**Business Case Worksheet**

Basic Version

Multiple Alternatives Version

Business Case Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***READ THIS IMPORTANT APPLICATION NOTE TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE USING THE RIGHT WORKSHEET - This worksheet is for*** *a business case that involves solving a problem or making an improvement where multiple alternative solutions exist. This worksheet also covers business cases for major decisions where multiple alternatives exist. Several examples of many major decisions having multiple alternatives would include selecting one of multiple new systems to be acquired, forming a partnership with one of several potential partners, building one of multiple possible new facilities or determining which of a number of potential new products or services would be developed.* ***If your business case involves a single alternative decision*** *such as a decision to acquire a specific new system or not, form a partnership with another specific organization or not, build a specific new facility or not or a decision to develop a specific new product or service or not,* ***then this is NOT the right worksheet*** *and you should use one of the “Single Alternatives” worksheet versions available at* [*www.ManageProjectsBetter.com*](http://www.ManageProjectsBetter.com)*. See the “Site Map” at this site for other business case worksheets. Note also that multiple worksheets of varying complexities are available.*

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**Introduction**

**What is a Business Case and Why is it Important?**

**What** - A business case is an analysis to determine if it is in the best interests of an organization to make a decision for some type of important change. The business case analysis looks at the advantages and disadvantages of a given decision and all factors and impacts related to that decision to ensure the right decision for customers, the organization and employees is made. Business cases are performed for many different decisions. A few examples include a decision to invest in a new system, build a new facility, develop a new product or service, develop and implement new organization processes, enter into a new or modified business partnership or making significant organization structural changes.

**Why** - Sound business decisions are needed for any organization to be successful. Organizations often make critical decisions that require significant time and resources to implement and these decisions can have substantial positive and negative impacts on the organization, the organization’s customers and employees. As such, these decisions must be carefully considered. To make sound business decisions for important topics, a decision making structure is needed to support both the collection and the review of all relevant information. A business case process and template, such as this worksheet, provides this necessary structure.

**What is This Worksheet and Why Use It?**

This worksheet is a generic business case information collection structure and process. This worksheet includes common components of a business case and is organized in a sequence consistent with developing and communicating the key information needed for a considered decision. An organization might use this worksheet “as is” or modify it for specific situations.

Worksheet Functions - This worksheet provides:

* A means to identify needed information to complete the business case
* A process to support an effective business case analysis
* A working document to both collect and disseminate information
* A format for the final business case report
* A means to set stakeholder expectations on what a business case involves
* Material to support for training on business case analysis content and methods

**Available Worksheet Variations** - Since many different situations exist, no single worksheet or template will meet all needs. Different levels of detail are provided along with worksheet variations for multiple decision alternatives and singular decisions situations. See “Instructions” in the next section for information about these different worksheet versions. See [www.ManageProjectsBetter.com](http://www.ManageProjectsBetter.com) for all worksheet versions.

**Multiple Alternative Worksheets**

* Comprehensive Detail Version, Multiple Alternatives
* Intermediate Detail Version, Multiple Alternatives
* **Basic Detail Version, Multiple Alternatives 🡨 This Worksheet Is This Version**
* “Just the Fundamentals”, Multiple Alternatives

**Single Alternative Worksheets**

* Comprehensive Detail Version, Single Alternative
* Intermediate Detail Version, Single Alternative
* Basic Detail Version, Single Alternative
* “Just the Fundamentals”, Single Alternative

**Instructions**

**A – Match a Worksheet Version to Your Business Case Analysis Needs**

Review the different worksheet versions that are available and choose the version best aligned with your business case needs. All versions available at [www.manageprojectsbetter.com](http://www.manageprojectsbetter.com).

* **Multiple Alternative Versions** – Use these worksheet versions for situations where multiple alternatives are being considered. An example is the resolution problem where a system is not meeting current needs with alternative solutions being considered might include a new system, a system modification or changing business processes to alter how the system is employed. Out-sourcing the work associated with this system might even be considered. Here multiple alternatives exist.
* **Singular Alternative Versions** – Use these worksheet versions for situations where only a “yes or no” decision exists. An example would be to team with a business partner or not. Here, there is only one option, not multiple alternatives, and a “yes or no” answer is the intended result.
* **Level of Detail Versions** – Different levels of detail are provided to best meet the needs of a given business case. General selection guidance follows.
  + Comprehensive Detail Version – Use this version for the most important decisions, where careful consideration of many factors is needed and/or if your team has significant experience in performing complex business cases.
  + Intermediate Detail Version – Use this version for more complex decisions where the level of detail in criteria in the comprehensive version is not needed and if your team has experience in completing business cases. Review the criteria content of the comprehensive version to support any needed content being added to this version.
  + Basic Detail Version - Use this version if the magnitude and complexity of the decision is not complex in nature and if you or your team has limited business case analysis experience. Review the content of the other versions to support adding important content to this version.

**B** – Decide If the Worksheet Will Be Modified, Your Options Include:

* Use the worksheet “as is,” or
* Modify the worksheet …
  1. To remove unneeded sections and/or
  2. To add new needed sections, and/or
  3. To change section content

**C** – Perform the Business Case

* Review the business case steps in this worksheet (See “Contents” on the first page)
* Define the timeframe for business case completion, interim milestones are recommended
* Define the team that will work on the business case
* Go through the steps in the worksheet in the order listed
* Expect that step iteration and overlap will happen as your work progresses
* Expect that you might adjust the set of individuals working on the business case as you learn more of what analysis work and what information is needed
* At appropriate places in the process, review the current information with appropriate stakeholders for purposes of awareness, comment, guidance and ownership
* At appropriate places in the process, ask the business case team if the analysis is heading in the right direction to support an eventual solid decision, make analysis course corrections as needed to support a sound decision

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Business Case

WORKSHEET

*Multiple Alternatives Version*

*Basic Version*

***Note:*** *There are a number of different business case worksheet versions available. This worksheet is for situations where multiple options or alternatives exist for a given decision and is a version with a basic level of detail. More detailed versions exist. Visit* [*www.ManageProjectsBetter.com*](http://www.ManageProjectsBetter.com) *for other worksheet versions.*

**STEP 1**

**State the Need, the Problem or the Needed Improvement**

*The Current State, the “As Is”, the Problem or a Needed Improvement*

This step states the current situation for which the business case is being performed.

**Background** - Business cases determine if a change to something will be made. To make an effective change, the current situation or the current state must be well known. This step identifies the current situation for which change is being considered. See examples below.

Current State Examples

* **Problem Example** – Let’s say that a problem exists and it is random system failures for a system your organization and customers use on a daily basis. The effects are that you are losing business to competitors. The current state is a failing system that needs resolution for known performance issues. Other problem examples may be related to organization processes, employee skills, supplier issues and technologies.
* **Improvement Example** – Let’s say that a needed improvement is related to the same system above, your system is running acceptably but you want to improve the system operation to enhance your customer’s experience. The current state is a given level of system performance that you want to increase.
* **New Idea Example** – Let’s say that an idea has surfaced for consideration. Examples might be to out-source certain work or to form a strategic alliance with a new potential business partner or to expand your business into a new market area. These are not problems and may not necessarily be improvements but do constitute a significant change for which a business case is typically needed. The current state could be the current business model and current business performance.

