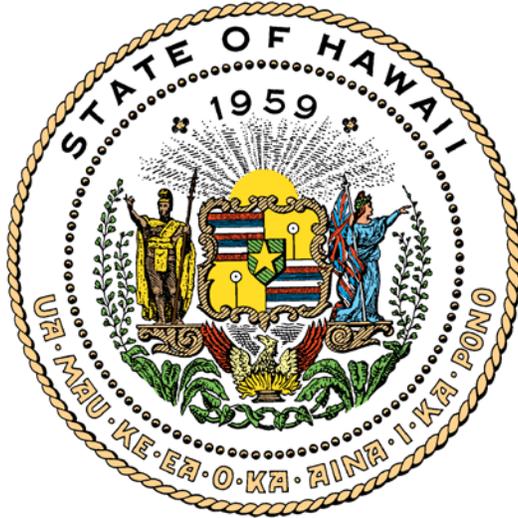


# PMCE

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CENTER OF EXCELLENCE



**STATE OF HAWAI'I**

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY**

State of Hawai'i Office of Information Management and Technology

[www.ITG.Hawaii.gov](http://www.ITG.Hawaii.gov)

January 2016

Version 2.0

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July 2015	TuneIT!	Updated status report graphic
January 2016	All sections	Replaced ProgramManagement Center of Excellence (PMCE) with IT Governance (ITG). Updated Governance per Administrative Directive 15-02

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## PREFACE

### Purpose

This project management methodology is a component of IT Governance and establishes project management practices. The methodology is sufficiently generic for use in all projects within the State of Hawai'i (SOH). It is transferable from project to project but is not intended to be the sole source of information on project management.

### Methodology Benefits and Compliance

This methodology is based on industry best practices and provides in-depth guidance for the entire project life cycle.

### Update Process and Cycle of this Guide

This is the second edition of the Project Management Methodology (January 2016). Changes and improvements to all ITG processes, including this guide, are a result of user input. Send improvement suggestions to [ets.pmce@hawaii.gov](mailto:ets.pmce@hawaii.gov)

It is our hope to create a guidebook that will make the prospect of managing a project less intimidating and more intuitive. By providing tools, resources, templates and forms we can help put some structure and discipline to the common sense of project management to increase your chances of project success. It is our hope that you will feel empowered to be a successful project manager with good tools at your disposal.

The Project Management Methodology is intended for all project stakeholders, including, but not limited to:

- Project sponsors
- Project managers
- Project team members (IT resources, customers, and vendors)
- Project management mentors and instructors
- Project Management Offices (PMO)
- IT Governance (ITG)
- Project quality assurance teams
- Individuals interested in learning more about project management

## CHAPTER 1 - OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Project Management Methodology

According to the Project Management Institute’s (PMI®) Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® fifth edition), “Project Management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements.”

The State of Hawai’i Project Management Methodology (PMM) provides guidance to promote the on-time, on-budget delivery of projects that meet or exceed customer expectations. The PMM is consistent with industry standard best practices and relies on the PMBOK as its authoritative source. The PMM is a key component of the IT Governance.

Consistent use of the industry standard best practices and repeatable processes in the PMM significantly increases the likelihood of successful project completion. Best practices are considered best practices because they predictably deliver the results that customers expect. Key components of this predictability are a best practices library, lessons learned, easy access to PMM documentation, and co-location of project management staff. An additional benefit of using a standard PMM is the increased mobility of project managers across organizational units.

Project lifecycle phases include:

1. Initiating – START IT
2. Planning – PLAN IT
3. Executing – DO IT
4. Monitoring and Controlling – TUNE IT
5. Closing – CLOSE IT

Project management knowledge areas include:

1. Scope Management
2. Time Management
3. Quality Management
4. Risk Management
5. Communication Management
6. Procurement Management
7. Cost Management
8. Human Resource Management
9. Integration Management

## 10. Stakeholder Management

The following is a graphical representation of the lifecycle phases and knowledge areas.

	Start IT!	Plan IT!	Do IT!	Tune IT!	Close IT!
Integration	●	●	●	●	●
Scope		●		●	
Time		●		●	
Cost		●		●	
Quality		●	●	●	
Human Resources		●	●	●	
Communications		●	●	●	
Risk		●		●	
Procurement		●	●	●	●
Stakeholder	●	●	●	●	

Figure 1 Project Management Process Groups and Knowledge Areas

### 1.1 Project Definition

“A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. The temporary nature of projects indicates that a project has a definite beginning and end.” (PMBOK fifth Edition).

Each project is unique. However, the standard project management methodology is applicable and required for all projects regardless of size and complexity. Each project must have well defined goals and identify both constraints and assumptions.

- Well-defined Goals

Projects require well-defined goals to determine completion. Without well-defined goals and objectives, a project lacks purpose. Most projects begin as an idea to address a business need or resolve a problem.

The problem definition needs to be carefully crafted and well thought out. This will determine the project objective, focus, and approaches for resolution. The focus is generated in terms of requirements, deliverables, and milestones. Without a clearly defined focus and a stated

objective, the project may stray off course (not solving the problem for which it was intended), or it may incur cost and time overruns and ultimately is unsuccessful.

- Project Constraints

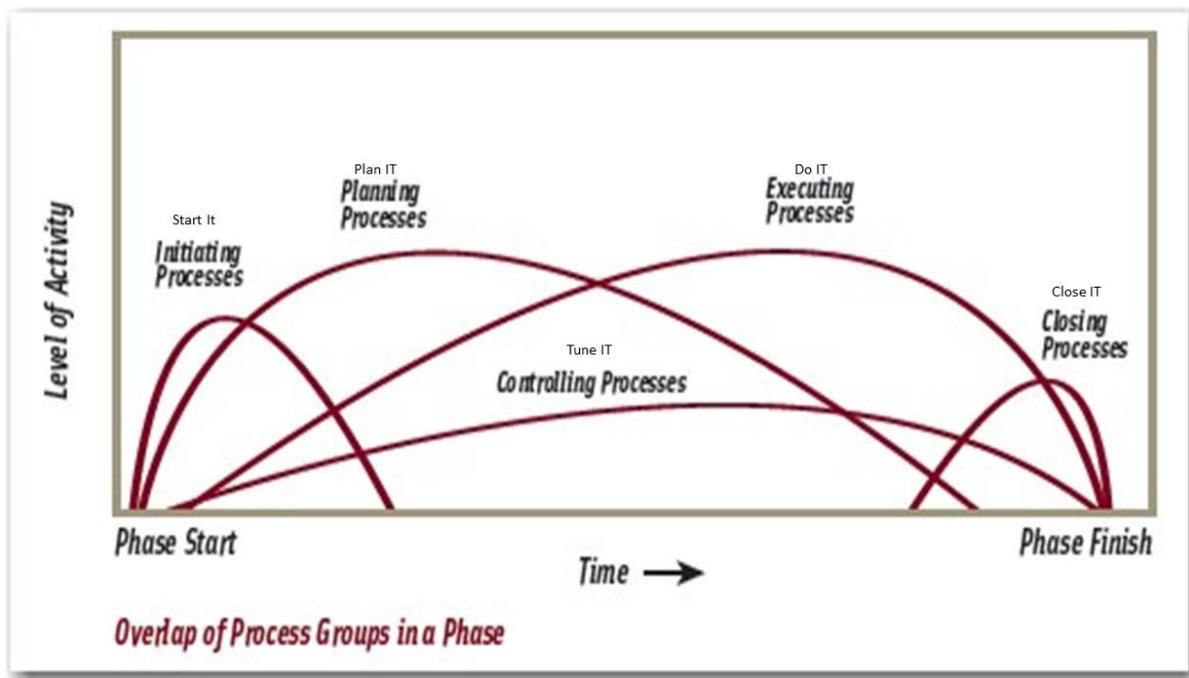
All projects have constraints, and these need to be defined from the outset. The most common constraints are scope, quality, schedule, budget, resources, and risks. Balancing these often competing constraints is the foundation of effective project management.

- Project Assumptions

Similarly, certain criteria relevant to a project are assumed to be essential. For instance, it is assumed that an agency will have the foresight to make the necessary budget appropriations to fund projects. Project assumptions need to be defined before any project activities take place so that time is not utilized on conceptualizing and initiating a project that has no basis for funding.

Each project takes on a different form and presents various degrees of uncertainty. Managing a project usually requires dividing the project into more manageable pieces called phases. Phases allow the project team to more effectively manage and control project activities throughout the life of the project. Collectively these phases are called the project life cycle.

The life cycle phases represent project activities from initiating through closing. The phases overlap and typically resemble the lifecycle as shown below:



*Figure 2 Life Cycle Project Phase Overlap*

## **1.2 Project Management is an Iterative and Ongoing Process**

Project management is an iterative process. For example, the planning process is a refinement of the initiating process. In some instances, processes may be repeated because of changes within the project. Also, project processes may be performed simultaneously as well as sequentially. For instance, the planning, executing, and monitoring and controlling processes may be performed in parallel as changes are made to the project baseline.

Other activities, including most of the project management knowledge areas, are ongoing and affect each and every process of the project. For example, scope management can be both iterative and ongoing. The following paragraph about defining scope is extracted from the PMBOK fifth edition and provides a good description of how this knowledge area is applied throughout the project life cycle.

“The preparation of a detailed project scope statement is critical to project success and builds upon the major deliverables, assumptions, and constraints that are documented during project initiation. During project planning, the project scope is defined and described with greater specificity as more information about the project is known. Existing risks, assumptions, and constraints are analyzed for completeness and added or updated as necessary. The define scope process can be highly iterative. In iterative life cycle projects, a high-level vision will be developed for the overall project, but the detailed scope is determined one iteration at a time and the detailed planning for the next iteration is carried out as work progresses on the current project scope and deliverables.”

As scope changes, it is likely that management of time, risk, communication, cost, human resources, and stakeholders will also change.

## **1.3 Business Needs Drive the Use of Technology**

Although the PMM is applicable to all projects, most projects involve some aspect of technology. Technology is playing an increasingly critical role in ongoing operations, development of new services to meet citizen and business needs, optimizing efficiency, and sharing solutions across government boundaries. However, it is important to recognize that meeting business needs and solving business problems are the overarching drivers, and that technology is an enabler to meet customer expectations. Collaboration between business and technical teams is a key ingredient for project success. The project manager plays a key role in building and maintaining productive relationships to foster collaboration.

As systems-oriented organizations direct more effort and resources toward improving efficiency and effectiveness through increased use of technology, it cannot be assumed that the business processes currently in place are compatible with the technical solutions being introduced. A review of current business processes is needed to ensure compatibility between suggested technology improvements and the current way of doing business.

In summary, the business processes should be driving the technology, not the technology driving, or greatly influencing, the business processes. Ideally technology is an enabler and not a driver.

All projects require project management to ensure project success.

## **1.4 ITG Process Map**

The following process maps depicts the basics of the project management process.

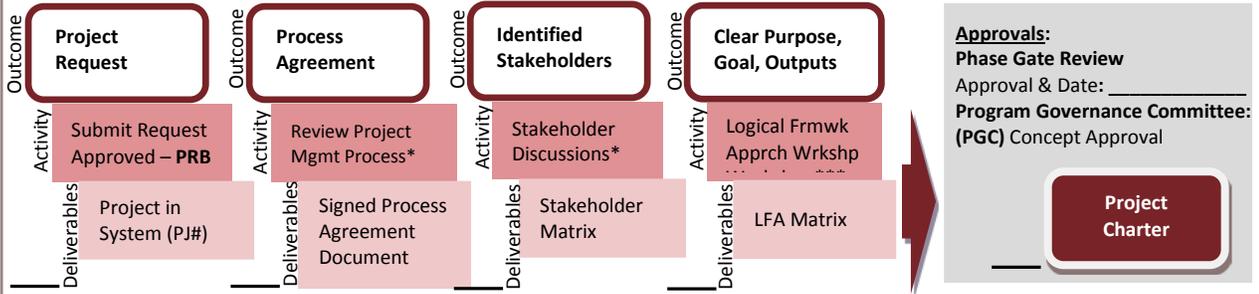
IT Governance (PMCE) Process

**START IT**



**Initiating**

\* W/ Executive Sponsor & Sponsor  
\*\*\* Stakeholders

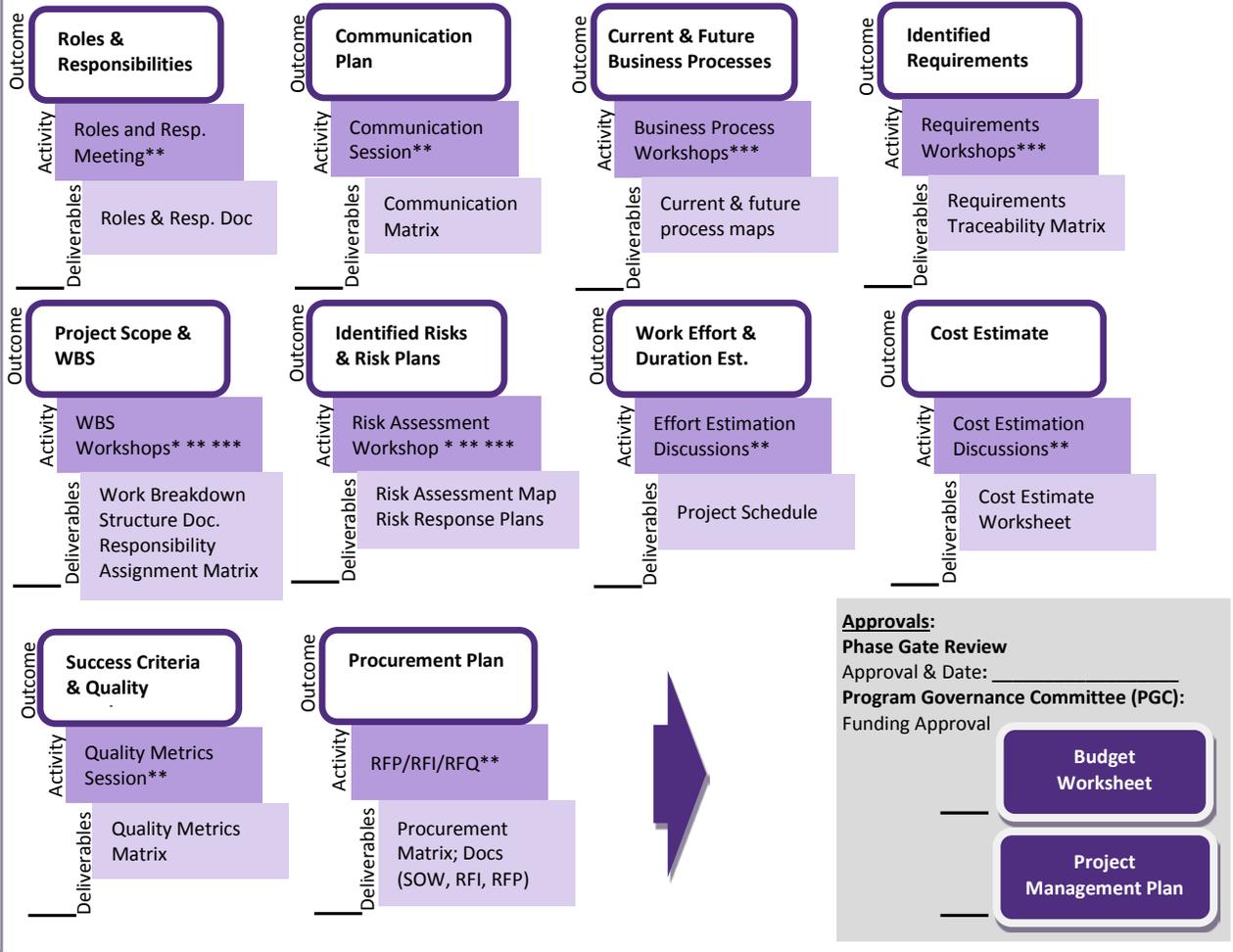


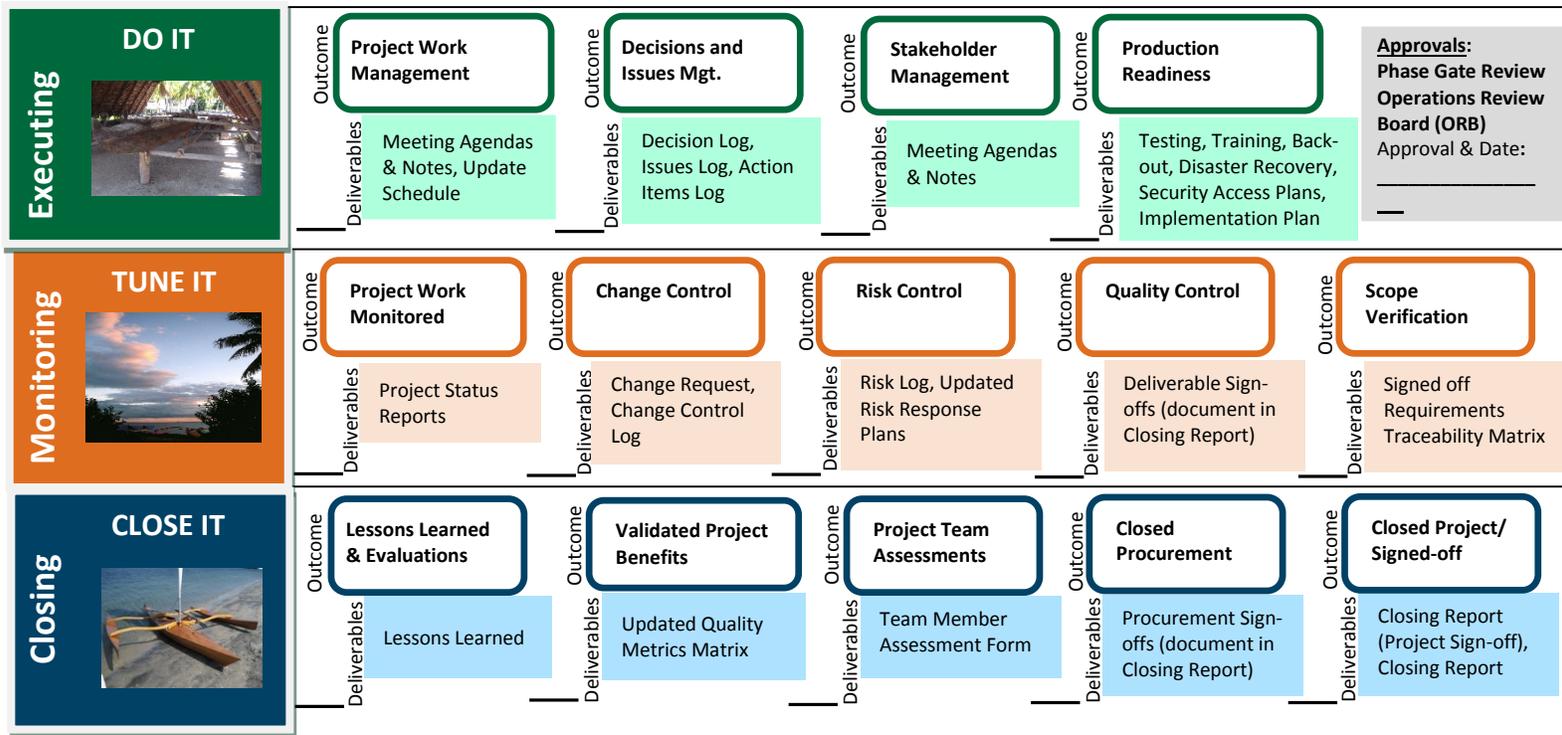
**PLAN IT**



**Planning**

\* W/ Executive Sponsor & Sponsor  
\*\* Project Team  
\*\*\* Stakeholders





## 1.5 State of Hawai'i Project Management Methodology Basics

Key components of the PMM include:

- **Project Management Processes**
  - Initiating – START IT!
  - Planning – PLAN IT!
  - Executing – DO IT!
  - Monitoring and Controlling – TUNE IT!
  - Closing – CLOSE IT!
- **Forms**
  - **START IT!**
    - Project Request Form (Initiate and Assess Risks) - priority
    - Process Agreement
    - Stakeholder Matrix
    - Logical Framework Approach Matrix (LFA)
    - Project Charter – significant portions pre-populated from information previously obtained
  - **PLAN IT!**
    - Responsibility Assignment Matrix
    - Communication Matrix
    - Process Maps
    - Requirements
    - Work Breakdown Structure
    - Risk Assessment Map
    - Risk Response Plans
    - Roles and Responsibilities
    - Project Schedule
    - Cost Estimate Worksheet
    - Quality Metrics Matrix
    - Procurement Matrix
    - Project Management Plan (Funding Execution Request)
  - **DO IT!**

- Meeting Agendas/Notes
  - Action Items Log
  - Issues Log
  - Decisions Log
- **TUNE IT!**
  - Change Control Form
  - Change Control Log
  - Project Status Reports
- **CLOSE IT!**
  - Lessons Learned
  - Closing Report
  - Project Team Assessment
- **ITG Project Portfolio Management (PPM) SharePoint Tool**
  - Schedule
  - Budget
  - Issues
  - Risks
  - Changes
  - Status Report
  - Resource Demand and Capacity
- **ITG PMM Touch points (as needed)**
  - Systems Development Methodology (SDM) Lifecycle Stages
  - Enterprise Architecture
  - Infrastructure Services Request Process
  - Procurement
  - Security Assessment and Plan
  - Look and Feel / ADA Review
  - Usability and User Design
  - Disaster Recovery Planning

## 1.6 PMM Integration

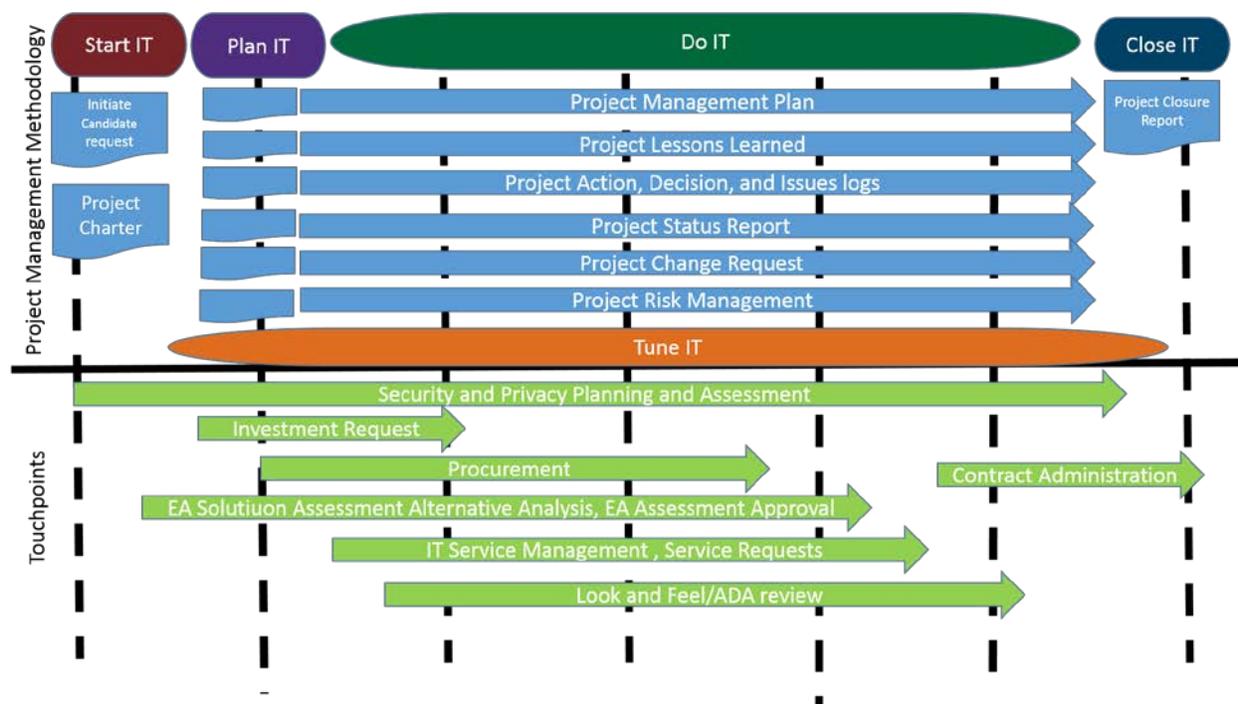


Figure 3 PMM Integration Overview

Quality is built into every aspect of the project management methodology through structured walkthroughs of every deliverable. Deliverables include products, PMM and SDM forms, and outputs from ITG touch points.

