

Mapping Business Processes for Productivity - II

#### **Process Mapping for Productivity - 201**

**Review Session One highlights** Mapping: Value, Differentiate **Practical Benefits** (goals, objectives) **Best Practices by Phase:** Shaping the Effort Context, Framing, [iteration] **Facilitation and Flow** Maximizing Success and Closing

# Session 1: the Highlights

#### **Recap from Process capture session** (101)

#### Process '101' Topics (Original Webinar Agenda)

Process Mapping Overview, Definitions Value Proposition Potential Benefits of Process Mapping Why and When to capture Process? Notation Symbols and Event Flow Process Capture roles and approach Standards, Styles, Examples Useful Resources and Contacts

Wrap-up and Feedback

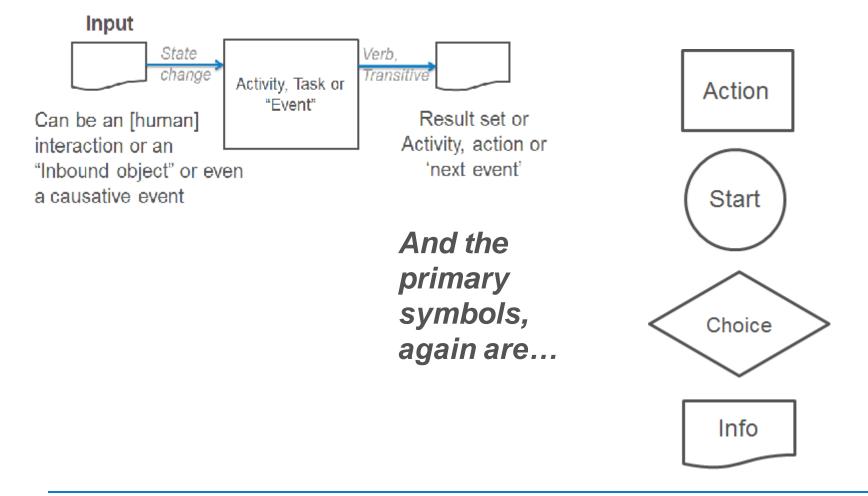
#### "Process Model" [from UC EA Glossary]

A representative depiction of a sequence of events [or "tasks"] which cause action and the associated sequence of events and rules involved in decision making and information flow along the event "steps" that progress to achieve the desired end state or outcome.

#### "Process Modelling"

"A set of practices or tasks that companies can perform to visually depict or describe all the aspects of a business process, including its flow, control and decision points, triggers and conditions for activity execution, the context in which an activity runs, and associated resources."

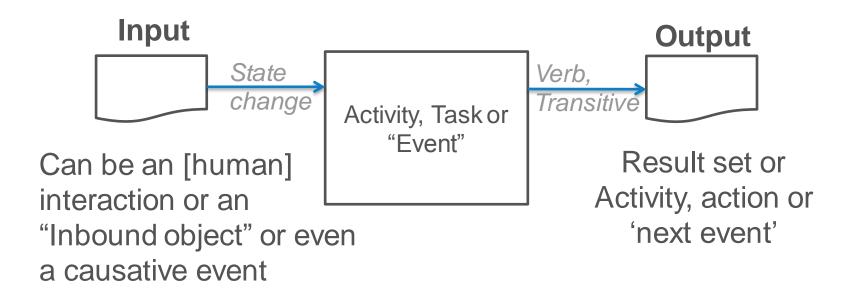
#### Process Capture and Flow, Icons recap



The practice of capturing the various components of what an organization, department, or business unit's functions perform under routine operation which has impact on the organization in some measurable way.

#### Yet actually, Process Mapping is...

The linkage between these often disparate yet related models is the essence of Process Mapping. An understanding of the Organizational Structure is essential to the arrangement of these activities in a way that catalogues and depicts the organization's operational capacities. The flow is shown below to depict the progress of the Process; we chain in sequence  $(L \rightarrow R)$ .



Mind the accuracy of the tense and the maintenance of "levels" at the outset

Process Modelling is more about understanding workflow and interactions... Mapping is about outlining the core business functions: capturing Processes, charting relationships, grouping like Process families.