***Instructions*** *- Complete One of the Following Statements:*

* The Problem Needing a Solution is ………………………………., or
* The Situation Needing Improvement is ……………………………, or
* The New Idea to Be Evaluated is ……………………………

**STEP 2**

**Define the Environment**

*State the Background, Strategic Interests, the Urgency, the Impacts of No Action and any Current Work Status*

This step identifies background, context and other environment information related to this decision.

***Instructions*** *– Complete the following topics in a manner that would provide an individual unfamiliar with the respective situation a sound understanding of the environment surrounding this business case decision. Add any other information categories needed.*

**Background** - The background of this situation is ….xxx….

**Context** – This situation is a part of a larger situation and that is ….xxx….

**Related Organization Strategic Interests** – State how this issue or improvement or new idea is aligned with the strategic interests of the organization.

* Mission Alignment – xx
* Vision Alignment – xx
* Strategic Plan Alignment – xx
* Current Priorities Alignment - xx

**Urgency**

Two urgency factors are important.

* If completion of this business case is delayed beyond ….(date)….the following impacts might result:
  + xx
  + xx
* If the change, project or effort for which this business case is being prepared is delayed beyond …..(date)…… the following impacts mightl result
  + xx
  + xx

**Impacts of No Action** – If no action is taken on this topic, the most likely outcomes are:

* Customers - Impacts of No Action to Customers are …
* Employees - Impacts of No Action to Employees are …
* Organization - Impacts of No Action to the Organization are …
* Other Impacts of No Action are …

**Current Work Status** – State status of any work related to this effort:

**No Work Started or Completed Related to this Decision**

**Some Work In-Process**

* State Work In-Process ………………

**Some Work Completed**

* State Work Completed ………………

**STEP 3**

**Define “Needed Outcomes”**

*State what results or outcomes or end conditions are needed*

This step identifies what is needed as a result of the change being considered.

**Notes:** As you complete this step, be aware of the following:

* To make an effective change, **you must know the “Destination,”** i.e. “knowing where you want to be when you are done!” Effort outcomes or results are the “destination.”
* You **can’t “Boil the Ocean”** – You cannot solve all of your organization’s issues or needs in one effort. **Pick the specific outcomes in the list below, (“3A”) that are at the heart of what changes are needed per the statement included in Step 1.** Less is often best.
* Beware that many of the items listed below are related and can be causes of each other, **but check all of the most relevant important items that clearly and directly apply** to the needed change to ensure a complete “end state or outcome” picture is captured.
* Add any factors not listed in “3A)” that further define needed outcomes for the change being considered.

***Instructions***

* *Under “3A)” check those topics that are at the heart of the changes that are needed. For each item “checked” add a descriptive statement to further define the needed change.*
* *Under “3B)” enter the items “checked” in “3A)” into Table 1 that will be used in subsequent steps.*

**3A) Needed Outcomes WORKING LIST**

*i.e. “What Things Need to Change?”*

**Outcomes Related to Products Provided to Customers in Terms of Quality, Product Features, Performance, Costs to Customer, etc.**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Services Provided to Customers in Terms of Quality, Service Line, Costs to Customer, etc.**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Customer Relationships**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Financial Outcomes for the Organization, Including Financial**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Market Share / Competitors / Marketplace**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Employee Skills and Growth**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Employee Acquisition and Retention**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Employee Welfare**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Organization Structure or Roles**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Organization Infrastructure Improvements Such as Processes, Systems, Tools and Facilities**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Management**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Business Partners or Subcontractors**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Outcomes Related to Government** (such as regulatory)

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Other Outcomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

**Other Outcomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

State what specific outcomes are needed: ………………

***Notes:***

* *If you have selected more than 5 items above, consider reducing that number to only those that are at the heart of what change is needed.*
* *If too many items are “checked,” you may be defining a work scope too large to handle successfully or you maybe obscuring more important outcomes with less important ones.*
* *If more than 5 or so items are checked and all are at the core of your needs, be aware that a significant effort may be required to complete the business case.*

**3B) Needed Outcomes SUMMARY**

***Instructions:***

* *For the items selected in “3A)” above, copy those topics into the summary table below in the “Needed Outcomes” column.*
* *Note: Parts of this table will be used in subsequent steps.*

**TABLE 1**

**Needed Outcomes and Root Causes**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Needed Outcomes** | **Root Causes or**  **Root Drivers**  **From Step 4** | **Importance Relative to Other Outcomes** | **You Can Affect These Root Causes** | **Root Causes Selected for Action** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **TITLE: …….**  **Description: ……..** | * xx * xx * xx | H / M / L  H / M / L  H / M / L |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | **TITLE: …….**  **Description: ……..** | * xx * xx * xx | H / M / L  H / M / L  H / M / L |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | **TITLE: …….**  **Description: ……..** | * xx * xx * xx | H / M / L  H / M / L  H / M / L |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | **TITLE: …….**  **Description: ……..** | * xx * xx * xx | H / M / L  H / M / L  H / M / L |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | **TITLE: …….**  **Description: ……..** | * xx * xx * xx | H / M / L  H / M / L  H / M / L |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**STEP 4**

**Identify Root Causes of the Problem or the Root Drivers of the Needed Improvement or New Idea**

This step identifies the root things that must be addressed to cause the desired outcomes to result.

**Background** - To make effective changes, the root causes of a problem or the root drivers of a needed improvement must be known. This is important so that subsequent actions address the core causes of a topic and not the symptoms. See the following examples.

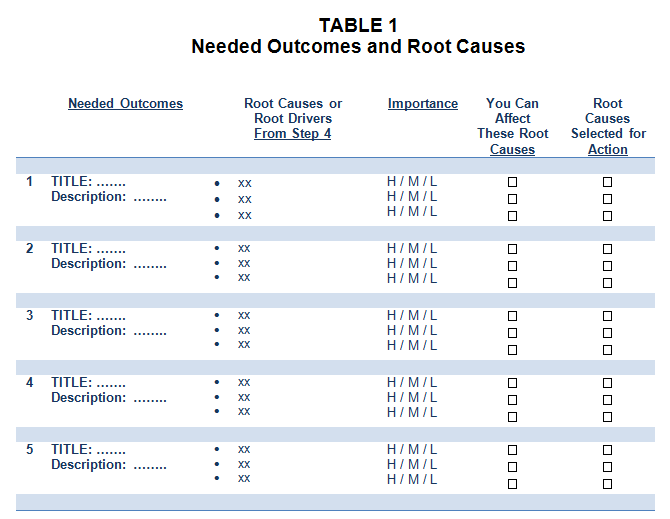
Root Cause Examples

* **Problem Example** – Let’s say that the problem is a slow system response time for a system your organization uses and maintains. The **Root Causes** of this problem might be inadequate server capacities, inadequate communication line rates, inefficient software or a poor user interface design, or combinations of these, or all of these would be root causes of a problem. The root causes of errors in the performance of organization processes might be lack of training, lack of role definitions, poorly written processes or poor process communication.
* **Improvement Example** – Let’s say that the needed improvement is related to services your organization provides to your customers and you want to increase the quality of those services. The **Root Drivers** of service quality could be employee technical work skills, employee abilities to work with customers, employee roles (employees specialize in certain services vs. all employees providing all services), the organization’s ability to properly set customer expectations during engagement, or combinations of these or all of these could be root drivers of a needed improvement. Let’s say you want to improve organization schedule performance for a given process. The root drivers of schedule performance might be lack of process training, lack of role definitions, poorly written processes or poor process communication. (Note that these “schedule issue” root causes happen to be the same potential root causes for the “error” example above.)
* **New Idea Example** – Let’s say that an idea has surfaced to out-source certain work or to initiate a strategic alliance with a potential new business partner or to expand into a new market area. These are not problems and are not necessarily improvements, but do constitute an important decision that warrants a business case evaluation. **Root Drivers** for these types of situations will be a function of the respective decision. Often such drivers will include quality, cost, schedule, market-share, financial factor and the strategic interests of the given organization.