Additional information on all PMM components, as well as current new items, are available on the ITG intranet site.

## 1.7 Project Organizational Structure

The State of Hawai'i is a large and complex organization with a variety of project organization structures. The project executive sponsor, project sponsor and project manager determine the most effective organizational structure for each specific project.

The three most well-known organizational structures are the functional, projectized, and matrix hierarchies.

The functional organization is a hierarchy in which project staff members are grouped by specialty (e.g., marketing, accounting, etc.), have a clear line of authority, and have one superior within their functional organization. In this organization, the line of authority normally goes from the project manager, through

a functional manager, to the project staff member, and back. Therefore, the project manager's authority over the project staff is limited.

The projectized organization typically includes co-located team members with different skill sets who stay together as cohesive units for extended periods of time and over several project engagements. Project manager authority is greatest in the projectized organization.

Matrix organizations are a combination of functional and projectized hierarchies. Matrices use a system in which project staff members are "borrowed" from their functional organizations to work on a specific project and then returned once their part of the project has been completed or their skill sets are no longer needed. There are three different types of matrix organizations:

- **Weak Matrix:** Similar to functional hierarchies in which a project manager borrows an employee from a certain functional discipline to do work on a project, but the project manager's responsibilities are to do more coordination and expedition than actual management.
- **Strong Matrix:** Similar to projectized hierarchies in which a project manager has a full-time staff borrowed from functional disciplines. The project manager exerts full authority over the staff and has a full-time project administrative staff.
- **Balanced Matrix:** A combination of weak and strong matrices whereby the project manager borrows staff as needed for the project from a functional organization. The project manager has legitimate authoritative power over the project efforts and management.

## **1.8 Project Roles and Responsibilities**

It is important to have a defined formal structure for the project and for the project team. This provides each individual with a clear understanding of the authority given and responsibility necessary for the successful accomplishment of project activities. Project team members need to be accountable for the effective performance of their assignments.

According to PMBOK "A stakeholder is an individual, group, or organization who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project. Stakeholders may be actively involved in a project or have interests that may be positively or negatively affected by the performance or completion of the project. Different stakeholders may have competing expectations that might create conflicts within the project." It may be difficult to manage the expectations of stakeholders because they may have conflicting goals and expectations. Active stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of the project.

## **1.9 Project Stakeholders**

Stakeholders are individuals and organizations that have a vested interest in the project. This interest can be positive or negative. The identification and input of stakeholders help to define, clarify, drive, change, and contribute to the scope and, ultimately, the success of the project.

To ensure project success, the project management team needs to identify stakeholders early in the project, determine their needs and expectations, and manage and influence those expectations over the course of the project.

Project stakeholders include a diverse mix of people and skills. Stakeholders may include, but are not limited to, the following generic roles:

- Project Sponsor
- Project Executive Sponsor
- Business Process Owner
- Project Manager
- Agency Management
- Project Team, including Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)
- Customers
- Community and Local Government Entities
- State of Hawai'i 's Citizens and Visitors

If the project has a technology component additional stakeholders may include, but are not limited to, the following roles:

- Senior Leadership
- IT Program Manager
- Resource Manager
- ITG Director
- PMO Manager
- PMO Project Manager
- PMO Project Coordinator
- Application Architect
- Application Developer
- Business Analyst
- Enterprise Architect
- Data Modeler / Data Architect
- Database Administrator (DBA)
- Testing Team
- Agency business process owner

- Agency project coordinator
- Client Specialist
- Hawai'i Cyber Security Staff
- Infrastructure Specialist
- Infrastructure Management and Technical Staff
- Procurement Staff
- Documentation (user and technical) staff
- Training staff

Following are relatively high level descriptions of key project roles. More detailed information is available in the SOH ITG Project Roles and Responsibilities Reference Template available on the ITG intranet site.

### **1.9.1 Project Sponsor**

***The person that provides the financial resources for the project and ensures executive support across the organization.***

- Champions the Project
- Creates Vision & Objectives for Project
- Obtains Executive Management Buy-in & Resource Support
- Ensures Project's Success
- Signs Project Charter and Project Closing Report

### **1.9.2 Project Manager**

- The person assigned by the requesting organization to help the team achieve the project objectives by mentoring, guiding, and facilitating stakeholders through the project management processes.
- Utilizes project management methodology & tools to ensure success
- Mentors, coaches and trains the project team and stakeholders on the project management process.

### **1.9.3 Agency Management**

Agency management identifies the business need or problem and initiates the project. They are also responsible for establishing the agency strategic plan and for ensuring that projects are consistent with agency and overall state technology plans, if the project has a technology component. They are responsible for ensuring that program policies are followed.

#### **1.9.4 Project Team**

The project team has responsibility for conducting project activities. Project team members, as necessary, assist the project manager in planning the development effort and help ensure that commitments are met to complete the project within established schedule and budget constraints. The project team may include the subject matter experts responsible for implementing the project solution. Customers and/or stakeholders should interact with the project team to ensure that requirements are properly understood and implemented.

#### **1.9.5 Subject Matter Experts (SME)**

SMEs representing the business as well as technology are key players on the project team. The contributions of business SMEs include:

- Define and prioritize business requirements
- Describe business process flow, through techniques such as use cases or modeling
- Define and verify data models
- Provide expertise as it relates to their specialty
- Provide input and review functional designs
- Provide time estimates for business tasks
- Lead acceptance test planning and execution
- Coordinate business resources and users
- Ensure compliance with business processes and standards

Contributions of technical SMEs include:

- System, application, and database architecture
- Application design and development
- Data modeling, design, and administration
- Testing

#### **1.9.6 Quality Assurance Team**

The quality assurance (QA) team evaluates overall project performance on a regular basis to ensure that the project will satisfy the required quality standards. Ideally, quality assurance is a part of each team function, with team members responsible for quality as a key component of each job assignment.

#### **1.9.7 Customers**

In general customers are end users of the project product, service or result. However, in the context of the project team, customers participate as advisors on requirements or validate acceptability of project

deliverables. Customers may also need to be trained or to train other customers in the new process or product created as a result of the project.

### **1.9.8 Citizens and Visitors**

The State of Hawai'i's citizens and visitors benefit either directly or indirectly from the success of all projects.

### **1.9.9 Community and Local Government Entities**

State of Hawai'i project partners may include a variety of community and local government entities such as school districts, universities, city and county governments, nonprofit organizations, and other service providers.

### **1.10 Tailoring**

Tailoring is the selection of the most appropriate set of standard ITG processes to satisfy the specific needs of the project. PMM is a component of ITG and is adaptable to meet the unique requirements of the wide variety of projects the State of Hawai'i desires to conduct. For projects with a technology component, tailoring the PMM means selecting appropriate SDM components.

All tailoring should be described in the Project Management Plan in the section titled Project Approach.

The flexibility of the ITG methodology and associated processes acknowledges that large, complex projects require a more rigorous application of management processes than small, well-defined projects with readily achievable goals. The selection of appropriate project management processes to fit the project happen during the Process Agreement process in the initiating process.

The ITG Templates used in conjunction with the automated ITG Project Portfolio Management tool are required for all projects, regardless of duration, budget, scope, and complexity. The ITG templates and automated processes rely on the same industry standard best practices for all projects.

The ITG Templates required for all projects are:

- Project Request Form (to initiate and assess initial risks) - priority
- Project Charter
- Work Breakdown Structure
- Cost Estimate Worksheet
- Investment Request and Approval
- Issues Log
- Decisions Log
- Closing Report

The ITG automated processes provided in the SharePoint project site for all projects include:

- Announcements
- Discussion
- Meetings
- Schedule
- Stakeholders
- Requirements
- Action log
- Decision log
- Issues log
- Change log
- Risk register
- Quality Metrics

For projects with a technology component, most tailoring occurs within the SDM stages or ITG touch points. The project manager assesses the project characteristics and determines what, if any, tailoring is required to best serve the project goals and objectives. The SDM manual, ITG overview diagrams, and process guides provide detailed information on tailoring.

The following are common examples of tailoring:

- Maintenance

It is a best practice to bundle multiple small maintenance efforts, generally less than 200 hours each, into a larger project. Each small maintenance effort should be described on the SDM Maintenance form and combined as a larger project.

- Small and straightforward software development

A small project is typically one that is estimated to be 200 to 1000 effort hours (including both software development related and project management related hours). The definition of “straight-forward” includes projects that:

- Continue to operate in the existing infrastructure environment and do not involve procurement of additional infrastructure components
- Utilize existing resources and do not procure services (except when contractors are utilized as part of a multi-project initiative)
- Are developed for a single agency

- Can be implemented without formal user training
- Have little to no risk associated with them
- Have a low degree of exposure
- Agile projects

Agile process methods can be used in conjunction with ITG SDM processes.

Other examples of tailoring may include COTS (Commercial Off The Shelf) projects, enterprise projects, infrastructure projects, and projects that do not involve procurement, as well as projects that do not include a technology component. Other factors that influence tailoring include:

- Size and complexity of the project
- Level of project risk
- Familiarity of the project participants with each other
- Legal and legislative requirements

### 1.11 Process Agreement Form

The Process Agreement form is another type of project tailoring that can be employed with your project. This form is part of the Start IT! Process and provides a means for the Project Sponsor and Project Manager to document the deliverables that cannot be produced or are not appropriate for the project. For example if your project will not require Procurement processes the sponsor can document that deliverable on the Process Agreement form as a process that is agreed upon as not appropriate for your particular project.

*Table 1 Factors impacting project size determination*

<p>What is a Project?</p> <p>It's a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or result.</p> <p>A project is temporary in that it has a defined beginning and end in time, and therefore defined scope and resources.</p> <p>And a project is unique in that it is not a routine operation, but a specific set of operations designed to accomplish a singular goal. So a project team often includes people who don't usually work together – sometimes from different organizations and across multiple geographies.</p> <p>The development of software for an improved business process, the construction of a building or bridge, the relief effort after a natural disaster, the expansion of sales into a new geographic market – all are projects.</p> <p>See PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> Edition section 1.2</p>
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<b>Factors impacting project size determination</b>			
	Small	Medium	Large
The business objectives (Business Value) of the project are:	Understood, straightforward and defined	Understood but very complex OR straightforward but not well defined	Very vague, very complex or not defined
Project duration is estimated at:	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	Greater than 12 months
The number of departments affected by this project is:	1 or 2	3 or more divisions in one department, OR Divisions in multiple departments	Entire Enterprise
The success or failure of this project:	Little to no impact to citizens directly	Impacts less than 10,000 citizens	Impacts greater than 10,000 citizens
The strategic importance of this project could be described as:	Low strategic importance	Medium strategic importance	High strategic importance
The project's cost estimate is:	\$0 - \$100,000	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Greater than \$500,000
Effort hours for this project (all resources)	200-1000	1000-2500	Greater than 2500
Total number of different platforms, operating systems, communication protocols, databases, programming languages, application packages, development tools, connectivity options, or other components.	<5	5 to 12	> 12

## 1.12 Process Outcomes

The following Outcomes are required for **all** projects. The method in which the Outcomes are obtained (completing Process Activity and Deliverables, or other approaches) may vary depending on the project itself

**or the size of the project. The outcomes and general order of outcomes should match the Process Agreement.  
Please contact ITG for assistance.**

**Start IT Process Group:** The activities that facilitate the authorization of a new project, provide high-level definition of the project, and identify stakeholders.

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Project Request</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Request is formally submitted for review with appropriate business case information.	Project Request
<b>Identified Stakeholders</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you know all the stakeholders impacted by the project and what their needs are? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document the stakeholders in the Project Charter</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Stakeholder Discussions: Obtain a clear understanding of all stakeholders impacted by the project and what their needs are.	Stakeholder Matrix
<b>Defined Purpose, Goal, Objectives</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you know the projects goal, purpose and objectives? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document the goal, purpose and objectives in the project charter</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Conduct a LFA workshop to create stakeholder buy-in and identify the objective, measurements, and assumptions. Document results in the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) Matrix.	Logical Framework Approach Matrix_(LFA)
<b>Project Charter</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Document clearly defined project scope, stakeholders, objectives, and high-level milestones in the Project Charter.	Project Charter
<b>Project Charter Review</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Obtain approval from Project Sponsor, Executive Sponsor, and/or Program Governance Committee (PGC) for the utilization of state resources so that the idea or concept can be further planned out to determine if a plan is worth pursuing further.	Approved Project Charter
<b>Phase Gate Review</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>  Review completed by Sponsor & PGC	<b>Deliverable required</b>  Review completed by the Project Sponsor and the selected Program Governance Committee (PGC)	Ensure the Project Sponsor has assessed that the initiating deliverables have been completed satisfactorily. The PGC will determine if the project has initiated properly and will receive the needed resources and support to properly plan out the project.	Phase Gate Review

**Plan IT Process Group:** The activities needed to plan and manage a successful project including defining the project scope, project cost, schedule, and quality metrics.

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Roles &amp; Responsibilities</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you know the roles & responsibilities required for this project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document the roles &amp; responsibilities in the Communication Matrix</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Hold discussions with the Project Team and ensure the responsibility assignments for the project are clearly understood by all stakeholders. Record assignments in the Roles & Responsibility Document.	Roles and Responsibilities Document
<b>Communication Plan</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you understand the communication expectations for this project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document the communication plans in the Communication Matrix.</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Understand the information needs of the stakeholders and document the communication expectations for all project stakeholders in the Communication Matrix.	Communication Matrix

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Identified Requirements</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Have the stakeholders identified all their individual requirements pertaining to their business process? (must have, should have, and nice to have requirements) Does the team understand all identified requirements and has each requirement been defined and owned so that the scope of the project can be defined? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, complete the Requirements Traceability Matrix</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable.</li> </ul>	Hold requirements workshops to identify functional, technical, vendor, security, legal, compliance, and project requirements. These requirements are to be documented, defined, reviewed, approved and tracked in the Requirements Traceability Matrix.	Requirements Traceability Matrix
<b>Detailed Project Scope &amp; WBS</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Is the Work breakdown Structure (WBS) defined and is the scope of the project clear with assigned deliverable owners? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, complete the WBS and Project Schedule</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Use the WBS workshops to create clearly a defined and understood scope of work with assigned deliverables and deliverable owners.	Work breakdown structure and Project Schedule
<b>Identified Risks and Risk Plans</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you understand all business (operational), technical, resource and vendor risks associated with the project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document the risks in the Risk Assessment Map and fill out a Risk Response Plan for all high probability, high impact risks the Project Sponsor requires a plan for.</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverables</li> </ul>	Hold risk identification workshop with project team, sponsor, and key stakeholders and assess risks for level of probability and impact. Identify risk owners to determine mitigation strategies and contingency plans to decrease the potential probability and impact to the project. Obtain risk acceptances/approvals from appropriate stakeholders.	<u>Risks Assessment Map</u> Risk Response Plans
<b>Work Effort, Duration &amp; Resources Estimates</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Gather thorough time estimates with dependencies defined for all project activities and deliverables. Resources estimated for internal and external staffing. Document all this information in a project schedule.	Project Schedule
<b>Cost Estimates</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Gather accurate cost estimates of people, equipment, and services needed for a successful project and account for these.	<u>Cost Estimating Worksheet</u>
<b>Success Criteria &amp; Quality Metrics</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you understand the quality and control criteria that must be achieved for successful project completion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document the successful criteria and quality metrics in the Quality Metrics Matrix</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Define quality metrics to ensure delivered product meets quality assurance and control criteria for successful project completion. Use the LFA Indicators from the LFA Matrix to define these criteria.	Quality Metrics Matrix
<b>Procurement Matrix</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Do you know if the project requires outside equipment or vendor resources? If so, how do you know the approach to procure equipment or vendor services? Do you have a clear understanding of the scope of work they will perform and which requirements they will be fulfilling? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, contact State Procurement Office and ensure appropriate contracts are in place</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverables</li> </ul>	Conduct a procurement workshop to discuss the type of procurement required and identify potential suppliers or vendors. Plan procurement activities and execute them to select vendor(s) to assist in the project. Use the appropriate State SPO procurement documents and process to properly document procurement information, the procurement approach and procurement decisions.	Procurement Matrix State Procurement Documents

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Phase Gate Review</b>	<b>Deliverable required.</b>  Review completed by PGC	<b>Deliverable required</b>  Review completed by Program Governance Committee (PGC).	Assess completion of required planning deliverables and ensure these are uploaded into the SharePoint PGC site. Successful review by PGC will determine that the plan is satisfactory and the project can then move into Executing.	Phase Gate Review
<b>Project Management Plan Approval</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Obtain requested funds and governance approval to move forward into execution by the Program Governance Committee (PGC).	Approved Project Management Plan

**Do IT Process Group:** The activities to complete the work defined in the project management plan.

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Project Work Management</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Are the project team and stakeholders meeting regularly and using a meeting agenda and taking notes to accurately document what is being covered and what happened in the weekly meetings? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, continue documenting meetings using the agenda and notes.</li> <li>• If no, start completing the process activity and deliverables.</li> </ul>	Hold regular project team meetings to manage and direct the project work/deliverables. Provide meeting agendas before the meetings to communicate intended purpose and a recap of the outcomes, decisions, and new action items in the meeting notes. Changes in activities may result in project schedule updates.	Meeting Agenda and Notes
<b>Decisions and Issues Management</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Manage and properly document decisions, issues and action items. Maintain these logs throughout the project and follow up with the decision, issues and action item owners, if more information is necessary.	Decision Log Issues Log Action <u>Items Log</u>
<b>Stakeholder Management</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Are stakeholders properly informed about the status of the project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, provide project status updates to stakeholders in accordance to the communication plan</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverables</li> </ul>	Utilize the project status reports and communication matrix to communicate with stakeholders to meet their needs and address issues as they occur. This may help to ensure they remain engaged throughout the project.	Project Status Reports
<b>Production Readiness</b>	<b>Deliverable required, as applicable</b>	For technology projects only: Are all production support stakeholders (Business unit, technical support, & user) prepared for implementation with appropriate contingency plans? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, ensure proper documentation</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverables</li> </ul>	If applicable, create testing plans & scripts and training plans & guides. Update any pertinent documentation related to policies and procedures, user guides, and technical information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Testing Plans &amp; Scripts</li> <li>- Transition Plan</li> <li>- Training Plans &amp; Guides</li> <li>- Implementation/Back-out Plans</li> <li>- Document Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Policies &amp; Procedures</li> <li>o User Guides</li> <li>o Technical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hardware/Software/Integration Diagrams</li> <li>▪ Maintenance Procedures</li> <li>▪ Re-Run/Restart Procedures</li> <li>▪ Application Recovery Plans</li> <li>▪ Disaster Recovery Plans</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Phase Gate Review</b>	<b>Deliverable required.</b>  Review completed by Operations Review Board (ORB)	<b>Deliverable required</b>  Review completed by Business Lead, Technical Lead, Project Sponsor and Project Manager (Project Leadership Team – PLT).	Successful operational review by Project Sponsor, Project Manager, Business Lead and Technical Lead and other identified ORB members to determine if all executing work has been satisfactorily completed and the project can move into production for roll-out until Executing is completed.	Phase Gate Review

**Tune IT Process Group:** The activities required to track, review, and regulate the progress and performance of the project.