Key differentiators in a "Mapping Effort" Mapping is the practice of capturing the various components of what the organization, department, or business unit functions do routinely; all of which have impact on the organization in some measurable way. <u>Understanding the linkage between distinct, yet</u> related work types is the essence of **Process Mapping**. Understanding key process inputs and position in larger context w/i organization, establishes value of role/function

Defining relations between Processes leads to a common understanding of organizational workflow, dependencies, throughput, (handoffs / bottlenecks) and team synergies.

Imparts knowledge of organizational design and functions. Increases knowledge of interdependency of roles and functions; allows a broad insight to improve team effectiveness; can even impact overall Org productivity.

# Systemic Value of Process Mapping new

Enable team leads, analysts and organization leaders to set performance standards/targets, gauge realistic setting and attainment of objectives; aligned to business' goals

Performance Status and Enhancement / Innovation to affect organizational mission, positioning

Charting of the Organization Functional effectiveness: measuring mode, capacity and fit of current form to expected output/results.

# Process Hierarchy

#### A short Primer on "Levels" Level 0

Sets the context of a **Process Group** to the Org <u>Function</u> Level 4

Depicts the skeletal E2E Process (e.g. "Lifecycle View") Level 2

Captures a high-level event sequence of steps in Group Level 3

Adds Interactions Flow steps result in the Process variants Level 4

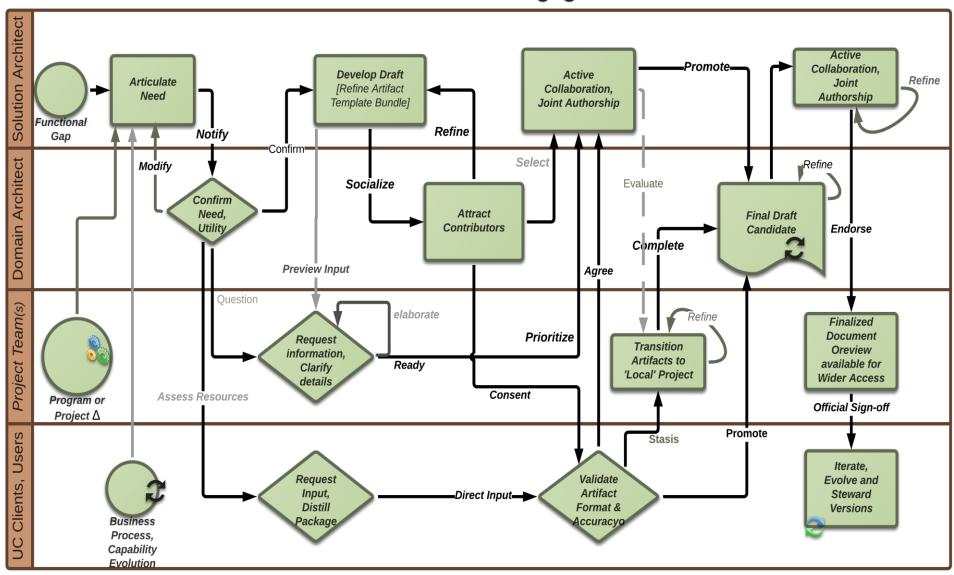
Contains granular details including integration/transitions to/from other processes, logic and data transformation[s]

# **Best Practices Set 1: Shaping Effort**

Select and Design models for easy uptake, adoption Tailor capture effort, approach, roles to fit the scope Choose wisely for stewardship, and asset evolution

