Department of Computer Science and Engineering  
The University of Texas at Arlington

<<Put Project Team Name Here>>

<<Put Product Name Here>>

Team Members:   
member 1  
member 2  
member 3  
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member n

Late Updated: 22 February 2012 @ 10:46:00 AM

Table of Contents

[1 General Organization 1](#_Toc330328475)

[1.1 Project Manager 1](#_Toc330328476)

[1.2 Project Oversight 1](#_Toc330328477)

[1.3 Roles and Responsibilities 1](#_Toc330328478)

[1.4 Project Constraints 1](#_Toc330328479)

[1.5 Project Assumptions 1](#_Toc330328480)

[1.6 Preliminary Schedule and Cost Estimates 1](#_Toc330328481)

[2 Scope Statement 2](#_Toc330328482)

[3 Cost Management Plan 3](#_Toc330328483)

[4 Earned Value Management 4](#_Toc330328484)

[5 Scope Management Plan 5](#_Toc330328485)

[6 Work Breakdown Structure 6](#_Toc330328486)

[7 Quality Management Plan 7](#_Toc330328487)

[8 Communications Plan 8](#_Toc330328488)

[8.1 Summary 8](#_Toc330328489)

[8.2 Team Communications 8](#_Toc330328490)

[8.3 External Communications 9](#_Toc330328491)

[9 Change Management Plan 10](#_Toc330328492)

[9.1 Purpose of Integrated Change Management Plan 10](#_Toc330328493)

[9.2 Roles and Responsibilities 10](#_Toc330328494)

[9.3 Review and Approval Process 10](#_Toc330328495)

[9.4 Change Identification, Documentation, Implementation and Reporting 10](#_Toc330328496)

[10 Risk Management Plan 12](#_Toc330328497)

[10.1 Purpose of Risk Management Plan 12](#_Toc330328498)

[10.2 Roles and Responsibilities 12](#_Toc330328499)

[10.3 Risk Identification 12](#_Toc330328500)

[10.4 Risk Triggers 13](#_Toc330328501)

[10.5 Risk Analysis 13](#_Toc330328502)

[10.6 Risk Severity 13](#_Toc330328503)

[10.7 Risk Response Planning 13](#_Toc330328504)

[10.8 Risk Documentation and Reporting 13](#_Toc330328505)

[10.9 Risk Control 13](#_Toc330328506)

[11 Procurement Management Plan 14](#_Toc330328507)

[11.1 Purpose of the Procurement Management Plan 14](#_Toc330328508)

[11.2 Roles and Responsibilities 14](#_Toc330328509)

[11.3 Required Project Procurements and Timing 14](#_Toc330328510)

[11.4 Description of Items/ Services to be acquired 14](#_Toc330328511)

[12 Project Closeout Report 15](#_Toc330328512)

[12.1 The following are suggested sections for the Project Closeout Report: 15](#_Toc330328513)

[12.2 Purpose of Closeout Report 15](#_Toc330328514)

[12.3 Administrative Closure 15](#_Toc330328515)

# General Organization

## Project Manager

The team’s Project Manager is Chudamani Aryal who was selected for his project management experience. The Project Manager will work with team members to plan and organize the project activities. The Project Manager will also perform most of the administrative tasks including calling team meetings, setting the meeting agendas, and steering the overall group design process. The Project Manager will also perform work on team deliverables as necessary.

Chudamani may be reached at chuduz6@hotmail.com.

## Project Oversight

The project will have bi-level oversight. Internal team controls shall be employed to monitor task-level and project-level status. These include the Work Breakdown Structure, Status Reports, Immediate Task Status Reporting and regularly scheduled meetings. This will serve as the first level of oversight designed to make fine-level adjustments. The Team Supervisor, Mr. O’Dell will serve as the second level of oversight at a course level of detail. The procedures for each level are as follows:

### Internal Status Monitoring

The following controls shall be employed to maintain a continual assessment of project status:

1. Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
   1. All tasks, no matter how small or trivial will be entered into the WBS.
   2. The WBS shall be updated regularly (weekly, at least)
2. Status Reports – Weekly status reports
3. Immediate Task Status Reporting
   1. Completion of a task is communicated during the weekly meetings.
   2. Delay of a task is communicated immediately upon knowing to the project manager.
4. Team Status Meeting – Weekly (Tuesday and Thursday)
   1. Reviews all open, miscellaneous action items.
   2. Reviews tasks for the week

### External Status Monitoring

The team will provide Mr. O’Dell with status reports per the Summer CSE 4316 class schedule. Mr. O’Dell has specified that the team shall provide individual status reports and a team status update presentations.