Outcomes	Large/Medium	Small	Process Activity	Deliverables
<b>Project Work Monitored</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Are you properly tracking the progress of the project and communicating the status to stakeholders? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, provide appropriate updates to stakeholders in accordance to the communication plan</li> <li>If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Monitor and control the project work by tracking, reviewing, and regulating the progress to meet the performance objectives defined in the project management plan. Also communicate the status of the project to the project team, sponsor, and stakeholders.	Project Status Reports
<b>Change Control</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Are the changes in your project being formally requested, analyzed, and approved by the appropriate decision makers? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, ensure change request forms are archived appropriately</li> <li>If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Ensure change request forms are submitted for changes that affect performance baselines (scope, quality, time, and cost), analyze impacts to ensure changes to the project are beneficial, and obtain approvals.	Change Request Form Change Control Log
<b>Risk Control</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Are identified risks being monitored properly, are new risks arising during the project or are foreseen risks occurring? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, complete process activity and deliverable</li> <li>If no, proceed with project as planned</li> </ul>	Document and track risks in the risk log, ensuring new risks are identified and accounted for. Monitor project issues and risks throughout the project life cycle utilizing Risk Response Plans for those risks that occur and developing Risk Response Plans for those that hadn't been identified previously.	Risk Log
<b>Quality Control (Approve Deliverables)</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Are you certain deliverables are properly completed and meet quality standards? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, proceed with project as planned and document in completed deliverables section of Project Closing Report</li> <li>If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Assess completeness and quality of project deliverables against the Work Breakdown Structure, and the success criteria in the Quality Metrics Matrix. Obtain approval and sign-off of deliverables in the Deliverable Sign-off portion of the Project Closing Report or perform re-work and change control processes, as necessary.	Deliverables Sign-off Documented in Project Closing Report
<b>Scope Verification (Validate Requirements)</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Have requirements been tested, approved, and fulfill the project scope? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, proceed with project as planned</li> <li>If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Obtain formal acceptance of the completed project deliverables with the PLT (Project Leadership Team) ensuring all requirements are met.	Refer back to Requirements Traceability Matrix

<b>Close IT Process Group:</b> The activities needed to finalize all activities across all Project Management Process Groups.				
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Large/Medium</b>	<b>Small</b>	<b>Process Activity</b>	<b>Deliverables</b>
<b>Lessons Learned &amp; Evaluations</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	What lessons learned throughout the project will help future projects run more smoothly? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete process activity and deliverable</li> <li>• Then proceed with other closing activities</li> </ul>	With the project team, assess and measure the success of the project and determine and document lessons learned. These are meant to help with future projects which will avoid similar issues from arising, create practices to duplicate successes and ensure consistency.	<u>Document Lessons Learned in the Project Closing Report</u>
<b>Validated Project Benefits</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Did the team meet the project success criteria documented in the Quality Metrics Matrix? How do we know we will gain the benefits we sought out to obtain by completing this project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, document in the Quality Metrics Matrix and continue to close project</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Once the project is complete, compare success criteria to project results to validate if intended benefit and value for the project was achieved if it can be measured at the close of the project. This should be documented in the Quality Metrics Matrix. If success cannot be measured until a certain timeframe after the closing date of the project, make this an outstanding action item in the Project Closing Report to ensure the project benefits are validated	Updated Quality Metrics Matrix  Add to Outstanding Action Items in Project Closing Report
<b>Project Team Assessment</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Have you evaluated the team’s performance and asked for feedback? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, continue to close project</li> <li>• If no, complete process activity and deliverable</li> </ul>	Complete project team evaluations for performance to capture ways in which the team worked well together, and ways the team can improve in future projects.	Team Member Assessment
<b>Closed Procurement</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Did you use a contractor or vendor? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, complete process activity and deliverable</li> <li>• If no, continue to close project</li> </ul>	Document and obtain approval of vendor performance and deliverables sign-off, contract changes, disputes, and outstanding items. If vendor performance is completed satisfactorily with quality deliverables signed off, close the contract, pay the vendor, and complete all procurement documentation.	Procurement Sign-off Document in Project Closing Report
<b>Closed Project</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	<b>Deliverable required</b>	Obtain Sponsor sign off, meaning the acceptance of all project deliverables. Ensure all agreed upon outstanding action items are transferred to the Business Process Owner. Formally meet with the team to close the project and communicate project closing to stakeholders via issuing the Project Closing Report. Optional - present the Project Closing Report to stakeholders during a stakeholder Project Closing Meeting and utilizing the Project Closing PowerPoint template.	Project Closing Report Presentation Template

## 1.13 Relationship of Project, Program, and Portfolio Management

The PMM Manual focuses specifically on project management, however it is important to recognize the relationship between project, program and portfolio management.

### 1.13.1 Project Management

A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. Project management deals with a single project (be it large, medium or small).

### 1.13.2 Program Management

A program is a group of related projects. Their management is coordinated because they may use the same resources, the results of one project feed into another, or they are parts of a larger “project” that has been broken down to smaller projects.

### 1.13.3 Portfolio Management

A portfolio refers to a collection of projects or programs and other work that are grouped together to facilitate effective management of that work to meet strategic business objectives.

The following table shows key attributes of project, program, and portfolio management.

	Project Management	Program Management	Portfolio Management
Benefit	Reduce Risk	Deliver business outcomes	Optimize scarce resources
Focus	Deliver results	Coordination, governance, communications	Investment optimization
Scope	Project execution	Multi-project coordination	Proposals/projects/assets
Contacts	Project managers and sponsors	Business leaders, external partners	Senior management
Skills	Leadership	Change management	Strategy and benefits realization

*Table 2 Key Attributes*

## **1.14 Enterprise Architecture Portfolio Management Office**

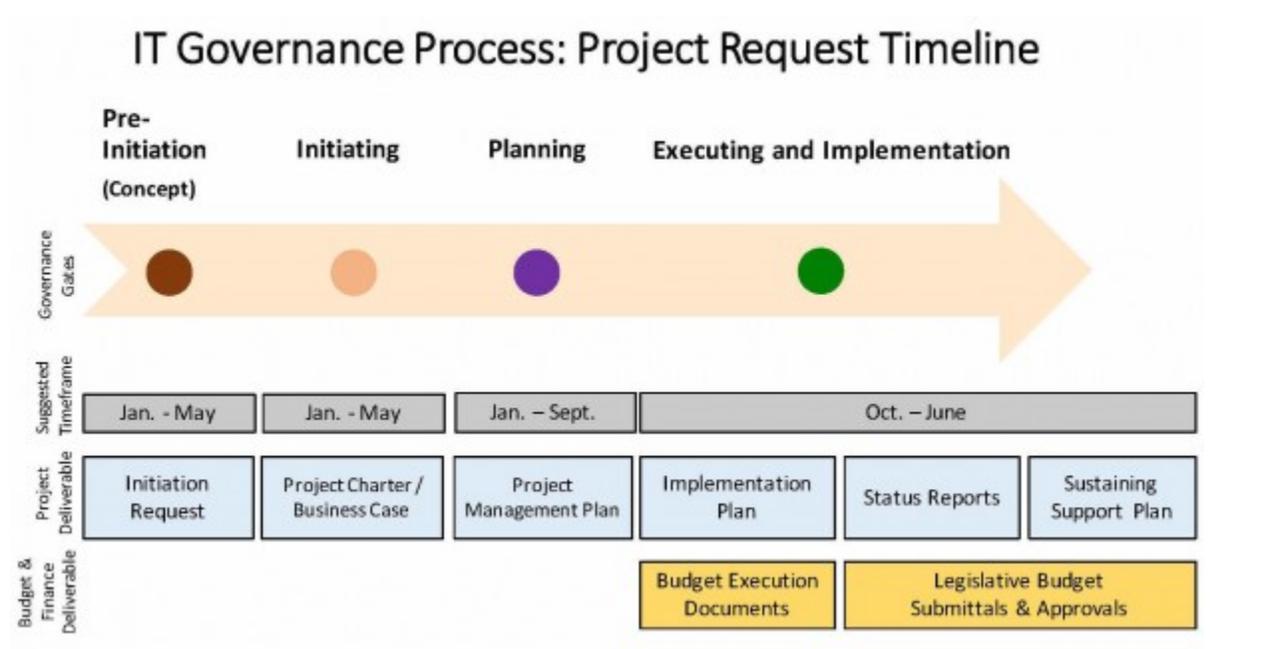
From an organizational perspective the Enterprise Architecture Portfolio Management Office (EApfm) serves as the focal point for both program and portfolio management. The EApfm supports, improves, and oversees standardized processes related to project (program?) and portfolio management.

## **1.15 Governance**

The purpose of Administrative Directive 15-02 is to institute a mandatory governance process for Executive Branch information technology (IT) programs and projects ensuring they achieve intended objectives and provide return on investment for the people of Hawai'i

The state's IT governance process for evaluating and approving IT investments and projects is a simple one: all IT Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME) and Operational & Maintenance (O&M) investment and project requests greater than \$1 million will follow the same gated, review process.

The four (4) phases are 1) Pre-Initiation, 2) Initiating, 3) Planning, and 4) Contract Execution and Implementation, each with minimum required documentation for an investment or project that is either approved, denied, or deferred by a reviewing body before proceeding to the next phase. This graduated approach ensures multiple review points for every IT investment or project, from inception through completion.



The level of detail of documentation for each investment or project, as well as the level of scrutiny will be commensurate with the corresponding dollar amount, complexity, and visibility.

## CHAPTER 2 INITIATING – START IT

### 2.1 The Initiating Process

Project initiating is the first process in the Project Management Life Cycle.

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*The Initiating Process Group consists of those processes performed to define a new project or a new phase of an existing project by obtaining authorization to start the project or phase. Within the initiating processes, the initial scope is defined and initial financial resources are committed. Internal and external stakeholders who will interact and influence the overall outcome of the project are identified. If not already assigned, the project manager will be selected. This information is captured in the project charter. When the project charter is approved, the project becomes officially authorized.*

*PMBOK®, Fifth Edition*

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Figure 4 – Initiating Process Group – Start IT

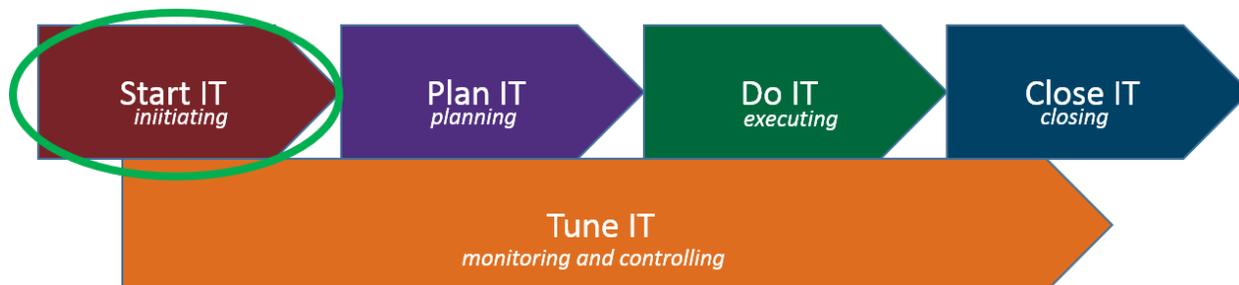


Figure 5 - Project Management Initiation Phase – Start IT

### 2.2 Project Initiating Overview

The State of Hawai'i project management methodology encompasses three primary activities during the project initiating process. It is important to emphasize that all three activities involve collaboration between State agencies and the teams that provide technology support for their business processes. The first two activities must be completed before actual project work may begin.

### **2.2.1 Project request**

All requests must be entered in the ITG PPM Tool. This request is also known as a proposed project in the PPM tool terminology. Although a project request may be submitted at any time, a comprehensive project request process known as the Call for Projects and Form A's occurs annually in support of the State's budgeting process.

### **2.2.2 Review project requests Gate - 1**

A governance group composed of appropriate agency decision makers and their technology partners review all project requests. Based on strategic as well as operational priorities, the governing body decides to approve, reject, or postpone each project request. The governance group also prioritizes and ranks all approved project requests.

### **2.2.3 Project authorization**

Project requests authorized for active project work by the governing group move forward to the final activity in project initiation which is development of the project charter.

Following are detailed descriptions of the three main project initiating activities.

## **2.3 Project Request**

In the State of Hawai'i, the launch begins with a project request, also known as a proposal, that must be entered in the ITG PPM Tool. The project request includes components of documents and processes also commonly known as a business case or project concept.

The project request defines the project's reason for existence and ensures that the project is consistent with the agency's business plan and, where applicable, the State's information technology strategic plan. It defines the business problem, high-level approach, and other high level planning information. Ideally, the project request provides decision makers with information needed to decide if the project should be approved, rejected, or placed on hold.

Key to success of the project request process is agency ownership, partnership between the agency and its technology partner, and understanding of both strategic priorities and operational needs. The IT Governance (ITG) facilitates the project request process and ensures that required information is entered in the ITG PPM Tool. Input to the project request is provided by agency leadership and business analysts best able to articulate the project description, benefits, costs, timeframe, and rationale.

The project request process is dynamic and occurs as good ideas are identified throughout the year. To support the State's annual budget process, the Enterprise Architecture Portfolio Management Office (EApm) oversees a Call for Projects and Form A's that enables enterprise review and analysis of all investment requests, regardless of whether the request does or does not include a technology component.

A project request includes:

- Description (brief and relatively high level)
- Proposed start dates
- Program
- Line of Business
- Department
- Justification
- Life Cycle
- Business Process Owner
- Project Sponsor
- Project Executive Sponsor
- Risk Information
- Using data entered in the PPM tool, automatically calculated assessment score for subsequent use by the governing group

A project request is usually the first attempt to describe, document, and estimate the project purpose, benefits, costs, and timeframe. Project estimating is an iterative process that begins at a high level with the project request. If the project request is approved, then more detailed estimates will be developed in subsequent project processes as a more thorough understanding of the project becomes known.

### **2.3.1 Pre-INITIATING – GATE 1**

PRB - Project Review Board - will review submitted requests for approval on which ones would be considered projects to go to chartering - Gate 2

The concept, idea or initial request is filled out by an individual who is responsible for the success of the project if it moves forward. This will be either the executive project sponsor, the sponsor, or a sponsor delegate who is a primary stakeholder of the request.

After filling out the request the request material is reviewed by the Project Review Board (PRB).

The Project Review Board should be made up of individuals with the ability to assess the likelihood of the project proceeding to funding, technical merit, possible inter-relationships to other projects, initial resource requirements, and the ability to fill them.

Ideal candidates (if IT project) would be members of the Enterprise Architecture group as that body consists of EA (Enterprise Architecture) subject matter experts. They have the holistic view of IT projects across the Enterprise and appropriate technology perspective with a high level ability to consider business and operational aspects of the proposed project. A broader business perspective will be brought to bear as part of Planning. A broader Operational view will be brought to bear as part of Execution. This group decides whether the project is even worthy of consideration and progressing to the next level of initiating where effort to identify resources, stakeholders and business impact will be expended. (ACCEPT, REJECT)

Communication with the PRB will be predominantly electronic. The PRB reserves the right to meet face to face with any requestor for additional clarification on the requested project.

Upon Review, if the proposed project is accepted for further Initiating the following actions occur:

- Process Agreement to be executed by requestor

- Project categorization occurs

When the Project Sponsor and Project Manager are assigned, a project Identifier will be assigned for tracking in the PMIS (Project Management Information System).

Project is assigned a SharePoint Project Site for the project that is pre-populated with the requestor holding initial authoritative settings.

## **2.4 Review Project Requests**

Although some variation exists among State of Hawai'i agencies, a governance process exists at each agency as well as at the enterprise level. Entry of project requests in the ITG PPM Tool facilitates review and decision making at multiple levels throughout the State. Many project requests impact more than one agency or even the entire enterprise, requiring a single repository that can be accessed by multiple reviewers.

Regardless of the organizational context, the governance process involves decision making to reject or postpone some project requests, and then to prioritize those requests that the governing group approves. The first cut at prioritization categorizes project requests as high, medium, or low. The next step is to rank the requests in each category. The final step is to allocate available funding to the highest prioritized project requests and identify additional funding needs, if appropriate. The governance group essentially draws a line based on available funding. Those projects above the line are authorized to begin, and those below the line are placed on hold until such time as funding may be available.

The approved list of project requests may change over the course of a year as new ideas surface and priorities shift. However, the approved list of project requests serves as an annual planning guide for each agency as well as the enterprise.

### **2.4.1 INITIATING - GATE 2**

PAC – Project Advisory Council - will approve project concepts/ideas to start the planning process on the project.

The SharePoint project site is populated with information about stakeholders, risk, categorization, project goals and outputs. The Project Charter is created from the SP project site.

The Project Charter is reviewed by the Project Advisory Council, either electronically or in a presentation meeting. The Project Advisory Council's role is to decide whether this requested project should proceed into the Planning process, or should be held until a more appropriate time or until there is additional information. (HOLD, STOP, APPROVE)

The Project Sponsor needs to demonstrate that they have sufficient buy-in and support from the key project stakeholders, customers, and resources.

The composition of the Project Advisory Council can vary based on the nature of the project (type) and project risks.

The Project Advisory Council is authorizing the project to expend resources necessary to plan the project.

## **2.5 Project Authorization**

Approval and prioritization of the project request by the governance group constitutes authorization for the project to actually begin.

### **2.5.1 PLANNING - GATE 3**

PGC - Program Governance Committee - will approve the project management plan/request and funding for a project to head into the Executing and Monitoring and Controlling processes.

Prior to executing the Project Management Plan and expending funds to implement the project a final Program Governance Committee review is required.

The SharePoint project site will be populated with planning information consisting of a responsibility assignment matrix, a communication matrix, process maps, requirements traceability matrix, work breakdown structure, risk response plans, project schedule, cost estimates, a quality metrics matrix, and procurement documents.

All the necessary work in the planning process will have been completed and documented.

The Project Management Plan or Funding Execution Request (FER) is reviewed by the Program Governance Committee, either electronically or in a presentation meeting. The Program Governance Committee's role is to decide whether this requested project should proceed into the Executing process, or should be held until a more appropriate time or until there is additional information. (HOLD, STOP, APPROVE)

The composition of the Program Governance Committee can vary based on the nature of the project risks.

The Program Governance Committee is authorizing the project to expend resources necessary to execute the project.

## 2.6 Selection of a Project Manager

The first step is to immediately assign a project manager, who will lead and manage all activities remaining in the project initiating process. Either the project sponsor or the PMO Manager assigns the project manager.

A project manager is typically responsible for the following activities:

- Provides project management and oversight for all projects utilizing the ITG Methodology and Process. This includes planning, organizing, communicating, consulting and serving as liaison with management and agency customers.
- Coordinate and lead a project team(s) for the duration of the project(s) including vendor stakeholders.
- Provides decision-making procedures for the project team to use in resource allocation and maintains records for review of the project.
- Serves as a subject matter expert regarding use of the State of Hawai'i's Project Management Methodology (PMM).

In addition, an IT Project manager is also responsible for:

- Overseeing system development and implementation ensuring adherence to SDM development methodology and standards and Production Readiness deliverables.

Typical job duties include:

- Manages and oversees large, long range, or multiple complex projects.
- Develops project scope, cost estimates, human resource requirements, work plans, time schedules, communication plans, and makes work assignments to meet project or program objectives.
- Establishes and monitors program priorities, objectives, and procedures, determining area objectives, targets of service, and resource needs allocation.
- Provides leadership and direction to the functional team so that tasks and activities are coordinated for project scope control, quality control, communication management, change control management, risk management and issue management.

- Develops, establishes, and oversees project prioritization process that contributes to the Call for Projects.
- Manages and oversees work request process.
- Aligns portfolio with client and IT strategic goals.
- Develops and maintains records, prepares reports, and composes correspondence relative to the work.
- Coordinates work activities by scheduling staff assignments, setting the work priorities, and directing the work of assigned employees, (including contractual) in the development of new information technology systems and enhancements to existing systems.
- Provides input on project team member performance through the review of completed work assignments and work techniques.
- Identifies staff development and training needs and ensures that training is obtained, when necessary.
- Utilizes established State standard system methods such as the IT Governance (ITG), Systems Development Methodology (SDM), and Project Management Methodology (PMM) in the maintenance, development, enhancement, and deployment of information technology systems.
- Directs or participates in the development of documents for service and change requests.

In addition, an IT Project manager's duties would also include:

- Maintains awareness of emerging technologies and project management techniques.
- Serves as a liaison between IT and the customer/users concerning requests, standards, and other program and project matters.
- Establishes configuration management practices that conform with SDM . Ensures that configuration audits are conducted.

## **2.7 Lessons Learned Review**

It is an industry best practice not only to document lessons learned throughout the course of a project, but more importantly to review lessons learned from similar past projects before embarking on a new project. The project manager should review lessons learned of a project with similar scope prior to beginning work on the project charter. It may be necessary to consult with other project managers to obtain a full understanding of the lessons learned.

## 2.8 Project Charter

The first task that the recently assigned project manager must undertake is development of the project charter. The project charter formally initiates project activities. The charter provides a high level description of the project and initial project planning estimates. Distribution of the project charter marks the end of the initiation phase and serves as the basis for development of the project management plan.

Some of the information provided in the project request and available in the ITG PPM Tool will be moved into the project charter. **NOT SURE ABOUT THIS LAST SENTENCE – I would suggest a different sentence. “After the stakeholders for the project are identified, it is important to understand what their challenges, needs, and interests are in the project. One way for stakeholders to collaborate in developing the project’s goal, purpose, and objectives is by participating in a workshop to gather this information. As part of the ITG methodology, the Logical Framework Approach Workshop is an available tool to gather the critical information that is needed to populate the project charter. This ensures that the project is solving for the focal problem identified by the stakeholders, not causes or effects of the core problem.”** In addition to basic information available in the project request, the charter provides more detail on the following topics:

- Agency goals and business needs – Information in the project request provides a good starting point. In collaboration with agency representatives, the project manager may choose to elaborate on the goals and needs that are key drivers for the project.
- High level project description – Again, the project request provides a good starting point. However, this section provides an opportunity to describe major project activities required to meet the business need.
- Measurable project objectives – Project objectives should tie to agency goals and business needs. Measurable project objectives are outcomes, milestones, or deliverables of major project activities. In a general sense, an objective is a description of what will exist at the end of a project. Objectives should be SMART, as described in the table below.