Root Cause Determination Techniques

* **Multiple “Why” Questions** – One root cause determination technique is the multiple “why” questions. An example for the problem noted above would be the following. “Our system is not performing adequately, why is that?” One answer would be that response times are too slow and one would ask “why is that?” One answer could be that server capacities are too low to support the current communication loads. This situation with the servers could be a root cause. Sometimes 3 or 4 “why” questions need to be asked to eventually get to the root cause, in some cases more than 4 questions may be needed.
* **Fishbone Diagrams** – A related technique is using a “Fish Bone” diagraming method where the root causes or the root drivers of a given situation are diagramed. In this example, a problem where projects are late on schedules is being analyzed. The question is asked “why are we late on completing projects?” The answers come back that projects are late because of low productivity and poor schedule management and lacking resources. Let’s say that “poor schedule management” is further analyzed and the question would be “why do we manage schedules in an inadequate manner?” The answers might be that our project teams lack the skills and that we have no process to guide schedule management. These two situations can be the root causes of “poor schedule management” which is a root cause of “late schedules.” The fish bone diagraming approach is really the same as the “multiple why question” approach where the fish bone captures the resulting information in a graphic.





***INSTRUCTIONS***

*In your team, select an approach for determining root causes of the problem or the situation to be improved.*

*Discuss what root causes exist and enter that information into Table 1 started in Step 3.*

*Add an overall relative importance rating for each root cause or root driver relative to the other root causes in the table.*

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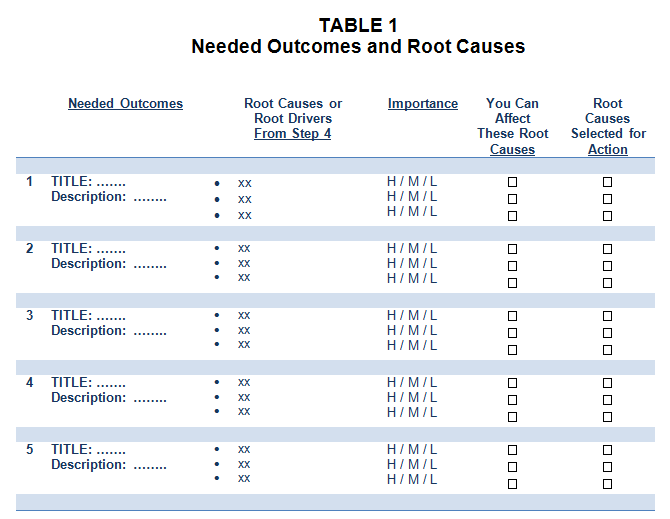
**STEP 5**

**Select the Root Causes You Can Affect and**

**Select the Most Important Root Causes**

*You typically do not have control over all root causes and you can’t boil the ocean, so select the most important things that you can change*

This step selects the root causes or root drivers that can be addressed and makes a determination as to the importance of each root topic.



***INSTRUCTIONS***

*Table 1 in Step 3 should now contain needed outcomes, root causes and an importance rating.*

*Now, select the root causes over which you have some control or can affect.*

*Then, select the root causes for which you have identified as being important and ones over which you have some level of control.*

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**STEP 6**

**Identify Alternative Solutions that Address the Root Causes and Attain the Needed Outcomes**

*What are the Different Paths or Ways to get to “The Destination,” i.e. the Desired Outcomes?*

This step identifies the optional ways to attain the desired results or outcome.

**Background** – There are typically multiple ways a given problem can be solved or a given improvement can be accomplished. To employ the best approach, alternative approaches need to be identified and evaluated. This step identifies alternative or optional ways of addressing the “root causes” or “root drivers” to attain the “needed outcomes” now defined in Table 1. Comparisons of alternatives and a selection of the best alternative (or combinations of alternatives) will be accomplished in subsequent steps. See examples below.

**Example Alternatives for Problem Resolution**

Let’s say that the problem is slow system response times for a system your organization needs and that the root cause has been determined to be both inadequate server capacity and inefficient user interface software. Your alternative solutions might be:

* + Increase server capacity to the point that the inefficient software is much less of an issue, or
  + Modify the software, or
  + Do both of the above, or
  + Outsource the work associated with this system, or
  + Do nothing at this time because the costs and negative impacts of the above alternatives outweigh the benefits *(Note that we have yet to determine the costs and impacts of all alternatives, but we are reserving an alternative for doing nothing in case the costs and impacts do not support a change action)*

**Example Alternatives for Improvement Attainment**

Let’s say that the needed improvement relates to increasing the quality of services provided to customers. Your analysis has determined that the root driver of this needed improvement is lacking employee skills. Your alternatives might be:

* + Change hiring practices
  + Provide more employee training
  + Implement a “coaching” approach where senior employees support new employees
  + Provide checklists and templates for employee customer interactions to support consistent quality of delivered services
  + Do a combination of the above
  + Do all of the above
  + Do nothing at this time because the costs or negative impacts of all alternatives outweigh the benefits

***INSTRUCTIONS*** *- Review the “Root Causes or Root Drivers” and the “Needed Outcomes” you previously identified in Table 1. Work to identify alternative ways to address these root causes or root drivers and to cause the needed outcomes to exist. Team brainstorming is often a good approach to accomplish this. Do not eliminate any options or alternatives at this time unless they are clearly unfeasible. Less desirable alternatives will be eliminated in subsequent steps.*

*Capture your alternatives in Table 2 below. Most decisions should have 2 or 3 alternatives at a minimum. Capture as many feasible alternatives as the team identifies.*

**TABLE 2**

**Alternative Solutions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Alternative** | **A Few Notes Describing Each Alternative** |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | **(Insert statement describing alternative #1)** | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |
| 2 | **(Insert statement describing alternative #2)** | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |
| 3 | **(Insert statement describing alternative #3)** | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |
| 4 | **(Insert statement describing alternative #4)** | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |
| n | **DO NOTHING** | State Impacts of NO ACTION   * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |

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**STEP 7**

**Optional - Reduce the Set of Alternatives**

*Reducing the Set of Alternatives if Too Many Exist*

If you have only several alternatives, skip this step and proceed to the next step.

If you have many alternatives and want to perform an in-depth comparison on all, skip this step and proceed to the next step.

If you have identified more than 4 or 5 alternatives and want to perform a detailed evaluation for a lesser number of alternatives, filter the current set of alternatives to identify the best candidates for more in-depth comparison. One method to accomplish this is to use one or more simple quad filtering tables.

One common type of quad table is a “Difficulty and Payback” table. This approach compares an estimate of the difficulty in implementing each alternative vs. the associated payback of that alternative. See example.