## Roles and Responsibilities

There are various roles for individuals related to this project. These are distributed among the team members, the team supervisor, the project sponsor and the end-user liaison. These people are identified below:

1. Team Members
   1. Chudamani Aryal
   2. Tyler Buchanan
   3. Jefferson White
   4. Lloyd Bond
2. Team Supervisor – Michael O'Dell
3. Project Sponsor – Dr. Roger Walker
4. End- user Liaison – TBD (Dr. Roger Walker acting)

This team uses a matrix organizational structure. While the team uses a Project Manager position, the role is functional rather than administrative. Thus, the members of this team are organizational peers. In this manner, the structure is flat with accountability being to the project, the Team Supervisor and the Project Sponsor.

## Project Constraints

This project is part of the Senior Design capstone course at the University of Texas at Arlington. The Detailed Design, Product Development/Debugging and System Testing phases of this project will occur during the Fall 2012 semester. This constrains these phases to an eleven (16) week schedule.

The team is constrained to a fixed size of four members. Members will be able to provide varying levels of commitment to the project on a weekly basis due to other external obligations. This constrains the project to a fixed man-hour capacity.

## Project Assumptions

* Product will operate in all weather related conditions applicable for laying concrete.
* Product will be stored in varied temperature range.
* Product may be exposed to temperature extremes other than the above cases. E.g. Alaska(cold),Texas(hot).
* Product will be returned to an authorized maintenance authority for servicing (technician) and calibration (support-user).
* Product will not be serviced on location.
* Maintenance authorities (technicians) will have the means to properly test recalibrated Products before returning them to service.
* Power will be made available for the Product from the road paver.
* Product need only maintain a window of sensor history in memory to detect bumps.
* Product need not contain an audible bump indicator.
* Product will not have any sort of display other than indicator lights on the actual platform; all display will occur on a remote system.

## Preliminary Schedule and Cost Estimates

Given the constraints and assumptions indicated above, the following high-level overview of key checkpoints and dates was determined for this project. Project Cost is in order-of-magnitude for both man-hours and currency.

### Initiating Authority’s Checkpoints

Checkpoint Estimated Completion Date

Requirement Review Gate TBD

Architectural Design Gate TBD

Detailed Design Gate TBD

Test Plan Gate TBD

Prototype Delivery December 2012

### Initial Project Costs Estimates

Personnel Resources 2000 man-hours

Hardware Resources $800

Software Resources NA

# Scope Statement

The Sliding Profiler is a product originating with Dr. Roger Walker. Dr. Walker is the current patent holder for the sliding profiler. Dr. Walker holds this patent in the public domain for University of Texas at Arlington. It is University of Texas at Arlington to generate money from development of this product. The current version’s main use is to aid in the development of new roadways by ‘bump detection’. Since Texas Department of Transportation incentivizes with a bonus/penalty to encourage the attentive process of laying smooth roadways. The Sliding profiler system is very important to ensure the roadways produced, are as smooth as possible. The goal of this project is to design a model that is capable of use anywhere concrete can be laid for streets.

The current model consists of the following:

* Inclinometer
* Distance Encoder
* Heartbeat Light (to show that the program is up and running)
* Beacon Light (bump identifier)
* ON/OFF Switch
* Connections to External Power (provided by the client)
* Connections to Client PC
* Embedded PC
* Snowboard (platform)

The upgrade will feature

* PIC Microcontroller instead of an Embedded PC
* GPS location tracking
* More Friendly UI
* Improved platform

More tolerant components for extreme weather conditions applicable to laying concrete

# Cost Management Plan

Cost management plan is a major part of any project. It is a document which outlines the plan to stay within the budget. It includes how cost variances should be managed, if they occur. This document also ensures efficient use and allocation of the fixed resources. Our plan includes labor costs and material costs.

## Labor Management

This section shall look at how much time should be spent on specific portions of the project in order for our team to achieve the most effective cost management for our product.

Our team consists of four members, two computer science and two computer engineer students. According to given information, our project shall take 2000-man hours. Our team approximated 500-man hours for Senior Design I and 1500-man hours for Senior Design II. We have 11 weeks for Senior Design I. This shall require us to work for 11.36 -man hours per week. And we have 16 weeks for Senior Design II. This shall require us to work for 23.44- man hours per week. This schedule shall help us to complete our product on time.

