

Project Charter

Used as a starting point for initial project planning

- Type and amount of information varies depending on complexity and known conditions when it was created.
- > At a minimum, contains high-level information that needs elaboration in the project plan

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Outputs from other processes

Other processes (concurrent?) that may be inputs

- > Scope
- Schedule
- > Cost
- > Quality
- Resources
 Communications
- > Risk
- ► RISK
- > Procurement
- Stakeholder

Note the "iterative" nature of this process

Enterprise Environmental Factors

Factors that can influence

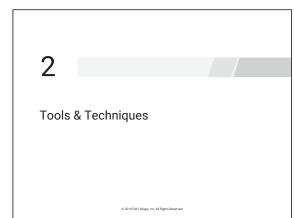
- > Government or industry standards
- ➤ Legal & regulatory
- > Project management body of knowledge for vertical market/focus area
- Marketplace conditions
- Organizational structure, culture, management practices and sustainability
- ➢ Organizational governance framework
- > Infrastructure (existing facilities and capital equipment)

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Organizational Process Assets

Assets that can influence

- > Organizational policies, processes & procedures
- > Project management plan template
 - Guidelines and criteria for tailoring standard processes
 - Project closure guidelines/requirements
- Change control procedures
- · How modifications to policies, standards, etc. will occur
- > Monitoring & reporting methods (risk, communication, etc.)
- > Project information from previous similar projects
- > Historical information and lessons learned repository



Expert Judgement

Expertise, specialized knowledge and/or training

- > Tailoring the PM process to meet the project needs
- Development of additional components of PM plan if needed
- > Determining tools and techniques
- \succ Developing technical and management details
- ➢ Determining resources and skill levels needed
- > Determining level of configuration management
- Determining which project documents will be subject to the formal change control process
- > Work and resource prioritization



Techniques (examples)

➤ Brainstorming

➤ Checklists

➤ Focus groups

Interviews

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Interpersonal & Team Skills

Skills examples

- Conflict management
- Facilitation
- Meeting management

Meetings

Held with key project team members (and stakeholders)

Project approach

> How work will be executed

➢ How project work will be monitored and controlled

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Kick-off meetings

Kick-off Meeting (end of planning/start of execution)

- Communicate project objectives
- Gain team commitment
- Explain roles & responsibilities

Small project – one team for planning and execution Large Projects – PM Team does majority of planning. Rest of team brought on afterwards

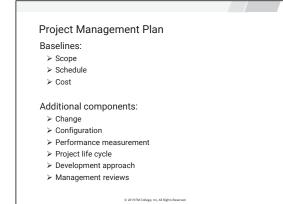
Multiphase projects typically have a kick-off meeting at the beginning of each phase.

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Outputs			
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Project Management Plan

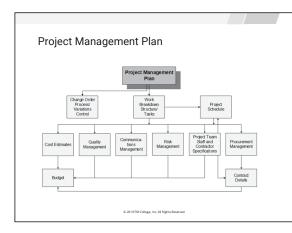
Subsidiary management plans:

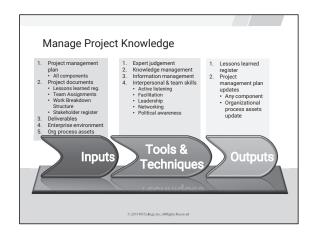
- ≻ Scope≻ Requirements
- > Schedule
- > Cost
- Quality
- > Resources
- Communications
- ≻ Risk
- Procurement
- Stakeholder engagement



Project Management Plan & Project Documents

Project Management Plan	Projec	t Documents
1. Scope management plan	1. Activity attributes	20. Quality metrics
2. Requirements management plan	2. Activity list	21. Quality report
3. Schedule management plan	3. Assumption log	22. Requirements documentation
4. Cost management plan	4. Basis of estimates	23. Requirements traceability matrix
5. Quality management plan	5. Change log	24. Resource breakdown structure
6. Resource management plan	6. Cost estimates	25. Resource calendars
7. Communications management plan	7. Cost forecasts	26. Resource requirements
8. Risk management plan	8. Duration estimates	27. Risk register
9. Procurement management plan	9. Issue log	28. Risk report
10. Stakeholder engagement plan	10. Lessons learned register	29. Schedule data
11. Change management plan	11. Milestone list	30. Schedule forecasts
12. Configuration management plan	12. Physical resource assignments	31. Stakeholder register
13. Scope baseline	13. Project calendars	32. Team charter
14. Schedule baseline	14. Project communications	33. Test and evaluation documents
15. Cost baseline	15. Project schedule	
16. Performance measurement baseline	16. Project schedule network diagram	
17. Project life cycle description	17. Project scope statement	
 Development approach 	18. Project team assignments	
19. Management reviews	19. Quality control measurements	



