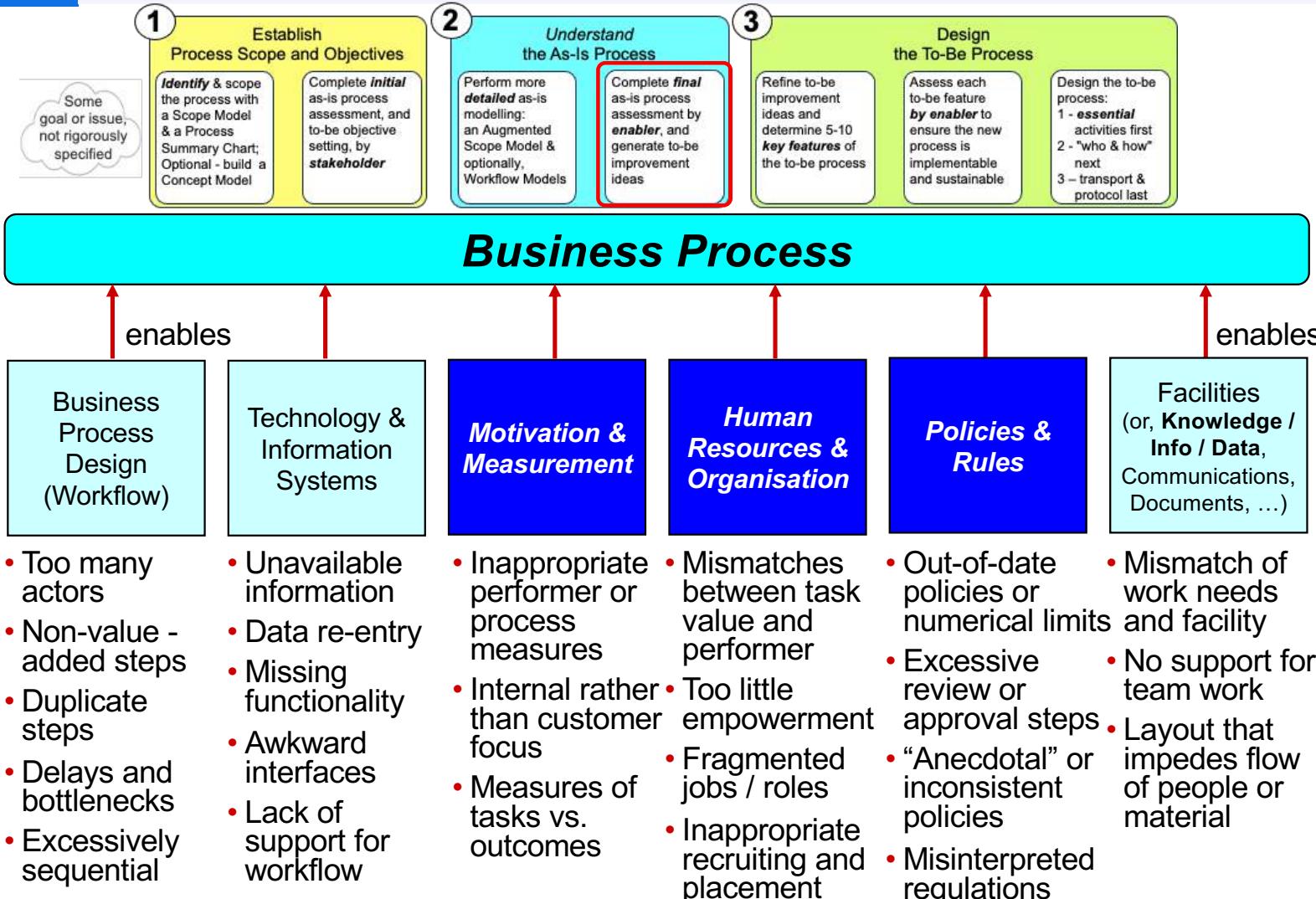
This activity (1) marks the pivot from as-is to to-be:

- we capture what we learned while studying the *as-is*
- we use this to generate ideas for the *to-be*
- three more activities (2 3 4) lead us to a new design

Key point!

Much of what we learn comes from discussions along the way, not from studying the swimlane diagram.

Complete final as-is assessment, generate to-be ideas



Considering all six enablers is at the heart of this methodology

This *always* uncovers issues that would have been missed otherwise and *always* generates ideas (potential *features*) for the to-be process

A few examples...



Workflow AND Technology

- Failing to rethink process design to take advantage of new technology...
- *The new "Settle Claim" process was still completely sequential after implementing a Workflow system because they copied the old paper-based workflow*

Motivation and Measurement

- What you measure is what you get...
- *Customer Service Representatives: measured on not exceeding 2 minute call time, so they hung up on Customers at 1:58 or 1:59*

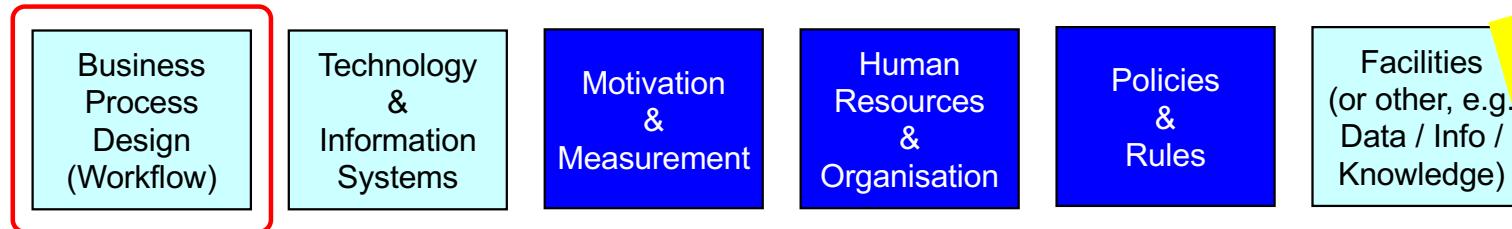
Human Resources

- Depressingly common...
- *Clerical, administrative, and support staff made redundant, so highly-paid professional staff do the work instead (and poorly)*

Policies & Rules

- Micromanagement...
- *Laboratory technicians: work had to be checked by a senior manager after every step, so the process was bogged down in pointless reviews*

Assessment by enabler – Business Process Design



Assessment points:

- Too many actors or excessively granular activities?
- Non-value-adding or duplicated steps?
- Unnecessary intermediaries
- Steps excessively sequential or not performed in natural sequence?
- Confusing "inform" with "approve," leading to unnecessary delay?

Example:

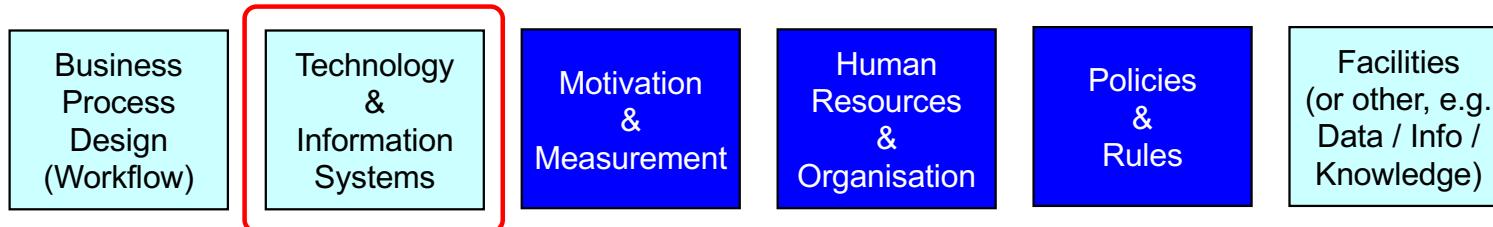
- The paper-based **Settle Claim** process was highly sequential, involving many roles and many tracking and checking steps. The to-be process perfectly duplicated the as-is flow using a workflow engine!

A quote:

- "We have customised the process to meet every possible variation and need. Every instance is unique. Can we develop a baseline process that would meet *most* needs?"

Slides 221 – 229 are for reference – I won't go through each of them except 228. (But some are very interesting!)

Technology & Information Systems



Assessment points:

- Unavailable information or redundant data re-entry?
- Missing functionality?
- Awkward interfaces?
- Lack of support for workflow?
- Not leveraging new technologies?
(Robotics, drones, AI, BPA...)
- Purchased software that is more complex than necessary

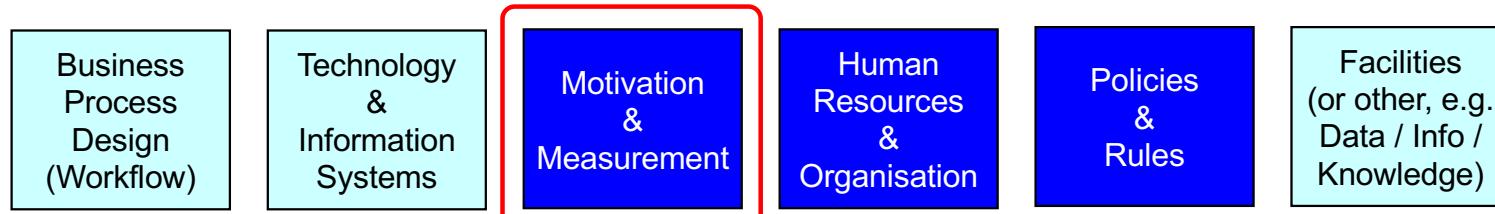
Example:

- Nurses in a **Regional Dialysis Program** were “supported” by multiple, dis-integrated applications, most externally hosted. They spent >50% of their work hours manually copying or “cut and pasting” data between applications.

