

Project Management Speakers

Is your organization looking for a keynote speaker well versed in project management consulting and training, with years of experience, and the ability to engage your audience? Integrated Process Developers, Inc. is your source for PMP speakers able to create and deliver presentations on a variety of topics.

Speakers

Doug Boebinger, PMP, has over 25 years of experience as a project manager in multiple industries as well as an internationally sought after keynote speaker and corporate instructor. Mr. Boebinger has performed Professional Development Days and Chapter Meeting speaker engagements for numerous PMI chapters.

Bill Dannenmaier, BS, MA, MBA, PMP, has over 30 years of experience as a project manager across industries. He is a sought-after speaker and corporate trainer and has worked in over 20 countries on five continents. He has conducted day-long workshops and chapter meetings for Project Management Institute (PMI®) chapters across the US and in Canada.

Myles D. Miller, MBA, MCSE, PPS, PMP has led corporations and non-profit organizations to new heights and enhanced abilities through online and in classroom professional development training. His customized online training center solutions have provided developmental skills to thousands of individuals.

Tom Mochal, PMP, PgMP, PfMP, PMI-ACP, SPC4, is an expert instructor and consultant on project management, project management offices, development lifecycle, portfolio management, application support, people management and other related areas. He has taught hundreds of classes to thousands of students in his work as a speaker, instructor, and consultant for organizations and companies around the world.

**Invite one of our to speak at your upcoming event!
Email [dbb \[at\] processdevelopers \[dot\] com](mailto:dbb@processdevelopers.com).**



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Presentation Titles and Short Descriptions:

Below are several of the presentations our speakers can present, and have presented all over the world!

Doug Boebinger’s “Poor Man’s” series:

“PM²: Poor Man’s Project Management” system approach to the numerous simpler projects that do not require the full suite of project management tools, but still need to be planned and executed to be a success in your workplace (and at home)

“Poor Man’s Approach to Monte Carlo”: Monte Carlo answers one “simple” question – *“what is the probability of success of your project plan meeting its schedule and cost goals?”* To do full Monte Carlo on a project is time and cost prohibitive. However, the “Poor Man’s Approach...” looks at a “Pareto” approach to the problem – get 80% of the benefit with 20% of the effort. The presentation will walk through a simplified approach that yields results that can be used in your final project planning. And there is a dice game pitting teams against each other to solidify the Poor Man’s Approach to Monte Carlo concepts. *Duration: 1 hour*

“Poor Man’s Approach to Earned Value”: Earned Value is a powerful tool that is not used to its full effectiveness due to the (perceived) complexity and amount of information needed. The “Poor Man’s Approach...” looks at a “Pareto” approach to the problem – get 80% of the benefit with 20% of the effort. If your audience isn’t familiar with Earned Value, not a problem, this presentation assumes no prior knowledge of Earned Value and presents it in an intuitive way with great success. An MS Excel spreadsheet is demonstrated in the presentation which can be downloaded after the presentation. *Duration: 2 hours*

“Poor Man’s Approach to Scheduling”: Yes, it is blasphemy to say it, but you can develop a well planned schedule without Microsoft Project – and, dare I say, critical path technique (gasp). There, I said it. This presentation looks at a “Pareto” approach to the problem – get 80% of the benefit with 20% of the effort. A simple, straight forward method to get the team to build a schedule for their project, while building the team and project understanding at the same time. An MS Excel spreadsheet is demonstrated in the presentation which can be downloaded after the presentation. *Duration: 1 hour*

Other presentations by Doug Boebinger:

“The Black Swan” (no, not the movie): This presentation explores the concept of Risk Management dealing with very high impact, very low probability risks known as “Black Swans”. These risk events, when they happen (not if they happen), change the world – and not always for the good. The question is, do you know how to deal with the impact of the highly improbable risks known as “The Black Swan” (no, not the movie). *Duration: 1 hour*

“Emotional Intelligence: How well do you identify and control your emotions”: This presentation explores the third part of a successful leader – Emotional Capability. Technical skills and intellectual capability take you only so far to success. People who master Emotional Intelligence tend to be more successful than those who don’t. *Duration: 2 hours*

“Failure: An Essential Step to Success”: Success is not a given, but failure is. How we deal with failure will determine how successful we will ultimately be. This presentation looks at the role that trying but not succeeding plays in our eventual success and how to overcome the failures to reach that success. *Duration: 1 hour*