Letter	Meaning/Purpose
S	<b>Specific</b> - Is the objective clear in terms of what, how, when, and where the situation will be changed?
M	<b>Measurable</b> - Are the targets measurable? For example, how much of an increase or reduction is desired? How many items should be produced, or how many people will be trained?
A	<b>Action-oriented</b> - Does the objective specifically state what actions are required to achieve the desired result? In some cases, the A refers to “attainable.” Is the objective something that can be reached by the performers?

R	<b>Realistic</b> - Are the desired results expressed in a way that the team will be motivated and believe that the required level of involvement will be obtained? Is the description accurate?
T	<b>Time-bound</b> - Does the objective reflect a time period in which it will be accomplished (e.g., end of the first quarter or by end of year)?

*Table 3 SMART Objectives*

- Project scope – Defines the work to be included (in scope), the work not included (out of scope), assumptions, and constraints.

The description of “in scope” work should be complete, but nonetheless concise. Examples include:

- Business requirements
- Application design
- Application development
- Quality assurance, including testing and usability evaluations
- Training
- Documentation
- Implementation
- Technology requirements / required

The description of “out of scope” work should clearly state the deliverables and activities that could be assumed by the customer to be part of the project, but in fact are not. Examples include:

- Hardware
- Software
- Operation services
- Maintenance and support
- For planning purposes an assumption is a factor considered to be true, real, or certain. This section provides the opportunity to document assumptions, such as:
  - The ITG process will be used, including all touch points
- A constraint is a restriction or limitation, either internal or external to the project, that will affect the performance of the project. This section provides the opportunity to document constraints, such as:

- Schedule – project must be completed by a specific date in order to avoid financial penalties
- Cost – funding is limited and cost overruns cannot be tolerated
- Human Resources – system architect is available only in October
- Initial high level project planning - It is recognized that planning is an iterative process that becomes increasingly precise as detailed information becomes available. High level planning usually has a fairly large margin of error. Again, the project request information is a good place to start, but the charter provides an opportunity to provide additional detail and rationale for the following estimates:
  - Resource requirements, including the types and quantities of resources needed to perform the in scope work
  - Project budget, including the cost of resources (human, hardware, software, other products and services) to perform the in scope work
  - Benefits
  - Scheduling dates, including anticipated start date and target completion date
- Project authority - Most, if not all, projects require decisions to be made to keep the project on track. The project charter defines the authority of the individual or organization initiating the project, limitations or initial checkpoint of the authorization, management oversight of the project, and the authority of the project manager.
  - Approval authority – identifies the project sponsor, project executive sponsor and business process owner by name and title, ensuring that the individuals have the authority to apply project resources, expend funds, make decisions, and give approvals.
  - Project manager - identifies the project manager by name and defines the individual's level of authority. A project manager should be given authority to plan, execute, and control the project. For example, the project manager may assign resources in a matrix organization, authorize overtime, conduct staff performance appraisals, and take appropriate corrective actions that do not increase schedule or cost. However, scope changes must be escalated to the project sponsor.
  - Oversight (steering) committee - describes agency management control over the project. Within the project, internal control should be established to control the day-to-day activities of the project. The project manager should manage internal control. External oversight should be established to ensure that the organization's resources are applied to meet the project and organization's objectives. Also identifies committee members and contact information. An oversight committee could also be the identified governance committee as described in 2.3.1., 2.4.1, and 2.5.1.
- Approval information - At a minimum, the agency project sponsor, and project manager must sign the project charter. Large, complex, and highly visible projects also require active involvement and support of an executive project sponsor.

## **2.9 Building Relationships**

A project manager uses the development of the project charter to engage key project team members, including sponsors, stakeholders, and other team members. Effective relationships and communication are the most valuable tools that a project manager develops and maintains. The project charter is an opportunity for a project manager to begin developing critical relationships and practicing effective communication. Project initiation is also an opportunity to begin development of the list of stakeholders and high level risks. These lists will be more thoroughly developed in the planning process.

## **2.10 Establish Project Repository**

Before exiting the project initiating process, the project manager must establish a framework and repository for all project related documents. The State of Hawai'i uses Microsoft SharePoint as its standard document repository and collaboration tool. The ITG has set guidelines on folder structure.

## CHAPTER 3 PLANNING – PLAN IT

### 3.1 The Planning Process

Project planning follows project initiating and is often considered the most important process in project management. Time spent up front identifying the needs and structure for organizing and managing a project saves countless hours of confusion and rework in the executing, and monitoring and controlling processes.

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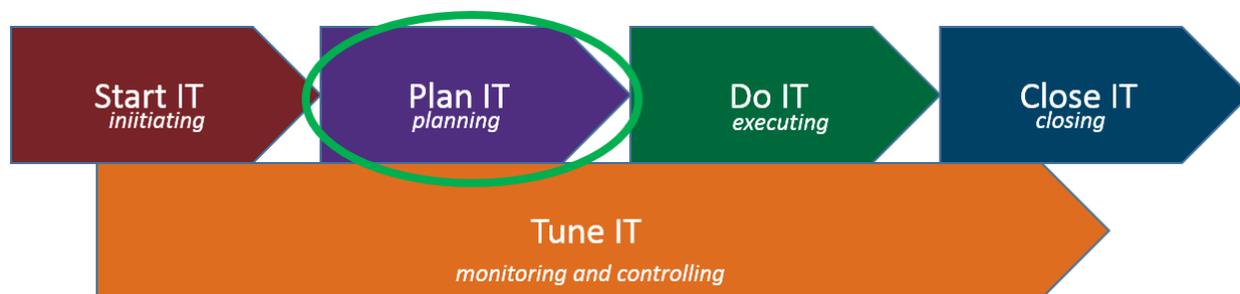
*What is a Project Management Plan?*

*The document that describes how the project will be executed, monitored, and controlled.*

---

*Figure 6 Project Management Plan – Plan IT*

The purpose of the planning process is to define the course of action necessary to accomplish project goals and objectives. This course of action is typically called a project management plan. It addresses all aspects of project management and includes scope, time, cost, quality, communications, human resources, risks, procurement, and stakeholder engagement. Development of the project management plan is iterative, as new information and changes occur throughout the project lifecycle, which require revisiting one or more components of the project management plan. Actual management of the project, which occurs in the execution and control processes, is the process of doing what was described in the project management plan.



*Figure 7 Project Management Planning Process – Plan IT*

### 3.2 Project Planning Roles and Responsibilities

Everyone on the project team, including several key stakeholders who may not be in the core team, play a part in planning a project. Key responsibilities for project planning are summarized below:

- Project managers are responsible for developing a project management plan for a specific project. The project manager is responsible for ensuring that the overall planning requirements

are fulfilled. This includes delegation of responsibility for specific plan documentation as needed and obtaining appropriate approval signatures.

- Customers and other stakeholders are responsible for ensuring that the planning process is consistent with their organization’s strategic business plan. All projects must be well thought out, support key stakeholder goals, and include documented processes that allow the project to be tracked, monitored and controlled until closing. Key customer stakeholders should be involved in review and approval of the project management plan.
- Resource managers are responsible for ensuring that there are adequate resources assigned to a project with the right skills sets, including managerial and technical team members.

### **3.3 The Planning Process**

Project planning is not a single activity or task. It is a process that takes time and attention. The project management plan is not merely the final deliverable itself, but more importantly a composite of all the activities, documents, and processes that come together to produce the product or service that results in that final deliverable.

Similarly, the intent of the ITG project management methodology is to create a project management process that is sufficiently repeatable and stable for all agencies and their personnel to use. The process must be usable by people with many different backgrounds and from various functional areas. The planning process ensures that all necessary areas are considered.

This same idea holds true on individual projects within the agencies. Project planning defines the project activities that will be performed, end products that will be produced, and describes how all these activities will be accomplished. For large and complex projects, it may be necessary to conduct a “plan for the plan” process that precedes development of the actual project management plan. The “plan for the plan” specifies the planning approach and brings together stakeholders that will contribute to the project management plan.

In PMP Exam Prep, Rita Mulcahy provides a comprehensive list of activities involved in project planning and suggests that they should be completed in the order listed below:

- Determine how you will do planning – part of or all subsidiary project management plans
- Finalize requirements
- Create project scope statement
- Determine what to purchase
- Determine team
- Create work breakdown structure (WBS) and WBS dictionary
- Create activity list
- Create network diagram
- Estimate resource requirements

- Estimate time and cost
- Determine critical path
- Develop schedule
- Develop budget
- Determine quality standards, processes, and metrics
- Create process improvement plan
- Determine all roles and responsibilities
- Plan communications
- Perform risk identification, qualitative and quantitative risk analysis, and risk response planning
- Go back – iterations
- Prepare procurement documents
- Finalize the “how to execute and control” parts of all management plans
- Develop final project management plan and performance measurement baseline that are realistic
- Gain formal approval of the plan
- Hold kickoff meeting to move into Executing

### **3.4 The Project Management Plan**

The project management plan provides a foundation for all management efforts associated with the project. Development of the project management plan begins after formal approval of the project charter, which indicates completion of the project initiation phase. The project management plan is a document that is expected to change over time.

The assigned project manager creates the project management plan. The plan should be as accurate and complete as possible without being several volumes in length. The ITG project management methodology includes a project management plan that is sufficiently generic to be used with the vast majority of projects. The following table of contents is extracted from the ITG project management plan:

PLAN IT!			
 <b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN</b>			
<b>Project Name</b>		<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>
<b>Business Process Owner</b>		<b>Project Sponsor</b>	<b>Project Executive Sponsor</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>			
<b>Project Status</b>			
<b>Start IT!</b>	<b>Plan IT!</b>	<b>Do IT!</b>	<b>Close IT!</b>
<i>List % complete, e.g., 100% complete</i>	<i>List % complete (remove color if not completed)</i>	<i>List % complete (remove color if not completed)</i>	<i>List % complete (remove color if not completed)</i>
<b>Estimated Start Date</b>		<b>Estimated End Date</b>	
<b>Project Purpose and Scope</b>			
<i>Input the purpose and objectives from the Project Charter. Include major deliverables from the Work Breakdown Structure and key requirements from the Requirements Traceability Matrix. May include key out of scope items to clarify.</i>			
<b>Baseline Current State</b>			
<i>Current Situation: Important historical background and "as-is" situation.</i>			
<b>Project Driver(s) and Benefits</b>			
<i>List a brief description of why the project was initiated and approved for planning - opportunities to be gained or threats to be avoided (e.g., gain process efficiencies, comply with regulatory changes, mitigate risk, increase revenue, etc.) and the major benefits of the project once it is completed.</i>			
<b>Project Stakeholders (Internal and External)</b>			
<i>Type in who the project will benefit and who the key internal and external stakeholders are from the Stakeholder Matrix, and, if contracted services are needed, who is being considered as potential vendors from the Procurement Matrix.</i>			
<b>Project Quality Metrics</b>			
<i>List the key success criteria upon which the project will be measured against at completion from the Quality Metrics.</i>			
<b>Project Risks</b>			
<i>List the high probability high impact risks from the Risk Assessment Map. If more information is required, a Risk Response Plan may be provided for the identified risk(s).</i>			

<b>Key Milestones</b>			
<i>Type in current and future key milestones and dates from the Work Breakdown Schedule.</i>			
Notes/Considerations			
<b>Project Funding Information</b>			
<i>List high level deliverable summary of project costs from the Cost Estimate Worksheet.</i>			
Software			
Hardware			
Professional Services			
Other			
<b>COST</b>		<b>TOTAL PLANNED</b>	
Estimated cost of not doing project			
<b>Cost Estimate</b>			
Amount Spent To Date:		Amount Allocated to be Spent:	Amount Estimated but not Allocated:
<b>Expected Return on Investment (ROI)</b>			
Benefits description (qualitative expected return):		\$ Value of benefits (quantitative expected return):	
<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Benefit/Cost</b>	<b>ROI</b>	<b>Payback Years</b>
		%	
<b>Funding Plan and Sources</b>			
<i>Description of funding</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> General Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Special Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Private Funds <input type="checkbox"/> County Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Trust Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Revolving Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Stimulus Funds <input type="checkbox"/> General Obligation Bond Funds <input type="checkbox"/> General Obligation Reimbursable Bond Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Revenue Bond Funds <input type="checkbox"/> Interdepartmental Transfers <input type="checkbox"/> Other Funds _____		
<b>Project Resources</b>			
<i>Type in the key internal resources for this project from the Roles and Responsibilities document and the Responsibility Assignment Matrix.</i>			
<b>Current Number of Resources Required</b>		<b>Number of Resources Required for Ongoing Support</b>	
# of FTE's:	FTE Role:	# of FTE's:	FTE Role:
<b>Communication Keys</b>			
<i>List the key project communication deliverables, reports, meetings and document repository site from the Communication Matrix.</i>			
<b>Procurement Needs</b>			
<i>List the key procurement items and procurement approach from the Procurement Matrix.</i>			
<b>Supporting Documentation</b>			
<i>List any supporting documentation that is to be included with the business case.</i>			
<b>APPROVAL DETAILS</b>			
<b>Role</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature/Approval and Date</b>	
Program Governance Committee (PGC)			
Project Executive Sponsor			
Project Sponsor			
Program Manager			
Project Manager			
Business Process Owner			

These areas are discussed in detail throughout the remainder of this chapter.

### **3.5 Project Summary**

The project summary builds upon the project charter's high level project description, objectives, and scope and provides additional detail to ensure that all team members and stakeholders have a shared understanding of how the project will be managed. The project summary also provides the foundation for other components of the project management plan. The project summary includes:

#### **3.5.1 Statement of Work**

The Statement of Work (SOW) is a narrative description of products or services, including high level project tasks and deliverables. It describes the tasks and deliverables in concise and measurable terms. It also includes the project timeline, quality requirements and any other noteworthy considerations.

#### **3.5.2 Project Deliverables**

A deliverable is a measurable, tangible, verifiable outcome, result or item that must be produced to complete a project or part of a project. Note that the deliverables in this section provide more detail than the high level deliverables described in the SOW. Also note that deliverables are related to products or services and are not restricted to ITG documents. Key deliverables must be approved by the agency and technical project sponsors.

#### **3.5.3 Project Approach**

ITG provides standard processes and forms for project management and system development. If a project requires modifications to the standard ITG processes and forms, it is important to describe the approach. For example, the project development methodology (e.g., Agile, COTS (Commercial Off The Shelf), prototype) may require tailoring of standard ITG processes or possible automated tools will be used instead of ITG standard forms (e.g., automated testing tools, automated requirements traceability). Additionally, other distinctive features such as whether the project is a phase of a larger effort or is integrated with other projects may be part of the overall project approach. Basically the project approach is used to describe any tailoring to the standard ITG processes and forms.

#### **3.5.4 Project Results/Completion Criteria**

Project results are completed and accepted deliverables. Project results may include outcomes (e.g., integrated systems, revised process, restructured organization, tests, trained staff, etc.) and documents (e.g., policies, plans, studies, procedures, specifications, reports). Completion criteria are explicit goals that must be attained to call an element of a project, or the entire project, "complete." Completion criteria may include formal acceptance of the product or service by the customer, signed approval of a deliverable by the project sponsor, completion of structured walkthroughs and stage exits, or customer acceptance of a system prototype.

### 3.5.5 Critical Success Factors

Critical success factors include qualitative and quantitative factors that are key to the successful achievement of this project’s objectives. Examples may include:

- Proper mix of expert resources
- Strong collaboration with key stakeholders
- Effective communications
- Strong alignment of project objectives with SOH strategic plan
- Executive support

## 3.6 Project Schedule

The project schedule is the roadmap for how the project will be executed. Schedules are an important part of any project as they provide the project team, sponsor and stakeholders a picture of the project’s status at any given time.

### 3.6.1 High level milestones

A milestone is an event with zero duration and requires no resources. A milestone is an event that receives special attention. It is used to measure the progress of a project and to signify the completion or start of a major deliverable or other significant metric. Note that milestones should map to project deliverables identified in the project summary section of this document.

### 3.6.2 Detailed Schedule

A detailed schedule is developed, maintained and tracked in the enterprise Project Portfolio Management (PPM) tool. This electronic schedule constitutes the project work breakdown structure (WBS). Detailed information on project estimating and WBS development is included in the appendix.

## 3.7 Human Resource Management Plan

The purpose of the human resource management plan is to promote project success by ensuring the appropriate resources with the necessary skills are acquired.

### 3.7.1 Project Team Functional Roles

The starting point for building a project team is identifying functional roles and responsibilities. A RACI chart is an effective and commonly used tool to define roles and then match degrees of responsibility to processes, phases, or activities. The following table shows key functional roles in a system development project throughout the project lifecycle.

PLAN IT! <span style="float: right;">  </span>											
RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENT MATRIX (RAM)											
Project Name			Project ID				Project Manager				
Business Process Owner			Project Sponsor				Project Executive Sponsor				
Team Member Names											
WBS TASK #	TASK DUE DATE	Team Member Names									
		<i>i.e., Sponsor Name</i>	<i>i.e., Project Manager Name</i>	<i>i.e., Business Process Owner Name</i>	<i>i.e., Technical Lead Name</i>	E	F	G	H	I	
<i>i.e., 1.0 Create Cost Estimate</i>	<i>Mm/dd/yy</i>	A	P	S	S						

**Legend**  
 P=Primary  
 S=Supporting  
 A=Approving

Figure 8 Responsibility Assignment Matrix

For the Responsibility Matrix we have kept the assessment simple. For each identified individual designate either P=Primary, S=Supporting or A=Approving.

There are other models you can use as well if you choose. Two typical ones are the RACI Model and the RASCI Model. As the project manager you can choose with methods fits your needs the best.

**RACI Model**

R = Responsible for completing the work (There must be an “R” for each column)

A = Accountable for ensuring task completion/sign off

C = Consulted before any decisions are made

I = Informed of when an action/decision has been made

#### RASCI Model

##### Responsible

Those who do the work to achieve the task. There is at least one role with a participation type of responsible, although others can be delegated to assist in the work. Those responsible for the task, who ensure that it is done as per the approver.

##### Accountable (also approver or final approving authority)

The one ultimately answerable for the correct and thorough completion of the deliverable or task, and the one who delegates the work to those responsible. In other words, an accountable individual must sign off (approve) work that the responsible individual provides. There must be only one accountable individual specified for each task or deliverable.

##### Support

Resources that are allocated to responsible. Unlike consulted, these resources may provide input to the task, those assigned the support role help complete the task.

##### Consulted

Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject matter experts; and with whom there is two-way communication during the development and operation of the service.

##### Informed

Those who are kept up-to-date on progress, often only on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one-way communication.

### 3.7.2 Identification of Required Skills and Available Staff

Identification of available staff with the skills required to fill a specific functional role is critical to project success. The project manager, for example, makes assumptions about the skills of the person performing a task. The skills of the people performing the work are directly related to the time that it takes to perform a task.

It is helpful in the planning process to develop a list of skills required, which may then be used to determine the type of personnel required for the task.

The project manager pragmatically assesses the skills of the available people on the project. The project manager's job is to determine the risks associated with the available skills and to build a plan that

realistically accounts for those skills. People have varying degrees of skill, and the project manager needs to determine the level of schedule adjustment that should be made based on the staff skill level.

Where staff with the necessary skills is largely unavailable for assignment on the project, the project manager has several options: hire the necessary talent, contract services to perform the work, or provide training to increase the skill level of available staff. It is important that resources are properly trained if any gaps in skills are identified.

The purpose of training is to increase and hone the skills of the project team to improve project performance. Training can be both formal (taking classes in particular skill areas) and informal (receiving feedback from managers and team members). Project team members benefit professionally from learning new skills, and that benefit is returned to the project in the form of increased productivity and higher quality. Training is an element that should be considered early based on the skill needs of the project team, and funds should be allocated for training purposes.

Team building strategies are also clearly defined and team activities are effectively managed.

### 3.7.3 Project Team and Cost Estimates

All project team human resources are entered in the ITG PPM Tool. This information is required for analyzing demand and capacity, running various “what if” scenarios and developing the budget estimate.

## 3.8 Project Budget Estimate

Like other aspects of planning, budget estimating is an iterative process. The initial budget estimate will be revised as requirements are refined and become better understood. In developing an initial high level budget estimate that is as reliable as possible, it is a best practice for the project manager to search the project repository for similar projects upon which to base this initial estimate. The following tables are consistent with budget data entered in the ITG PPM Tool and the Form A.

- High Level Budget

	FY14	FY15	FY16
Costs (HardWare, SoftWare, Contractor Deliverables, Client Agency Staff, other)			
Services ( Staff & Contractor Staff Augmentation)			
Total			

*Table 4 Project Budget High Level estimate*

### **3.8.1 Detailed Budget**

Detailed baseline and actual budget information is entered, updated, monitored and reported through the ITG PPM Tool and Form A.

## **3.9 Communication Management Plan**

Effective communication is a critical success factor for most projects. The purpose of the communication management plan is to set the communications framework that serves as a guide for communications throughout the life of the project. This plan is updated as communication needs change. This plan identifies and defines the roles of persons involved in the project.

After collecting information on the number and needs of the stakeholders involved with the project, it is the project manager's responsibility to draft a communication management plan that outlines the following:

- How information will be collected and updated. This section of the plan discusses how the project manager will collect information from certain project areas and how often updated information will be expected to be reported. It should also discuss what action will be taken if important information needs to be updated between project information collection cycles.
- How information will be controlled and distributed. This section of the plan provides a description of how project information will flow throughout the agency and who will make decisions on where information flows. This section also discusses which stakeholders and team members will have access to which particular areas of information. Information security policies should be referenced in the communication plan.
- How information will be stored. This section of the plan describes where project files will be kept within the agency as well as where electronic media might be stored for project team access.

It is recommended that the project manager maintain a separate project contact list.

### **3.9.1 Communication Matrix**

A communication matrix is a simple tool that provides quick reference for various components of the communication plan. Following is a sample communication matrix.