***Instructions***

* *Assign your alternative solutions from Table 2 to one of the categories in a selected quad table. This is most commonly done in a team meeting environment.*
* *As an example using the* “Difficulty and Payback” table
  + *Select those alternatives that are “EASY to Do and HIGH Payback” for further consideration. If 3 to 5 alternatives are in this category, proceed to the next step. Retain other alternatives for potential future actions.*
  + *If only 1 or 2 alternatives exist in the “EASY to Do and HIGH Payback” category, consider which alternatives in the “Hard to Do and HIGH Payback” or the “Easy to Do and LOW Payback” categories are the best additional alternatives to be included in your pending alternatives comparison. Those alternatives that are “HARD to Do and LOW Payback” probably offer little value to your efforts and should be discarded unless the team feels their allocation to this category was accomplished in error or if some other value exists to retain these alternatives for now.*
  + *Review your results from this step with appropriate stakeholders to support good agreement on table contents.*
* *Note that if more than 5 or so alternatives exist, this will make the subsequent detailed evaluations much more time consuming, increasing the risk that the business case team may become overwhelmed with the amount of work required.*

Use the following table to complete this step.

**Table 3 - Alternatives Filtering Table**

**Difficulty and Payback**

Use the following table (3A) to reduce the number of alternatives that will be compared in detail in subsequent steps. Also use table 3B if that helps reduce the set of alternatives.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **EASY** To Do and **HIGH** Payback   * Alternative xx * Alternative xx * Alternative xx | **HARD** to Do and **HIGH** Payback   * Alternative xx * Alternative xx * Alternative xx |
| **EASY** to Do and **LOW** Payback   * Alternative xx * Alternative xx * Alternative xx | **HARD** to Do and **LOW** Payback   * Alternative xx * Alternative xx * Alternative xx |

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**STEP 8**

**Define Alternative** **Comparison Criteria and**

**Collect Comparison Information**

*Define how the alternatives will be compared*

This step is a set of worksheets to collect information for each alternative for a wide variety of comparison criteria. A summary of the information inserted into these worksheets will be inserted into a comparison table in a subsequent step. At this point, it is best to have 3 to 5 alternatives. More can be compared, but comparing more alternatives can be quite difficult and the team may get “lost in the details.”

There Are Multiple Criteria Worksheets Included in This Step

***Instructions*** *– Complete the following worksheets, one at a time. If some worksheets clearly do not apply, skip those worksheets. Follow the instructions included in each worksheet. Later you will transfer a summary of the information in these worksheets to a comparison table to compare all alternatives.*

**Worksheets Included in this Step**

**8.1. Investment, Resources and Negative Impacts**

8.1.1. Financial Analysis - Investment and Resource Needs

8.1.3. State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Stakeholders

**8.2. Payback and Positive Impacts**

8.2.1. Financial Analysis - Payback

8.2.3. State the “Most Likely” Positive Impacts on Stakeholders

**8.3. Additional Alternative Comparison Criteria**

8.3.1. State the Alignment with the Organization’s Strategic Information

8.3.2. State Alignment with the Needed Outcomes

8.3.3. State the Feasibility in terms of Technology, Resources, Politics, etc.

8.3.4. State Significant Other Factors

**8.1) Investment, Resources and Negative Impacts**

**8.1.1) Financial Analysis - Investment and Resource Needs**

This section is a financial analysis for each alternative to identify short term and long term costs and resource needs. Financial payback is addressed in a subsequent section.

***Instructions***

* *Determine the type of investment information that will be compiled for each alternative.*
* *Collect and/or calculate selected investment information for each alternative and enter in the worksheet sections that follow.*

**ALTERNATIVE 1**

*(Example Only – Use Your Financial Analysis Information Categories)*

**New Costs, Investment  *(example categories only*)**

* Non-Recurring or Development Costs, Short Term
* Non-Recurring or Development Costs, Long Term
* Recurring or Operational Costs, Short Term
* Recurring or Operational Costs, Long Term
* Tax Implications, Short and Long Term
* (other financial factors such as cost of money, exchange rates, incentives, etc.)
* Year 1 Costs
* Year 2 Costs
* …..
* Year n Costs

**Resources Needed for this Alternative**

* Personnel - xx
* Facilities - xx
* Special Support - xx
* Other - xx
* Other - xx

**ALTERNATIVE 2**

(Enter cost information and resource needs for this alternative)

------------

**ALTERNATIVE “n”**

(Enter cost information and resource needs for this alternative)

**“Take No Action” ALTERNATIVE**

(Enter cost information and resources that will be expended if no action is taken and costs happen and resources are expended.)

**8.1.2) State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Stakeholders**

How will stakeholders be negatively impacted for each alternative?

*(Note that positive impacts are included in a different section.)*

***Instructions***

* *Identify all negative impacts to stakeholders for each alternative. for each alternative.*

**Alternative #1**

* Negative Impacts on Customers…….
* Negative Impacts on Organization………
* Negative Impacts on Employees………
* Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

**Alternative #2**

* Negative Impacts on Customers…….
* Negative Impacts on Organization………
* Negative Impacts on Employees………
* Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

------------------

**Alternative #n**

* Negative Impacts on Customers…….
* Negative Impacts on Organization………
* Negative Impacts on Employees………
* Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

**“Take No Action” Alternative – Impacts of No Action**

* Negative Impacts on Customers…….
* Negative Impacts on Organization………
* Negative Impacts on Employees………
* Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

**8.2) Payback and Positive Impacts**

**8.2.1) Financial Analysis - Payback**

This section is a financial analysis for each alternative to identify short term and long term payback.

***Instructions***

* *Determine the type of payback information that will be compiled for each alternative.*
* *Collect or calculate selected payback information for each alternative and enter that information into the worksheet sections that follow.*

**ALTERNATIVE 1**

*(Example Only – Use Your Financial Analysis Format and Information Categories)*

**Increased Revenue / Cost Savings / Other Financial Advantages**

* Year 1 Financial Increase
* Year 2 Financial Increase
* …..
* Year n Financial Increase

**Net Financial Outcome, Payback**

* Year 1 Net
* Year 2 Net
* …..
* Year n Net

**ALTERNATIVE 2**

(Enter payback information for this alternative)

------------

**ALTERNATIVE “n”**

(Enter payback information for this alternative)

**“Take No Action” ALTERNATIVE**

(Enter positive financial information for taking no action)

**8.2.2) State the “Most Likely” Positive Impacts on Stakeholders**

How will stakeholders be positively impacted for each alternative?

***Instructions***

* *Identify positive impacts to stakeholders in the worksheet sections below.*

**Alternative #1**

* Positive Impacts on Customers…….
* Positive Impacts on Organization………
* Positive Impacts on Employees………
* Positive Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

**Alternative #2**

* Positive Impacts on Customers…….
* Positive Impacts on Organization………
* Positive Impacts on Employees………
* Positive Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

------------------

**Alternative #n**

* Positive Impacts on Customers…….
* Positive Impacts on Organization………
* Positive Impacts on Employees………
* Positive Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

**“Take No Action” Alternative – Impacts of No Action**

* Positive Impacts on Customers…….
* Positive Impacts on Organization………
* Positive Impacts on Employees………
* Positive Impacts on Other Stakeholders………….