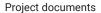


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Project Management Plan

Knowledge management:

- ➤ Scope
- ➤ Requirements
- > Schedule
- > Cost
- Quality
- ➤ Resources Communications
- ≻ Risk
- ➤ Procurement
- Stakeholder engagement



Lessons learned register

- Category & description of situation
- > Impact, recommendations & proposed actions
- ➢ Challenges, problems, realized risks, opportunities, etc.

Project team assignments

> Team members, roles & responsibilities

Directory? Org Chart?

Resource Breakdown Structure

- Hierarchical Representation of resources by category and type
- > Labor, material, equipment, supplies, etc.

Stakeholder register

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Resource Breakdown Structure Resource Package: • Smallest unit of work in a RBS. • Capable of being estimated, scheduled, measured -----..... -----..... -----..... ------..... Measurable Activities Measurable Activities Measurable Activities © 2019 FM College, Inc, All Rights Reserved

Task (an activity):

Consumes time and may consume resources.

Allows determination of readiness criteria, completion criteria, cost and schedule.
Subtask:

Cohesive, relatively independent division of a task.

- Work package:
 - Smallest unit of work in a WBS.
 Capable of being estimated, scheduled, measured

Stakeholder Register

Identification information

> Name, organizational position, location, contact details

Role on project

Assessment information

> Major requirements, expectations,

> Potential for influencing project outcomes

> Phase of project where stakeholder has most impact

Stakeholder classification

> Internal/external

- > Impact/influence/power/interest
- > Upward/downward/outward/sideward
- > Any other mode PM considers relevant

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Deliverables

Any unique and verifiable

- Product
- ➤ Result
- Capability

Required to complete a process, phase or project

Typically tangible components completed to meet project objectives > Can include components of PM plan

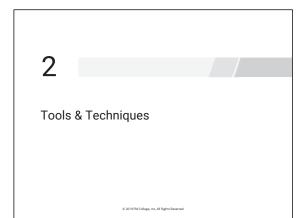
Enterprise Environmental Factors

Organizational, stakeholder and customer culture Geographic distribution of facilities or resources Organizational knowledge experts Legal and regulatory requirements and/or constraints

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Organizational Process Assets

Organizational standard policies, processes and procedures Personnel administration Organizational communication requirements Formal knowledge-sharing and information-sharing procedures



Expert judgement

Individuals or groups with specialized knowledge or training

- Knowledge management
- > Information management
- > Organizational learning
- Knowledge and information management tools
- Relevant information from other projects

Knowledge management

Tools and techniques

- Networking
- > Communities of practice and special interest rooms
- Meetings including virtual meetings
- Work shadowing and reverse shadowing
- Discussion forums such as focus groups
- Knowledge sharing events such as seminars and conferences
- > Workshops including problem-solving sessions
- Storytelling
- > Creativity and ideas management techniques
- > Training that involves interaction between learners

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Information management

Tools and techniques used create and connect people to information

- > Methods for codifying explicit knowledge
- Lessons learned register
- Library services
- Information gathering, for example, web searches and reading published articles
- > Project management information system (PMIS)



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Lessons learned register

- ➤ Category and description of the situation
- Impact, recommendations, and proposed actions associated with the situation
- Challenges
- > Problems
- \succ Realized risks and opportunities
- > Other content is appropriate

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Project management plan updates

Any change to the project management plan goes through the organization's change control process via a change request

Any component of the project management plan may be updated as a result of this process

Organizational process assets updates

All projects create new knowledge. Some of this knowledge is:

> Codified

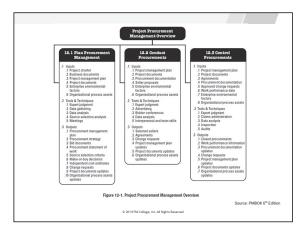
- > Embedded in deliverables
- > Embedded in improvements to processes and procedures

Existing knowledge can also be codified or for the first time as a result of this process

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MODULE 03-0 **PROJECT PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT** Enter a brief description of the module. Describe the topic of the module and what learness the undulg pay special attention to.