One of the important things to consider while managing team members is to make sure that nobody is over-allocated or under-allocated. The team leader has to make sure that every team member has his fair share of the work. However, it is not always possible to eliminate the possibility of over-allocation or under-allocation. Sometimes, a specific team member might be good at many things and others not so good at. In that case, it is alright to over-allocate him. But, the team leader has to keep in mind that the same team member shall not be over-allocated for next assignment. Also, before allocating the work, it is necessary to go back and look at the individual assessment form. This form gives a clear idea about the strengths of the team as well as the strengths of the individuals. It tells the team which team member is good at what particular skills. By looking at this form, it is easier to assign work. Also, there were many things that were not included in the individual assessment form. Hence, it is important to talk among the team members about the specific task related skills which were not included in the assessment form.

Team meeting shall be conducted twice a week. Some of the generic agendas to the team meetings shall status update on given assignment, risk management evaluation, earned values, work outlook, internal and external deadlines. 2-man hours shall be used for team meeting each week.

Internal deadlines shall be set and schedule shall be posted on the senior design lab. In case of unknown accidents, internal deadlines shall give us an extra time to recover the team from those accidents. The deadline shall also help us to focus on our work. It shall also give us enough time to compile all the work and make the work precise, correct, and consistent.

Priority on assigning task to the team members shall be knowledge of the specific skill, previous history of over or under allocation, individual/personal schedule.

## Material Management

This section shall look at how much capital shall be allocated for specific parts in order for our team to achieve the most effective cost management possible for our product.

Our team has a maximum budget of $800. The purchase of material shall also be delayed until the completion of detail design of the product. By that time our team shall have a clear idea of the parts that shall be required to complete the project.

To ensure that the budget is utilized efficiently, the purchase order must be finalized and approved by Professor O’Dell. Any changes to the purchase orders should also be finalized and approved by Professor O’Dell.

To reduce the cost of the project, our team shall utilize any useable materials found from previous senior design projects. Also, our sponsor, Dr. Walker, is willing to give materials from his previous sliding profiler projects. While utilizing used parts (or may be new parts), it is our responsibility to make sure that they work properly.

If our planned budget is $200 above the fixed given budget, we shall try to buy less-expensive materials. And if our planned budget is more than $1000, we shall redesign our product.

# Earned Value Management

Earned Value, also referred to as the budgeted cost of work performed (BCWP), is a useful tool that will be utilized throughout this project in order to provide numerical measurements to help track the schedule and budget of the project. To make these measurements useful, the earned value will be compared against separate measurements for actual cost of work performed (ACWP), and budgeted cost of work scheduled (BCWS). The units of measurement used to track the budget of the project are man-hours.

### Measurement:

All data required for Earned Value Management will be tracked in a Microsoft Project file. At the beginning of the project, all tasks required and related to the project will be itemized in the MS Project file and assigned a WBS number for reference. Each item will also have an expected completion date, expected cost (hours), actual completion date, actual cost (hours), assigned resources (team members) and percent complete. Note that all base level items can only be completed entirely, so can only take a value of 0% or 100% completion. From this data, BCWP, ACWP and BCWS can be calculated as follows:

BCWS – The sum of expected costs of all items with an expected completion date before the current date.

ACWP – The current sum of actual costs of all items.

BCWP – The sum of expected costs for all items that have been entirely completed.

The expected values for completion day and cost of items are set at the start of the project, and are part of the planned schedule. Each member of the team will be required to track all work done for any task they are assigned to. This will primarily be done in individuals Engineering Notebooks, and then updated to the MS Project file regularly. All members have access to the MS Project file and WBS numbers for each task in order to report exactly which task any work performed falls under.

### Reporting:

As the task item data is kept up to date, we will be able to compare our original schedule to current project status to give an idea of project performance. For any given date during the project, we can compare BCWS to BCWP to help give an idea of whether the project is on schedule. Likewise, for an idea of where the project stands as far as budget we can compare ACWP and BCWP throughout the project.

This information will be reported as a team during Team Status Reports, and individually during Individual Status Reports during the course of the project.

# Scope Management Plan

The scope of this project will be defined by the baseline requirement specification which helps improve morale and motivation, reduces wasted effort, and shortens the requirements phase. The project sponsor, Dr. Walker, will also aid in defining the scope of the project.