#### **Select Appropriate Models for Uptake**

**UC Solution Architecture Engagement Model** 

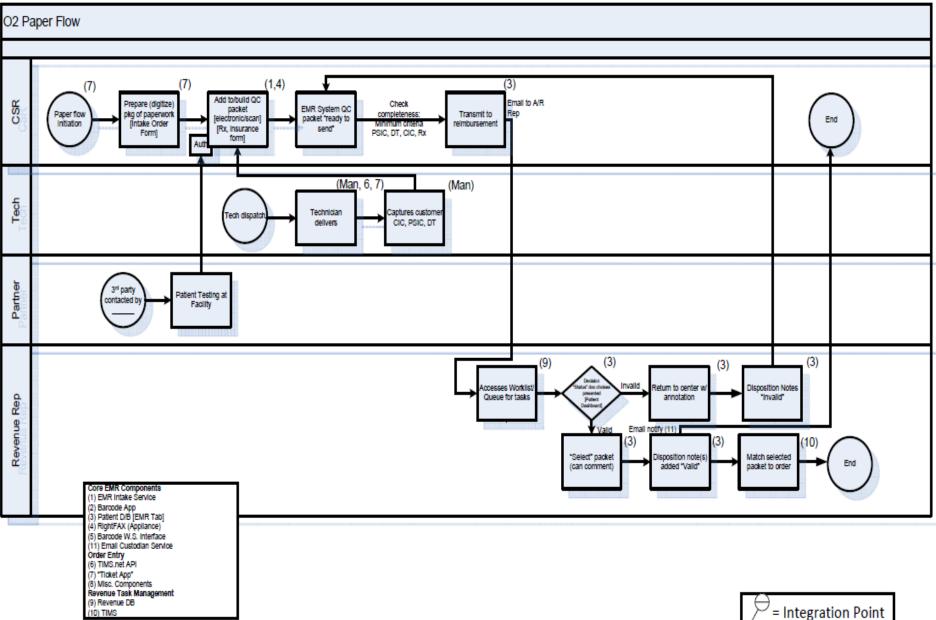


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Level 2-3: Events and State Transitions shown; Indicative audience role-types

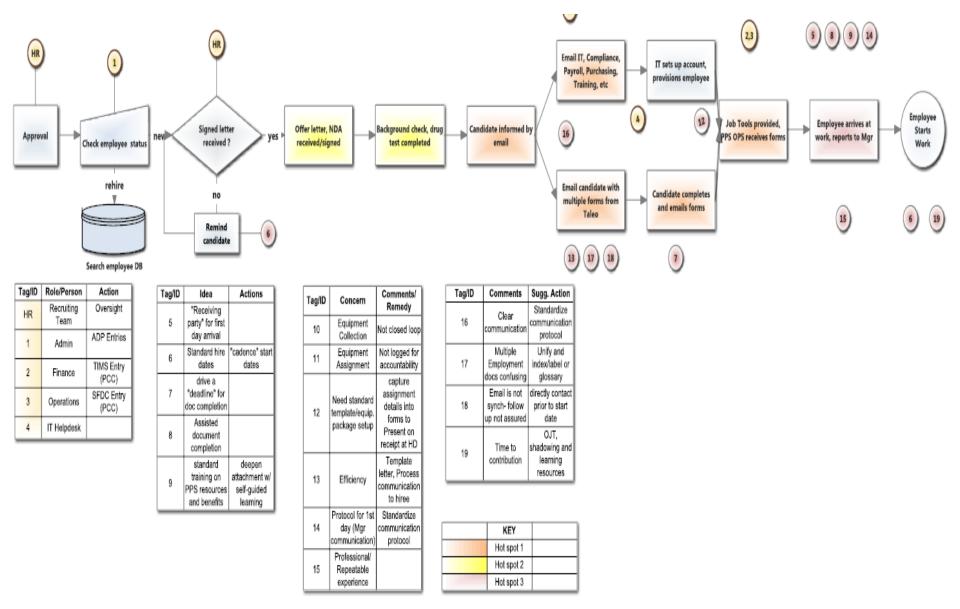
#### **Select Appropriate Models for Uptake**



Level 3: Most system information as call-outs, correlated to areas of Process Interaction

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#### **Select Appropriate Models for Uptake**



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Level 4 – detailed workflow w/ system/info interactions, flow logic embedded, sans swim-lanes

# **Tailoring the Approach to Your effort**

Decide where the effort begin, prepare to justify Why

Assign and relate the context of chosen focus Domain

Clarify and articulate the business Value and impact

Factor in [larger] Audience roles in model groupings

Assign specific roles and strong stewards at outset

# **Best Practices Set 2: Framing / Context**

Include context view as keystone/departure point Framing the domain[s] and priority of functions Ongoing: tailor model set for extended team inclusion