Type	Description / Purpose	Responsibility	Audience	Method	Frequency
Sponsor Status Meeting or Steering Committee	To discuss issues, change requests, issues, risks and overall status for the project that need to be known by Sponsors	Project Manager	Leadership Team	Group Meeting Email	TBD
Project Management Status Report	To relay ongoing project status, list open issues, risks, milestones and accomplishments since last status	Project Manager	Project Sponsors Business Owner Stakeholders	PPM Tool Status Report is accessed online or is distributed by the PM via email	TBD
Stage Exit Meeting	To discuss successful completion of the ITG stages and to receive approval to proceed to the next stage	Project Manager	See Role and Responsibility List Project Manager Project Sponsors PMO Representative IT Sponsor(s)	Group Meeting	End of each ITG Stage
Project Team Status Meeting	To discuss issues, change requests, issues, risks and overall project status	Project Manager	Project Team Members	Group Meeting Email	Weekly
Project Technical Team Meeting	To discuss technical issues and activities for the project.	Technical Lead	Developers Project Manager (as needed) Other Resources (as needed)	Group Meeting Email	As needed
Agile Scrum	1. What I did yesterday	Scrum Master	Project Team Members (technical and sponsors)	Brief stand-up meeting	Multiple times a week

	2. What I am working on today				
	3. What are my road blocks				

*Table 5 Sample Communication Matrix*

### 3.10 Change Management Plan

The purpose of the change management plan is to describe the process involved with identifying, escalating and managing project changes. A project change is defined as something that is outside the documented and approved project scope or is a change to project requirements, project schedule or project cost (including resource effort). A project change requires approval for additional resources, funding or modifications to the project schedule. The change management process defines how to handle project changes that present either a negative or positive impact on deliverables, schedule, budget and/or resources. The ITG PPM Tool is the repository for all project changes.

#### 3.10.1 Change Management Roles and Responsibilities

##### 3.10.1.1 Project Sponsor

The project sponsor does not directly participate in change management activities, but serves as a point of escalation as required. The project sponsor has sole decision making authority to approve changes to the total project budget.

##### 3.10.1.2 Project Manager

The project manager is responsible for bringing change requests to the Change Control Board (CCB) for its review and decision making. Upon approval of a change request, the project manager is responsible for overseeing the change and making appropriate modifications to appropriate project documents.

##### 3.10.1.3 Change Control Board

The CCB is set up by the project manager and meets on a regular basis to review, approve or reject proposed project changes. The project manager may convene a special session for the purpose of reviewing a specific change request(s) as required. The makeup and formality of the CCB will depend on the size and complexity of the project.

##### 3.10.1.4 Project Team Members

Project team members are empowered to initiate change requests. Members serve as subject matter experts and are responsible for analyzing, documenting and estimating impacts of change requests on schedule, budget, resources, scope and quality.

### **3.10.2 Change Management Governance**

#### **3.10.2.1 Objectives of the Change Management Process**

- Accurately document and track all project issues, risks and change requests. Change requests often originate as unresolved issues or unmitigated risks
- Ensure review and action on change requests by the CCB
- Communicate decisions/resolutions to the appropriate stakeholders

#### **3.10.2.2 Criteria for Review at CCB meetings**

If any of the following events occur, then the item should be brought forward for discussion at the next regularly scheduled or special CCB meeting:

- Changes to the approved project charter or project plan
- Changes or additions to milestones in the project schedule
- Changes to contract deliverables
- Changes to approved requirements or functional designs
- Increases to costs, including resource effort hours

#### **3.10.2.3 Process Description**

Project changes are proposed in the form of a change request that has been entered in the ITG PPM Tool. Change requests are started by a Change Request Initiator who provides as much information as possible to document and initiate the request. The change request contains information such as brief description, impact, alternatives, detailed description, final recommendation and other pertinent information. The project manager assigns a Change Request Person Responsible as the “owner” of the change request, who is responsible for gathering project impacts with regard to project costs and the project schedule.

The Change Request Person Responsible researches the requirements and impact of the change. This information is reviewed by the project manager and subject matter experts to assess the change request feasibility and to identify potential issues. This information is communicated and discussed at the CCB meeting in which a decision is made to approve or reject the change. Upon CCB approval, the project manager incorporates the change(s) into the existing schedule for tracking and management. The project manager documents the status of the change request and maintains a log of all decisions. Note that the ITG PPM Tool supports the change request process.

**3.10.2.4 Change Request Steps and Actions**

Step	Action	Responsibility / Agent
1.	Identify and document change requests	Change Request Initiator
2.	Assign Change Request Person Responsible	Project Manager
3.	Collect and document project impacts, including changes to costs and schedule	Change Request Person Responsible
4.	Validate change requests in the ITG PPM Tool	Project Manager
5.	Review change request details for feasibility	Project Manager
6.	Facilitate CCB review / make decision	Project Manager/CCB Members
7.	Communicate decision and closure	Project Manager
8.	Update appropriate schedules and documents	Project Manager
9.	Update status and close change request	Project Manager

Table 6 Change Request Steps and Actions

**3.10.2.5 Capturing and Monitoring Project Changes**

The project manager and CCB members will strive to limit project changes, always keeping in mind that quality and relevance of deliverables are key elements of success. As indicated above, the ITG PPM Tool is the repository for all project changes.

Note that the IT Enterprise Change Control Process must be followed for all changes to any application production environment. Details of this process are outside the scope of this document. Please refer to IT Service Catalog and IT Service Management processes.

**3.10.2.6 Communicating Project Changes**

CCB meeting minutes, including decisions related to change requests, are circulated to project sponsors and State executives. Project team members will be notified by e-mail regarding the disposition of change requests.

### **3.11 Quality Management Plan**

The purpose of the quality management plan is to describe how quality of the project will be managed throughout the lifecycle of the project. It also includes the processes and procedures for ensuring quality planning, assurance and control processes are all conducted. All stakeholders should be familiar with how project quality will be planned, assured, and controlled. The quality management plan establishes the activities, processes and procedures for ensuring a quality product is delivered upon the conclusion of the project. The purpose of this plan is to:

- Ensure quality is planned
- Define how quality will be managed
- Define quality assurance activities
- Define quality control activities
- Define acceptable quality standards

#### **3.11.1.1 Acceptance Criteria**

The Systems Development Methodology (SDM ) provides “stage exits” or points in time during the project when the customer and stakeholders will review the deliverables in detail and accept or reject the work (or accept with noted revisions). Every effort will be made to identify all stakeholders and plan for their participation in the acceptance process. Each stage of the SDM is planned, documented and reviewed by all applicable stakeholders. Each deliverable will be reviewed and approved, if required, before proceeding to the next stage. Stage exits will be conducted at the end of each SDM or PMM stage.

#### **3.11.1.2 Quality Assurance Activities**

ITG processes will be used to monitor and control quality on this project. The SDM provides for several stages, each with required documentation, reviews and approvals. The stages will be executed and monitored during the project.

The quality of the project outcome depends upon the quality of these plans, documents and knowledge transfer phases. Their quality is ensured by walkthrough reviews done by knowledgeable and invested stakeholders. A formal change control process will be followed for modifications required to documents that have been reviewed and approved. PMM and SDM documents will be stored in the Enterprise Solution Tool (i.e., SharePoint).

The project will use verification, validation and structured walkthrough techniques to promote quality in deliverables.

### **3.11.1.3 Verification**

The objective of verification is to make sure that a deliverable is correctly derived from the inputs to the stage that creates it, is internally consistent, and conforms to standards. The verification of a specification deliverable identifies errors in that deliverable before they are passed on to the next stage of development. The resulting benefit is that errors are caught early in the development process where they can be addressed with a minimum of effort, rather than during testing where correcting errors becomes more costly. Verification is the process of checking that a deliverable is correctly derived from the inputs and is in the correct format, while testing makes sure that the specification was properly implemented.

The purpose of these activities is to:

- Evaluate a deliverable against appropriate project standards
- Identify and correct defects as early in the process as possible
- Reduce the number of Remedy Tickets and Change Controls (CCs) as the work effort progresses
- Reduce time and costs that result from rework

### **3.11.1.4 Validation**

Validation uses techniques similar to verification (e.g., testing, analysis, simulation) and covers hardware and software. Validation can be done by analyzing a model of the implementation, by creating and testing a prototype (performing a usability test to validate if user interface requirements are met) or by conducting a peer or expert review (as in validating the design for maintainability).

### **3.11.1.5 Structured Walkthroughs**

Deliverables are also monitored and controlled for quality through a process known as a Structured Walkthrough. The Structured Walkthrough process is used to identify and correct errors early in the development process by evaluating a deliverable according to ITG guidelines and project standards. A Structured Walkthrough can be formal (meeting with a facilitator to guide the process) or informal (document reviewers email their comments to a scribe who will compile the results). This process is intended to reduce the number of problems and warranty issues, as well as reduce the time and costs resulting from rework. The purpose of the Structured Walkthrough feedback form is to document peer review findings which include the following:

- Action Items
- Errors
- Issues/Risks
- Suggestions/Omissions

Deliverables are reviewed for quality in terms of the following criteria (as applicable):

- Clarity

- Contractual concerns
- Functional content and accuracy
- Performance impact
- Project standards/format
- Scope
- Technical content
- Value/benefit to the client

The following table illustrates the criteria used in determining the type of Structured Walkthrough and the intended audience:

### 3.11.2 Structured Walkthrough Guidelines

Work Product	Review Type	Suggested Reviewers	Relevant Documents
<b>Business Requirements</b>	Always formal regardless of size/hours	Assigned Developer Business Lead Lead Developer Project Manager	Business Requirement Document Relevant Supporting Documentation
<b>Technical Requirements</b>	Always Formal regardless of size/hours	Assigned Developer Business Lead Lead Developer Project Manager	Business Requirement Document Relevant Supporting Documentation
<b>Functional Design (FDSN)</b>	Always Formal regardless of size/hours	Assigned Developer Business Lead Lead Developer Project Manager	FDSN Relevant Supporting Documentation

Work Product	Review Type	Suggested Reviewers	Relevant Documents
Technical Design (TDSN)	Formal if Construction/Unit Test tasks total > 40 hours, otherwise Informal	Architect Assigned Developer DBA Lead Developer Project Manager	TDSN Relevant Supporting Documentation
Source Code, Unit Test Plan, Unit Test Scenarios and Test Results	Formal if Construction/Unit Test tasks total > 40 hours, otherwise Informal	Architect Assigned Developer DBA Lead Developer Project Manager	Source Code and Unit Test Plan, Unit Test Scenarios and Unit Test Results
System Test Plan and Test Results	Formal if Test Condition/Script Writing tasks total > 60 hours, otherwise Informal	Architect Assigned Developer DBA Lead Developer Project Manager	System Test Plan, System Test Scenarios and System Test Results

Table 7 Structured Walkthrough Guidelines

If a document or deliverable is not listed here, then the project manager will make a determination on how to conduct the review. All listed work products must be reviewed. **The structured walkthrough is documented in the Requirements Traceability Matrix and can be tailored for each project.**

It should be noted that structured walkthroughs occur more frequently when Agile methods are used, and that multiple work products may be in active development at the same time (e.g., Functional Design and Technical Design).

Monitoring and controlling project quality will be done via:

- The structured walkthrough review and approval process performed for every deliverable of the project as documented in the project schedule
- Weekly review of tasks, risks, schedule and issues with the project team

- Escalation process will be followed (documented in the Project Roles and Responsibility Document) when project milestones will be missed
- Escalation of risks where needed using the project governance model

### 3.11.2.1 Project Team Quality Responsibilities

Quality is a shared responsibility of all project stakeholders. Quality is not just a review at the completion of a deliverable. Quality is built into the project from the beginning by support from stakeholders as each phase of the project is executed. Appropriate stakeholders will participate in the creation and/or review of all deliverables.

## 3.12 Risk Management Plan

The purpose of the risk management plan is to specify the processes used to identify and manage risk. The risk management plan addresses both internal and external project risks associated with the project, and is drafted prior to completion of the project planning process. Both the risk management plan and the risk log will be regularly reviewed throughout the project to monitor existing risks and to identify new ones.

The project manager is responsible for facilitating sessions with project stakeholders to identify risks. A risk owner is assigned to each risk, with responsibility for developing, documenting and executing risk action plans. The project manager or an identified risk manager is responsible for monitoring the status of all project risks and escalating as appropriate.

The ITG PPM Tool supports the risk management process, including the risk log.

### 3.12.1 Risk Identification Techniques

Project risks can be identified by using one or more of the following techniques:

Technique	Description
Interviews	Interview relevant project stakeholders to identify their concerns, which may provide insight into real project risks.
Risk brainstorming workshops	Conduct risk brainstorming workshops with relevant project stakeholders to identify risks, including key risk influencers, risk levels, and possible impacts.

Technique	Description
SWOT analysis	<p>Conduct a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis to gain a holistic view of the project with respect to risk.</p> <p>Threats are project risks</p> <p>Opportunities represent lost potential benefits if not pursued</p> <p>Weaknesses, if not properly mitigated, can negatively impact a project</p> <p>Strengths should be leveraged to help the project mitigate the identified project threats</p>
Risk Assessment Map	Identify and plot risks based on probability and impact.
Process reviews	Identify process-related risks by reviewing the various project management processes, tools, and techniques described in the Quality Management Plan.
Previous project reviews	Identify risks from previous projects of similar size and complexity, using available project data and lessons learned.

*Table 8 Risk Identification Techniques*

Once the risks have been identified, they are entered into the risk log so that they can be effectively managed, and monitored until the risk becomes an issue or changes status.

### 3.12.2 Risk Assumptions

Risks are events or conditions that may occur, and whose occurrence, if it does take place, has a positive or negative effect on the project. Exposure to the consequences of uncertainty constitutes a risk. Although by definition risk management may include risks that will have a positive impact on the project, the focus is typically on risks that may negatively impact the project.

Difference between risks and issues: If something is definitely going to happen or has happened, then it is an issue. If it is something that might happen, whether that is very likely or very unlikely, then it is a risk.

The table below lists and describes the standard risk types that are used to categorize project risks.

Risk Type	Risk Type Description
-----------	-----------------------

<b>Political</b>	Any risk related to environmental factors largely outside the control of the project (such as cultural, legal or regulatory).
<b>Budget</b>	Any risk related to the budget or cost structure of the project (such as increase or decrease in the project-related budget).
<b>Customer Satisfaction</b>	Any risk related to the overall function of the product (such as requirements or design) being developed by the project.
<b>Organization</b>	Any risk related to internal, client, organizational or business changes (such as executive leadership role changes).
<b>Operational</b>	Any risk associated with the performance of the application (such as response time, stress testing and development environments).
<b>Project Management</b>	Any risk related to the management of the project (such as communications, status reporting and issues management).
<b>Resource</b>	Any risk related to project resources (such as the addition or removal of resources).
<b>Schedule</b>	Any risk related to the Project Work Plan and related tasks (such as extensions or reductions of the project timeline).
<b>Deliverables</b>	Any risk related to project scope (such as process, module and development objects).
<b>Technical</b>	Any risk related to software or hardware, including infrastructure related to the project.
<b>Cyber Security Risk</b>	Any risk related to Loss of Confidentiality, Loss of Availability or Data Integrity for the project.
<b>General</b>	Any risk that cannot be categorized into one of the above categories.

*Table 9 Standard Risk Types*

### 3.12.3 Timeframes

The Risk Management Plan will be followed throughout the course of the project. Risks will be reviewed in project meetings as needed.

### 3.12.4 Risk Ranking / Scoring Techniques

The following tables represent the risk impact/probability matrix used to internally score the risks for the purpose of prioritization. The resulting product from multiplying risk probability and impact determines the severity rating (score) of the risk. The higher the risk score the more important it is that the risk is managed.

Probability						
Impact		1-Low 0-20%	2-Low/Medium 21-40%	3-Medium 41-60%	4-Medium/High 61-80%	5-High 81-100%
	5-High	Low(5)	Medium(10)	High(15)	High(20)	High(25)
	4-Medium/High	Low(4)	Medium(8)	Medium(12)	High(16)	High(20)
	3-Medium	Low(3)	Medium(6)	Medium(9)	Medium(12)	High(15)
	2-Low/Medium	Low(2)	Low(4)	Medium(6)	Medium(8)	Medium(10)
	1-Low	Low(1)	Low(2)	Low(3)	Low(4)	Low(5)

Score	Severity
1-5	Low
6-12	Medium
13-25	High

Figure 9 Risk/Impact Probability Matrix

The risk response matrix below should be used to consider the appropriate action required for a risk in relation to its impact / likelihood. Guidance on the review periods for each level of risk are the minimum level of review required, but certain risks might warrant more regular reviews.

Impact	High	3	Implement Further Actions to Reduce Risk; Continue Existing Controls; Generate Contingency Plan; Review at least every 2 weeks	Urgently Take Further Remedial Action to Reduce Risk; Contingency plan on standby; Review at least every week	Take Immediate Further Remedial Action to Reduce Risk; Contingency plan on standby; Review Continuously
	Impact	2	Tolerate; Continue existing Control Measures; Possible Contingency Plan; Review at least 2 weeks	Implement Further Actions to Reduce Risk; Continue Existing Controls; Generate Contingency Plan; Review at least every 2 weeks	Urgently Take Further Remedial Action to Reduce Risk; Contingency plan on standby; Review at least every week
	Low	1	Tolerate; No action: Continue Control if Required; Review at least monthly	Tolerate; Continue existing Control Measures; Possible Contingency Plan; Review at least 2 weeks	Implement Further Actions to Reduce Risk; Continue Existing Controls; Generate Contingency Plan; Review at least every 2 weeks
			1	2	3
			Low	Probability	High

Figure 10 Risk Response Matrix

Severity Rating	Assessment of Severity/Risk Rating Description	Ranking
High	Significant impact on project baselines	3
Medium	Controllable impact on cost, schedule and performance	2
Low	Minor impact on cost, schedule and performance	1

Table 10 Assessment of Risk Severity/Rating Descriptions

### **3.12.5 Risk Thresholds**

A risk response plan must be developed for all risks that are scored as “high.” Key stakeholders and the project manager will determine which, if any, risks that scored as “medium” require a risk response plan.

### **3.12.6 Risk Response Approach and Risk Action Plan**

A risk response approach is identified for each risk including a mitigation strategy and a contingency plan. A risk action plan is developed as appropriate to support the risk response approach. **Do you want to show a picture of the Risk Response Plan here?**

#### **3.12.6.1 Risk Avoidance**

The goal of risk avoidance is to eliminate the risk or threat entirely. Risk avoidance usually involves modification of the project management plan by extending the schedule, changing the strategy, or reducing scope. However, it is difficult to completely avoid or eliminate a risk, and one of the following three risk response approaches is typically used.

#### **3.12.6.2 Risk Transference**

Transferring a risk does not eliminate the risk. Transferring gives another party responsibility for the risk management.

#### **3.12.6.3 Risk Mitigation**

Action should be taken as early as possible to reduce the probability of a risk’s occurrence and its impact to the project. For risk mitigation to occur, the project assesses mitigation costs, which must be appropriate given the probability of the risk and its consequences. Mitigation alternatives may include implementing procedures that will reduce the problem, such as utilizing less complex processes, conducting more specific or regressive testing or ensuring appropriate parties review work (such as using peer reviews). Mitigation may also involve adding resources or time to the project plan.

#### **3.12.6.4 Risk Acceptance**

Acceptance indicates that the project team has decided not to change any plans to mitigate the risk. When accepting risk, the project team will develop a risk action plan in order to reduce the consequences should the risk event occur.

### **3.12.7 Risk Action Plan**

The risk action plan includes the agreed-upon specific actions that will be taken to implement the chosen response strategy, budget and times for responses, contingency or fallback plans, and the level of residual risk expected to remain after the strategy is implemented.

A decision must be made at the time of a risk triggering event to determine the appropriate response. The decision will be on a case-by-case basis, based on the nature and timing of the event.

### **3.12.8 Risk Tracking Process**

Once risks and their associated response plans have been vetted (i.e. identified, assessed and reviewed) by key stakeholders and managers, the risk response owners are responsible to ensure that the risk is effectively managed, responded to and reported on if the risk becomes an issue.

The project manager or identified risk manager will monitor for new risks and changes to identified risks, in an effort to proactively mitigate risks. Existing project risks may be closed for the following reasons: the event that could have triggered the risk no longer exists; the mitigation plan to address the risk has been completed successfully; or the risk event has already been triggered, therefore the risk has now become an issue.

## **3.13 Issue Management Plan**

The purpose of the issue management plan is to specify the processes used to identify and manage project issues. The issue management plan addresses both internal and external issues on the project. The ITG PPM Tool is used to enter, track and report issue activity. Both the issue management plan and the issue log will be reviewed regularly throughout the project to monitor existing issues and to identify new ones.

### **3.13.1 Issue Log**

The issue log is used throughout a project's lifecycle to capture any issues brought forward, communicate the issues to the project team and stakeholders, establish categories and priorities of all issues, assign responsibility to each issue, and to ensure that each issue is resolved with minimal impact to the project's performance. Like most other project documentation, the issue log will be reviewed by the project team regularly to ensure that issues are being resolved. The document should be updated and communicated to all appropriate project stakeholders as updates are made.

### **3.13.2 Relationships among Issues, Risks and Change Requests**

Issues are events that are occurring now or have already occurred. An issue is not an event or item that may occur at a time in the future. If something is happening or has already happened, then it is an issue. If it is something that might happen - whether it is very likely or very unlikely - then it is a risk. An issue can turn into a risk and a risk may result from an issue. An issue can be associated to a risk. Prompt issue resolution can minimize project changes.

### **3.13.3 Review and Approval Process**

Once the project manager completes the project management plan, a ITG structured walkthrough should be conducted among key contributors to the plan. When key contributors are satisfied and have accepted the plan, then the project manager should present it for review and discussion to key stakeholders, including customers and sponsors. Once the project management plan is approved and signed by sponsors and representatives from Enterprise Architecture and Hawai'i Cyber Security the project manager is given authority to move the project into the execution process.