A quote:

- "We are so 'last-century' – printing, scanning, sending, and emailing inaccessible information. The result – we have local 'information factories' of shadow systems and Excel nightmares."
222

Motivation & Measurement



Assessment points:

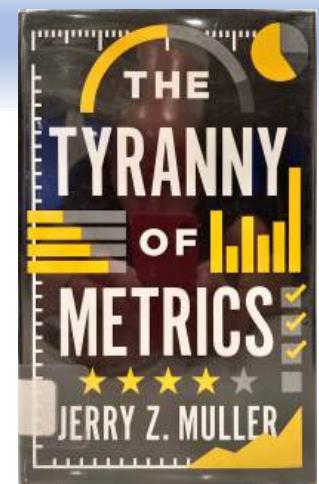
- Inappropriate performer or process measures?
- Internal rather than customer focus?
- Measures of tasks vs. outcomes? (e.g., piecework)
- Simple measures that are easy to game vs. metrics (algorithms) that are hard to game?
- Rewards that work against the process? ("Perverse incentives")

Example:

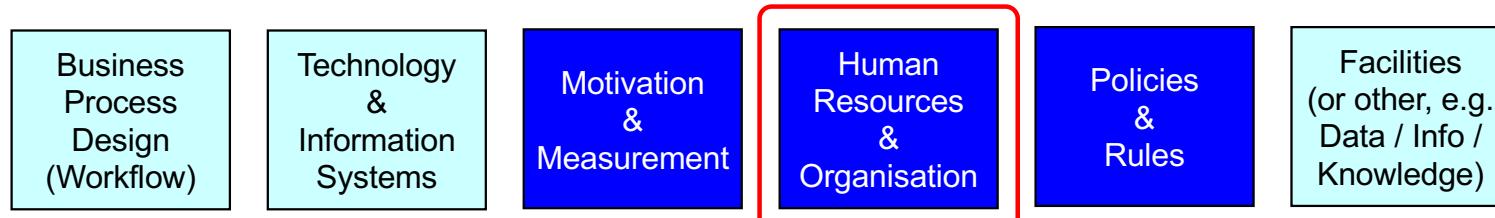
- A major telephone company invested hugely in reengineering Customer Service “processes” to enable CSRs to up-sell and cross-sell, but left performance measures based on call time in place. The result – total failure.

A quote:

- "We reward our Quality Assurance people on the number of defects they discover. Naturally, they find a LOT of defects, and in some cases actually introduce them!"



Human Resources & Organisation



Assessment points:

- Mismatches between task value and performer?
- Too little empowerment?
- Fragmented jobs / roles?
- Recruiting for past needs?
- Roles needed to hold the process together – Expediter, Co-ordinator, Traffic Manager, ...

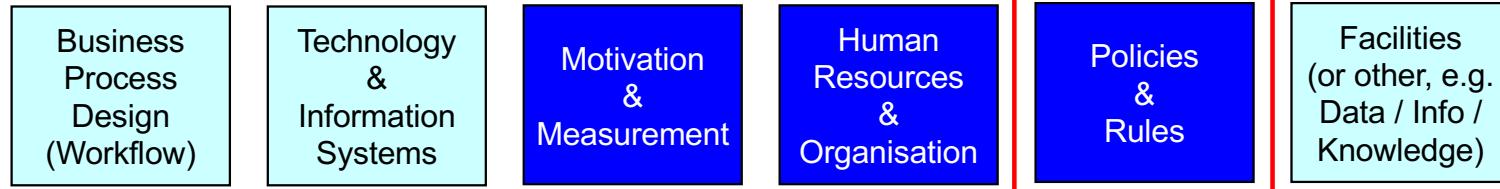
Example:

- A laboratory underwent major cost cutting and laid off many administrative and clerical support workers. Highly paid, scarce scientists then spent ~55% of their time on administrative tasks – *and they were not very good at them!*

A quote:

- "Our complex, decentralised, granular organisation structure and role definitions lead to a fractured process where no one feels responsible for the whole."

Policies & Rules



Assessment points:

- Out-of-date policies or numerical limits?
- Excessive review, inform, or approval steps?
- Inconsistent or conflicting policies
- “Anecdotal” policies
- Misinterpreted regulations

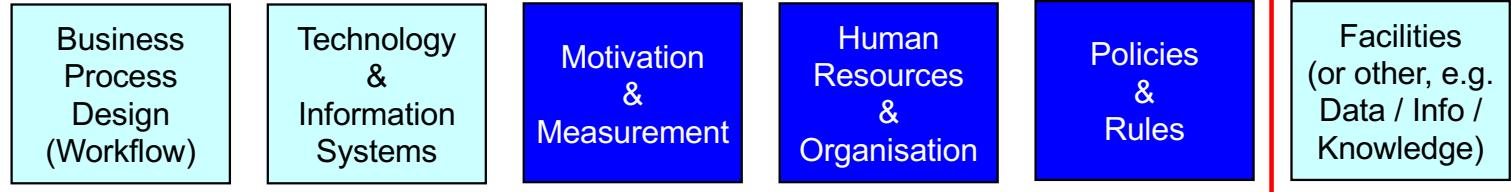
Example:

- For any policy change, a Property and Casualty Insurer required a document be signed at a broker's office and sent to their centralised Signature Verification Unit. This was of dubious value and is now a major bottleneck for a global company.

A quote:

- "All these 'wet signatures' may be a cultural need, not a legal need."

Facilities (or other)



Assessment points:

- Mismatch of work needs and facility?
- No support for teamwork?
- Layout that impedes flow of work, people, or materials?
- Process design that optimises a facility, not the process?
- "Facilities flow" that bears no relation to the "workflow"?

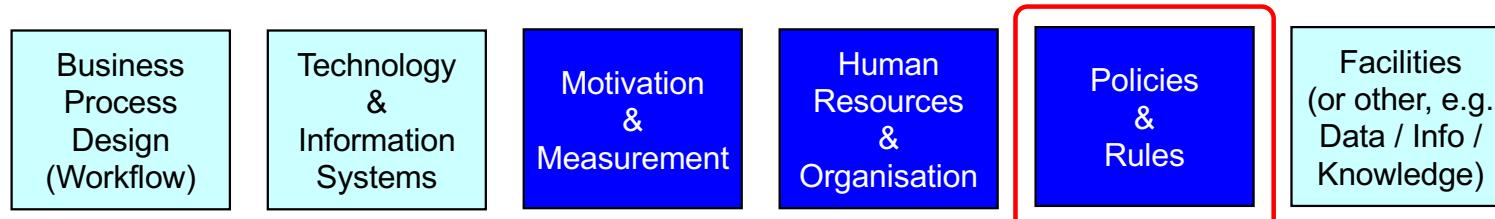
Example:

- In a hospital, the location of units (Imaging, Toxicology, Cath Lab, ...) dictated a bizarre (*and risky!*) patient flow that took them through every floor and area of the hospital.

A quote:

- "Our in-person Customer Service area has two separated counter areas – essentially "Payments" and "Returns" – requiring two people to staff them, even in slow times. It's not so great when we're busy, either."

Conflict within an enabler

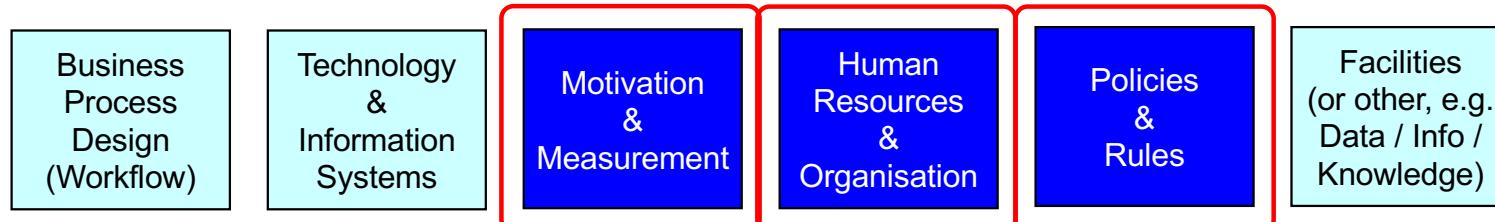


Contradictory policies, or "gaps and laps"

E.g., at a manufacturer of high-tech manufacturing equipment, the #1 problem was *inability to ship complete systems on time*

- Policy: Virtually no finished goods inventory of spare parts and consumables – *"overly Lean"*
- Policy: All orders for spare parts or consumables *must be* shipped within 24 hours
- *Outcome* – complete systems awaiting shipping were *cannibalised* for spare parts and consumables