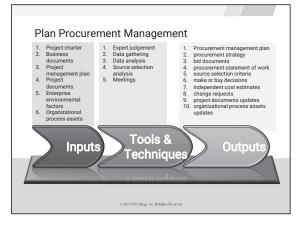


Procurement Management

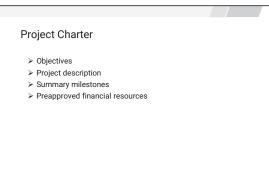
Typical steps might be:

- Prepare the procurement statement of work
- > Prepare a high-level cost estimate to determine the budget
- Advertise the opportunity
- > Identify a short list of qualified sellers
- Prepare and issue bid documents
- ➢ Prepare and submit proposals by the seller
- Conduct a technical evaluation of the proposals including quality
- ➢ Perform a cost evaluation of the proposals
- Prepare the final combined quality and cost evaluation to select the winning proposal
- \succ Finalized negotiations and signed contract between the buyer and the seller $_{\rm 0.215\,M\,Goluge,\,Mr,\,Al Rytis Neuroid}$





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Business Documents

➤ Business case

- ➤ Benefits management plan
 - When specific project benefits are expected to be available
 This will drive procurement dates and contract which

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Project Management Plan

- Scope management plan
- > Quality management
- > Resource management plan
- Scope baseline

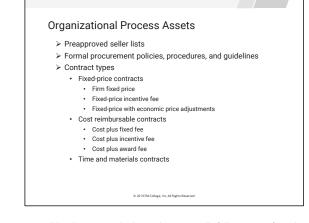
Project Documents

- Milestone list
- > Project team assignments
 - Project team skills to perform the procurement activities?Additional resources need to be acquired or trained?
- > Requirements documentation
- Requirements traceability matrix
- Resource requirements
- ➢ Risk register
- > Stakeholder register

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Enterprise Environmental Factors

- Marketplace conditions
- Products, services, and results that are available in the marketplace
- > Sellers, including their past performance or reputation
- Typical terms and conditions for products, services, and results or for the specific industry
- > Legal advice regarding procurements
- Contract management systems, including procedures for contract change control
- Established multi-tier supplier system of prequalified sellers based on prior experience
- > Financial accounting contract payments system



Contract types. All legal contractual relationships generally fall into one of two broad families: either fixed price or cost reimbursable. Also, there is a third hybrid type commonly used called to time and materials contract. The more popular contract types and use are discussed below as discrete types, but, in practice, it is not unusual to combine one or more types into a single procurement.

Fixed-price contracts this category of contracts involves setting a fixed total price for a defined product, service, or result to be provided. These contracts should be used when the requirements are well-defined and no significant changes to the scope are expected. Types of fixed-price contracts include:

firm fixed price (FFP) the most commonly used contract type is the FFP. It is favored by most <u>buying organizations because the price of goods is set at the outset and not subj</u>ect to change unless the scope of work changes.

Fixed-price incentive fee if PIF. This fixed-price arrangement gives the buyer and the seller some flexibility in that it allows for deviation from performance, with financial incentives tied to <u>achieving agreed-upon metrics</u>. Typically, such financial incentives are related to cost, schedule, or technical performance of the seller. Under if PIF contracts, a price ceiling is set, and all costs above the price ceiling are the responsibility of the seller. Fixed-price with economic price adjustments FP EPA. This type is used whenever the sellers performance. Spends a considerable period of years, or if the payments are made in a different currency. It is a fixed-price contract, but with a special provision allowing for

predefined final adjustments to the contract price due to change conditions, such as inflation changes or cost increases, or decreases, or specific commodities.

Cost reimbursable contracts. This category contract involves payments, cost reimbursements, to the seller for all legitimate actual costs included for completing the work, plus a fee representing seller profit. This type should be used if the scope of work is expected to change significantly during the execution of the contract.

Time and materials contracts T and M. Time and materials contracts, also called time and means, are a hybrid type of contractual arrangement with aspects of cost reimbursable and fixed-price contracts they are often used for staff augmentation, acquisition of experts, and any outside support when a precise statement of work cannot be quickly prescribed.