**8.3) Additional Comparison Criteria**

*Many factors may exist that will affect the business case analysis and decision in addition to the investment, payback and stakeholder impacts stated above. The following sections represent common additional criteria that the business case may need to consider.*

***Instructions***

* *Read the following criteria topics and their descriptions and* ***make notes in each section about how that topic relates to this business case.***
* ***Where differences exist for the different alternatives being considered, note those differences****. “Highlight” any significant differences that exist for different alternatives that will be important for your subsequent alternative selection.*

**8.3.1) The Alignment of the Organization’s Strategic Information to Each Alternative**

Answer the following question: “How do the organization’s mission, vision, strategic plan and priorities align with each proposed alternative?”

**Alternative #1**

* This alternative aligns, or does not align with the organization’s Mission / Vision / Strategic Directions in the following ways
  + xx
  + xx

**Alternative #2**

* This alternative aligns, or does not align with the organization’s Mission / Vision / Strategic Directions in the following ways
  + xx
  + xx

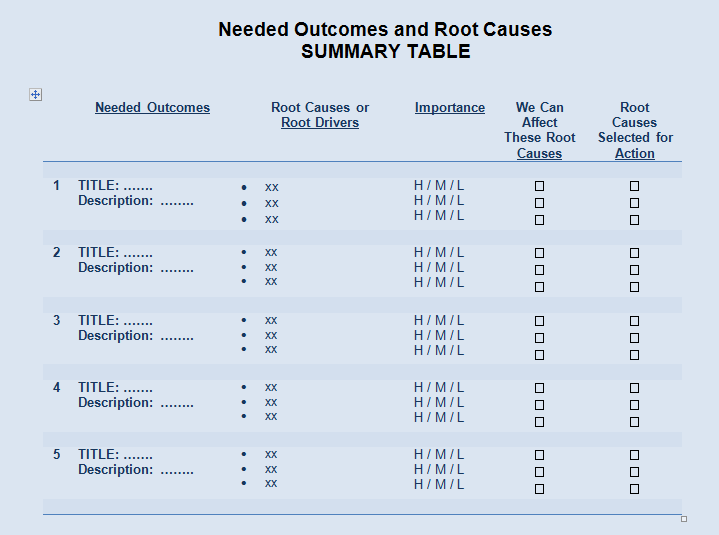
-----------------

**Alternative #n**

* This alternative aligns, or does not align with the organization’s Mission / Vision / Strategic Directions in the following ways
  + xx
  + xx

**“Take No Action” Alternative**

* This alternative aligns, or does not align with the organization’s Mission / Vision / Strategic Directions in the following ways
  + xx
  + xx



**8.3.2) Alignment with Needed Outcomes**

This section compares how each alternative matches or does not match the needed outcomes defined earlier.

***Instructions*** *– Review the previously defined “Needed Outcomes” in Table 1, and copy the top “Needed Outcomes” into Table 4 below. Then enter how each alternative meets or does not meet these needed outcomes.*

**Table 4**

**Alternative #1 and Needed Outcomes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Needed Outcome** | **How This Alternative Meets this Outcome** | **Notes or Clarifications** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | (Needed Outcome #1) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | (Needed Outcome #2) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 | (Needed Outcome #3) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | (Needed Outcome #4) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |

**Alternative #2 and Needed Outcomes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Needed Outcome** | **How This Alternative Meets this Outcome** | **Notes or Clarifications** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | (Needed Outcome #1) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | (Needed Outcome #2) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 | (Needed Outcome #3) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | (Needed Outcome #4) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |

**Alternative #n and Needed Outcomes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Needed Outcome** | **How This Alternative Meets this Outcome** | **Notes or Clarifications** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | (Needed Outcome #1) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | (Needed Outcome #2) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 | (Needed Outcome #3) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | (Needed Outcome #4) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |

**“Take No Action” Alternative and Needed Outcomes - OPTIONAL**

*(Complete this table only if comments in table make sense and provide value for the decision process as it is presumed that taking no action will not attain any needed outcomes)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Needed Outcome** | **How This Alternative Meets this Outcome** | **Notes or Clarifications** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | (Needed Outcome #1) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | (Needed Outcome #2) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 | (Needed Outcome #3) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | (Needed Outcome #4) | Meets Outcome  Partially Meets Outcome  Does Not Meet Outcome | * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |

**8.3.3) State the Feasibility of Alternatives in terms of Technology, Resources, Politics, etc.**

This step is an estimate of the feasibility of the alternative solutions, a critical comparison criteria.

***Instructions***

* *Answer the question “Is this project feasible?” from perspectives of technology, resources, politics and other contributing factors.*

**Alternative #1**

* Technology Feasibility - xx
* Funding Feasibility - xx
* Political Feasibility - xx
* Resource Feasibility - xx
* Other \_\_\_\_\_ Feasibility - xx

**Alternative #2**

* Technology Feasibility - xx
* Funding Feasibility - xx
* Political Feasibility - xx
* Resource Feasibility - xx
* Other \_\_\_\_\_ Feasibility - xx

………………………..

**Alternative #n**

* Technology Feasibility - xx
* Funding Feasibility - xx
* Political Feasibility - xx
* Resource Feasibility - xx
* Other \_\_\_\_\_ Feasibility - xx

**“Take No Action” Alternative**

* Political Feasibility - xx
* Other \_\_\_\_\_ Feasibility - xx

**8.3.4) State Significant Other Factors**

This step provides a comparison of the alternatives in terms of significant other factors that may be important comparison criteria for this business case. Examples of these factors are:

* **External Environment Factors** – Marketplace, Competitors, Global Economy, Technology Trends
* **Internal Environment Factors** – Competition for funding, politics, stability of decisions, etc.
* **Legal or Regulatory Factors** – New Legislation, Regulatory Changes, etc.
* **External Political or Cultural Considerations** – Local, State and Federal Considerations
* **Internal or External Interdependencies** – Shared resources, products or processes needed by one project from another, etc.
* **Other \_\_\_\_\_ Criteria**

***Instructions***

* *Review the list of factors above.*
* *Determine which of these factors are both an important topic for this business case AND should be a criteria for selecting one of the identified alternatives.*
* *As an example, if marketplace changes or competitor products are important to this business case AND different alternatives would cause different situations to exist relative to these factors, then such factors might be important selection criteria to consider when selecting the best overall alternative.*

***Make notes below for any factors which would affect the selection of any one alternative solution over any others.***

* **External Environment Factors** – Marketplace, Competitors, Global Economy, Technology Trends
* **Internal Environment Factors** – Competition for funding, politics, stability of decisions, etc.
* **Legal or Regulatory Factors** – New Legislation, Regulatory Changes, etc.
* **External Political or Cultural Considerations** – Local, State and Federal Considerations
* **Internal or External Interdependencies** – Shared resources, products or processes needed by one project from another, etc.
* **Other Significant Criteria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**STEP 9**

**Build Alternatives Comparison Table and Enter Comparison Information**

This step is the generation of the comparison table that will be used to compare the alternative solutions. This table will use the criteria and notes completed in Step 8.