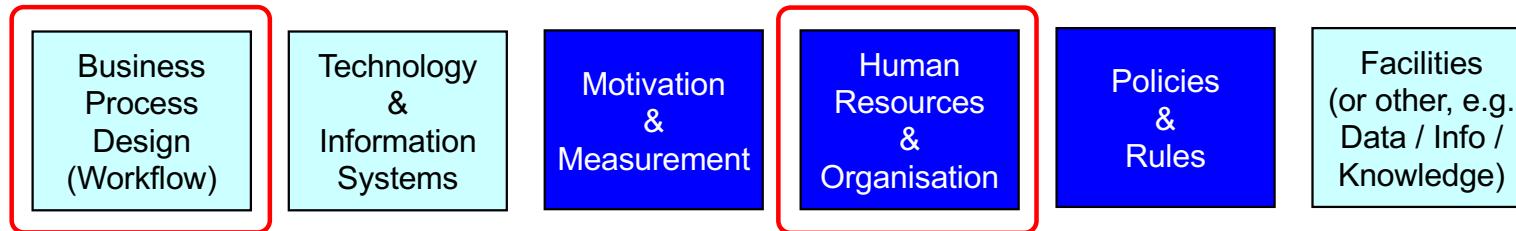
Conflict between enablers



E.g., at a gas utility a staffing decision (HR), a policy, and a performance reward (punishment) collectively harmed the process

- HR – Outsourced Level 1 Customer Service Reps to BPO provider
- Policies and Rules – Level 1 CSRs must escalate certain cases (e.g., disconnection) to Level 2 CSRs employed at the utility
- Motivation and Measurement – Outsourcer is hit with a *financial penalty for every escalation!*
- *Outcome* – Discuss with your colleagues the likely outcome

A problem in one enabler surfacing in another



E.g., at a national Forensics Lab, a reclassified job definition led to fractured workflow:

- Police Officer submitting an Item met with Submissions Clerk
- Police Officer then had to go elsewhere meet with Customer Services to complete submission.

Why? Submissions Clerk role improperly reclassified, now lacks legal authority to accept evidence (the Item) – Police Officer sent to Customer Services who have legal authority to accept the Item even though it's *not their job!*

Assessment by *Enabler* generates potential features for the To-Be

Workflow:

- Resource not available to Requestor until after *all* classification and tagging is complete, even though classification and tagging is unnecessary in many/most cases because the US Library of Congress and British Library do it and make it freely available to other libraries.

To-Be potential feature (an idea) – make Resource available immediately, then do classification and tagging only if necessary, first checking if other libraries have done it

IT:

- Three separate core systems lead to manual copying of data from system to system, often through "shadow systems."

To-Be potential feature – automated data replication

- Functional richness of core systems leads to overcomplexity

To-Be potential feature – identify the subset of features are really needed, and only use those

Assessment by Enabler generates ideas for the To-Be

Motivation & Measurement:

- Because work is so granular, no one is motivated by the performance of the whole, which is not even measured.

To-Be potential feature – develop relevant end-to-end metrics, and develop role and workgroup metrics to assess our impact on professional staff

Human Resources:

- Acquisition tasks don't require a skilled, higher cost Records Manager – Agency staff could do much more, RMs could do higher value work.

To-Be potential feature – Assign authority for higher-value work to Agency staff

Policies & Rules:

Three (3!) approvals required for low-value (€20 - €50) cases

To-Be potential feature – revise policy to reduce approvals, eliminate them entirely for low-value cases

The value of a framework,

Give people a framework, go through it point-by-point, and they will quickly identify factors that would have been missed.

Policies + Rules

SAP

- "Policy" seems to require approvals (3) for low-value cases (e.g. - €50) or are covered by Collection Development Policy
 - BA Manager
 - Subject Specialist
- "Four eye" approval is required by EU law, but perhaps can be simplified (e.g. use ISIS)
 - Unlike many libraries, we don't have a cataloguing policy that defines where we put skilled resources + time (but it's in the works)

Refers to library IT division

IT

• They prevent sharing data between ECB and externally-hosted system (external system should not access SAP (Alma))

- Alma provides equal info across internal system, for good reason
- Separate Systems - Alma, SAP, Darwin
 - Leads to manual duplication
 - Orders in Alma + SAP
 - ~~Orders in~~ Alma + Darwin
 - LRF
 - Info starts in Darwin, manually → Alma
 - Functional richness of Alma may lead to overcomplexity (using features we don't really need)

Human Resources

- Complex open system (Alma) requires certain skills, and constant skills upgrading due to continual evolution of system.
- Mismatch between task value and performer e.g. Acquisitions steps are administrative, and don't require the skilled librarian.
- Some Agency Staff could be empowered to take on more responsibility.
- Large increase (+ 2000) in ECB staff in last year (SSM)
 - Motivation + Measurement

• Note - we are benchmarking our staff levels against other EU central banks

Salary

- Good user feedback
 - We capture some feedback in Customer Svc. Survey
 - 1 hr feedback

• Because the work is so granular, no one feels motivated by the performance of the whole and the feeling professional skills are not being used.

• Would like to compare acquisitions - Evans - CDP

M&M (cont.)

(CDP - breadth of subjects + depth of collection by subject + format (print, online, ...))

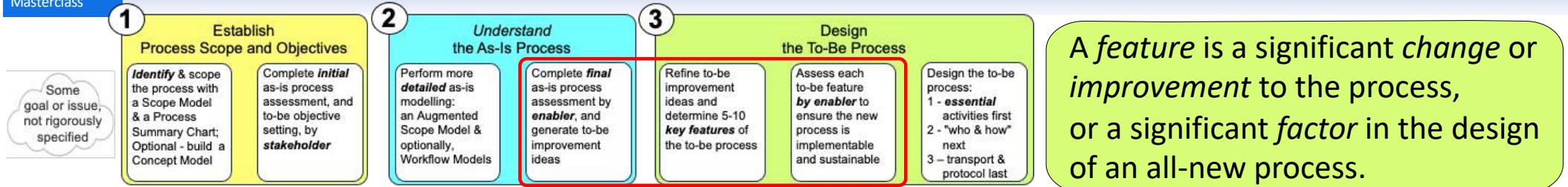
- Also measure impact of Library Collection on publications by ECB staff
 - in ECB pubs, look for citations of material in collection + interview author on effectiveness
 - positive results
- We don't have efficiency measures
 - where is resource effort applied? (e.g. print consumes time ...)

Facilities

~ (new facilities a big improvement)

This took ~45 minutes

Assess by enabler, establish 5-10 to-be features, assess each feature by enabler



Enabler-based assessment of the as-is process generates ideas for the to-be process.

	Assessment:	Features:	
Motivation & Measurement	Sales Reps motivated entirely by commission, with no motivation to return and submit Service Orders	Increase Rep's commission for early submission New Sales Assistant role to enter Service Orders	Rejected by execs. A <i>feature</i> .
Human Resources	Order Capture and Order Submission are not effective uses of a Sales Rep's time	Service Order entry directly by Customer New Sales Assistant role to enter Service Orders	Another <i>feature</i> . Same <i>feature</i> again.

Then, assess each Feature – what changes are needed, enabler by enabler, to make this feature work?

Feature	Process Design	Info. Systems & Tech.	Motivation & Measurement	Human Resources	Policies & Rules	Facilities (or other)	Feasibility & Notes	
Direct Service Order entry by Customers	Need to get the Service Order from the server to the Engineering Supervisor for assignment, and then to Engineer for assessment Customer review?	Obviously, all the Web stuff Integrated Service Order DB Workflow functionality? What format for Customer sketches?	Commission? What impact on commissions for current sales force?	Displacement of current Sales Reps? What are expectations for freed-up Sales Rep time? Customer training?	Will all Customers have access to this?	Electronic orders may free up space currently used for bins, boards, etc..	Highly feasible. What will Customer and Sales Rep reaction be?	Avoids unanticipated consequences!