### **3.13.3.1 PLANNING - GATE 3**

PGC - Program Governance Committee - will approve the project management plan/request and funding for a project to head into the Executing and Monitoring and Controlling processes.

Prior to executing the Project Management Plan and expending funds to implement the project a final Program Governance Committee review is required.

The SharePoint project site will be populated with planning information consisting of a responsibility assignment matrix, a communication matrix, process maps, requirements traceability matrix, work breakdown structure, risk response plans, project schedule, cost estimates, a quality metrics matrix, and procurement documents.

All the necessary work in the planning process will have been completed and documented.

The Project Management Plan or Funding Execution Request (FER) is reviewed by the Program Governance Committee, either electronically or in a presentation meeting. The Program Governance Committee's role is to decide whether this requested project should proceed into the Executing process, or should be held until a more appropriate time or until there is additional information. (HOLD, STOP, APPROVE)

The composition of the Program Governance Committee can vary based on the nature of the project risks.

The Program Governance Committee is authorizing the project to expend resources necessary to execute the project.

### **3.13.4 Other Considerations**

The ITG methodology includes touch points to processes developed and controlled by specific organizational units within. ITG touch points include:

- Systems Development Methodology (SDM ) Lifecycle Stages
- Enterprise Architecture
- Infrastructure Services Request Process
- Procurement
- Security Assessment and Plan
- Look and Feel / ADA Review
- Usability and User Design
- Disaster Recovery Planning

### 3.13.5 Procurement Management Plan

The procurement management plan covers those instances in which it is necessary for the State to purchase products or services needed to deliver the project. In these cases, the policies and procedures defined by the State Procurement Office govern all procurement activities, including:

- Development of a Statement of Work
- Types of contracts available
- Risk management processes
- Standard procurement documents
- Evaluation criteria
- Coordination of procurement with other projects
- Constraints and assumptions that could affect the desired procurement
- Establishing timeframes for the procurement
- Provision of standard language for contract terms and conditions
- Identification of prequalified vendors, if applicable
- Metrics to be used for managing contracts and evaluating vendors

Although the project manager does not directly manage procurement and contracting activities, **(who does manage procurement and contracting activities in the State then if not the PM? Is a procurement officer assigned to each project?)** It is still important that the project manager have a fundamental understanding of SPO procurement and contracting policies and procedures.

The project manager must incorporate procurement activities into the overall project management plan and address impacts on schedule, budget, human resources, communication, change management, quality management, risk management, and issue management. During the execution process, the project manager is directly responsible for ensuring that vendors meet the agreements specified in their contract and for monitoring and controlling vendor performance.

### 3.13.6 Baseline

The baselined project management plan provides a definition of project and product scope from various perspectives; including narrative descriptions of the work to be performed, project deliverables, project approach, project results/completion criteria, and critical success factors. The ITG PPM Tool provides for baselining your project at this point to accurately reflect future status reports.

## CHAPTER 4 EXECUTING – DO IT

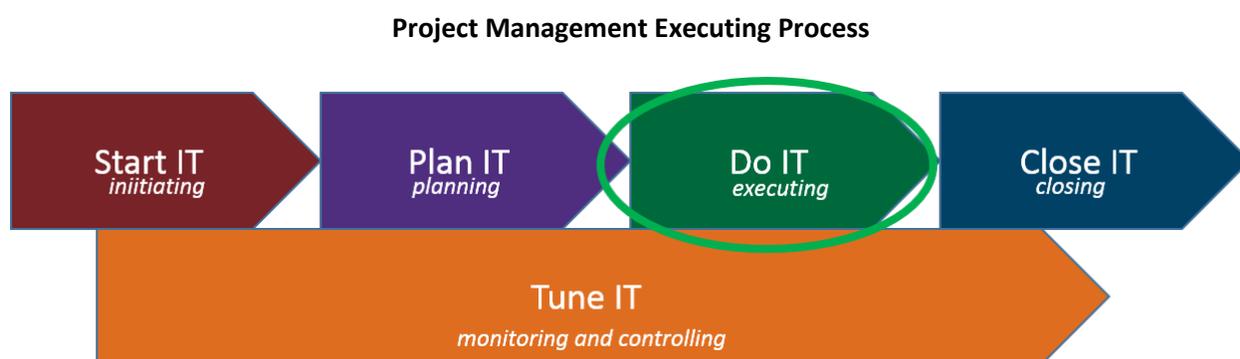
### 4.1 The Executing Process

*Project executing begins immediately after the project management plan is approved by the project sponsors. The executing process essentially involves carrying out and managing all the activities described in the project management plan.*

*Figure 11 The Executing Process Group – Do IT*

The first step in project executing is to establish a baseline for the project management plan. A baseline is the approved version of the plan that can be changed only through the documented change management process. Most projects involve changes, which often require re-planning and re-baselining. It is not unusual for changes to occur in resource productivity and availability, expected activity durations, and unanticipated risks. These changes may in turn require changes in the project schedule and project budget. The ITG PPM Tool supports the change request and approval process.

Although monitoring and controlling is depicted as a distinct phase in the project management methodology, it actually spans all phases of the project. However, the majority of the monitoring and controlling effort is during the executing processes. Project managers monitor and control all process groups in a project, with executing probably receiving the closest scrutiny. For example, project status reporting not only provides information on executing project activities but also is a component of the communication and stakeholder management plans.



*Figure 12 Project Management Execution Process – Do IT*

### 4.2 Project Executing Roles and Responsibilities

Various project roles and responsibilities are documented and approved in the human resource section of the project management plan in a RACI chart. The activity level of various functional roles varies depending on the project life cycle. The human resource section also includes a roster of team members and their assignments for executing project activities.

- Project managers are active and highly visible during project executing, particularly in large projects where sponsors, executive management, and other stakeholders expect to see and discuss deliverables and activities described in the project management plan. Most project managers spend a large percentage of their time executing the communication plan.

In addition to keeping stakeholders up to date with project status, project managers must also deal with procurement and contract administration issues, ensure effective project quality processes are used, and monitor project risk. While the processes to control many of these elements are discussed within the project monitoring and controlling processes, it is important that a project manager be cognizant of the issues as the project is being performed. Daily interaction and feedback from team members is vital to project success.

- The project quality assurance (PQA) team evaluates overall project performance on a regular basis to provide confidence that the project will satisfy the relevant quality standards. While it is important that each team member be responsible for the quality execution of tasks, a quality team plays an integral role in the execution of quality throughout the project. This team ensures that the quality plan is executed.
- Project team members are expected to perform their assigned tasks in a timely and quality manner. They are also expected to provide regular status updates to the project manager and enter data as required in the ITG PPM Tool to facilitate schedule and budget analysis.

## **4.3 Executing and Updating the Project Management Plan**

### **4.3.1 The Project Status Reporting Process**

A standard requirement of all projects is to provide status information to both executive management and the project team. Weekly project status reports are automatically generated based on data available in the ITG PPM Tool. A standard format is used for all project status reports, which are widely available on the IT Governance project dashboard. Projects are grouped in various portfolios, and it is possible for a project to be included in more than one portfolio.

Status reporting is an integral part of the project management process. It is the means by which the project team, contractors, and executive management stay informed about the progress and key activities required to successfully complete the project. The purpose of the Status Report, and more importantly collection and discussion of data that feed the report, is to provide information on the progress of the project, identify issues and risks that must be resolved, and to implement changes as appropriate.

The project team provides input to the weekly status report including time logged to assigned tasks and activities, accomplishments, milestones, identified issues.

 <b>PROJECT STATUS REPORT</b>		
Project Name	Project ID	Project Manager
Business Process Owner	Project Sponsor	Project Executive Sponsor

**STATUS UPDATE (COMMENTARY)**

*Period beginning and period ending*

**Current Project Process Group**

Start IT!	Plan IT!	Do IT!	Close IT!
-----------	----------	--------	-----------

**PROJECT PERFORMANCE RATING (RED/YELLOW/GREEN)**

Overall Rating (% Complete)	Scope	Budget	Schedule
<i>Provide brief description of Yellow or Red rating issue.</i>	<i>Provide brief description of Yellow or Red rating issue.</i>	<i>Provide brief description of Yellow or Red rating issue.</i>	<i>Provide brief description of Yellow or Red rating issue.</i>

**KEY MILESTONES COMPLETED**

ID #	Description
1.	

**KEY MILESTONES FOR THE NEXT PERIOD**

ID #	Description	Original planned completion date (this date should not change)	Current forecast completion date
1.			

**KEY HIGH PRIORITY ISSUES**

ID #	Description	Assigned To
1.		
<b># of Medium Issues</b>		<b># of Closed Issues</b>
<i>List total number of Medium issues</i>		<i>List total number of Closed issues</i>

**OPEN RISKS**

ID #	Date Opened	Description	Probability (L/M/H)	Impact (L/M/H)
1.				

**KEY DECISIONS**

ID #	Description
1.	

Program Management Center of Excellence (PMCE) Revised: 7/16/2015  
 PMCE Project Status Report 1 of 2 Email comments to OIMT.PMCE@Hawaii.gov

Figure 13 Project Status Report

#### 4.4 Using Status Reviews for Information Distribution

The project communication management plan is an important factor in the execution process. A large part of a project manager’s responsibility during execution is keeping stakeholders informed of project status. Joint project reviews are a good way to bring visibility to all areas of the project. They provide

an opportunity to discuss important issues and make management decisions on the project with input from several sources. Joint project reviews can involve the project manager, project team members, sponsors, and other project stakeholders, depending on the issues being discussed. The frequency and topics covered at these meetings should be outlined in the communication management plan.

## 4.5 Benefits of Status Reviews

Examples of benefits of joint status review meetings include the following:

- Visibility of accomplishments, issues, and risks is vital. Joint reviews allow all interested parties to acknowledge milestones and accomplishments as well as to review and resolve issues and risks. Joint reviews also make team members feel more responsible for getting the work done.
- Stakeholders must agree on the outcome (e.g., approval, disapproval, contingent approval) of the review and any action items as a result of the review. The best way to reach agreement is to get stakeholders together in a formalized, planned manner.

## 4.6 Schedule Data Collection and Validation

Updating schedules to depict current work effort is key to ensuring that accurate schedules are maintained. Without standard procedures, invalid data may cause inaccurate schedule performance reporting. Data collection and validation involves the following steps:

- Collecting and validating schedule status; for example, data that reflects start, finish, and estimates to complete work.
- Validating data attributes and associations used to report schedule information; for example, task relation to the work breakdown structure, project phase, functional organization, or integrated master schedule.
- Validating work effort to ensure that the schedules accurately depict the way work is being accomplished and reported.

The ITG PPM Tool supports time entry and schedule management.

## 4.7 Executing the Risk Management Plan

The ITG PPM Tool supports the risk management process. Executing the risk management section of the project management plan is critical for successfully completing a project. Risk identification, ranking/scoring, identification of risk responses, and development of a risk action plan were completed in the project planning process and documented in the project management plan. Executing the plan and tracking risks are key elements of the project execution process.

Assignment of a risk manager is highly recommended, particularly for large and complex projects. It is acceptable for the project manager to function as the risk manager for small to medium size projects. This assignment should be made no later than the time at which the project management plan is baselined. The risk manager or project manager is responsible for:

- Including a risk summary in the regular status meetings
- Providing a consistent and ongoing evaluation of risk items and development of risk strategies:
  - Identifying the risk
  - Evaluating the risk
  - Defining a resolution strategy

As a project moves through the various project management processes, the ability to define and specify the risk items increases. This is because more is known about the project and the associated issues.

During the executing process, risks become better defined and tangible resolution strategies emerge. This allows for the development of realistic contingency plans, including specific action plans. These actions must then be tracked. The risk management section of the project management plan may need to reflect these activities.

Risk management is an iterative process that is performed throughout the project. Risk management examines a risk and its potential impact on the project and defines actions to eliminate or to mitigate the impact of that risk, should it occur. The process starts with the risks identified in the project management plan and the initial risk response approaches. There are typically four types of resolution strategies:

- Eliminating or avoiding the specific threat, usually by eliminating the cause. The project team can never eliminate all risk, but specific risk events can often be avoided through careful planning.
- Mitigating a risk means taking action as early as possible to reduce the probability of a risk's occurrence and its impact to the project. For risk mitigation to occur, the project assesses mitigation costs, which must be appropriate given the probability of the risk and its consequences. Mitigation alternatives may include implementing procedures that will reduce the problem, such as utilizing less complex processes, conducting more specific or regressive testing or ensuring appropriate parties review work (such as using peer reviews). Mitigation may also involve adding resources or time to the project plan.
- Transferring a risk does not eliminate the risk, but gives another party responsibility for the risk management via insurance, negotiation, with key stakeholders, or by other means.
- Acceptance indicates that the project team has decided not to change any plans to mitigate the risk. When accepting risk, the project team will develop a risk action plan in order to reduce the consequences should the risk event occur.

Executing the risk management process, which is defined in the risk management section of the project management plan, is a cyclical and iterative process, including four overlapping steps:

- Risk Identification
- Qualitative and Quantitative Risk Analysis
- Risk Response Planning

- Risk Monitoring and Control

## 4.8 Risk Manager

Executing the risk management process is assigned in the planning process and documented in the project management plan. The risk manager is responsible for ensuring that risk management is performed throughout the project. This person may be the project manager, although in most large projects this is not the most advisable approach. It is primarily a workload issue.

During the project planning process, risk management functions may be performed by the project manager. In the executing process, risk management may require a separate (full-or part-time) position to handle the workload.

The risk manager should:

- Have enough seniority in the project organization structure to request that specific risk contingency plans be assigned and staffed
- Attend project management status meetings
- Have an understanding of the overall project

The identity of the risk manager should be publicly announced and should also be reflected in the organizational breakdown structure and in the Roles and Responsibilities document. In most cases, the risk manager will also fulfill another management or lead technical role on the project team.

## 4.9 Risk Meetings

Risk management is a process that involves all members of the project team and occurs throughout all project management processes. Risk meetings are part of, and contribute to, the process of identifying risks and developing ways to approach the risks. These are especially helpful on high-risk or complex projects.

- Risk Identification Meetings. It is during this process that the current risk list is reviewed and updated.
- Executive Review Meetings. A summary of the top risk items for the project is included in the executive project review meeting. The summary should be no more than one page in length and should list the risk, state the defined resolution, and indicate the current status.
- Project Status Meetings. On a regular basis, the individual responsible for risk should report to the project status group on the current status of project risk. There should be a summary document including information on all contingency plans currently under way.

## 4.10 Ongoing Risk Identification

The initial list of risks that begins with the project will evolve over time. Risk identification meetings should be held to ensure that new risks are added and resolved risks are eliminated. Meeting frequency

is based on the size of the project and the perspective of the project team and key stakeholders about the degree of risk that exists for the full project.

The meeting format should be open and interactive to facilitate a wide consideration of risk areas. Some suggestions on meeting format include the following:

- Brainstorming
- Breakout sessions
- Other meeting approaches that encourage the free flow of information

The starting point for a risk identification meeting is the previous risk list. Additionally, some general areas should be considered. The group should be given some ground rules in terms of the degree of risks that will be tracked and ways to eliminate or include risk items. Some criteria for risk tracking include time frame (when it would possibly occur) and value (what would be the cost if it occurred). The risk manager should provide this information to the group. From this meeting, the risk manager will have an updated list of risks. The group assists in the process of prioritizing the risks by determining the probability of their occurrence and the impact these risks could have on the project. Specific procedures for risk management are defined by the project manager, risk manager, and project team.

**Note:** Current problems are not to be considered, as these are issues for the change and issue management process.

## 4.11 Historical Record

The ITG PPM Tool maintains a risk log and historical record of risk management activities. This information can be used as lessons learned, and the project team can benefit from reviewing past risks and occurrences.

## 4.12 Executing the Procurement Management Plan

The procurement section of the project management plan covers those instances in which it is necessary for the State to purchase products or services needed to deliver the project. In these cases, the policies and procedures defined by the State Procurement Office govern all procurement activities. The project manager's responsibility in the execution process includes executing the procurement plan as well as managing vendor activities after a contract is awarded and finalized. Project manager is also responsible for providing input into new product requirements for the services or products that were not included in the project management plan. In addition, the project manager is responsible for ensuring that vendors, once contracted to do the work, meet the contractual agreements specified within their contracts. Project managers or vendor managers are also be responsible for tracking, reviewing, and analyzing the performance of contractors on a project. This performance reporting is the basis for any contractual changes that need to be made during the life of the contract. Finally, project managers and vendor managers play an important role in oversight and review of any contract changes that will affect the project.

### **4.13 Changes to the Project Management Plan**

During the execution process, the project management plan is implemented and modified as necessary. Updates to the plan may result from such things as:

- New estimates of work still to be done (generated as more detailed information is known about outstanding work)
- Changes in scope/functionality of end product(s)
- Resource changes
- Unforeseen circumstances

All changes to the approved and baselined project management plan must follow the change request and approval process.

### **4.14 Operations Contract and Vendor Review**

The Operations, Contract and Vendor review Board - will ensure sufficient project oversight and production readiness.

Prior to going live and implementing the solution into a production environment the Operations, Contract and Vendor Review Board review is required.

The SharePoint project site will be populated with executing and implementation information consisting of a project work management, decisions, issues, testing, training, disaster recovery and production readiness plans.

All the necessary work in the executing process will have been completed and documented.

The Production Readiness Plan is reviewed by the Operations, Contract and Vendor review board, either electronically or in a presentation meeting. the Operations, Contract and Vendor review board's role is to decide whether this requested project should proceed into the Closing process, or should be held until a more appropriate time or until there is additional information. (HOLD, STOP, APPROVE)

The composition of the the Operations, Contract and Vendor review board can vary based on the nature of the project risks.

The the Operations, Contract and Vendor review board is authorizing the project to move into a production state.

## CHAPTER 5 MONITORING AND CONTROLLING – TUNE IT

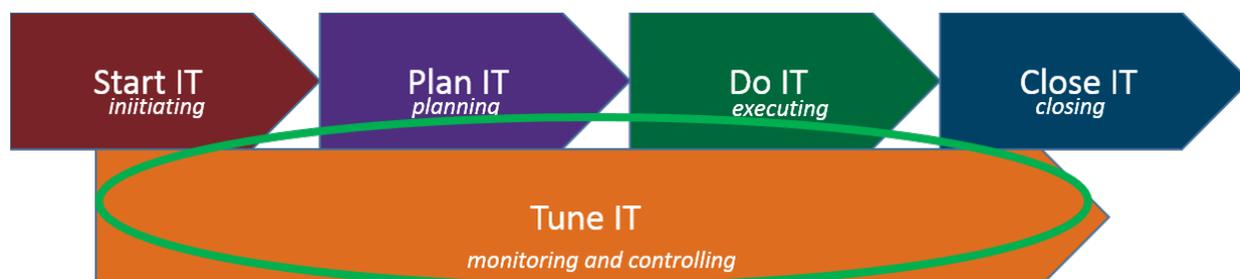
### 5.1 The Monitoring and Controlling Process

*Project monitoring and controlling spans all processes of the project management methodology, beginning with initiating and ending with closing.*

*Figure 14 Monitoring and Controlling Process Group – Tune IT*

Project executing essentially involves carrying out and managing all the activities described in the project management plan. Monitoring and controlling basically means collecting project performance data, comparing planned and actual performance, analyzing variances and trends, identifying and assessing potential process improvements, and recommending corrective action as needed. Monitoring and controlling is critical for overall project success.

Project Management Monitoring and Controlling Process



*Figure 15 Project Management Monitoring and Controlling Process – Tune IT*

### 5.2 How Project Monitoring and Controlling Works

Project monitoring and controlling involves the regular review of metrics and project status in order to identify variances from the project baseline. Variances are determined by comparing the actual performance metrics generated during project execution to the baseline metrics identified in the project management plan. The project manager and appropriate team members analyze these variances, including evaluation of potential impact. If significant variances are observed (i.e., variances that jeopardize the completion of the project objectives), adjustments to the plan are made by repeating and adjusting the appropriate project planning processes. A significant variance from the plan does not always require a change, but should always be analyzed to see if preventive action is warranted. For example, a late activity finish date may not jeopardize project completion and may not require any changes to the project management plan. Or, in other situations, a late activity finish date may invoke the change management process to adjust the staffing plan and budget to incorporate overtime, or extend the project schedule. Controlling also includes taking preventative action in anticipation of potential problems.

### 5.3 Impact of Project Monitoring and Controlling

Monitoring and controlling project performance enables accurate assessment of project progress, which in turn increases the likelihood of meeting stakeholder expectations. Projects seldom fail due to one issue. Project failure is more often a collection of relatively minor items that individually may have negligible impact in a specific project area. However, when looked at over the life of a project, the cumulative effect of seemingly minor items can cause significant impacts to cost, schedule, risk, and functionality which ultimately manifest themselves as deviations from the original project management plan.

A frequently overlooked opportunity that falls under the umbrella of monitoring and controlling is capturing lessons learned as a continuous process rather than as a single event at the conclusion of the project. It is an industry best practice to document lessons learned throughout the course of a project. One way to do this is to use a project journal at each project team meeting. Lessons learned are often the result of monitoring and controlling, and documenting lessons learned as they occur may carry forward throughout the life of the project.

The remainder of this chapter provides additional detail on monitoring and controlling the following aspects of the project management plan:

- Changes
- Scope
- Schedule
- Cost
- Risk
- Issues
- Quality
- Contract administration

### 5.4 Monitoring and Controlling Changes

Before reviewing the specific elements of change control, it is relevant to review the opening paragraph of the change management section of the project management plan:

The purpose of the change management plan is to describe the process involved with identifying, escalating and managing project changes. A project change is defined as something that is outside the documented and approved project scope or is a change to project requirements, project schedule or project cost (including resource effort). A project change requires approval for additional resources, funding or modifications to the project schedule. The change management process defines how to handle project changes that present either a negative or positive impact on deliverables, schedule, budget and/or resources. The ITG PPM Tool is the repository for all project changes.