#### Set Context and Frame the Domain

Overview

Set "mode" as a viewpoint and a critical anchor

Define/Name each demonstrated business Value area

Finalize the scope of the Domain targeted for elaboration

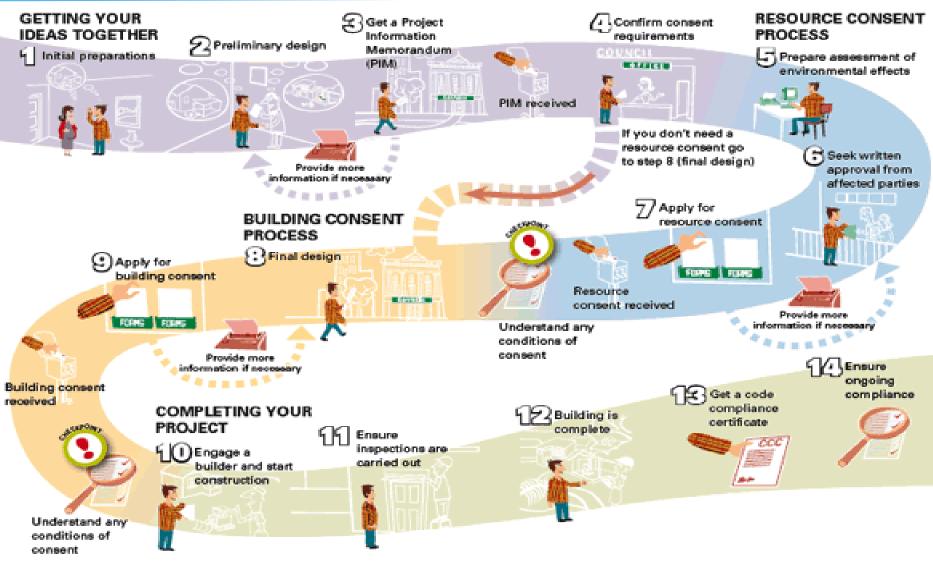
Narrate the transitions and adhere to "Levels"

#### Context Approach 1: use a MindMap



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA The function Process Mgmt" would be a top level concern, branches represent functional groups

#### Context Approach 2: E2E (Level 1) Process



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#### The above E2E process shows the overall framing of a construction project, for an example.

# Example: Expressing BV of Focus area

#### **Business Objective**

1.0 To manage cost, time, safety and quality during design, planning and implementation of a new building addition. *[Functional]* **Areas** 

- 1.1. Contractor Certifications and Authorization
- 1.2. Hiring and Resource Coordination
- 1.3. Materials & Supply Management
- 1.4. Construction and Quality Certification
- 1.5. Financing and Program Management; 1.6: Site Safety/Mgmt *Key PIs and Metrics*

Build Progress, Task/Component Complete, vs. Spend, Speed/Quality (defects, rework, etc.); Utilization (vs. idle) *Key Events and Milestones* 

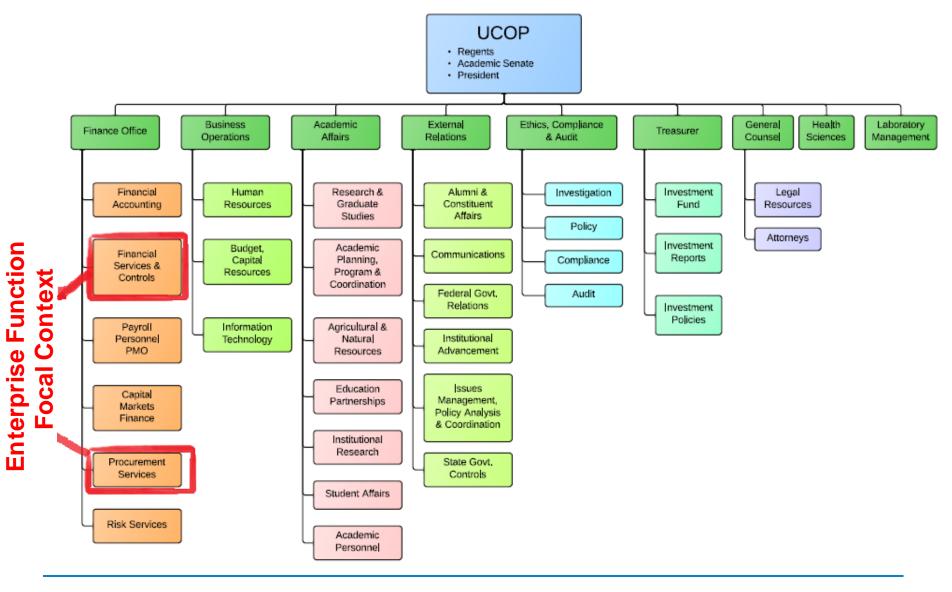
Plan Approved, Work Auth., Break Ground, Phases of Completion