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Expert Judgment

Regarding procurement expertise is needed in the following areas:

- Procurement and purchasing
 Contract types and contract documents
- ➤ Regulations and compliance topics

Data Gathering

- Market research
 - Industry capabilities
 - Specific solar capabilities
- > Sources new conferences
- Online reviews
- > Variety of sources to identify market capabilities
- May refine specific procurement objectives to leverage maturing technologies while balancing risks associated with the breadth of sellers who can provide the desired materials or services

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Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques include but are not limited to make-or-buy analysis

- Make-or-buy analysis to determine whether to self perform or purchase from outside sources
- > Another example is lease versus new construction
- ➤ Factors to consider
- Current resource allocation
- Skills and abilities
- Need for specialized expertise
- · Desire to not expand permanent employment obligations

Need for independent expertise

- May use payback period, return on investment, internal rate of return, discounted cash flow, net present value, benefit cost analysis, or other techniques
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Source Selection Analysis

Commonly used selection medicines include the following:

Least cost

Qualifications only

> Quality based/highest technical proposal score

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> Quality and cost-based

Sole-source

Fixed budget

Meetings

- Research alone may not provide specific information to formulate a procurement strategy without additional information interchange meetings with potential bidders.
- Examples of meetings might include:
 - · pre-award bid discussion with all potential bidders present
 - site visits
 - · review of questions/comments on bid documents
 - · meeting/interview with each prospective bidder

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Procurement Management Plan

The procurement management plan guidance for:

- How procurement will be coordinated with other project aspects
- > Timetable of key procurement activities
- > Procurement metrics to be used to manage contracts
- Stakeholders roles and responsibilities
- Constraints and assumptions
- Legal jurisdiction and currency in which payments will be made
- Risk management issues
- Prequalified sellers, if any, to be used



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Bid Documents

Request for information (RFI).

- > Use when more information on liquor goods and services to be acquired is needed from the sellers
- Request for quotation (RFQ)
- The RFQ is commonly used when more information is needed on how vendors would satisfy the requirements and/or how much it will cost

Request for proposal (RFP)

- An RFP is used when there is a problem in the project and the solution is not easy to determine.
- This is the most formal of the "request for" documents and has strict procurement rules for content, timeline, and solar responses
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Procurement Statement Of Work (SOW)

The procurement SOW should be clear, complete, and concise.

The phrase terms of reference (tor) is sometimes used when contracting for services. It will typically include:

- Tasks the contractor is required to perform and coordination requirements
- Standards to be fulfilled
- > Data that needs to be submitted for approval
- Detailed list of all data and services that will provide to the contractor by the buyer
- Definition of the schedule for initial submission and the review/approval time required

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Source Selection Criteria

Criteria may include but are not limited to:

- Capability and capacity
- Product cost and lifecycle cost
- Delivery dates
- > Technical expertise and approach
- > Specific relevant experience
- Adequacy of the proposed approach and work plan in responding to the SOW
- > Key staff's qualifications, availability, and competence
- ➤ Financial stability of the firm
- Management experience
- Suitability of the knowledge transfer program, including training
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Make or buy decisions

A make or buy analysis results in a decision as to whether particular work can best be accomplished by the project team or needs to be purchased from outside sources.

> Examples from your experience?

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Independent Cost Estimates

The procuring organization may elect to either:

- Prepare its own independent estimate
- Have a cost estimate prepared by outside professional estimator

This is to serve as a benchmark on proposed responses.

Significant differences in cost estimates can be an indication that the procurement SOW was deficient or ambiguous, or that the prospective sellers either missed or understood or failed to respond fully to the procurement SOW.

Change requests

- A decision that involves procuring goods, services, or resources may require a change request
- Other decisions during procurement planning can also create the need for additional change requests
- Changes to the project management plan and its subsidiary plans may result in change requests

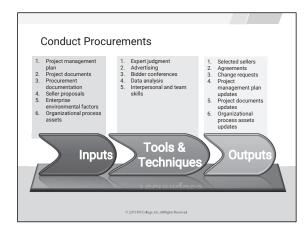
Change requests are processed for review and disposition through the picc process