The vast majority of projects encounter changes. Managing and controlling these changes are critical for overall project success. Change control involves the following main activities:

Influencing the activities that create changes to ensure that those changes are beneficial

- Analyzing the impact of potential changes
- Obtaining approval from appropriate stakeholders
- Managing the actual changes when they occur

Change requests may originate in various forms—oral or written, clear or subtle. They may also be driven by different factors internally or externally, by operation or regulatory requirements, or by technology limitations. Change requests may be submitted at varying levels in the organization, depending on the size or impact. However, a key facet to change requests is their central management by the project manager, change control board, and sponsors. All change requests must be entered in the ITG PPM Tool to provide continuity from initiating through approval or rejection. The project manager should follow a defined process for communicating approved changes to all team members in a timely fashion to lessen impact.

Change control is not the prevention of changes. Rather, it is concerned with identification and management of possible changes to the project. Management of the changes includes the administrative management, tracking, review, and assessment of proposed changes; the organized and timely review and decision on change approval; and the administrative process to ensure that the project team is informed of changes when they are approved.

## 5.5 Change Control Concepts

In the previous methodology processes, the concepts of project scope, schedule, and requirements were discussed. Change control is relevant to all of these. Overall, change control requires the following:

- Maintain the integrity of the performance measurement baselines. All approved changes should be reflected in the project management plan
- Ensure that any changes to requirements are reflected in the project scope.
- Coordinate changes across knowledge areas. For example, a proposed schedule change often affects cost, risk, quality, and staffing.

At key points in the project timeline, all project management plan items are baselined. Once they are baselined, changes to the baseline are managed through a formal change process.

## 5.6 Baseline

A baseline is defined as the original plan, for a project, a work package, or an activity, plus or minus approved changes. A modifier (e.g., project budget estimate, schedule baseline, performance measurement baseline) is usually included.

## 5.7 A Baseline Is a Ruler

A baseline provides the “ruler” by which a project can be evaluated. If the schedule baseline plan indicates that you should be 30 percent finished with an activity at a specific point, and you are 15 percent or 90 percent finished, you have a variance. But only by further investigation can an opinion be formed on the significance or overall importance of the variance.

## 5.8 Baseline Changes

Baseline changes are significant events and should not be made without consideration of their impact. Baseline changes are made to reflect a change in project management plan, not only when the project is behind schedule or over budget. A baseline change adjusts the ruler for the project. A variance *does not* justify a baseline change; it only indicates that the initial plan was not accurate. Baseline change should be handled through the change control process.

## 5.9 Baseline Control

Key aspects of baseline control include:

- A change control system is a collection of formal, documented procedures that defines the steps by which project changes are initiated, reviewed, approved, or denied. It includes the process, tracking systems, and approval levels necessary for authorizing changes. The change control system is described in the change management section of the project management plan.
- The change control system includes a Change Control Board (CCB) responsible for approving or rejecting change requests. The power and responsibilities of the CCB are defined in the project management plan and agreed upon by key stakeholders and the managing agency.
- The change control system also includes procedures to handle changes that may be approved without prior review (e.g., changes that occur as the result of an emergency). These changes must still be documented and captured so that they do not cause problems later in the project.

## 5.10 Monitoring and Controlling Scope

Project scope is first defined in the project charter during the initiating process, described in further detail in the project management plan during the planning process, and verified during the executing process through structured walkthroughs of deliverables and formal acceptance by the customer. The focus of monitoring and controlling scope is to monitor project status and product scope and to manage changes to the scope baseline. According to PMBOK, controlling the project scope ensures all requested changes and recommended corrective or preventive actions follow the established change control process. The term “scope creep” refers to the uncontrolled expansion to product or project scope in which adjustments to schedule, budget, and resources are not made according to the established change control process.

Monitoring and controlling scope includes:

- Influencing the factors that create scope changes to ensure that the changes are beneficial
- Determining that scope changes have occurred
- Following established change control processes to implement changes
- Managing approved changes

Most scope changes require additional project funds, resources, and time. The project charter and project management plan identify stakeholders that are empowered to approve or reject change requests.

Impact of a scope change is felt throughout the planning process processes and documents. The project management plan, including the WBS and project schedule, must be re-evaluated and updated to include the scope change impacts. Scope changes must be communicated clearly and effectively to the project team by the project manager. Team members must understand how the scope change affects their roles and activities in the project.

### 5.11 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Scope

Inputs	Outputs
Project management plan	Project management plan updates
Requirements documentation	Change requests
Requirements traceability matrix	Project document updates
Work performance data and reports	Work performance information

*Table 11 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Scope*

Inputs:

- The baselined project management plan provides a definition of project and product scope from various perspectives; including narrative descriptions of the work to be performed, project deliverables, project approach, project results/completion criteria, and critical success factors.
- Requirements documentation may include a variety of materials such as business cases, functional requirements and use cases described in the Systems Development Methodology (SDM ), user stories described in Agile development projects, and federal and state legislation. It is critical that stakeholders review and approve requirements documentation in order to set a baseline for monitoring and controlling requirements scope.
- A requirements traceability matrix is included in the SDM and provides bidirectional association from the origin of a requirement through design, construction, and testing to its final implementation. In systems development projects, requirements traceability is most often provided through an automated tool.

- Work performance data includes observations and measurements collected as activities and tasks are performed during the course of executing the project. Data is then compiled in to reports intended to inform stakeholders about project status, promote awareness, generate discussion, and support decision making. Performance reports also include analysis of variances between planned and actual scope.

Outputs:

- Changes in scope may be an expansion or reduction in scope of the project. Most change requests in scope are the result of the following:
  - An external event (e.g., a new regulation—a law that requires a change in how payments are determined)
  - An error or omission in the original definition of scope of the product (e.g., for systems development projects, failure to address multiple browser platforms)
  - An error or omission in the defining of the scope of the project (e.g., failure to include training in the project implementation)
  - A value-adding change (e.g., use of mobile applications and devices)
- If change requests are approved, the project management plan and other project documents must be updated to reflect the change. The project manager must effectively and clearly communicate the change to the team to prevent conflicting work.
- Work performance information and reports continues to be generated and shared with stakeholders.

## 5.12 Tools and Techniques for Monitoring and Controlling Scope

The primary tool for monitoring and controlling scope is variance analysis. Careful scrutiny of requirements documentation, requirements traceability, test plans, test results, and structured walkthrough data may disclose scope changes and scope creep. Additionally, frequent and effective communication among stakeholders not only verifies scope but also identifies potential scope changes.

The extension of variance analysis to impact analysis is necessary to generate a change request. Stakeholders must understand the impact of a potential scope change on schedule and cost in order to make an informed decision.

## 5.13 Monitoring and Controlling the Project Schedule

Schedule control is one of the most difficult and important activities within project control. The project schedule can be affected by a variety of issues, including changes in resource availability, funding, vendors, contracts, and even travel due to weather conditions. The ability of a project manager to manage the schedule and deliver on time is a high-visibility concern for project success from a customer point of view.

Although there may be numerous sources of schedule issues there should be a single, focused method for dealing with schedule changes. If a potential schedule problem is discovered, the problem must be investigated and the cause uncovered as soon as possible. Once the problem is discovered, a plan should be created for correcting the problem in the shortest allowable time with the least impact. It is also advisable to bring forward alternatives of varying costs.

Schedule control is something that typically is managed at the project level by the project manager. However, it is very important to make stakeholders aware that a schedule change has occurred or is imminent. Furthermore, stakeholders need to be made aware of what is being done to fix the issue and the impact it will have on the project’s performance and deliverable.

### 5.14 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling the Project Schedule

Inputs	Outputs
Project schedule	Schedule updates
Performance reports	Schedule revisions
	Corrective actions
	Lessons learned

*Table 12 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling the Project Schedule*

Inputs:

- The project schedule is developed and approved in the planning process and baselined at the beginning of the executing process. As project execution progresses, the schedule is updated to reflect actual progress and is modified to reflect approved changes. The schedule serves as the basis for measuring and reporting schedule performance.
- Performance reports, created as part of the executing process, provide information on the project’s performance, as measured against the project schedule, indicating if activities were started and completed on the planned dates. When significant variances are identified, further analysis is performed to determine if there is a need for corrective action. Schedule performance reports may also be effective in alerting the project team of current or pending problems that may need to be mitigated by prompt corrective action.

Outputs:

- Schedule updates are any modifications to schedule information that are used to manage the project. Updates are normally provided on a regular basis. The frequency must be determined

in conjunction with the reporting requirements. Appropriate stakeholders must be notified as needed. Schedule updates may or may not require adjustments to other aspects of the overall project management plan.

- A schedule revision is a modification to the start and/or finish dates of the approved project schedule. If revisions are severe enough, the schedule may need to be re-baselined with an approved change request in order to provide realistic data to measure performance.
- Corrective actions are any actions taken in response to schedule variances in order to bring expected future schedule dates in line with the baselined project management plan dates. Corrective action for schedule variances may be in the form of applying additional resources, adjusting work schedules, compressing future activities, or other actions to ensure completion of an activity on time, or minimize the previous variance. Corrective actions may be made for positive and negative variances.
- Lessons learned document causes of variances and the reason for the corrective action chosen. The documentation may then be used to develop a historical record for both this project and future projects. The lessons learned, if used, should improve the organization's ability to estimate, execute, and manage both current and future projects.

## 5.15 Tools and Techniques for Schedule Control

The ITG PPM Tool supports schedule updates, reporting, monitoring, and control. It is important to integrate schedule control with the overall change control process.

The project schedule is one of the more visible and well-known control mechanisms of project control. However, it has marginal (positive or negative) value by itself. Viewed in isolation, the schedule is of limited value, especially if it is based on poor planning, unclear requirements, limited quality control, or if cost control is not taken into account. For example, the schedule may show that the project is 50 percent complete, which is on target, but the project may have spent 65 percent of the total project budget. Project managers must ensure that the schedule is evaluated against a comprehensive plan and, where possible, analyzed with other metrics to ensure that the overall picture provides an accurate representation of project status.

Performance measurements such as Earned Value Management (EVM) assess the magnitude of variations. An important part of schedule control is to decide if the schedule variation requires corrective action. Performance measures provide an objective view to assist management in making a decision on more than just a gut feeling about the significance of a variance. For example, a minor delay on a non-critical activity may have little effect on the overall project, while a much shorter delay on a critical activity may require immediate action.

Additional planning includes prospective changes that may require new or revised estimates of activity duration, modified activity sequences, or analysis of alternative schedules.

The following graphic illustrates schedule variance as a component of earned value.

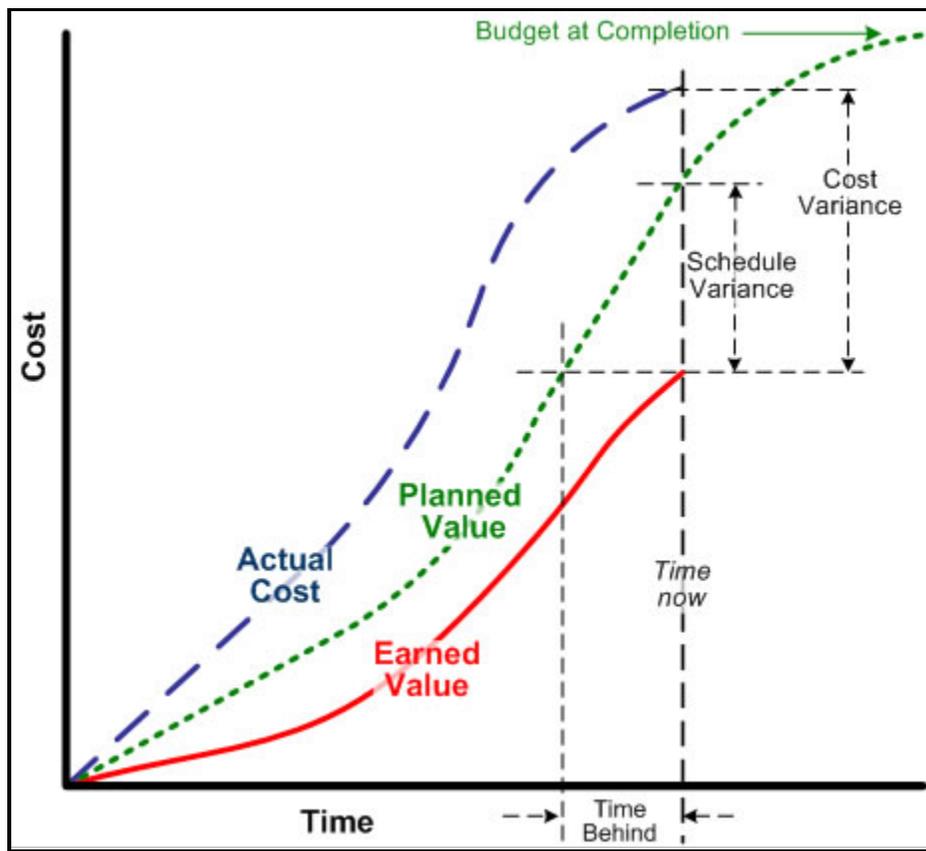


Figure 16 Schedule variance as a component of earned value

The State of Hawai'i has established criteria for reporting project status, including schedule variance as well as earned value. The following chart depicts “stoplight status” for various performance measures.

Criteria	Green	Yellow	Red
Schedule Variance	This schedule indicates the major milestones are on schedule. Variance is <5%	The schedule indicates that one or more of the major milestones will be missed by 6-10%	The schedule indicates that one or more of the major milestones have been missed or will be missed by >11%
Cost Variance	The variance between budget and actual costs is <5%	The variance between the budget and actual costs is 6-10%	The variance between the budget and actual costs is >11%
Test Progress	The percent completion of planned test execution minus percent completion of actual Test Execution <20%	The percent completion of planned test execution minus percent completion of actual Test Execution >=20% and <=30%	The percent completion of planned test execution minus percent completion of actual Test Execution >=30% or after surpassing 75%
Earned Value Schedule Variance(SPI) If using Earned Value	.9<=SPI<=1.2	.8<=SPI<.9 or 1.2 <SPI	SPI<.8
Escalated Risks/Issues	Issues and Risks have a documented Mitigation Plan and are on target	Escalated Issues or Risks designated as high priority remain unresolved for more than one week after the target date, resulting in a high level of risk to the project. Issues and Risks do not have a documented mitigation plan.	Escalated Issues or Risks designate as high priority remain unresolved for two weeks after the target date, resulting in a high level of risk to the project. High issues and risks do not have a documented Mitigation Plan.
Testing Defect Rate	The planned test cases / scenarios have a defect rate of 15% or less	The planned test cases/scenarios have a defect rate >15% and <=20%	The planned test cases/scenarios have a defect rate >20%

Figure 17 Stoplight Status Chart

## 5.16 Monitoring and Controlling Cost

Actual project costs may overrun the estimated budget for many reasons. Often it is not a single problem but a series of small problems that, combined, permit cost control to be sacrificed and prevent the project from being completed successfully. Cost control contains the following attributes:

- Influencing the factors that create changes to the project budget estimate to ensure that the changes are beneficial.
- Analyzing the impact of potential budget changes
- Obtaining approval from appropriate stakeholders
- Managing the actual changes when and as they occur

Cost control includes the following:

- Monitoring cost performance to detect variances from the project management plan
- Ensuring that all appropriate changes are recorded accurately in the project budget estimate
- Preventing incorrect, inappropriate, or unauthorized changes from being included in the project budget estimate
- Informing appropriate stakeholders of authorized changes

Cost control is not simply a reporting process. It includes the searching out of the “why” for both positive and negative variances between the planned and actual costs. It must be thoroughly integrated with other control processes (scope control, schedule control, quality control, and others). For example, inappropriate responses to cost variances can cause quality or schedule problems or produce an unacceptable level of risk later in the project.

## 5.17 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Cost

Inputs	Outputs
Project budget estimate	Revised cost estimates
Performance reports	Budget updates
Change requests	Corrective actions
	Estimate at Completion (EAC)

*Table 13 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Cost*

### 5.17.1 Inputs:

- A project budget estimate is a time-phased budget that is used to measure and monitor cost performance on the project. The project budget estimate is developed as part of the project management plan.

To summarize, a work breakdown structure is initially developed to describe the products. It is subsequently decomposed into smaller elements and then used as a basis for a series of estimates for specific activity completion. After all activities and their related costs are identified, the activities are linked into a logical order of completion and relationships are established (dependencies). The resulting network schedule produces a time-phased relationship of work to be completed. After summing the activity cost estimates in the same network time-phased relationship, the cost performance of the project can be established. When the schedule is baselined, the cost performance is called the "project budget estimate".

- Performance reports provide information on the actual versus planned cost, indicating those items that did not perform as planned. They may also help identify trends, or possible future problems, to the project. Performance reports are also used to provide metrics and information to forecast future work on the project, and related similar work to allow improved estimates of similar work.
- All change requests related to cost must be entered in the ITG PPM Tool to provide continuity from initiation through approval or rejection.

### 5.17.2 Outputs:

- Revised cost estimates are modifications to the cost information used to manage the project. They may be done in response to changes, additional information received from other activities, or other reasons. Stakeholders should be kept apprised of significant changes, either through normal reporting systems or exception reporting as outlined in the project budget estimate. These modifications may or may not affect other aspects of the project management plan.
- Budget updates are changes to an approved project budget estimate and are normally done in response to a change in project scope. They are synonymous with schedule revisions as outlined in the previous section. Budget updates may also be required if cost variances become so severe that the current plan no longer provides a realistic perspective on project performance.
- Corrective actions are anything done to bring expected future performance in line with the project management plan.
- Estimate at Completion (EAC) is a forecast of total project costs based on project performance and provides management with insightful perspectives on project status, health, and forecasting information.

### 5.18 Tools and Techniques for Cost Control

The ITG PPM Tool supports budget updates, reporting, monitoring, and control. The ITG PPM Tool requires the reporting of actual performance on a consistent and regular basis for evaluation against project budget estimates. It is important to integrate cost control with the overall change control process.

- Performance measurement helps to assess the magnitude of any variations that occur. One of the primary objectives of cost control is to determine any variances that are driving change and then decide if the variance needs corrective activities applied. Applied corrective actions are based upon information obtained from established performance measures.
- Understanding that a project is rarely executed according to the original plan, iterative planning is used to re-estimate project costs or to study alternative approaches in executing the project management plan.

The following graphic shows planned versus actual cost without earned value, which provides a less than comprehensive view of project status.

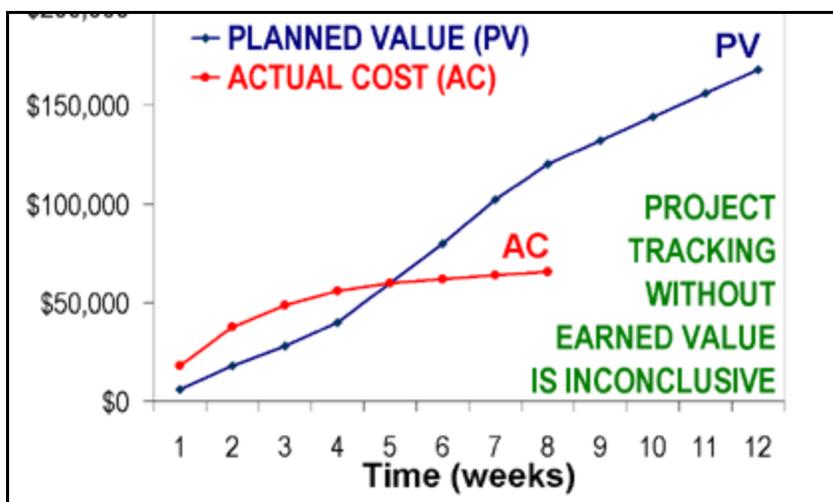


Figure 18 Planned versus Actual costs Without Earned Value

Below is a graphic showing Estimate at Completion, which provides a comprehensive view by taking both schedule and cost variance into consideration.

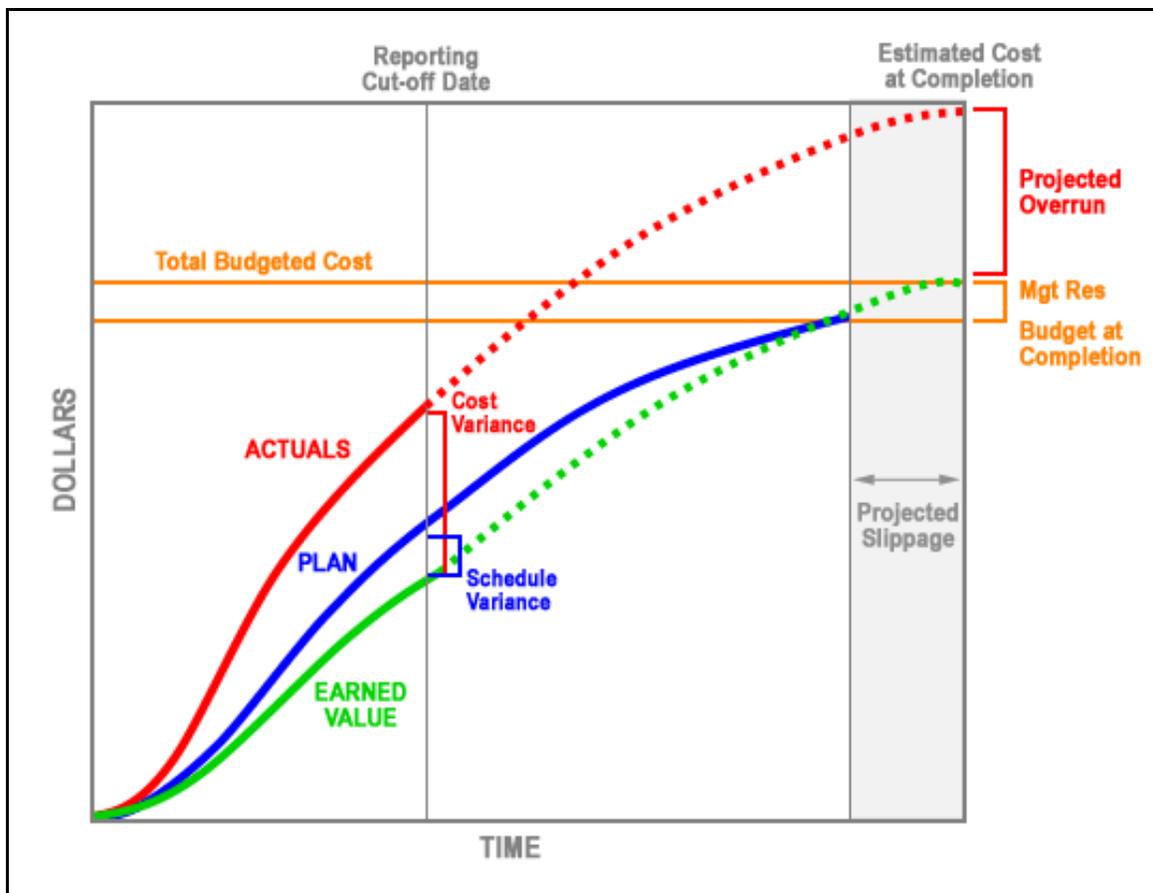


Figure 19 Estimate at Completion

Note that the stoplight status criteria in the scheduling section also includes cost variance.