At this point, the business case effort should have completed the following:

* Background Steps 1 to 5 complete
* 2 to 5 identified alternative solutions from Steps 6 & 7
* Alternative comparison information collected as notes in Step 8 worksheets

***Instructions***

* *Modify Table 5 Structure*
  + - *Review the “Alternatives Comparison Table” (Table 5) in this step and add or delete columns in the table as needed to make room for all alternatives to be compared, add alternative titles*
    - *Add any additional criteria needed for this business case comparison that is not included in this table into the last table rows*
    - *Delete any table rows if some criteria in the table will not be used (or leave that row in place and add a note that the criteria is not being utilized; this way if things change, the criteria is still in the table)*
* *Enter Comparison Information Into the Table*
  + - *Enter criteria information for each alternative and each criteria from your notes in Step 8*
    - *It is recommended to take one comparison criteria at a time (example “8.1.1 Financial Analysis”) and enter a summary of the notes you made in Step 8 (example section 8.1.1) for each alternative into the table*
    - *Repeat this action for all criteria in the table*
* *Review Table Contents for Completeness and Accuracy*
  + - *When the table information entry is complete and prior to the comparison analysis, review table contents with the team to support information accuracy and completeness, make any needed adjustments*
    - *Optional - Once the team feels the table is complete, the table can be forwarded to appropriate stakeholders external to the team for their review and input to support information accuracy and completeness; this is done prior to analyzing the alternatives and making a selection*

**TABLE 5**

**Alternatives Comparison Table**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Comparison Criteria** | **Alternative #1** | **Alternative #2** | **(Add Columns)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1.1  A | Investment Needs  SUMMARY ONLY | * $xx for yy * $xx for yy * $xx for yy | * $xx for yy * $xx for yy * $xx for yy | * $xx for yy * $xx for yy * $xx for yy |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1.1  B | Resource Needs  SUMMARY ONLY | * Personnel - xx * Facilities - xx * Other - xx | * Personnel - xx * Facilities - xx * Other - xx | * Personnel - xx * Facilities - xx * Other - xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1.2A | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Customers | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1.2B | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on the Organization | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1.2C | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Employees | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.1.2D | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.2.1 | Financial Analysis - Payback | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
| 8.2.2A | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Customers | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.2.2B | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on the Organization | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.2.2C | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Employees | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.2.2D | State the “Most Likely” Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.3.1 | State the Alignment with the Organization’s Strategic Information | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.3.2  A | Alternative DOES Align with Noted Needed Outcomes | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.3.2  B | Alternative DOES NOT Align with Noted Needed Outcomes | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.3.3 | State the Feasibility in terms of Technology, Resources, Politics, etc. | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.3.4 | State Significant Other Factors (See Section) | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.3.5 | (Additional Criteria 1) | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (Additional Criteria 2) | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (Additional Criteria 3) | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx | * xx * xx * xx |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**STEP 10**

**Business Case Analysis, Alternative Selection, Plans Forward and Report**

This step contains the following final business case actions.

10.1. Analyze the Contents of the Alternatives Comparison Table

10.2. Form a Bottom Line Draft Recommendation and Generate Rationale

10.3. Identify a Backup Plan

10.4. Define Needed Management, Customer or Third Party Involvement

10.5. Define Needed Resources for Selected Alternative and Assumptions

10.6. Develop the “Plan to Proceed”

10.7. Prepare the Draft Business Case Report, Distribute Stakeholders for Comment

10.8. Prepare and Distribute the Final Business Case Report

At this point, the business case should have completed the following:

* Background Steps 1 to 5 complete
* 2 to 5 identified alternative solutions identified from Steps 6 & 7
* Comparison information collected for each alternative, i.e. your notes for all relevant sections in Step 8 for each alternative
* The comparison table, Table 5, populated with summary comparison criteria information for each alternative and that table information reviewed for completeness and accuracy

**10.1) Analyze the Contents of the “Alternatives Comparison Table”**

This step is the review and comparison of the contents of the “Alternatives Comparison Table” (Table 5). This step assumes the table contents are deemed sufficiently complete and accurate.

***Instructions***

* *Determine the team that will accomplish the alternatives evaluation and solution selection*
* *Determine a method of comparing the information in the table (see two examples below) and select an approach that makes sense to the team*
* *In a team environment, review each criteria in the table and capture the “good and bad” of each alternative using colors or some other highlighting approach to capture team consensus (it is usually best to work in one row “horizontally across” the table, considering one criteria for all alternatives before discussing the next criteria)*
* *Where team consensus is not reached for any given criteria, highlight that criteria in some way to denote a lack of consensus*
* *When the initial “coloring or coding” of the table contents is complete, add additional highlights to those entries in the table that are the most important (criteria rated as “HIGH” in importance in the table examples below)*

**Example Table Information Comparison Approach**

There are many ways the information in a comparison table can be highlighted or coded to enhance the visibility of key information that will drive your selection of the best alternative. One approach is to color the information relative to that information being supportive or not supportive of your needed outcomes and also indicate good or bad impacts for a given alternative. Examples follow.

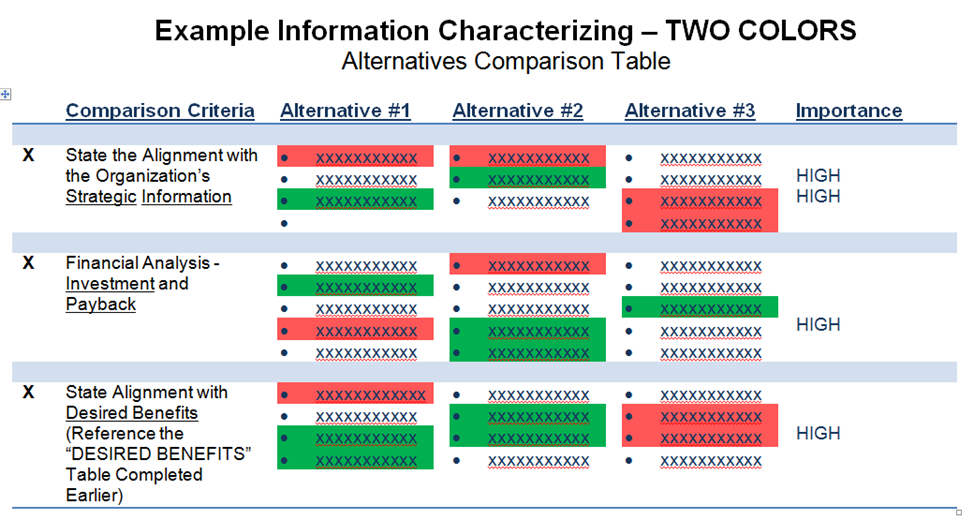
Example 1 - In the basic TWO COLOR example below, clearly advantageous information is background colored in “GREEN” and clearly disadvantageous information is background colored in “RED.” Non-colored information would be neither good nor bad but that information is still pertinent to the comparison as these “non-shaded” information may be used later if multiple alternatives are close in their overall value.

Example 2 - In the FOUR COLOR example below, VERY ADVANTAGEOUS information is background colored in “BLUE” with ADVANTAGEOUS information colored “GREEN,” MARGINAL information is denoted by “YELLOW” and BAD information denoted by “RED.” Again, non-colored information would be none of these categories but that information is still pertinent to the comparison as this “non-shaded” information may be used later if multiple alternatives are close in their overall value.

Example 3 - As the individual alternatives entries are given a color, the most important entries score can be highlighted as shown in the example.