“Recovering Troubled Projects” (How to get out of your bosses office – since you are already in it): This presentation looks the necessary steps to stop the hemorrhaging and get the project back onto the path to success. The more time for the presentation, the more depth that can be explored. *Duration: 2 hour or 4 hour*

“Re-Draw The Map” (an exercise in understanding requirements, quality criteria and risk): A fun filled twist on the cause and effect of some of the most common problems on projects. The presentation starts with an interactive game to demonstrate the basics needs when determining project requirements, quality criteria and risks. This gets people out of their seats from the start. *Duration: 2 hours*

“Effectively Managing Project Stakeholders (if that is even possible)” People are the key to project success, but they can be the biggest variable as well. The group is broken into eight teams to discuss the eight “types” of stakeholders (one per team), their affect on the project and how best to interact with them. The presentation also looks at the five phases of team dynamics and how a project manager needs to act and react to them. *Duration: 1 hour*

“Negotiation: Nobody likes it, but we have to do it”: Nobody likes to buy a car mainly due to the negotiation that is inevitable. This presentation looks at the traditional methods used in negotiation – hard vs soft and then proposed a better way: principled negotiation. Principled negotiation looks at a way to negotiate to solve the problem as opposed to win the battle. During the presentation, teams of two will get a chance to practice principled negotiation with an opposing team in a mock negotiation exercise. *Duration: 2 hours*

“Personal Time Management: What you with your time is your decision (believe it or not)”: Everyone gets 24 hours per day – each and every day. What you do with it is up to you. Really, it is up to you. This presentation looks at methods to determine, plan, prioritize and act to get the most out of your day – including the fun things like sleeping, eating and time with family. The more time for the presentation, the more depth that can be explored and exercises performed. *Duration: 1 hour, 2 hour or 4 hour*

Presentations by Bill Dannenmaier:

“Bad Apple Management Leadership Lecture”: This talk reports on the latest research in managing difficult people on project teams, their effect on team performances, and organizational responses to bad apples.

“Earned Schedule Management”: This talk introduces a concept, Earned Schedule Management (ESM), that has recently been added to a project manager’s toolkit of techniques for managing expectations and estimates of schedule on active projects.

“Effective Emails – Taming Your Inbox”: When used appropriately, email is an incredibly useful communication tool. But, many of us feel overwhelmed by the amount of mail that we receive and need to respond to. However, there are ways to manage your email so that you’re more productive. We’ll explore strategies for doing this, so that you can get on with the real work at hand.

“ISO and PMBOK® Guide Overview”: This talk discusses two project management standards, ISO 21500 and the PMI’s PMBOK® Guide and discusses the differences and similarities between the two standards.

“Monte Carlo – Introduction and Application”: This talk introduces the concept of Monte Carlo simulation modeling that underlies much of risk management and forecasting models. The talk discusses how Monte Carlo simulations are created and provides the participants with a simple Monte Carlo tool as a takeaway from the talk.

“Project Management in a PMI® Context”: This talk introduces the place and context of the Project Management Institute and its impact on the profession and practice of project management.

“Pulse of the Profession Research Results”: This talk discusses the place of research in the project management discipline and presents the results of the past several years of PMI’s Pulse of the Profession research studies. It then discusses how project managers can apply that research to improving the discipline within their own organizations.

“Risk Management Workshop”: This talk introduces the concept of structured project Risk Management according to the process established by the PMI. The talk introduces the six steps of the PMI risk management process and does a short dive into project risk prioritization using a pairwise comparison tool that is provided to the participants as a takeaway from the talk.

Presentations by Myles Miller

“Assertiveness – Working with People and Not Against Them”: Do you consider yourself to be assertive? And what does being assertive mean to you? Does it mean exercising your rights all the time, every time? Or does it mean knowing when to let someone else or some other cause or outcome take precedence over your rights?

“Beating Procrastination – Manage Your Time, Get It All Done”: If you’ve found yourself putting off important tasks over and over again, you’re not alone. In fact, many people procrastinate to some degree – but some are so chronically affected by procrastination that it stops them fulfilling their potential and disrupts their careers. The key to controlling this destructive habit is to recognize when you start procrastinating, understand why it happens (even to the best of us), and take active steps to manage your time and outcomes better.