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Project Document Updates

- Lessons learned register
- Milestone list
- > Requirements documentation
- Technical requirements
- · Requirements with contractual and legal implications
- > Requirements traceability matrix
- Risk register
- Stakeholder register

			rocureme
me of these	outputs may	be combined	
	Table 12-1. Comparison of	Procurement Documentation	
Procurement Management Plan	Procurement Strategy	Statement of Work	Bid Documents
How procurement work will be coordinated and integrated with other project work, particularly with resources, schedule, and budget	Procurement delivery methods	Description of the procurement item	Request for information (RFI), Request for quote (RF0), Request for proposal (RFP)
Timetable for key procurement activities	Type of agreements	Specifications, quality require- ments and performance metrics	
Procurement metrics to manage the contract	Procurement phases	Description of collateral services required	
Responsibilities of all stakeholders		Acceptance methods and criteria	
Procurement assumptions and constraints		Performance data and other reports required	
Legal jurisdiction and currency used for payment		Quality	
Information on independent		Period and place of performance	
Risk management issues		Currency; payment schedule	
Prequalified sellers, if applicable		Warranty	





Project Management Plan

- Scope management
- ➤ Requirements
- > Communications ≻ Risk
- Procurement Configuration
- ➤ Cost baseline

Project Documents

- ➤ Lessons learned register
- Project schedule
- > Requirements documentation
- ➤ Risk register
- > Stakeholder register

Procurement Documentation

- Bid documents
- Procurement statement of work
- Independent cost estimates
- Source selection criteria

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Seller Proposals

Prepared in response to a big document package

Basic information that will be used for evaluation

➤ Proposal in two parts

- Price proposal
- Technical proposal

Each submitted proposal is evaluated according to the source selection criteria Seller selected that can best satisfy the buying organizations requirements

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Enterprise Environmental Factors

- > Local laws and regulations regarding procurements
- Local laws and regulations ensuring that the major procurements involve local sellers
- External economic environment constraining procurement processes
- Marketplace conditions
- Information on relevant past experience with sellers, both good and bad
- > Prior agreements already in place
- > Contract management systems

Organizational Process Assets

- > List of preferred sellers that have been prequalified
- > Organizational policies that influence the selection of a seller
- Specific templates or guidelines that will determine the way agreements are drafted and built
- Financial policies and procedures regarding invoicing and payment

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Expert Judgment

Expertise in the following topics:

- ➤ Proposal evaluation
- > Technical or subject matter
- Relevant functional areas such as finance, engineering, design, development, supply chain management
- Industry regulatory environment
- > Laws, regulations, and compliance requirements

Negotiation

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Advertising

- > List of potential sellers can be expanded
- Most government jurisdictions require public advertising of pending government contracts

Bidder Conferences

Contract Conferences

Vendor Conferences

Pre-bid Conferences

Used to ensure that all prospective bidders have a clear and common understanding of the procurement

Also ensure no bidders received preferential treatment

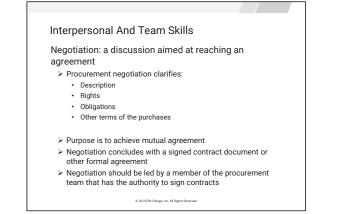
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Data Analysis

Proposal evaluation

Complete response in full to:

- Bid documents
- Procurement statement of work
- Source selection criteria
- Any other documents in the bid package



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Selected Sellers

Those who are judged to be in a competitive range based on the outcome of the proposal evaluation

Final approval of complex, high-value, high risk procurements will generally require organizational senior management prior to award

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Agreements

- > Procurement statement of work or major deliverables
- > Schedule, milestones, or date by which a schedule is required
- Performance reporting
- Pricing and payment terms
- > Inspection, quality, and acceptance criteria
- Warranty and future product support
- Incentives and penalties
- Insurance and performance bonds
- > Subordinate contractor approvals
- General terms and conditions
- Change request handling
- Termination clause and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
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Change Requests

- > As previously described
- \succ To the project management plan and its subsidiary plans
- > Other components
- \succ Processed for review and disposition of the picc process

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Project Management Plan Updates

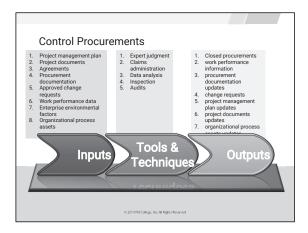
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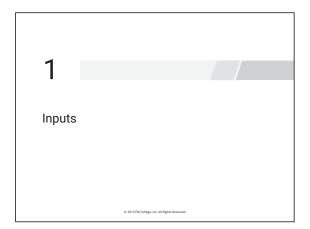