### 5.19 Monitoring and Controlling Project Risk

Monitoring and controlling risk involves executing the risk management section of the project management plan in order to respond to risk events over the course of the project. When changes occur, the basic cycle of: identify, qualify/quantify, and respond is repeated. It is important to understand that even the most thorough and comprehensive analysis cannot identify all risks and probabilities correctly, monitoring, controlling, and iteration are required.

## 5.20 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Project Risk

Inputs	Outputs
Risk management section of the project management plan	Corrective action
Actual risk events	Updates to the risk management section of the project management plan
Additional risk identification	

*Table 14 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Project Risk*

### Inputs:

- The risk management plan is developed during the planning process and documented in the project management plan
- Actual risk events are those identified risks that actually do occur. The risk manager and project team must recognize that an actual risk has occurred so that the response plan is activated.
- For those risks that occur with no response plan a response plan needs to be developed and implemented.
- Additional risk identification must be performed as project performance is measured and reported since potential risk events or sources, if not previously identified, may surface.

### Outputs:

- Corrective action consists primarily of performing the planned risk response (e.g., implementing contingency plans or workarounds).
- As anticipated risk events occur or fail to occur, and as actual risk events are evaluated, estimates of probabilities and impact, as well as other aspects of the risk management plan, should be updated.

## 5.21 Tools and Techniques for Risk Control

- The ITG PPM Tool supports risk monitoring and control through its risk register.
- If the risk event was not anticipated or the effect is greater than expected, the planned response may not be adequate, and it will be necessary to repeat the response development process and perhaps the risk quantification process as well.

## 5.22 Monitoring and Controlling Issues

- Monitoring and controlling issues involves executing the issue management section of the project management plan in order to identify and resolve issues in a timely and effective

manner. The typical inputs and outputs for monitoring and controlling issues are very similar to those for risk, and are not repeated here. The ITG PPM Tool supports issue management.

### 5.23 Monitoring and Controlling Quality

Quality assurance and Quality control involve monitoring specific processes and results to determine if they comply with relevant quality standards as well as identifying ways to eliminate causes of unsatisfactory results. Quality monitoring and controlling activities are performed throughout the project. Project results include both product results such as deliverables and management results such as cost and schedule performance.

### 5.24 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Quality

Inputs	Outputs
Work results from quality assurance activities described in the project management plan	Acceptance/Rejection decisions
Structured walkthrough meeting records	Rework
Test results such as defect reports	Process improvement plan
Checklists	Lessons learned

*Table 15 Typical Inputs and Outputs for Monitoring and Controlling Quality*

Inputs:

- Work results include both process and product results, comparing planned results included in the project management plan with actual results of quality assurance activities.
- The Structured Walkthrough process is used to identify and correct defects by evaluating a deliverable according to ITG guidelines and project standards. A Structured Walkthrough can be formal (meeting with a facilitator to guide the process) or informal (document reviewers email their comments to a scribe who will compile the results). This process is intended to reduce the number of problems and warranty issues, as well as reduce the time and costs resulting from rework. The purpose of the Structured Walkthrough feedback form is to document peer review findings which include the following:
  - Action Items
  - Errors
  - Issues/Risks
  - Suggestions/Omissions

- Deliverables are reviewed for quality in terms of the following criteria (as applicable):
  - Clarity
  - Contractual concerns
  - Functional content and accuracy
  - Performance impact
  - Project standards/format
  - Scope
  - Technical content
  - Value/benefit to the client
- Test results and defect reports are used in system development projects to document expected and actual outcomes from various types of testing, including unit, integration, system, and user acceptance tests.
- Quality assurance and quality control activities rely on various checklists to ensure compliance with project, process, and product standards.

Outputs:

- Measurement of acceptance/rejection decisions indicate the overall quality as well as the incidence of rework required to meet quality objectives
- Rework is measured by the effort, time, and cost of regenerating deliverables that meet stakeholder expectations for quality
- Process improvement plan details the steps necessary to revise a process to meet quality standards. The plan may entail graphic representations of the process, including inputs and outputs, identification of interfaces, development of measurement and analysis tools, and targets for improved performance.
- Lessons Learned

## 5.25 Tools and Techniques for Monitoring and Controlling Quality

- The structured walkthrough and peer reviews are powerful industry standard tools to monitor and control quality. These reviews are often referred to as inspections, and include activities such as measuring, examining, and testing to determine whether results conform to requirements. Automated testing tools are recommended for information technology projects.
- Typical quality techniques include:
  - Control charts
  - Pareto diagrams
  - Statistical sampling

- Flowcharting
- Trend analysis
- Following is a typical test report showing expected results and actual defects.

Test Scenario Stats By Week						All Defect Stats*					
	<b>Week 1</b>	<b>Week 2</b>	<b>Week 3</b>	<b>Week 4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Defect Counts</b>					
<b>Total Tests</b>	31	50	38	15	134	<b>Total</b>	<b>Closed</b>	<b>Retest</b>	<b>Open</b>		
<b>In Process</b>	4	0	0	0	4	22	0	0	22		
<b>Passed</b>	13	0	0	0	13	<b>Defects per test</b> 1 38/100					
<b>Failed State</b>	3	0	0	0	3	<b>Defect by Root Cause</b>					
<b>Blocked</b>	11	0	0	0	11	<b>Code</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Environ</b>	<b>Rqmnts</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Cancel</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	0	3	0
<b>Not Executed</b>	0	50	50	50	103	<b>Defects by Severity</b>					
<b>Pass Rate</b>	41.90%	0%	0%	0%		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>			
						0	12	10			

Table 16 Typical Test Report table view



Table 17 Typical Test Report graphical view

*Note that the stoplight status criteria include test progress and testing defect rate.*

## **5.26 Monitoring and Controlling Contract Administration**

Contract administration control is the process of ensuring that the vendor's performance meets contractual requirements of deliverable based contracts. This is accomplished through the use, and monitoring, of a project management plan from the vendor, periodic progress reports, and the completion of deliverables as delineated in a project statement of work. Note that resource managers are typically responsible for work performance of contract staff under staff augmentation contracts, but in certain circumstances, the project manager may play a key coordination role.

## CHAPTER 6 CLOSING - CLOSE IT

### 6.1 Project Closing Process

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*The last major process of a project's life cycle is project closing. Project closing is performed after all defined project objectives have been met and the customer has accepted the project's product.*

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Figure 20 The Closing Process Group – Close IT

Project closing includes the following key elements:

- Review the project management plan to ensure that all project work is completed, the project has met its objectives, and the customer has accepted the final product
- Archive project records
- Document project results in the project closing report
- Ensure closure of financial records and contracts
- Complete administrative closeout functions
- Conduct and document a lessons learned session
- Transfer operational and support responsibilities to the appropriate group
- Celebrate project success

Project Management Closing Process

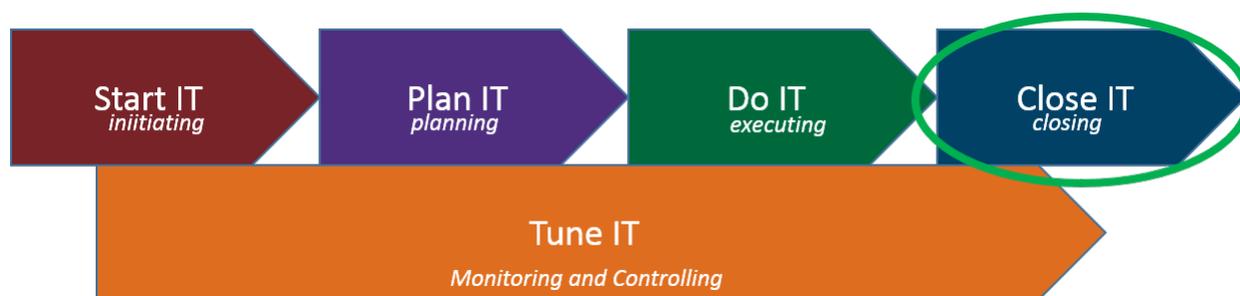


Figure 21 Project Management Closing Process – Close IT

During the closing process, the project manager reviews the project management plan to ensure that the product or final project deliverable has been formally accepted by the customer and that other more administrative actions to ensure project closure are completed.

The fact that project closing occurs at the end of the project does not mean that all project closing activities need to be delayed until then. As project processes come to an end it is important to conduct milestone reviews to ensure that phase activities have been successfully completed to the satisfaction of all involved. This relieves the project manager and project team of potentially having to deal with a high volume of open issues and outdated information at the end of a project.

## 6.2 Archive Project Records

Historical project data is an important source of information to improve future projects. One of the first things a project manager does during the initiating process is to review lessons learned from similar past projects before embarking on a new project. It may also be necessary to consult with other project managers to obtain a full understanding of the lessons learned or to review other historical project records. The Enterprise Portfolio Management Office maintains libraries of lessons learned and best practices.

Historical project data is archived in both the ITG PPM Tool and project folders that reside on SharePoint sites.

Project data residing in the ITG PPM Tool includes:

- Schedule
- Budget
- Change controls
- Risks
- Issues
- Accomplishments
- Next Steps
- Status Reports
- Attachments that support the topics above

Project data residing in project folders typically includes:

- Project charter
- Project management plan
- Lessons learned
- Project closing report
- Correspondence
- Meeting notes
- Status reports

- Structured walkthrough meeting records
- Phase gate reviews
- Contracts
- SDM and other appropriate ITG documents
- Reference documents describing location and management of files, programs, tools, and technical documents placed under configuration management. Note that these reference documents address all components of the State System Engineering Methodology.

All records should be stored according to the State of Hawai'i record retention guidelines. Many technical records and electronic versions will be transferred to State personnel responsible for maintenance and operation of the system. The project archive includes an overall list and high level description of all records in the archive and a point of contact if further information is needed.

The project archive contains information that may be required for audits that may be conducted at a later time.

Project archives provide valuable information for improving, estimating and also team performance. Project archives are rich in data and can be used for analytical purposes to improve overall productivity, performance, and project delivery.

### **6.3 Project Closing Report**

The purpose of the project closing report is to provide a summary of the products delivered, comparison of baseline plans and actual performance, project metrics, lessons learned, and feedback from stakeholders. It also includes a list of outstanding issues and defects, if any. The report serves as the official closure of the project and provides a permanent record for reference for future project teams. The report includes summary information on the following topics:

#### **6.3.1 Schedule performance**

The project manager should refer to the ITG PPM Tool to compile information on:

- Total duration of the project including start and end dates
- Schedule variances including difference between baseline and actual end dates (days and percent of total)
- Schedule performance rating (red, yellow, or green)
- Explanation of key variances

#### **6.3.2 Budget performance**

- The project manager should refer to the ITG PPM Tool to compile information about the final actual cost of the overall project

- Breakdown of final cost by category (IT resources, contractors, hardware, software, other), including total dollar cost per category and percent of overall budget.
- Budget variances including difference between baseline budgeted cost and actual cost (dollars and percent)
- Budget performance rating (red, yellow, or green)
- Explanation of key variances

### **6.3.3 Change management**

The ITG PPM Tool contains information for the project manager to compile regarding:

- Total number of changes
- Breakdown of changes
- Number of change requests submitted vs. approved and implemented
- Number of approved change requests that impacted schedule
- Number of approved change requests that impacted budget
- Number of approved change requests that impacted scope
- Highlights of key changes

### **6.3.4 Quality management**

The project manager should review structured walkthrough records and artifacts produced by any testing tools used on the project. Note that structured walkthroughs are conducted for all project deliverables, including non-development projects, such as infrastructure. Quality management closeout information includes information such as:

- Total defects identified in structured walkthrough process per stage
- Total defects identified during testing
- Total defects resolved prior to implementation
- Conclusions and additional comments

### **6.3.5 Risk and issue management**

The project manager should refer to the risk and issue logs in the ITG PPM Tool and to the project management plan for definitions of high, medium and low. Closeout information for risk and issue management includes:

- Risks:
  - Total number of risks accepted
  - Total number of risks transferred
  - Total number of risks mitigated
  - Total number of risks avoided
  - Summary of mitigation actions on key project risks
- Issues:
  - Total number of issues by priority (high, medium, and low)
  - Total number of issues resolved at first level
  - Total number of issues escalated to high level
  - Total issues resolved
  - Unresolved issues
- Summary of risk and issue impact on project schedule, budget, and scope

### **6.3.6 Human resource management**

This section of the project closing report is largely dependent on the project manager's perspective. The project manager should review applicable project records related to team training, change requests related to staffing, staff turnover, etc. to answer the following questions:

- Did the project team have the right skills? If not, was training provided?
- Did the project team have enough people to execute the project plan? If not, what was the impact and what actions were taken?
- Were resources available as planned?
- Are there resources to maintain and support the outcome of the project?
- Additional comments

### **6.3.7 Project organization structure**

This section is also largely dependent on the project manager's perspective to answer the following questions:

- Were sponsors and decision makers available when needed outside regularly scheduled meetings?
- Were escalated issues resolved promptly?
- Were decisions made in a timely manner? If not, what was the impact?

- Additional comments

### **6.3.8 Communication management**

This section is largely dependent on the project manager's perspective and lessons learned documentation to answer the following questions:

- Based on your project communication management plan, what worked well?
- What communication items need improvement?

### **6.3.9 Team Assessment Survey**

- The project manager summarizes the key findings of team assessment survey(s), if any.

### **6.3.10 Lessons learned**

- The project manager summarizes the key findings from lessons learned document.

The project manager reviews the project closing report with the sponsors and obtains their approval signatures.

## **6.4 Close Financial Records and Contracts**

Financial closure is the process of completing and terminating the financial and budgetary aspects of the project. Financial closure includes both project account and contract closure.

### **6.4.1 Project Account Closure**

Project account closure is an internal process that formalizes project completion for the project team. It is important for the project manager to set a definitive date for project completion to ensure proper closeout. For example, if a completion date is not set for the project account, it is possible that project personnel could continue to record time and effort to the project. If this were to happen, project cost overruns would occur and accurate reporting would be compromised.

The completion date for a project is the date by which all project-related activities needed to produce the product should be completed. Beyond this date, there should be no need to apply labor or resources against the project because it will be complete and transferred to operations.

Most projects have an account or activity code associated with them that enable finance departments to track labor costs. These account codes must be deactivated so that personnel are no longer able to charge time against the project or use the project codes to purchase materials or other resources. Closure of the project accounts should be formalized in a written request from the project manager to the financial organization.

The project manager should notify the project team and management as far ahead of time as possible when the project will be coming to completion. Timely notification of project completion enables the

team to know that they will not be able to charge their time against a project or purchase resource beyond a certain date. It also allows management to better understand resource availability and to plan for subsequent activity. And finally, publicizing a completion date creates a sense of urgency to resolve outstanding issues and wrap up activities.

The completion date of the project is included in the project schedule as well as other status reports. It is nonetheless a good practice to remind the project team ahead of time that account codes will become inactive on a certain date.

### **6.4.2 Contract Closure**

Contract closure is the process of terminating a contract between the state and outside organizations or businesses to provide services or products necessary for project delivery. Examples are contracts for software, technical support, consulting, or services supplied during the project that the State decided not to perform itself. Contracts can be brought to closure for a variety of reasons, including contract completion, early termination, or failure to perform. Contract closure is a typical but important part of project management.

The project manager works closely with the contract administrator to close a contract. The project manager is typically required to collect information relevant to the contract, such as the original contract and supporting documentation such as schedules, contract changes, and performance reports. This documentation needs to be reviewed thoroughly to ensure that there are no outstanding contract issues that require follow-up and resolution.

The contract administrator is responsible for closing the contract.

## **6.5 Complete Administrative Closeout Functions**

### **6.5.1 Project staff**

When a project comes to an end it is important to return team members to their home organization or available resource pool as quickly as possible. This ensures resources are applied efficiently and effectively.

### **6.5.2 Facilities**

If the team occupied a dedicated facility for a period of time during the project, the project manager should inform appropriate facility staff that the space used for the project will become available again.

## **6.6 Lessons Learned**

The purpose of conducting and documenting lessons learned is to help the project team share knowledge gained from experiences that may benefit the entire organization in their future project work. This knowledge includes both positive and negative findings, and identifies practices the

organization wants to repeat as well as avoid in the future. The lessons learned are captured within a lessons learned journal on a ITG form.

The lessons learned session is often conducted at the end of the project, at the end of major milestones or project stages, or as a retrospective at the end of each sprint in the Agile world. However, it is considered a best practice to document lessons learned throughout the course of any project. One way to do this is to briefly discuss lessons learned at each team meeting and record them throughout the project in a lessons learned journal.

At the end of the project, the project manager invites key stakeholders to a lessons learned meeting. For large and complex projects, it may be necessary to segment stakeholders and convene multiple sessions. If a lessons learned journal was kept throughout the course of the project, it can serve as a focal point for group discussion. The following questions can stimulate discussion:

- What areas does the group agree are the biggest success on the project?
- What were things that we did very well and want to do the same again on the next project?
- What were things that we did well, but could improve, and how?
- What were things that we need to improve?
- What were the challenges that we encountered during the execution of the project that we would not want to repeat?
- What areas were overlooked on this project?

The project manager is responsible for documenting the lessons learned discussion. According to PMBOK, “lessons learned documentation includes the causes of issues, reasoning behind the corrective action chosen, and other types of lessons learned about communications management. Lessons learned need to be documented and distributed so that it becomes part of the historical database for both the project and the performing organization.”

Note that lessons learned are summarized in the project closing report. The audience for the project closing report is primarily project sponsors and future project managers, who share an interest in successful project delivery and process improvement.

## **6.7 Transfer operational and support responsibilities to the appropriate group**

For system development projects, transfer of operational and support responsibilities to the appropriate group occurs in the final stage of the lifecycle, implementation. The last chapter of the SDM manual provides a description of the implementation process, including the following two plans:

### **6.7.1 Transition Plan**

Describes and plans all activities related to transitioning a system or application to production after the customer has accepted the product. The plan includes sections for Infrastructure Services, IT Service Catalog, Operational Scenarios, and Transition Planning.

### **6.7.2 Maintenance Plan**

Provides information on product status, roles and responsibilities of the maintenance team, management approach, and technical approach.

Development and approval of these two plans is a collaborative effort involving the project manager, appropriate project team members, and managers and staff of the organizational unit that will be responsible for operations and support.

For projects in which the product or system was developed by contract resources, a warranty is sometimes included for a specified period of time. It is important to include warranty information in the transfer of products or systems to operational status.

All documentation that has anything to do with the product or system (including design documents, schematics, and technical manuals) must be finalized and transferred to the operations and support organization.

## **6.8 Celebrate Project Success**

Celebrate the success of completing a project! Recognizing and appreciating individual and team contributions are important parts of project closing. Recognition may be formal or informal, and the project manager should select types of recognition that will be valued by both individuals and by the entire team. Informal recognition of a job well done could be a lunchtime pizza get together or an informal gathering after work. Formal recognition could include expressions of praise and appreciation by executive management at a key meeting or large gathering, plaques, gift certificates, and information in professional journals.

## **RESOURCES AND REFERENCES**

PMP Exam Prep (Rita Mulcahy)

Enterprise Architecture (Intranet only)

ITG Forms

Project Management Key Terms, Definitions, and Acronyms (Intranet only)

Program Management Center of Excellence Advisory Council

PMBOK Guide Fifth Edition – Project Management Institute

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

AC	Actual Cost
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
BIP	Business Innovation Program
CCB	Change Control Board
CCs	Change Controls
CIO	Chief Information Officer
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf
DBA	Database Administrator
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EAC	Estimate at Completion
EAPFM	Enterprise Architecture Portfolio Management
EAWG	Enterprise Architecture Working Group
EVM	Earned Value Management
FDSN	Functional Design
FER	Funding Execution Request
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
HW	Hardware
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
ORB	Operations Review Board
PGC	Program Governance Committee
PLT	Program Leadership Team
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
ITG	Program Management Center of Excellence

PMI	Project Management Institute
PMIS	Project Management Information System
PMM	Project Management Methodology
PMO	Project Management Offices
PMP	Project Management Process
PPM	Project Portfolio Management
PPT	PowerPoint Presentation
PQA	Project Quality Assurance
PRB	Project Review Board
PV	Planned Value
QA	Quality Assurance
RACI	Responsible Accountable Consulted Informed
RAM	Responsibility Assignment Matrix
RASCI	Responsible Accountable Support Consulted Informed
RFI	Request for Information
RFP	Request for Purchase
RFQ	Request for Quote
ROI	Return on Investment
SDM	Systems Development Methodology
SMART	Specific Measurable Action-oriented Realistic Time-bound
SME	Subject Matter Experts
SOH	State of Hawaii
SOW	Statement of Work

## Resources and References

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SP SharePoint

SPI Schedule Performance Index

SW Software

SWOT Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threats

TBD To Be Determined

TDSN Technical Design

WBS Work Breakdown Structure