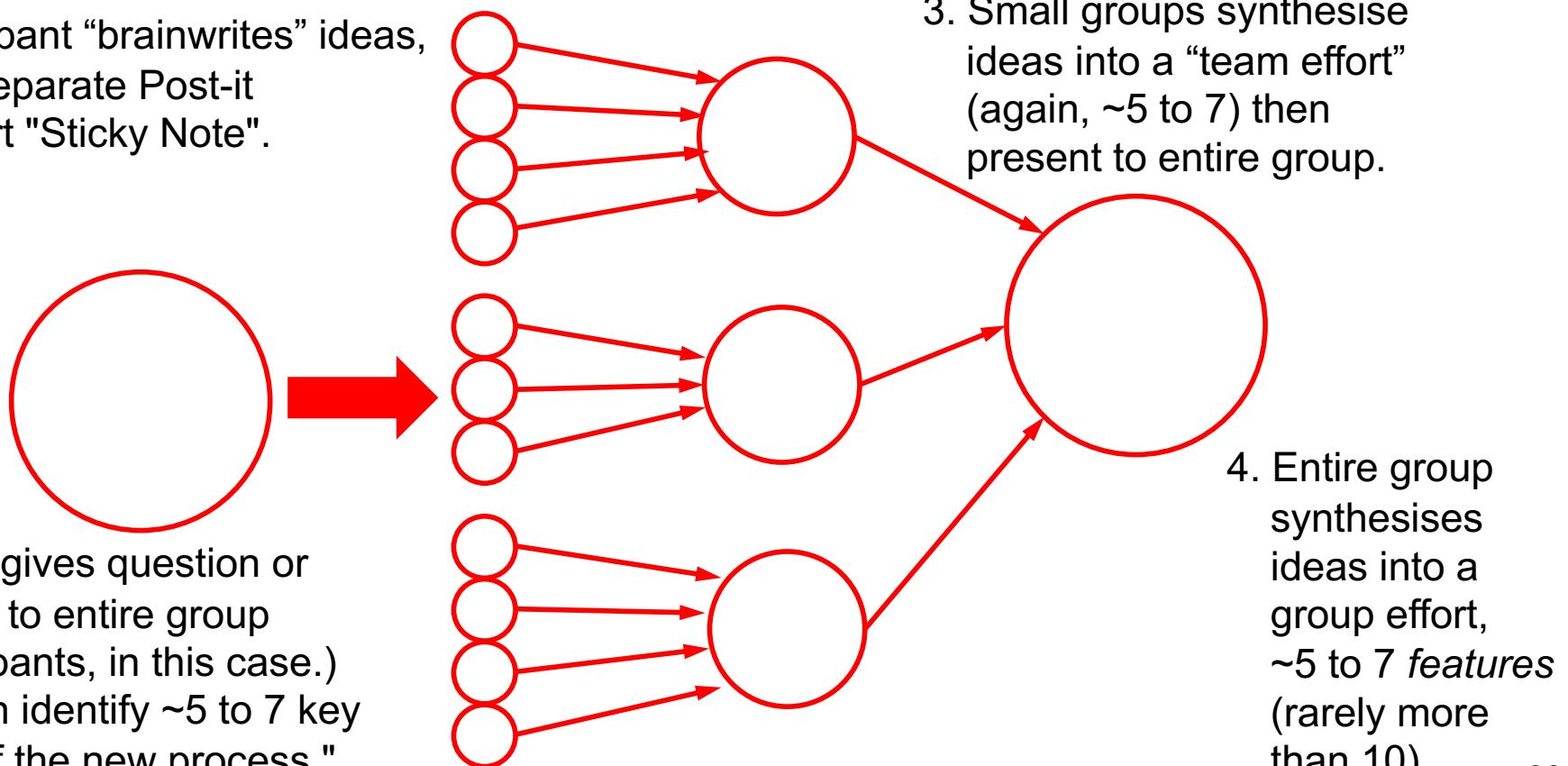
Determine to-be process key features – consensus approach

Use "brainwriting" and "big wheel, little wheel" facilitation

- Proven to generate *more* ideas / more diverse ideas
- Easier for everyone to contribute

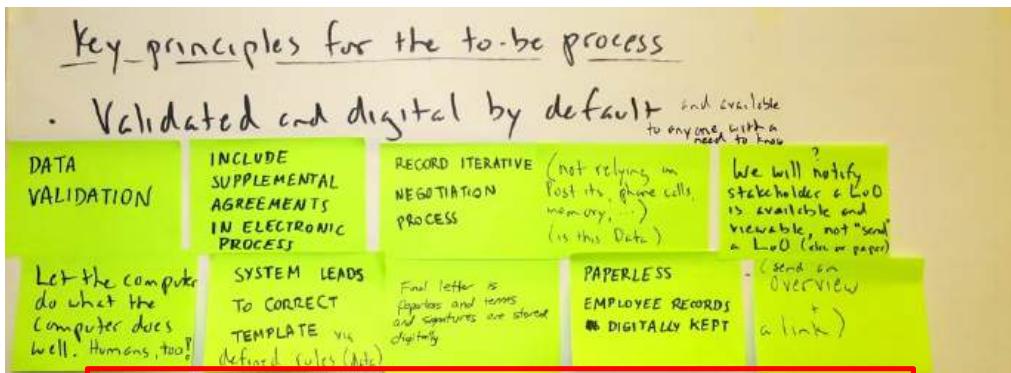
2. Each participant "brainwrites" ideas, each on a separate Post-it or Lucidchart "Sticky Note".

1. Facilitator gives question or instruction to entire group (11 participants, in this case.) "Let's each identify ~5 to 7 key features of the new process."

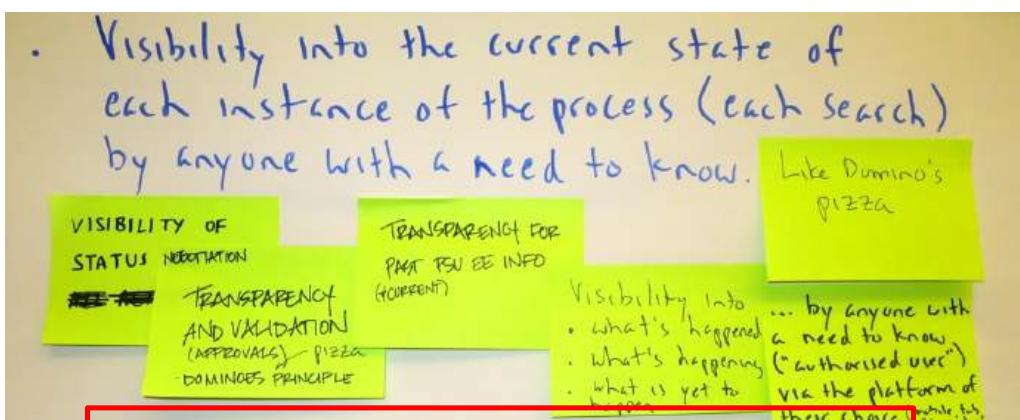


Example – determining features of the to-be process

Synthesis of features from group suggestions...



Ideas from the smaller groups...



Ideas from the smaller groups...

Five of seven features determined by the team

1. Data digital by default, validated and captured at source, and suitable for all downstream use.
2. Visibility into the current state of each instance of the process (each faculty search) by anyone with a need to know.
3. Separate the “need to approve” from the “need to be informed.”
4. Each search will follow a defined and visible workflow.
5. *The process will be designed for digital signatures only – no fallback!*

Lucidchart / Lucidspark, Miro, or even Google Jamboard are perfect for a brainwriting session like this.

Features usually focus on one enabler, but involve all

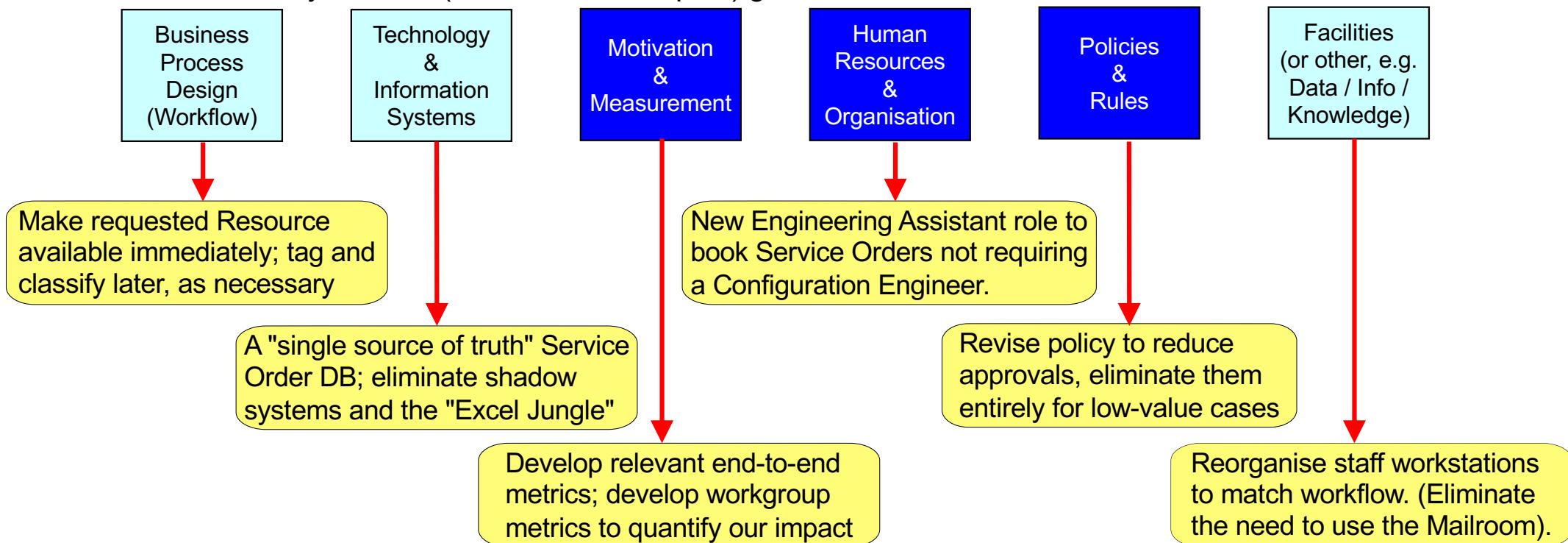
Reminder:

A *feature* is a significant *change* (*improvement*) or *factor* in the design of a new process.
Can be implemented one at a time.

Intent:

- "Don't sweat the small stuff" – focus on significant ideas.
- Avoid "Big Bang" implementations – implement feature-by-feature

Assessment by Enabler (and other techniques) generates ideas – some become *features*:



Another example – assessing each to-be feature, enabler by enabler

Intent:

- Ensure each feature is *implementable* and *sustainable*
- Avoid *unanticipated consequences* through a holistic assessment

For each *feature*, ask...

"What needs to change in *this specific enabler* to make this *feature* work?"