“Effective Emails – Taming Your Inbox”: When used appropriately, email is an incredibly useful communication tool. But, many of us feel overwhelmed by the amount of mail that we receive and need to respond to. However, there are ways to manage your email so that you’re more productive. We’ll explore strategies for doing this, so that you can get on with the real work at hand.

“Emotional Intelligence – Learning How to Be More Aware”: Know anyone who never lets their temper get out of control, no matter what problems they are facing. You might think of someone who has the complete trust of her staff, always speaks kindly, listens to her team, is easy to talk to and always makes careful, informed decisions. We’ll look at why emotional intelligence is so important for anyone – and how you can improve yours.

“Generational & Cultural Diversity – How to Work Well With Everyone”: In the last decade, several differences in the work habits of younger and older women across an array of occupational fields have been observed. In particular, the younger women tend to more often question workplace expectations, such as long work hours or taking work home, and they often are more open about their parenting obligations and commitments.

“Estimating Time Accurately”: Accurate time estimation is a skill essential to good project management. Usually people vastly underestimate the amount of time needed to implement projects. This is true particularly when they are not familiar with the task to be carried out. They forget to take into account unexpected events or unscheduled high priority work. People also often simply fail to allow for the full complexity involved with a job.

“Managing Interruptions – Manage Focus and Control of Your Time”: Everyday interruptions at work can be a key barrier to managing your time effectively and, ultimately, can be a barrier to your success. Because your day only has so many hours in it, a handful of small interruptions can rob you of the time you need to achieve your goals and be successful in your work and life. More than this, they can break your focus, meaning that you have to spend time re-engaging with the thought processes needed to successfully complete complex work.

“Planning Large Projects and Programs”: As projects get larger, they can reach a level of complexity where ad hoc approaches to project management become wasteful and inefficient. For these projects, project management becomes a technical discipline in its own right. To run such projects efficiently, project managers use formal project management methodologies such as *PMBOK® Guide* or *PRINCE2*.

“Running Effective Meetings – Establishing an Objective and Sticking To It”: There are good meetings and there are bad meetings. Bad meetings drone on forever, you never seem to get to the point, and you leave wondering why you were even present. Effective ones leave you energized and feeling that you’ve really accomplished something. Learn what makes a meeting effective.

“Prioritization – Making the Best Use of Your Time and Resources”: Prioritization is the essential skill that you need to make the very best use of your own efforts and those of your team. It’s also a skill that you need to create calmness and space in your life so that you can focus your energy and attention on the things that really matter. It’s particularly important when time is limited and demands are seemingly unlimited. It helps you to allocate your time where it’s most-needed and most wisely spent, freeing you and your team up from less important tasks that can be attended to later... or quietly dropped.

Presentations by Tom Mochal

“Applying Governance on Projects”: Governance is the term used to describe the creation and enforcement of your processes, policies and standards. There are two components – defining good processes and enforcing them. Governance is a top-down management process and requires each manager to be accountable for ensuring their direct reports follow the rules.

“A Worldwide Tour of Quality Management Practices”: Companies and organizations all over the world are trying to become more quality focused. This has led to a multitude of different quality management practices. Some of the programs, such as Six Sigma, are well known although perhaps not well understood. Many of the programs are only known by the practitioners. The purpose of this presentation is to briefly introduce many of these quality management practices, from total quality management to Kaizen to Poka-Yoke and more. It is an interesting look at the diversity of quality practices.

“An Overview of Agile Development Practices”: For many years, there were two major approaches for structuring Information Technology (IT) development projects – traditional waterfall or iterative development. In the last few years, however, new approaches have surfaced that fall under the general category of “light” methodologies. Calling them methodologies is probably too broad a word. It might be better to refer to them as development approaches, or even philosophies. The purpose of this session is to provide an overview of the terminology and concepts of light methodologies, using Agile, Scrum and Extreme Programming as examples.

“Using Project Management as an Enabler”: Projects are the way that your company moves toward its desired future state. Project management is an enabler to help you execute these projects successfully. This session looks at discreet project management processes and describes how each process enables a project manager to achieve project success. We will quickly discuss the history of project management, why project management is important and applying project management as a value-added enabler to project success.