# Framing a Domain

#### Anchor to correlate the Business Value

- Know what business results are expected when function's related processes are performed well
- Understand the dependencies / interplay between
  the process sets that comprise functional areas
- Know the business impact when outcomes are not as expected (i.e. Quality) or as documented.

# **Context Setting using Domain/Org model**



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#### The highlighted functional domains are most affected and thus would be put within target scope

# Appropriate Context (indicators)

#### Effort matches the scope, objective(s)

- Facilitation style and participants paired/assigned to appropriate roles by skill-set, fitness to task
- Capture method, tooling and accessibility paired to expected collaboration strategy or work styles
- Level of capture detail assigned based on on parties' process understanding or area of focus

# **Optimize the Model Set**

#### **Content + Context yields engagement**

- Choosing the right level[s] to encourage input
- Openness to new information and validating to encourage higher levels of clarification, accuracy
- Choosing Visually appealing models encourages Ownership, usage and ultimately, wide circulation

# **Best Practices Set 3: Facilitation & Flow**

Facilitator skills, style and role enforcement Role Assignment, work results communication Guiding to successful conclusion and output

# Facilitation Do's and Don't

#### Always:

Encourage team to interact/bond outside of work session Call Session to Order and track: time, place, notes, issues Remind overall context regularly, and hold space for Try to engage a separate modeler or "whiteboarder". **Feel free** redirect attention back to overall goal/context

#### Never:

Redirect discussions about step order, begin/end points or hidden elements.

Interrupt, disparage or challenge within session Discourage privacy or sidebars out of session doors Allow attention-seekers to capture the momentum

# Facilitation and Flow

Start with the value or challenge: "Motivate"

- Target gaps, to derive real cost and project benefits
- Try selling up chain to gain Executive Buy-in
  Scope and set capture expectations: "Direct"
- Short circuit confusion, resistance and sabotaging
- Align with corporate direction and initiatives
- Solidify value by narrating key insights throughout
  Model following of a capture process: "Coach"
- Onboard all new members with a quick review
- Iterate and demo the capture steps and approach
- Accepting all info until solid/agreed, keep iterating

# Mapping practices - applied

Positive interactions to guide accurate mapping

- Engage key process-function leads early for added momentum;
- Partners / clients often can deepen context and scope
- Outline first the essential steps, roleinteractions, and info inputs of the process in order to arrive at a group result
- State expected products or target "effects".

# Choosing the Team Members

Important to begin effort with key process leaders

Set expectations and level-set the intent of effort

To facilitate recruitment as champion: stay in guiding/service role (begin with end in mind)

# Process Mapping core roles

The following are the roles most instrumental in Mapping work:

- Facilitator\* guides the process/discussion path
- **Modeler\*** organizes steps in sequence, builds model
- Stakeholder Business sponsor + interested party
- Steward Manages the evolution of the process/functions. Responsible for currency/update
- Process Lead Is fully aware of function and key steps/events in the process map
- Documenter annotates, captures details, context
- SME historic, human workflow perspective
- Architect delineate system, internal interactions