***Changes in multiple enablers are usually needed for each feature.

Feature	Process Design	Info. Systems & Tech.	Motivation & Measurement	Human Resources	Policies & Rules	Facilities (or other)	Feasibility & Notes
<i>Assign authority for higher-value work to Support Staff rather than having it all done by Senior Records Managers.</i>	Need to decide whether we can auto-route requests to the appropriate staff member, or if all should go to a Senior Records Manager for routing	Current systems are much too complex for most cases, especially the ones that would now go to Support Staff. Need to isolate and only display essential functions	We MUST adjust the performance measures of Support Staff to ensure they are not penalised for taking on additional responsibility	Revise job descriptions for Support Staff as necessary. Provide additional training in Records Management functions and the RM System	Current policies dictate that all categorization and classification work be carried out by Records Managers – this will have to change. Some regulations may be a factor	Some Support Staff will be moved closer to Records Managers, but this is a minor change	Highly feasible if we can resolve Policy issues. Support Staff are very positive about the opportunity, and Records Managers look forward to more time for high-value work.

This feature required change in *all six enablers*, especially M&M and P&R!

A richer example – first, describe the feature (page 1 of 2)

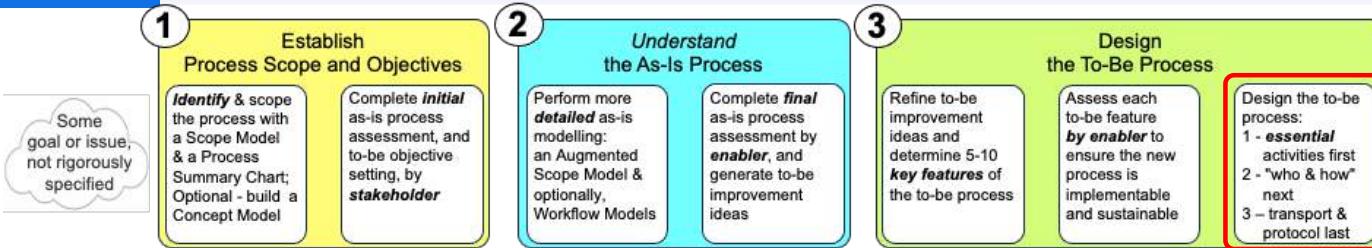
A surprise benefit – invaluable during training and roll-out.

Feature name (A feature is a particular characteristic or improvement in the to-be process)
Forensic strategy (“applying science at the front end”)
Description
A Senior Scientist, typically the Case Manager, will meet with the Submitting Officer and develop a case strategy specifying which avenues of investigation, and which items and tests are most likely to yield the needed results in the least time with the least effort. The goal is to do this for as high a percentage of cases as possible. This is the first decision point in another characteristic, <i>multiple decision points</i> . Visually, this is the first stage in a funnel, in which the work being performed on a case is continually reduced as new facts arise.
Issues addressed
There is a tendency for the Customer (the police) to submit all possible items, and request all possible tests, or at least submit more items for more tests than are necessary or justified. This is known as “forensicking” a case and is ironically a primary cause of the delay and expense that the customer is unhappy with. Currently, Forensics accepts all items and performs all requested tests through to completion. In some cases, the suspect has become the accused and then the defendant, and has been convicted and incarcerated, yet testing continues.
Anticipated outcomes / benefits
For the Customer – deliver a positive result in less time, at less cost. For Forensics – free up resources by reducing submissions, and performing fewer tests on fewer items, thereby providing better throughput for all cases. In the future, Forensics will only perform those tests that will help, and which will stand up in court because we can say “we chose these tests for these reasons.” On an ongoing basis the customer will become more aware of the avenues that are most effective.

Then identify requirements to implement each feature (page 2 of 2)

Enablers		Eight features assessed in a single five-hour session!
Process Design	<p>Performers (“actors”), tasks, sequence, dependency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior scientist “meets with” appropriate scientist, not necessarily in person Assessment and agreement and recording of <i>requirement</i> which is not contracted yet. The requirement must be made available to the Process Manager, who will assess it with respect to current capacity. The Case Manager and Process Manager will then negotiate and refine the requirement. They will then agree on “what and when” and commit capacity, which might involve another provider. 	
Information Systems & Technology	<p>Systems, automated support, data and Information, comm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture requirement Real-time view into work-in-progress and committed capacity (Forensics' and subcontractors) 	
Motivation and Measurement	<p>Measurement, assessment, consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Process Manager will be measured on accurately estimating capacity and throughput. The Process Manager makes a commitment for Forensics, and will be measured on having done the least to get the necessary result. (“lean consumption”) 	
Human Resources	<p>Recruitment, placement, education, roles, matching task to role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New front-end role for scientists Process Manager role Provide service 24x7 will impact some staff. Recruitment, recognition, and reward are fundamental to making this work 	
Policies and Rules	<p>Internal: policies & guidelines. External: laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall submissions policy must be revised to reflect forensic strategy vs. “take it all.” Investigate legal consequences of forensic strategy. Mechanism to protect the individual scientist from pressure. (“Forensics, not the individual scientist” – this is a corporate decision, not a personal decision) Scientists can't make commitment without the Process Manager. A 10 minute phone call and a 4 hour conference both constitute delivery of a service. A request to confer with a Case Manager constitutes contract initiation. 	
Facilities and Equipment	<p>Physical accommodations, layout, equipment, furnishings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some place to meet – in person, teleconference, ... 	

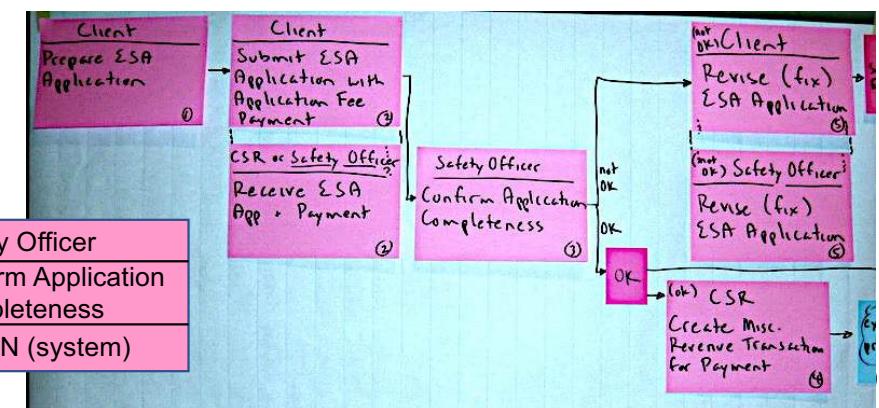
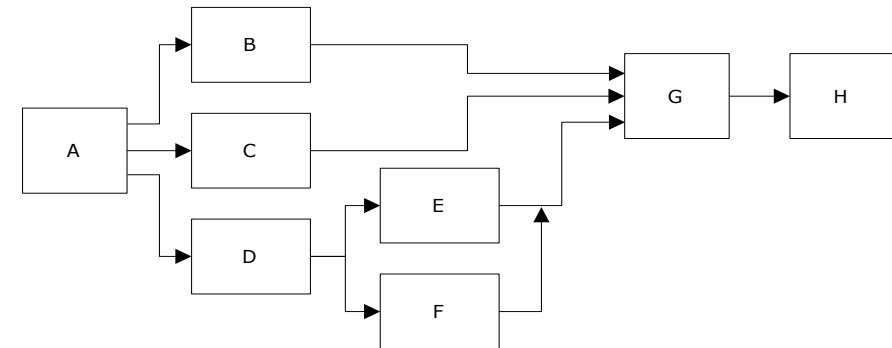
4 – Design to-be process – overview