“Measuring the Value of a PMO – The PMO Scorecard”: We often state that a PMO must provide value to the organization or else it is likely to be cut or eliminated. Many PMOs struggle trying to show this value. This is generally for two reasons. First, many PMOs simply don’t provide much value. Therefore, it is hard to justify the work that the PMO performs. The second reason, and probably more common, is that the PMO is providing value, but it has a hard time articulating and measuring the value provided. If you fit this second category (providing value but don’t know how to measure) this presentation will help. We will discuss the creation of a PMO Scorecard.

“Portfolio Management Demystified”: No company has the resources to meet all of its business needs. This is true in the best of times. It certainly is even truer when times are tough. Even if your company is a rare one that has all the money it needs, you definitely do not have the people to complete everything you would like. Portfolio management is a process to ensure that your company spends its scarce resources on the work that is of the most value to your company, and work that is most closely aligned to your business goals and strategies. You will leave with tactics and strategies you can immediately apply to improving or building your own portfolio management process.

“Successfully Market Your PMO”: Many PMOs aren’t articulating the value of their PMO to their organization. The result is that the PMOs may be considered overhead. In this presentation we will discuss why PMOs need to do a better job in value-based communication. You will learn practical tips and techniques you can apply in your own organization, as well as a framework for creating a Communication Plan for the PMO and how to focus on value-based vs. activity-based communication. You will leave with tactics and strategies you can immediately apply to improving or building your own PMO.

“Green Project Management”: The world is going green. We are collectively realizing that we do not have an unlimited amount of air or water or space to continue to utilize resources as we have done in the past. How can we apply these “green” concepts to our project management discipline? One obvious way is that we can manage green projects more efficiently. The sooner that project ends, the sooner the green benefits will be achieved.

“Now is the Time to Assess for Success”: Organizations all over the world are trying to get better at project management. For the vast majority of companies this means using their own employee backgrounds and experiences to map a course for improvement. This approach is fine but it also limiting. Different people have different views for what an optimized project management organization looks like. You will learn the value associated with an organization assessment, plus an overview of these two project management standards.

“Implementing Value-Add, Scalable Project Management Processes”: Project management processes must provide value to a project, and the way to make sure that they provide value is to make sure they are scalable. Large projects need more rigorous processes. Small projects need lighter, agile processes. This presentation will explore the concept of implementing value-added, scalable project management processes. It is a must-view presentation for PMOs and organizations trying to implement good project management without getting too bureaucratic.

“Keeping the Focus on a Value-Add PMO”: PMOs generally focus on building environments where projects can be successful. The nature of PMOs, however, is that they can quickly be viewed as an overheard organization that create processes and templates and is a barrier to the swift completion of projects. Of course, that is the opposite of what they should be doing. In fact, the focus of the PMO should be to help projects execute better, faster and cheaper. The way to avoid this is by adopting the philosophy of a “value-add PMO”. Of course, your PMO may have one idea of value and others may have a different idea. The purpose of this presentation is to explain the context for understanding what “value” is so that the PMO is truly aligned toward value-add work.

“Management’s Role in a Project Driven Culture”: Most organizations implement project management in an ad-hoc manner. These organizations focus on the project managers and provide them with training and templates. This is a good start, but it is not going to result in a strong project-driven culture. In fact, the majority of problems encountered in culture change initiatives of this type originate in the management ranks. These managers typically think it is up to the project managers to deploy project management successfully, but in reality the success or failure of the initiative is within their control. All of the management hierarchy has a key role to play in ensuring their organizations successfully implement the project management discipline. This presentation describes the role of management in creating this project-driven culture.

“Managing Outsourced Projects”: Outsourcing project work is more common today than ever. In the past many managers felt that if they outsourced the work, they also outsourced the problems. Most managers today know that this is not the case. Even though you outsource work, you cannot outsource your obligation to make sure the project is progressing smoothly. Unfortunately, in many instances, the vendor does not perform against expectations. Tune into this presentation to hear the key elements and techniques for managing your critical outsourced projects.

“Managing Small Projects”: Much of the work that you do can be organized as a project. When the projects are large, they need to be managed with formal project management discipline. But many projects are not large. They are small work efforts that need to be organized and managed efficiently, but not with the full rigor and structure of formal project management discipline. These are the projects of accountants, teachers, administrators and many others. These projects represent the vast majority of all work executed in businesses all over the world. This presentation describes fundamental work management techniques and skills for these non-project management professionals. Attendees will see how to understand the work that is requested, how to organize the work, how to manage the work and how to execute the work.