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Helpful / Ideal

# Modelling / Flow tips

"Process Capture" Session Success Factors

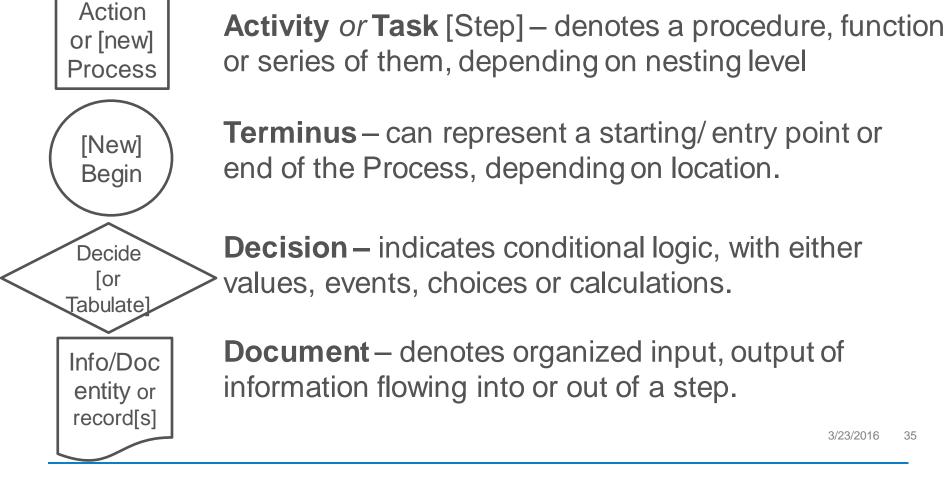
- Follow the process delimiters and endpoints
- Always try to keep conversation moving\*\*
- Maintain detail and level consistency (even in drafting/initial capture sessions)
- Identify / track information "soft spots"
  - Validate / edit output through Process SMEs & Leads
  - Replay and recapture variants in bundles/sets to verify
  - Accuracy over speed, and conversation vs. dominance

# Modelling / Flow tips

"Process Capture" Session Success Factors Target an attainable end-state for time allotted:

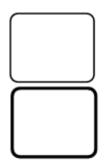
- Decide on what will be captured and how
- Preset several steps to tone the tense/level
- Capture only when all key roles are present
- Assign/Ensure participant role-performance

#### Basic symbols reprise (with some new uses) Common symbols and optional utility:



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# A few newer Symbols (useful, not essential) Some BPMN 2.0 Symbols of importance



Activity or Task [Generic Step] – denotes a task or a function or [or subprocess] like this →

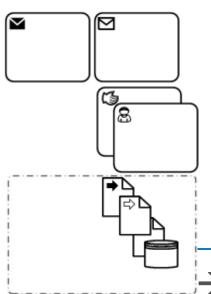


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Call Activity and Send Message Task → can be used to invoke other process / subflows.





- **Send,** Receive **Task** shows organized output,  $\blacksquare$  influx of info, from/to; Bus. Rule Step  $\rightarrow$
- **Manual Step,** Human Step, System Transaction



**Data: Out, In, Doc, Repo** – indicates info interactions of out/in-bound message, info-doc and data store

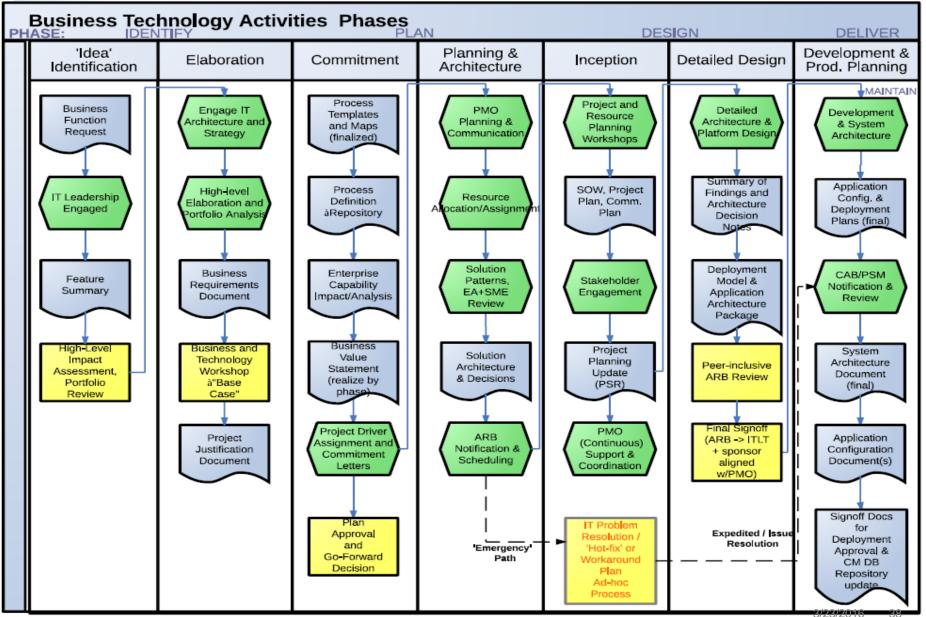
 $\rightarrow$  Artifact Group – dotted line enclosing box