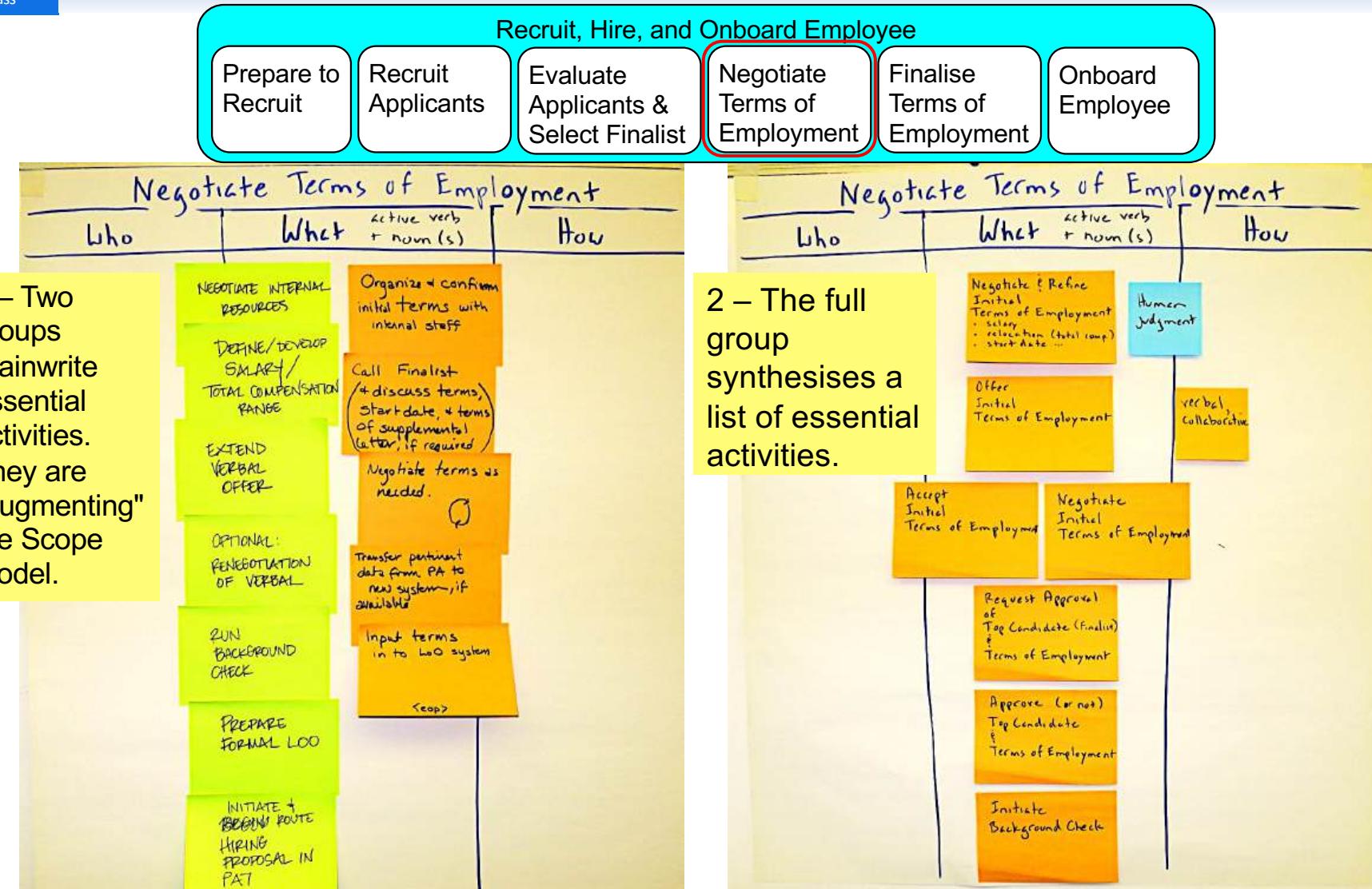
- Use an Augmented Scope Model to determine what the essential activities are
- Next, factor in who will perform each activity, then how
 - a person as a manual activity
 - a person interacting with a system, e.g. a use case
 - a system, e.g., RPA (Robotic Process Automation)
- Link essential activities by dependency – a PERT chart
- Adjust – e.g., verify activity is assigned to the correct role
- Only then redraw as a swimlane diagram
- *Finally*, add non-value-added but necessary activities:
 - transport, record keeping, notification, etc.
 - ensure any approval steps are *really* necessary ("Don't confuse notification with approval.")

Key points:

- As with the as-is process – **"What first, who and how later"**
- Design around **essential** steps, not *administrative* steps



4 – Design to-be process – the details – identify essential activities



Lucidchart version

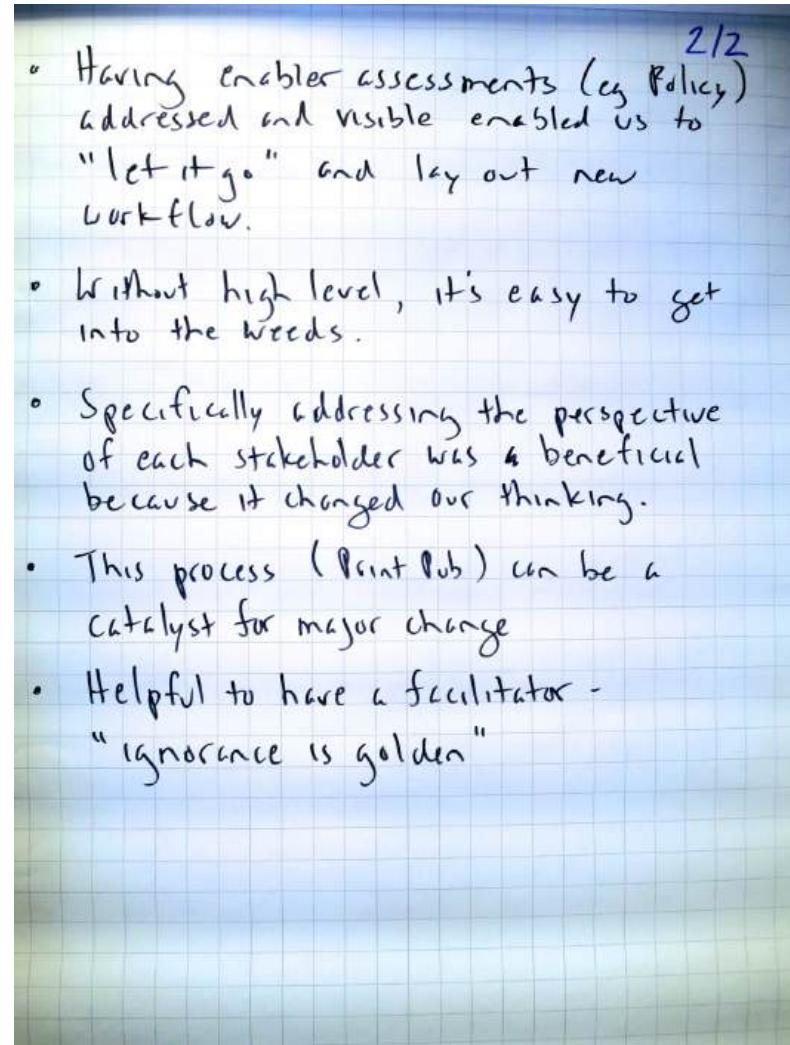
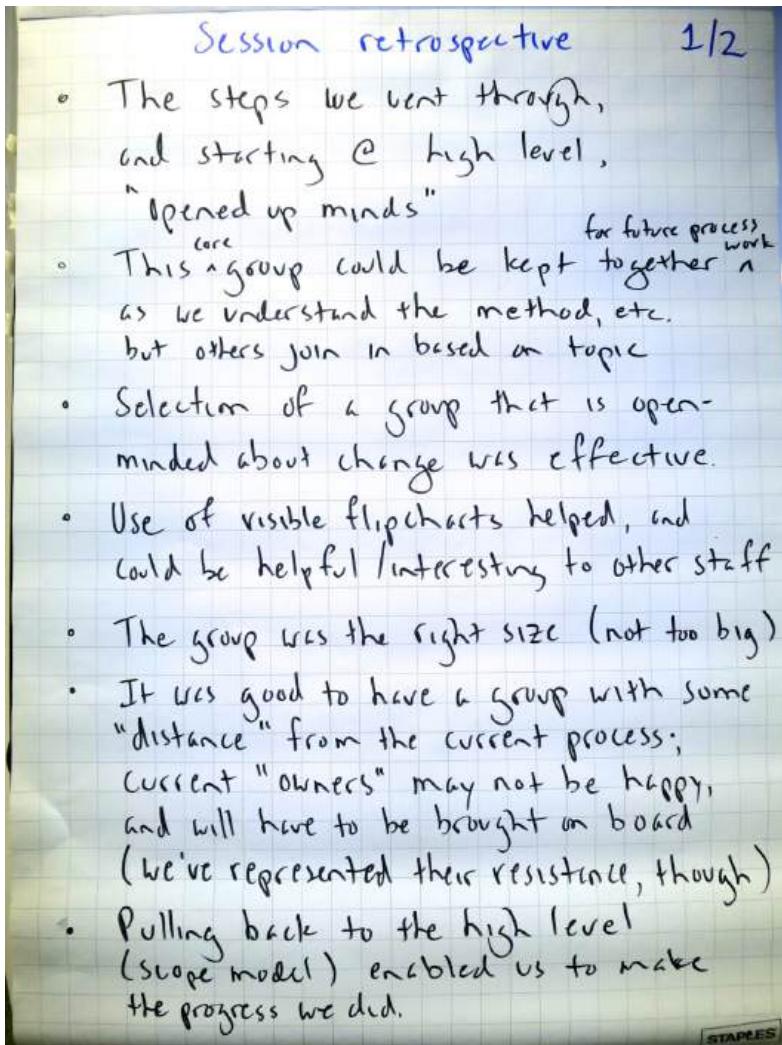


For each essential Activity, add "Who," "How," and lots of "Notes"



- We have the core of the to-be process design
- Going immediately to a Swimlane Diagram would be **overwhelming!**
- But now, developing the to-be flow model (swimlane diagram) is straightforward – **We Can Do It!**
We have:
 - actors (swimlanes)
 - steps
 - how the steps will be done
 - sequence
 - (approximate, but OK for now)