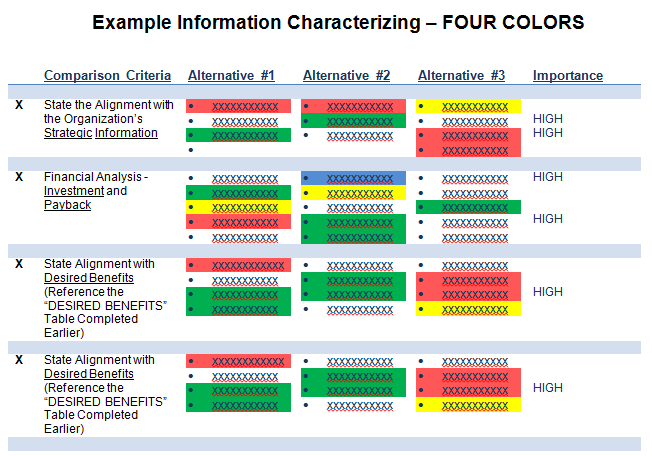
**Example 1 – Two Color Highlighting Approach**



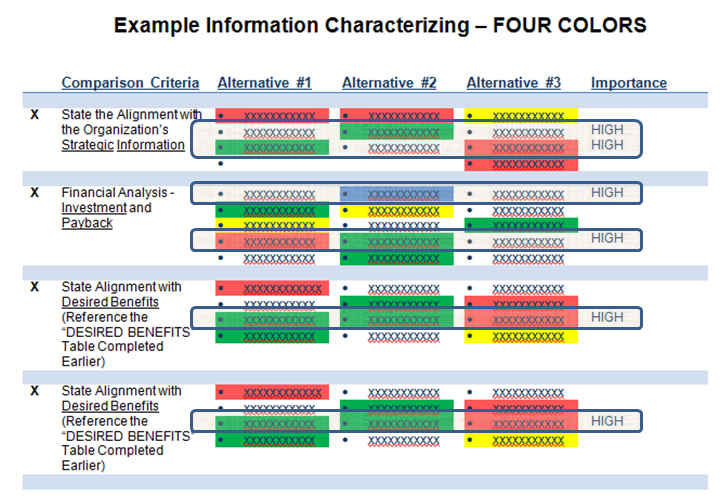


**Example 2 – Four Color Highlighting Approach**



****

**Example 3 – Color Highlighting With “HIGH” Importance Denoted**



**Weighted and Non-Weighted Numeric Scoring Approaches**

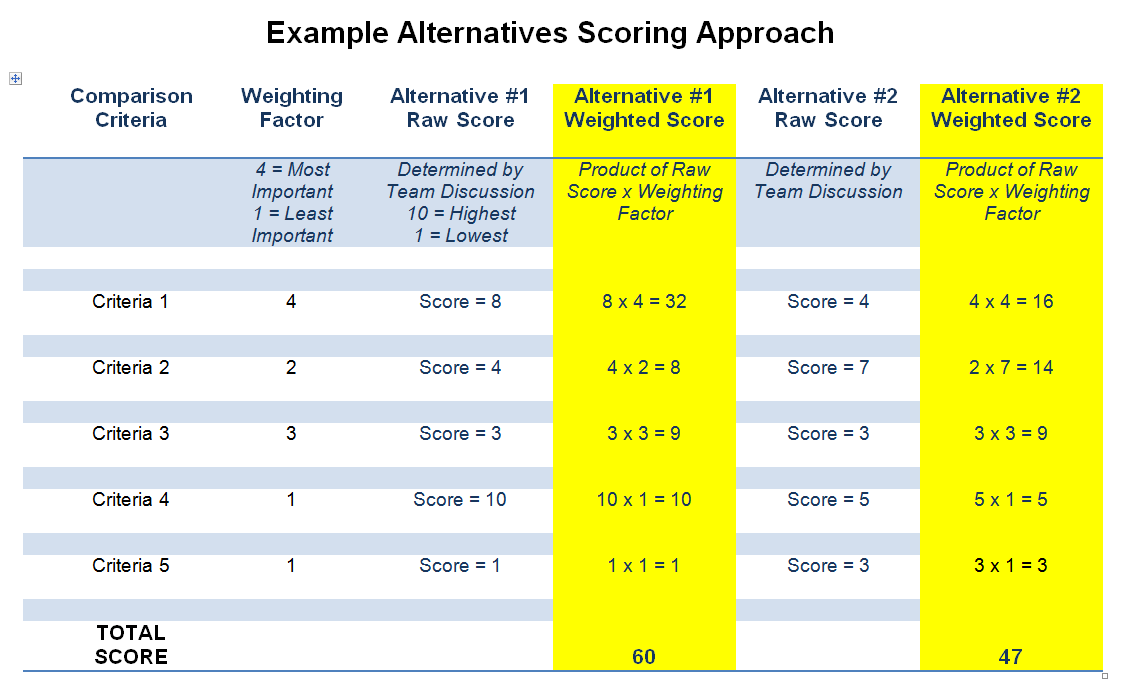
Some teams may consider a “numeric scoring” comparison approach. An example of such an approach is described by the following. Note the concerns noted at the end.

**Non- Weighted Scoring**

* Each alternative is given a score for each criteria and one example would be a score from 1 to 10 where 10 is great and 1 is very poor relative to meeting the given criteria.
* In the example below, Alternative 1 is scored as an “8” out of 10 for meeting criteria #1 meaning it does a very good job of meeting that criteria.
* A total of all of these “Raw Scores” for each alternative could be used to support the selection of the best alternative and this would be a “Non-Weighted” scoring approach.
* This approach would sum all of the scores for each alternative in the example table below in the “Raw Score” columns and the columns highlighted in yellow would not be used.

**Weighted Scoring**

* All criteria is generally not of equal importance and an importance rating scheme, or “criteria weighting approach,” can be used to support a more accurate comparison.
* Where criteria is weighted, each criteria would have an assigned “weight” denoting the relative importance of that criteria when compared to other criteria.
* In the example table below, “Criteria #1” has an assigned weight of 4 (out of 4) indicating it is of highest importance. Criteria #4, on the other hand, has an assigned weight of 1 (out of 4) indicating it is of lowest importance relative to other criteria. Criteria #4 is still important for comparing the alternatives, but is less important than other criteria with higher weights.
* As scores for all alternatives for all criteria are defined, a numeric total “weighted score” for each alternative can determined by taking the product of each individual criteria weight and the score for a given alternative and then summing all of these products for a given alternative to form a total weighted score for that alternative.
* In the simple example, Alternative #1 has a weighted score of 60 and Alternative #2 has a total weighted score of 47 meaning Alternative #1 meets the composite of all criteria better than Alternative #2.



**Concerns** - Such a weighted scoring approach can have value in some situations, but in the opinion of the author of this worksheet, such approaches are prone to error as the definition of the weighting factors (sometimes chosen with insufficient forethought) can significantly sway the final results. The quote “tell me what answer you want and I can adjust the weighting factors to get that answer” is something to keep in mind. If scoring approaches such as the example are used, care should be taken in the assignment of criteria weights and any selection resulting from such an approach should be reviewed to ensure it makes sense overall and is really the best alternative selection.

**10.2) Form a Bottom Line DRAFT Recommendation and Generate Rationale**

This step is the draft selection of the best alternative and the generation of rationale for that decision.

