

Nothing Weak About It: Thriving in a Weak-Matrix Project Environment

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If you asked the typical project manager how much authority he wants, he would likely respond by saying the more, the better. In NASA's increasingly complex project environment, however, project managers often find themselves facing situations where they have less authority than they would expect. This is the nature of what is called a weak-matrix project. But "weak" is poor choice of words because only strong leaders will succeed in this challenging project environment.

The Weak-Matrix Project Environment

As our Agency's projects increase in size, complexity, and distribution, a secondary project manager is often needed. This secondary project manager represents both a project's interests at a geographically distributed support organization and the organization's interests within the project. This position can go by many names, including weak-matrix project manager, distributed project manager, or, in the case of the Constellation program, center focal.

In the weak-matrix environment, the center focal communicates the project's requirements to his or her center's functional engineering units, which may contain design, development, testing, and fabrication capabilities. After needs and capabilities are identified, the center focal leads negotiations between the center and the project leaders to develop resource and task agreements. Once those are in place, the center focal is responsible for managing the budget allocated by the project and for ensuring the timely delivery, completion, and quality of the products developed at the center.

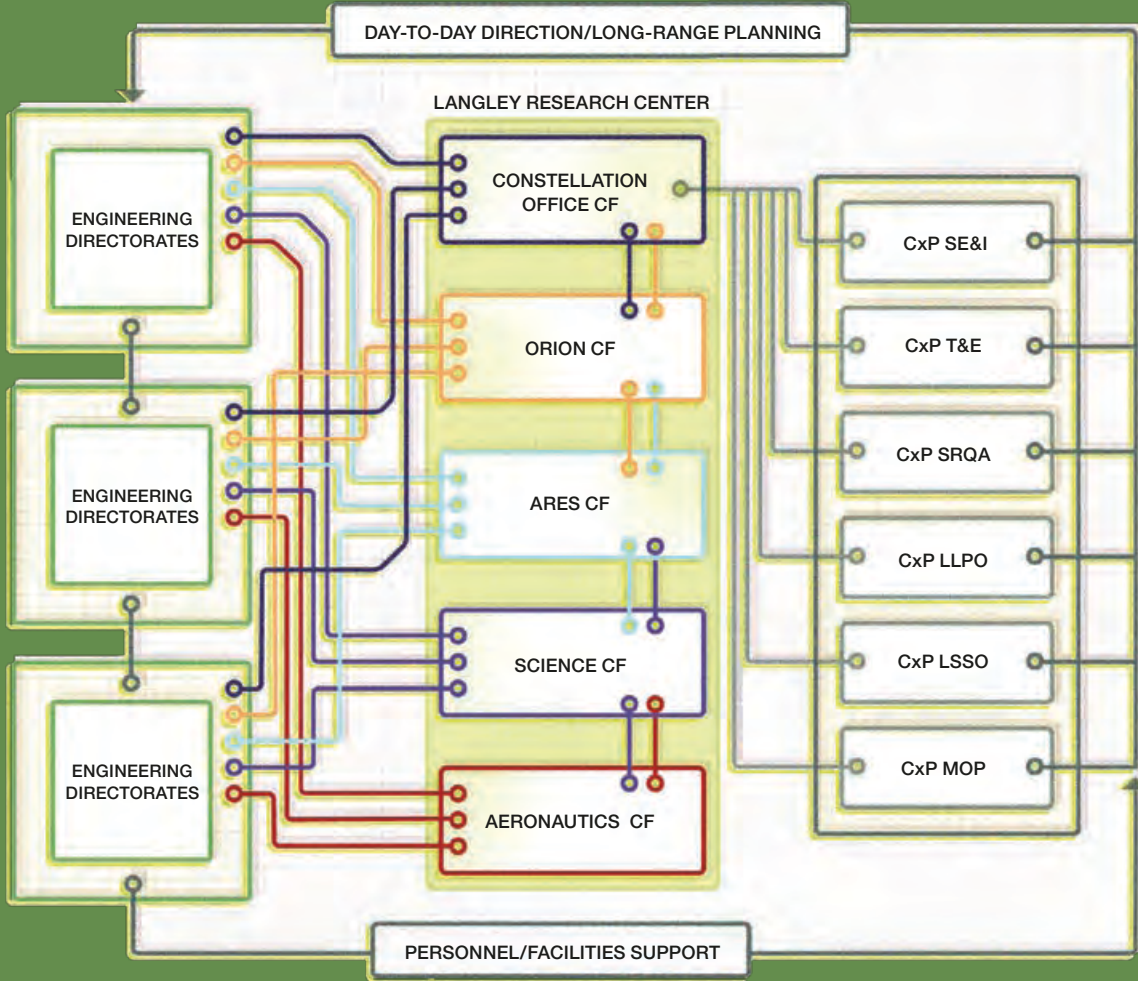
The center focal's role is different from the traditional project manager's. Unless requested to do so by the project manager, the center focal does not plan or direct the day-to-day or long-range tasks for the personnel who support the project. The project manager or her technical subordinates do that; the center focal's responsibility becomes coordination, integration, and oversight of these tasks. In this respect, the center focal has much less authority than the traditional project manager.