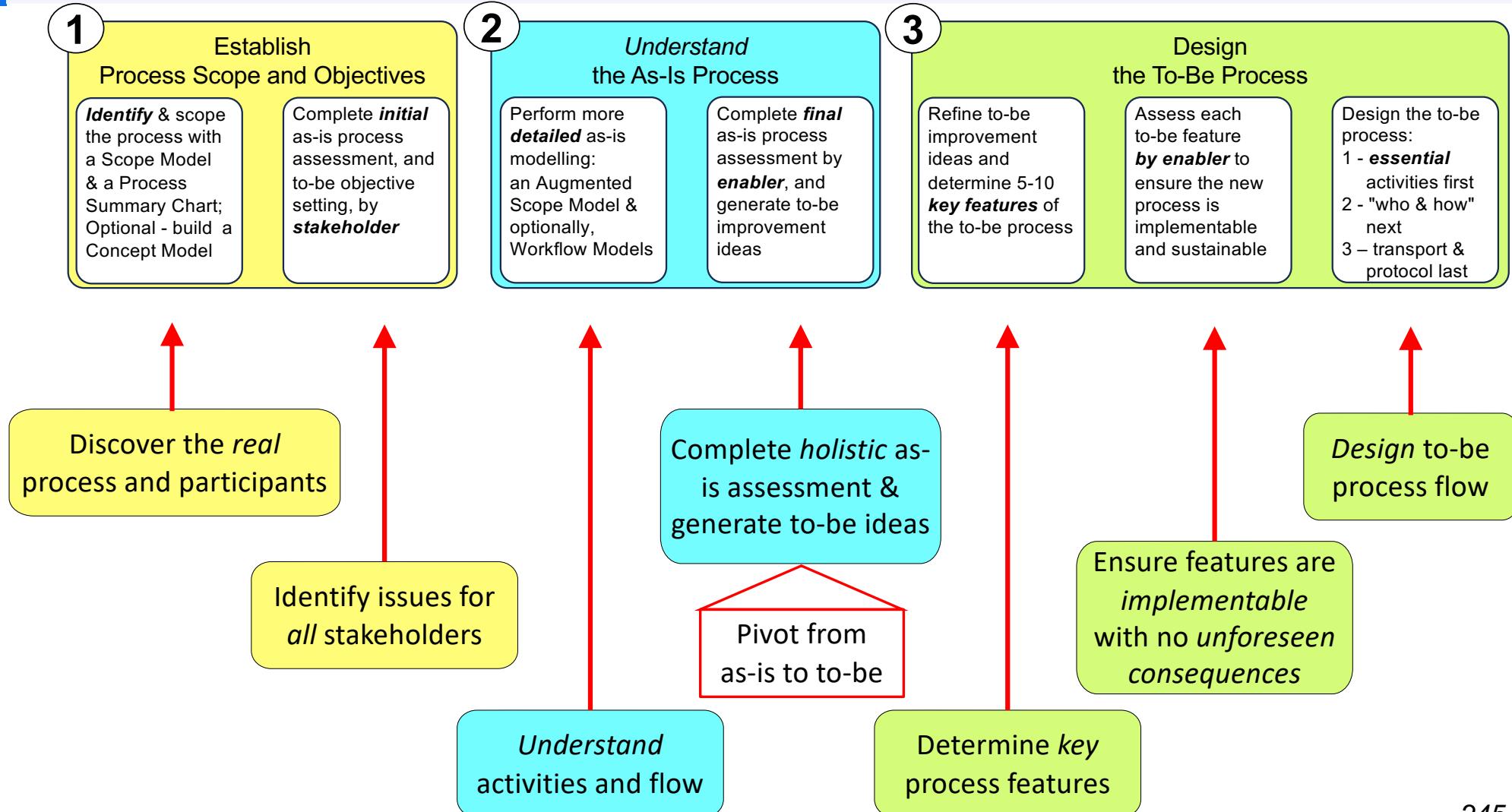
Final observations from session retrospective, 12 people



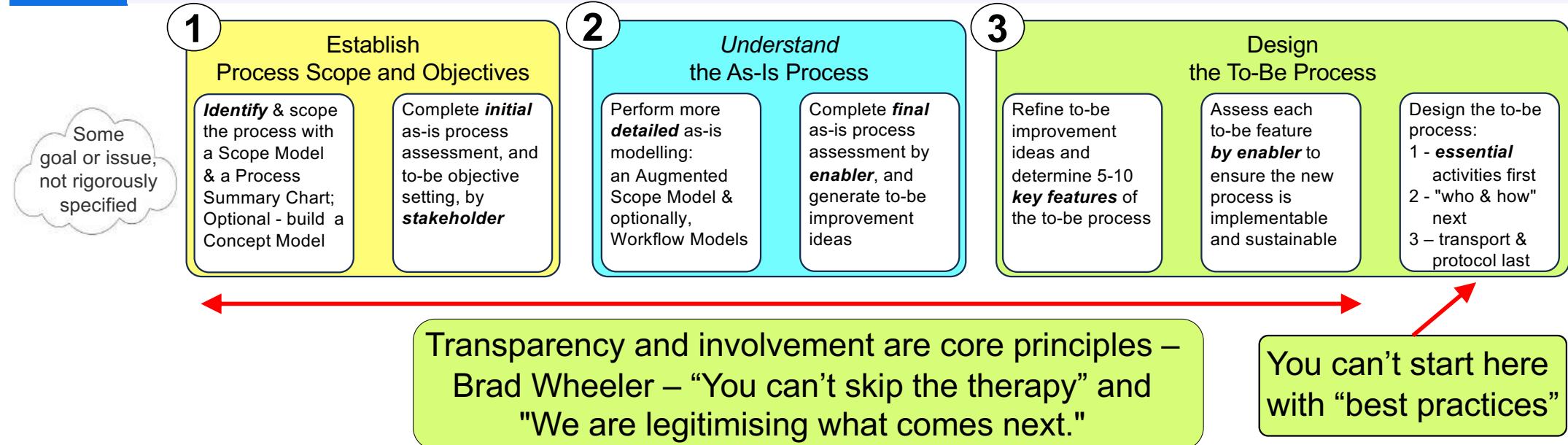
Final thoughts from session retrospective

- The steps we went through and starting at the high level “opened up minds.”
- Use of visible flipcharts helped, and could be helpful / interesting to other staff.
- Pulling back to the high level (Scope Model) enabled us to make the progress we did.
- Having enabler assessments (e.g., Policy) addressed and visible enabled us to “let it go” and lay out new workflow.
- Without the high level, it's easy to get into the weeds.
- Specifically addressing the perspective of each stakeholder was beneficial because it changed our thinking.
- Helpful to have a facilitator – “ignorance is golden.”

Every phase contributes to the goal – don't skip any!



Remember – "It's a process!"



Making the new process sustainable:

- Alignment of *all* enablers, especially *Motivation & Measurement*, *Human Resources & Organisation*, and *Policies & Rules*
- Visibility of the process – the *whole* process, right down to *job aids*
- *Training* in the new process for current and new staff
- Time for *each feature* of the new process to *take hold* before more change – *continuous* change should mean *regular* but not *constant* change

Phase 1 summary – Discover processes, “frame” the target process

– 1 –
*Identify, scope,
and assess the
target process*

– 2 –
Understand the
“as-is” process

– 3 –
Characterise and
design the
“to-be” process

Phase 1 – *Identify processes & “frame” the target process (scope, issues, goals)*

*Identify a set
of related
processes*

- ID common terms
- Select core nouns (things)
- ID activities acting on things
- Link activities into processes
- Draw *Process Landscape*

*Select target
process and
define “what”
(essential
scope)*

- **What** – **TRAC**:
 - Triggering event
 - Final **Results** by stakeholder
 - ~5 +/- 2 main **Activities**
 - **Cases** / variations
 - Draw *Process Scope Model*

*Define
as-is process
“who and how”*

- **Who** – Functions / Organisations / each Actor (optionally main responsibilities)
- **How** – supporting Mechanisms
- Draw *Process Summary Chart*

*Determine
why process
must change –
“Case for
Action”*

- Stakeholder issues and concerns
- Business context (changes in the environment)
- Consequences of inaction
- Record *Case for Action*

*Specify to-be
process goals –
“Process Goals”
and
Differentiator*

- Establish subjective goals by stakeholder
- Establish objective (measurable) goals
- Clarify differentiator
- Record *Process Goals*

*Specify to-be
process
performance
metrics*

- Determine basic measures
- Craft process metrics:
 - strategically aligned
 - outcome-based
 - customer-focused.

Phase 2 summary – Model and understand the as-is process

– 1 –
Identify, scope,
and assess the
target process

– 2 –
*Understand the
“as-is” process*

– 3 –
Characterise and
design the
“to-be” process

Phase 2 – Model and understand the as-is process, and impact of all enablers

**Organise and
initiate a
modelling
session**

- Workers, managers, external stakeholders
- Review *Process Landscape, Process Scope Model, and Process Summary Chart*
- Review ground rules

**Augment
Process Scope
Model with more
detailed steps**

- Identify ~5 – 7 essential steps per main Activity
- Determine “who and how” for each key step
- Add supporting activities (e.g., transport, review, inform) as necessary

**Optional:
Develop
handoff-level
as-is Swimlane
Diagram**

- From trigger, trace one flow to result – “flow first, detail later”
- Three questions:
 - 1 - “Who next?”
 - 2 - “How?”
 - 3 - “Who really?”
- Add details – names, labels, alternate flows

**Validate
completeness
using “the five
questions” for
each step**

- 1) “How does it get there?”
 - system?
 - external process?
- 2) “Good name?”
- 3) “All inbound flows shown?”
- 4) “All actors / systems shown?”
- 5) “All outbound flows shown?”