As your team reviews the comparison table coded or colored information and moves to make a recommendation, note that your recommendation might be any of the following:

* One of the stated alternatives
* One of the stated alternatives that is modified
* A combination of 2 or more alternatives, where one or more may also be modified
* Several alternatives that are implemented in a phased or sequenced approach
* None of the alternatives and something else not previously identified
* A decision to “do nothing”

***Instructions*** *– As the information in the comparison table is analyzed, do the following.*

* *Make an initial recommendation on which alternative is selected*
* *Ask the team “what is wrong with our selection?”*
* *Generate the rationale for your recommendation*
* *Review you decision and finalize your draft recommendation with rationale*

Complete the following:

**Recommendation** - The bottom line recommendation is ……………………

The rationale for this decision is

* xx
* xx
* xx

This recommendation is based on the following conditions or assumptions being true.

* Condition 1 ……………………
* Condition 2 ……………………
* Condition 3 ……………………

**Non-Selected Alternatives** – The following alternatives were not selected for the noted reasons.

The reasons “Alternative A” was not selected are

* xx
* xx
* xx

The reasons “Alternative B” was not selected are

* xx
* xx
* xx

**10.3) Identify a Backup Plan**

This step is the selection of a backup plan which might be selected if the primary recommendation is not accepted or fails to be a viable solution for any reason. The backup approach can be one of the alternatives not selected or some other contingency approach.

Example

Take a business case that is being completed to resolve a poor functioning system and the identified solutions or alternatives were “a new system, an upgraded system and outsourcing the work performed by the respective system.” For this example, let’s say that the “New System” alternative was selected. If for some reason this solution becomes unfeasible due to technology issues, costs or other factors, the other non-selected alternatives that were the modification of the existing system or the outsourcing of the work could be backup plans or contingencies.

***Instructions*** *– As the draft recommendation is completed, work with the team to*

* *Determine if a backup plan is needed (it is usually the best idea to have one)*
* *Determine if a backup plan is feasible*
* *Determine what the backup plan should be*
  + *A non-selected alternative, or*
  + *Another approach*
* *Capture the description of the backup plan and the rationale for its selection.*

**No Feasible Backup Plans Exist**

The reasoning behind this determination is that ………………………………

**Potential Backup Plans Are:**

**Backup Plan #1 is ……………………….**

This Backup Plan Would Require:

* xx
* xx

Positive Aspects of this Backup Plan are:

* xx
* xx

Negative Aspects of this Backup Plan are:

* xx
* xx

**Backup Plan #2 is ……………………….**

This Backup Plan Would Require:

* xx
* xx

Positive Aspects of this Backup Plan are:

* xx
* xx

Negative Aspects of this Backup Plan are:

* xx
* xx

**10.4) Define Needed Management, Customer or Third Party Involvement**

This step answers the question “For this effort to be successful, what support from management, sponsors, customers, leadership, business partners, suppliers, government agencies or other parties are needed to make the selected alternative a success?”

***Instructions*** *– Complete the following to define needed support.*

The following involvement is needed:

* Management Support Needed: …………
* Customer Support Needed: …………
* Third Party “A” Support Needed: ……………
* Third Party “B” Support Needed: ……………

**10.5) Define Needed Resources for the Selected Alternative and Assumptions**

This step is an estimate of costs, resources and overall schedule to implement the selected alternative and the assumptions that have been made.

Several situations may exist:

* The previously completed “Financial Analysis” has sufficient cost detail for this point in the business case review and decision process and only schedule and resource estimates are needed to support a final decision
* The previously completed “Financial Analysis” has insufficient cost detail for this point in the business case review and decision process and more detailed cost information along with schedule and resource estimates are needed to support a final decision

Use Your Format for Cost, Resource and Schedule Estimates

Simple Example Follows

* Financial Needs, Total Costs
  + Xx
  + xx
* Schedule Needed Duration
* Personnel Needs
  + Full Time =
  + Part Time =
* Non-Personnel Resources Needed
  + Facilities ……………………………
  + Equipment ………………………….
  + Subcontractors ……………………….
  + (other) ………………………………….
  + (other) ………………………………….

Assumptions

The following assumptions are key to the successful implementation of the selected alternative.

* Xx
* Xx
* Xx
* Xx
* Xx

**10.6) Develop the “Plan to Proceed”**

This step identifies the plan to implement the selected solution and answers the question “If this effort is authorized, how will this effort be accomplished?”

NOTE – This section is not necessarily a detailed project plan, as that detail plan may be prepared after the authorization to proceed is made which will happen after this business case is completed. This step is a top level summary of “what will be done” “by whom” and “when” to provide a basic understanding of the general nature of the effort needed to implement the selected solution.

***Instructions*** *– Complete the following to describe a top level approach for implementing the selected alternative.*

**Plan Summary** – This effort will be accomplished by ………(include a short summary of what the project will be)…………..

**Top Level Plan Content** – [ Insert Here or Reference ]

* Work Summary – Work Outline or Top Level WBS
* Schedule Summary – Milestones and Top Level Flow Chart
  + Potential Start and Complete Dates
  + Milestones
  + Flow Chart
* Organization Needed and Roles – “Whom” will do “What”
  + Project Organization Chart
  + Table of Roles

**10.7) Prepare the Draft Business Case Report and Distribute to Selected Stakeholders for Comment**

This step is the preparation of the draft business case report for initial review and comment. This is not the final report.

***Instructions*** *–*

* *Select a report approach, see examples below*
* *Prepare the report using the information contained in this worksheet*
* *Have the team review the completed draft report*
* *Distribute the draft report to selected stakeholders for awareness and comment*
* *Collect comments for report finalization*

**Example Report Options** - Several options can be considered for the business case report.

Detailed Report

**Report Document** – Provide this completed worksheet as a detailed report document possibly highlighting those sections that would be of most interest to the reviewing stakeholders.

**Presentation** – Summarize the contents of this worksheet and include information from most or all sections in your slide set.

Summary Report

**Report Document** – Condense this worksheet for a documented report. Consider including the following sections from this worksheet.

* The Need, the Problem or the Needed Improvement
* Current Environment
* Define “Needed Outcomes”
* Root Causes of the Problem or the Root Drivers
* Root Causes You Can Affect and the Most Important Root Causes
* Alternative Solutions to Attain the Needed Outcomes
* Alternatives Comparison Table
* Recommendation with Rationale and Backup Plan
* Possible Plan Forward

**Presentation** – Summarize the above content in a slide set.

**10.8) Prepare the Final Business Case Report**

This step is the preparation and final distribution of the final report.

***Instructions***

* *As the draft report is reviewed, list and complete any final next steps needed to respond to questions or comments from reviewers of the draft report or to complete any remaining business case information gathering, analysis, communications, approvals or related actions.*
* *Decide the level of detail appropriate for the final report (see previous step for report options)*
* *Prepare the final report and have a final review by the team prior to distribution*
* *Distribute the report as needed by your organization and prepare for any required presentations*
* *Include the team, as possible, in any presentation to management*
* *Notify the team that they may be needed to respond to leadership questions or directed changes and thank them for their efforts*

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END OF

**Business Case**

**WORKSHEET**

**Multiple Alternatives Version - Basic Version**

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