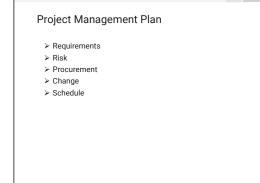
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Organizational Process Assets Updates

- Listings of prospective and prequalified sellers
 Information on relevant experience with sellers, both good and bad







Project Documents

- Assumption law
- Lessons learned register
- Milestone list
- Quality reports
- Requirements documentation
 - Technical requirements
 - · Requirements with contractual and legal implications

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- Requirements traceability matrix
- Risk register
- Stakeholder register

Agreements

Relevant agreements are reviewed to verify terms and conditions are met

Procurement Documentation

- Statement of work
- Payment information
- > Contractor work performance information
- ➤ Plans
- ➤ Drawings
- Other correspondence

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Approved Change Requests

Modifications to:

- > Terms and conditions of the contract
- Procurement statement of work
- Pricing
- Descriptions of the products, services or results to be provided

All procurement related changes are formally documented in writing and approved before being implemented through the control procurements process

In complex projects and programs, change requests may influence multiple sellers as well as project scope

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Work Performance Data

Seller/contractor data on project status:

- Technical performance
- Activities that have started
- Activities that are in progress
- Activities that are completed
- Costs that had been incurred or committed

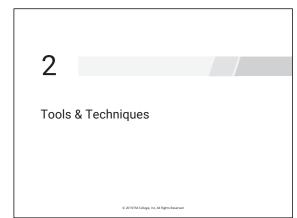
Work performance data can also include information on the seller invoices that have been paid

Enterprise Environmental Factors

- Contract change control system
- Marketplace conditions
- > Financial management and accounts payable system
- > Buying organization's code of ethics

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Organizational Process Assets Procurement policies, etc.



Expert Judgment

Specific areas:

Relevant functional areas:

- Finance
- Engineering
- Design
- Development
- Supply chain management, etc.
- \succ Laws, regulations, and compliance requirements
- Claims administration



Changes were the buyer and seller cannot reach an agreement:

- Contested changes
- Potential constructive changes
- > New when they cannot be resolved, they become disputes and finally appeals

Claims are documented, processed, monitored, and managed throughout the contract lifecycle, usually in accordance with the terms of the contract

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) typically following procedures established the contract

Settlement of all claims and disputes through negotiation is the preferred method

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Data Analysis

- Performance reviews
- Earned value analysis
- Trend analysis

Inspection

- Structured review of the work being performed by the contractor
 - Simple review the deliverables
 - · Actual physical review of the work itself

On construction projects inspections involve walk-throughs of the site both by the buyer and the contract to ensure a mutual understanding of the work in progress

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Audits

- > Structured review of the procurement process
- Rights and obligations related to audits should be described procurement contract
- Resulting observations should be brought to the attention of the buyer's project manager and the seller's project manager

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Closed Procurements

- Buyer provides the seller with formal written notice that the contract has been completed
- Requirements for formal procurement closure defined in terms of the conditions of the contract, and included in the project procurement management
- > Typically all deliverables should:
 - Be on time
 - Meet technical requirements
 - Meet quality requirements
- No outstanding claims or invoices and all final payment should have been made
- The project management team should have approved all deliverables prior to closure

Work Performance Information

> Includes information on how a seller is performing:

- Comparing the deliverables received
- The technical performance achieved
- Costs incurred and accepted against the SOW budget

Procurement Documentation Updates

- Contract with all supporting schedules
- Requested unapproved contract changes
- > Approved change requests

Seller developed technical document

- Other work performance information:
 - Deliverables
 - Seller performance reports and warranties

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- · Financial documents including invoices and payment records
- · Results of contract related inspections



- > Project management plan
- Subsidiary plans
- ➤ Cost baseline
- ➤ Schedule baseline
- > Procurement management plan

Requested but unresolved changes

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Project Management Plan Updates

- Risk management
- Procurement management
- Schedule baseline
- Cost baseline

Project Documents Updates

- ➤ Lessons learned register
- Resource requirements
- > Requirements traceability matrix
- Risk register
- > Stakeholder register

Organizational Process Assets Updates

- Payment schedules and requests
- Seller performance evaluation documentation

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- Prequalified seller lists updates
- > Lessons learned repository
- Procurement file