**Model other
cases of the
same process**

- Use initial diagram (case) as starting point.
- If unwieldy, it's normal to create a separate diagram

**Develop
service-level
Swimlane
Diagram, if
necessary**

- Develop service level diagrams (one per case)
- Document procedures etc. as needed (not usually done)

Optional, if you choose to
develop as-is *Swimlane
Diagrams (Workflow Models.)*

Phase 3 summary – Define to-be process characteristics and design

– 1 –
Identify, scope, and
assess the target
process

– 2 –
Understand the
“as-is” process

– 3 –
**Characterise and
design the
“to-be” process**

Phase 3 – Assess as-is process, develop to-be characteristics, design to-be

**Conduct final
assessment of
as-is and
generate ideas
for the to-be**

- Collect first impressions and *ideas*
- Identify leverage points and *ideas*
- Assess process (and optionally each step) by enabler, and record *ideas*

**Decide on
overall
approach**

- Abandon
- Outsource
- Leave as-is
- Improve or redesign
- Totally new design

**Conduct a
challenge
session to
generate more
to-be ideas**

- *Optional*
- State underlying assumption in each step
- Overstate! and challenge
- Record alternative *ideas*, or keep statement

**Select
5-10 key
features for
the to-be**

- Team and management review
- Select 5 – 10 key *ideas* that:
 - meet goals
 - are significant
 - are feasible
- These are the to-be *features*

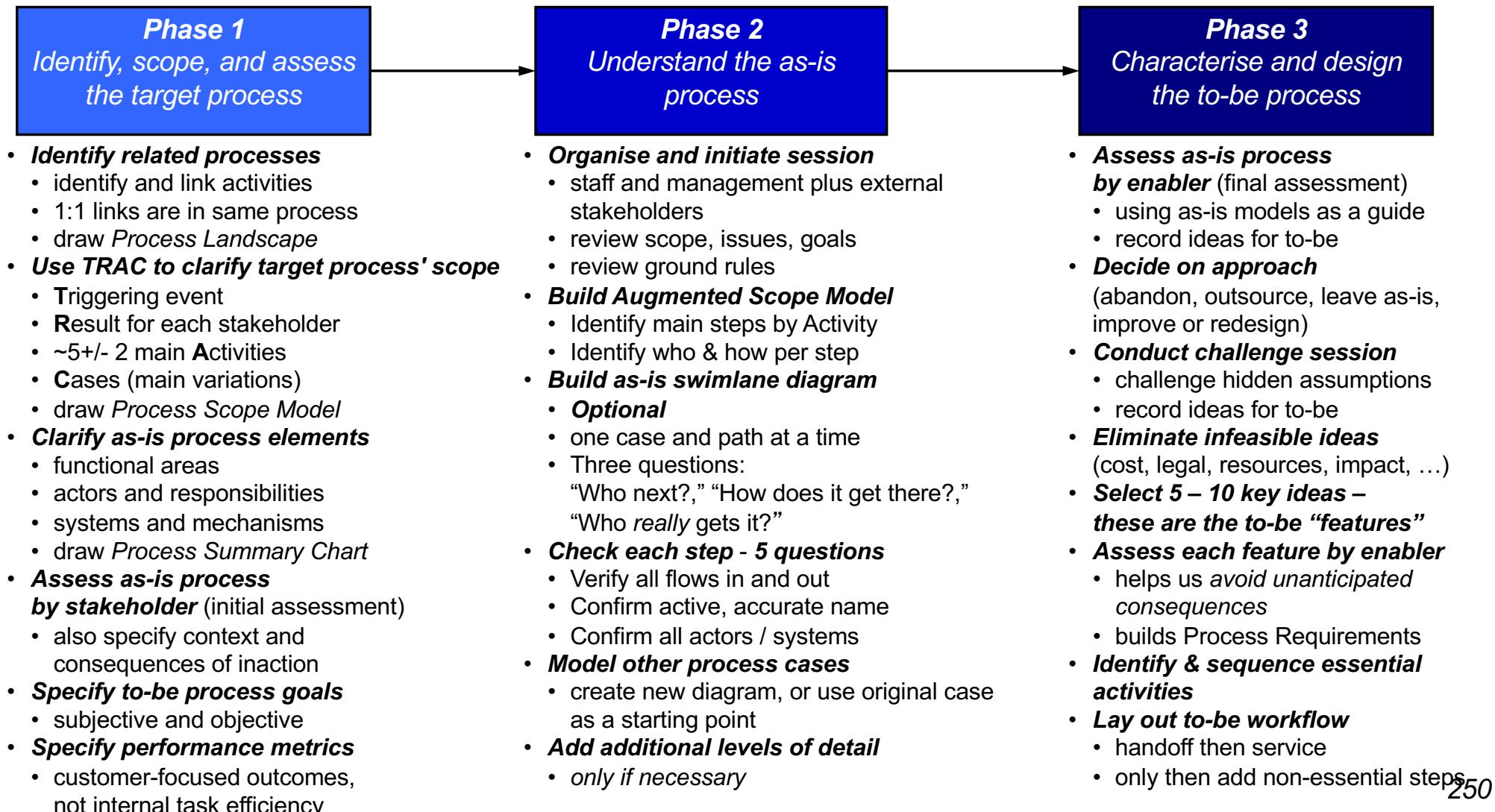
**Assess each
feature by enabler
(to avoid
unanticipated
consequences)**

- Describe what must be done, one enabler at a time, to make the *feature* work
- Result:
Characterised To-Be Process, Process Requirements

**Design
to-be
process**

- Identify essential activities (*what*), then *who & how*
- Link activities by dependency and adjust
- Draw initial Swimlane Diagram
- Add non-essential activities
- *Annotate!*

Three phases – summary



Other courses for analysts by Alec Sharp

Working With Business Processes – Process Change in Agile Timeframes

2 days

Business processes matter, because business processes are how value is delivered. Understanding how to work with business processes is now a core skill for business analysts, process and application architects, functional area managers, and even corporate executives. But too often, material on the topic either floats around in generalities and familiar case studies, or descends rapidly into technical details and incomprehensible models. This workshop is different – in a practical way, it shows how to discover and scope a business process, clarify its context, model its workflow with progressive detail, assess it, and transition to the design of a new process by determining, verifying, and documenting its essential characteristics. Everything is backed up with real-world examples, and clear, repeatable guidelines.

Business-Oriented Data Modelling – Useful Models in Agile Timeframes

2 days

Data modelling was often seen as a technical exercise, but is now known to be essential to other initiatives such as business process change, requirements specification, Agile development, and even big data, analytics, and data lake implementation. Why? – because it ensures a common understanding of the things – the entities or business objects – that processes, applications, and analytics deal with. This workshop introduces concept modelling from a non-technical perspective, provides tips and guidelines for the analyst, and explores entity-relationship modelling at contextual, conceptual, and logical levels using techniques that maximise client involvement.

Working With Business Processes Masterclass – Aligning Process Work with Strategic, Organisational, and Cultural Factors

3 days

This 3-day interactive workshop combines the core content from two highly-rated classes by Alec Sharp – “Working With Business Processes” and “Advanced Business Process Techniques.” This structure is popular because it gets both new and experienced practitioners to the same baseline on Clariteq’s unique, agile, and ultra-practical approach to Business Process Change. First, it shows how to effectively communicate Business Process concepts, discover and scope a business process, assess it and establish goals, and model it with progressive detail. Then, it shifts to advanced topics – specific, repeatable techniques for developing a process architecture, encouraging support for change, and completing a feature-based process design. The emphasis is always on ensuring business process initiatives are aligned with human, social, cultural, and political factors, and enterprise mission, strategy, goals, and objectives.

Business-Oriented Data Modelling Masterclass – Balancing Engagement, Agility, and Complexity

3 days

Our most popular workshop! This intensive 3-day workshop combines the core content from two popular offerings by Alec Sharp – “Business Oriented Data Modelling” and “Advanced Data Modelling.” First, the workshop gets both new and experienced modellers to the same baseline on terminology, conventions, and Clariteq’s unique, business-engaging approach. We ensure a common understanding of what a data model *really* is, and maximising its relevance. Then, we provide intense, hands-on practice with more advanced situations, such as the enforcement of complex business rules, handling recurring patterns, satisfying regulatory requirements to model time and history, capturing complex changes and corrections, and integrating with dimensional modelling. Always, the philosophy is that a data model is a description of a business, not of a database, and the emphasis is on engaging the business and improving communication.

Model-Driven Business Analysis Techniques – Proven Techniques for Processes, Applications, and Data

3 days

Simple, list-based techniques are fine as a starting point, but only with more rigorous techniques will a complete set of requirements emerge, and those requirements must then be synthesised into a cohesive view of the desired to-be state. This three-day workshop shows how to accomplish that with an integrated, model-driven framework comprising process workflow models, a unique form of use cases, service specifications, and business-friendly data models. This distinctive approach has succeeded on projects of all types because it is “do-able” by analysts, relevant to business subject matter experts, and useful to developers. It distills the material from Clariteq’s three, two-day workshops on process, data, and use cases & services.

*** Note: two-day in-person workshops are delivered virtually as three half-day sessions via Zoom.

Three-day in-person workshops are delivered virtually as five half-day sessions via Zoom.

Thank you!



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If you have questions or comments...
don't be shy, get in touch!

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