“New Insights into Project Scheduling”: The Project Charter and Scope Statement describe “what” your project will achieve. The schedule tells you “how” you are going to achieve it. This presentation will focus on the project schedule and how to make it more valuable to your project. We will start with some fundamentals that you know but have probably forgotten. Then we will proceed into approaches and techniques to provide new insight into scheduling. We think you will find some new ideas and new motivations for the traditional project schedule.

“The TenStep Approach for Gathering Business Requirements”: One of the primary reasons that projects struggle is that the project team does not fully understand the customer requirements. This leads to rework, missed expectations, extensive changes and ultimately missed deadlines and budgets. The project team must meet the needs and expectations of the client to be successful. These client needs and expectations are set through the gathering and agreement on the requirements of the final solution. Gathering requirements involves more than just asking a few questions and then building the solution. Projects with any degree of complexity need a formal process to ensure that all of the requirements are accurately gathered, reviewed, documented and approved. In this presentation, we will discuss the TenStep model for gathering requirements – elicitation, validation, specification and verification. You will see it is a logical model that you can implement on your projects.

“Tips to Turn Around a “Project-Challenged” Organization”: Let’s face it. Most of us don’t work in best-in-class project organizations. Most of us don’t work in worst-in-class organizations either – although many of you might say you are closer to this designation. The fact is that too many organizations have basic problems executing projects. Let’s just call them “challenged”. In other words, projects seem to get done in spite of the challenges that are presented from the organization. This presentation will provide insight into ways to solve challenges and elevate your organization to a higher level. We won’t set expectations that there is one technique or approach that will magically make everything perfect. But there are logical techniques and approaches that can help you improve. This presentation will help you decide which ones make sense for your organization.

“Understanding Program Management”: Some people think that a program is just a large project. That is not the case. The program is an umbrella organization designed to coordinate the work of many, many projects to ensure that the projects end up delivering a common, integrated solution. There are unique work processes that are used to manage a program. There are also changes to the project management processes for projects that run within a program. In this presentation you will see the differences between projects and programs. You will also learn an overall model for establishing, planning and executing programs.

“Strategic Planning Using the LEAD™ Model”: Organizations set goals and strategies to define their desired future state. Everything else falls out from there – portfolios, programs, projects, operations, etc. TenStep Strategic Services has a strategic planning model called LEAD to help organizations set the correct goals and strategies and to ensure that the work aligns to support them. This presentation describes the LEAD model and how it helps you activate your strategic plan.

“Optimizing Your Portfolio”: No company has the resources to meet all of its business needs. This is true in the best of times. It certainly is even truer when times are tough. Portfolio management is a process to ensure that your company spends its scarce resources on the work that is of the most value to your company, and work that is most closely aligned to your business goals and strategies. You will leave with ideas you can immediately apply to optimizing your own portfolio management process.

“Building, Marketing and Measuring a Value-Add PMO”: PMOs generally focus on building environments where projects can be successful. The nature of PMOs, however, is that they can quickly be viewed as an overheard organization that create processes and templates and is a barrier to the swift completion of projects. Of course, that is the opposite of what they should be doing. In fact, the focus of the PMO should be to help projects execute better, faster and cheaper. The way to avoid this is by adopting the philosophy of a “Value-add PMO”. Of course, your PMO may have one idea of value and others may have a different idea. The purpose of this presentation is to explain the context for understanding what “value” is so that the PMO is truly aligned toward value-add work. Once we are convinced the PMO is delivering value, you also need to market and measure this value so others are aware as well. You will learn about all three concepts in this presentation.

“Programs are Not Just Large Projects. Here Are The Differences.”: Some people think that a program is just a large project. That is not the case. The program is an umbrella organization designed to coordinate the work of many, many projects to ensure that the projects end up delivering a common, integrated solution. There are unique work processes that are used to manage a program. There are also changes to the project management processes for projects that run within a program. In this presentation you will see the differences between projects and programs. You will also learn an overall model for establishing, planning and executing programs.

“Global Projects – Global Challenges: Today, business is more complex than ever before. Technology, resources, people and ideas can be acquired from all around the world. It makes both operations and projects increasingly complex and international. What does it mean for project managers? How should they deal with extremely risky global environment? What are the ways to establish successful cooperation among people representing different cultures? Of course, we also have to achieve our project objectives on-time and within budget. TenStep is also a global company and we understand these challenges. Attend this session to learn tips and traps for managing global projects.