#### Setting appropriate Context

#### Focus on Ease of Uptake

- Visual content appeal will ensure high 'Mileage'
- Language / notation adjusted to audience level
- Overall: modifiability and appeal for clarity and group edits, collaborative annotation to refine

#### **Variations on Completed Work**

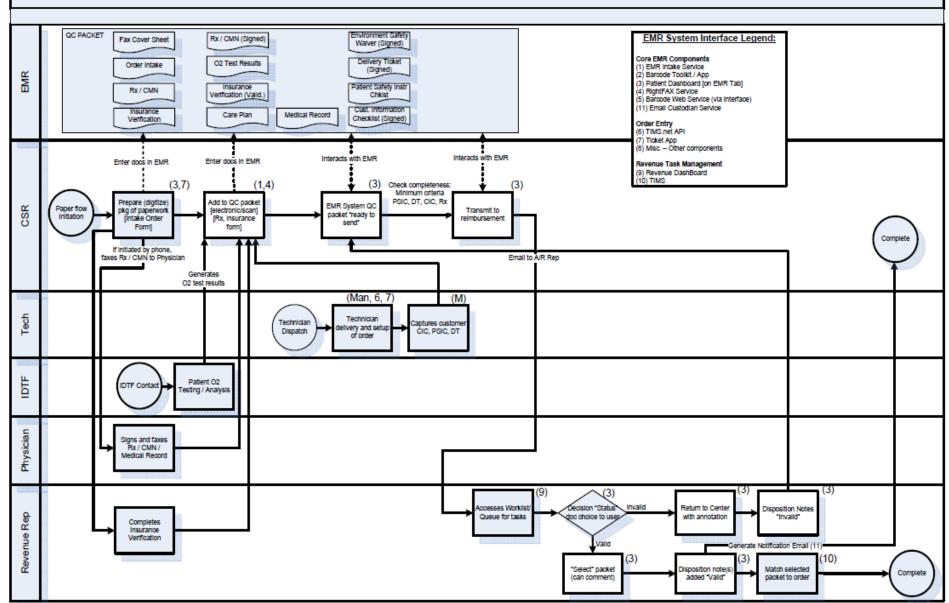


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Lev.1&2: Work complete upon agreement of all constituents and has been organized by phase

#### **Process Diagrams & Formats**

O2 / Nebulized Medications Paper Flow



Above has been ordered, assigned to swimlanes and fully organized by system/infoset

#### Process Capture: Completion Indicators

When to publish your work product

- Initial [draft]: Start, stop points are known, each stage defined by (event) appropriate interaction types
- Interim: All 'swimlanes' have activities: Actors from each have reported in – changes support the others.
- **Finale:** All comments and tweaks will taper off, go to publication; uptake and consumption true measure

# Ultimately, Success in Mapping requires these elements working in synergy

Team curation, effort, and good Facilitation, Method/Style, and following a Capture Process, and skill at aggregating and organizing Artifacts always pays off in final product quality and perceived value

**Capture**: Info Artifact Style and Technique

Process & **Facilitation** 

**Method**, Framework How to Jumpstart your team's efforts Where do I turn for help with Process Mapping

#### @ UCOP: ITS EA and PMO contacts

Prepare your short synopsis of the context, need and target domain, send to Jonathan Kahn or Jerome McEvoy or Greg Goldbach

@ Berkeley - <u>BPAWG</u> – Business Process analysis working group, best practices / networkGgntact:plsaac:Mgnkitaysts.



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# **Mapping Process for Insight - 301**

Preview/Glimpse of Part 3+ Advanced Mapping Techniques

How to Select Appropriate Scope for Objective Interplay of Tools w/ Process Mapping approach Defining and Promoting [Org] Stewardship Cross-linking Models; Annotation method Living Processes and Running Models Process Stewardship: Theory and Context