The Langley Research Center Constellation Projects Office exists in a weak-matrix environment with some complicating

factors not accounted for in the generic model. The first complicating factor is that the office represents six Constellation program (CxP) projects: three Level II offices, the Lunar Lander and Lunar Surface Systems Project Offices, and the Mission Operations Project Office. Each of these projects has its own requirements and ways of conducting business. For example, some projects require formal internal task agreements with Langley while other projects will insist that there is no need for formal agreements. It is up to the center focal to adapt to these varying cultures and make the situation work.

Another challenge involves workforce availability and established commitments. Several other projects draw on Langley's resources. For Constellation at Langley, there are separate Orion and Ares project offices, as well as project offices representing the Agency's science and aeronautics programs. Attempting to balance priorities across the exploration, science, and aeronautics programs requires constant and complex negotiations between the center focals, the projects they represent, and Langley's engineering directorates. It also requires continually balancing the civil servant and contractor workforce. Successful negotiations require the center focal to meet constantly with the center's line management and other project focals to communicate issues and needs and to establish priorities.

While the weak-matrix project might sound like a situational nightmare to some, it can be a very rewarding activity to lead and offers the center focal some unique opportunities that other project management positions do not. Successfully leading a weak-matrix project calls for situational awareness, negotiation skills, technical assignments, and influence.



CF = Center Focal(s)
 CxP = Constellation Program
 SE&I = Systems Engineering and Integration (Level II)
 T&E = Test and Evaluation (Level II)

SRQA = Safety, Reliability, and Quality Assurance (Level II)
 LLPO = Lunar Lander Project Office (Level III)
 LSSO = Lunar Surface Systems Office (Level III)
 MOP = Mission Operations Project (Level III)

Situational Awareness

Langley, like other centers, offers a wide range of engineering disciplines and facilities. Because it is so large and diversified, few people can claim to have complete knowledge of the center’s capabilities, but center focals need to know a lot about them to do their jobs well. One effective way to develop organizational knowledge is setting up and conducting tours. Conducting tours for visiting project leaders not only acts as a reinforcement of the center focal’s knowledge, it may also reveal new or unknown center capabilities.

To develop an intimate understanding of a project’s requirements, culture, and way of conducting business, the center focal should take advantage of opportunities to meet the project manager face to face. When travel is not possible, center focals should “virtually” attend as many project meetings as possible. As situational awareness of the project and the organization grow, the center focal becomes an information conduit, keeping

his or her organization informed of the project’s needs and ensuring the project understands the organization’s abilities and commitments.

Often, center focals compete against other projects for their organization’s resources. Understanding the nature of these other commitments and the priority level assigned to them will aid the center focal’s negotiation skills.

Negotiation Skills

Negotiating in the weak-matrix project environment is like walking a multidimensional tightrope. The center focal must continuously balance the project’s changing needs with the center’s capabilities while maintaining an awareness of the priority level of all activities. In this complex, multiparty environment, negotiating “win-win” solutions is rare. Typically, the optimal solution is *satisficing*—satisfying as many of the interested parties as much as practically possible. When dealing with many