Any possible changes to the scope will be discussed with the team and project sponsor. Provided in these discussions with be examples, analysis reports, or a confirmed reasoning on why the change should happen. After the baseline requirements specification is completed, the scope may be altered due to budgeting and scheduling goals through cutting/trimming of the features. For more details on scope change management, see section 9.

# Work Breakdown Structure

Looking at the work of big project at once might be overwhelming. Breaking down the task into sub-task is extremely necessary. The work breakdown structure shall break the phases into internal mini deliverables, also known as mini milestones. Breaking down the task and setting up internal deadlines will help to easily track the progress of the team. Also, breaking down the task helps to calculate the input of hours in the project. If the mini milestones are not achieved, then corresponding actions can be taken to keep the project on track.

There are two phases for the project, Sliding Profiler. Phase 1 began from June 18, 2012 and will end on August 10, 2012. Phase 1 is also known as Senior Design I. During phase 1, the team will focus on the System Requirement Specification, Project Charter, and initial planning of the product. Phase 2 will begin from August 23, 2012 and will end on December 12, 2012. Phase 2 is also known as Senior Design II. During phase 2, the team will focus on Architecture Design Specification, Detailed Design Specification, System Test Plan, and Product Design and Implementation.

Figure 6-1 shows the project planning of phase 1

<snap shot from ms project>

Figure 6-2 shows the project planning of phase 2

<snap shot from ms project>

# Quality Management Plan

## Overview

A quality management plan ensures that through the development phase the product continues to meets requirements and acceptance criteria. The quality management plan for The Builders Group involves the following steps:

* Component Testing
* Integration Testing
* Formal & Informal Test Plans
* Access to Previous Test Results

Component testing will be completed by the Developer and is required in order for the component to be considered completed. This will follow an informal test plan of the Developer’s design. A brief summary of tests performed and results obtained will be provided to the Quality Manager upon completion.

Integration testing will be completed by a Test Engineer as assigned by the Quality Manager. It will test the functionality of components as they are brought together into a working whole. Only one component will be added to the system at a time; after it has passed integration testing, more components may be added. This will help to minimize troubleshooting.

Formal and informal test plans will be created by both the Quality Manager and the developers. The plans will delineate the manner of testing to be done on the components and product. The results of executing these plans will be reported to the Quality Manager for recording. Test plans will cover areas such as: boundary conditions, error conditions, invalid input, and stress testing.

Test results previously submitted to the Quality Manager will be maintained by the same in the project’s online code repository for access by The Builders Group team at any time.

## Roles and Responsibilities

Throughout the project, there will be three roles associated with quality management: the Quality Manager, the Developer, and the Test Engineer. The responsibilities of each are listed in Table 7-1 below.

Table 3 - Quality Management Roles and Responsibilities

| **Role** | **Responsibilities** | **Assigned Personnel** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality manager** | * Inquire about testing progress/issues of completed components * Help generate formal and informal test plans * Track component testing results for future reference * Report any findings and keep the group apprised of known bugs and flaws * Ensure product development continues to take into account the acceptance criteria * Assess priority of findings and allocate resources to address as necessary | Lloyd Bond |
| **Hardware, Software, Platform Developers** | * Generate informal test plans with Quality Manager’s assistance as necessary * Test individual components before submission as complete * Inform Quality Manager of testing generalities and any issues encountered | Team Members |
| **Test Engineers** | * Follow formal test plans * Perform integration testing * Inform Quality Manager of results of testing and any issues encountered | Team Members |

# Communications Plan

## Summary

The communications plan indicated here will be followed by all team members throughout the life of the project. The plan indicates policy and procedures for primary and secondary means of communication through the use of technology. The Communications Plan can be altered in the event that a new communication technology is available, scheduling requires a change, or current communication ability becomes unavailable.

## Team Communications

This section indicates how team members will communicate with each other.

### Meetings

Team meetings will be held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Fridays immediately following Senior Design lectures and during labs. Meetings held on Tuesdays and Thursdays will be held for one hour due to students having classes that follow. Friday’s meeting will last for 30 minutes to discuss topics of interest and updating team members on upcoming events. The team leader will be held responsible for setting and keeping the agenda for all meetings. In the event that an emergency arises, the team leader will issue a mandatory emergency meeting which all team members much be available for either by instant messaging, email, video conference, or in person.

### Phone

Members of The Builder’s Group Ltd will use phones for conversations that require immediate response or when emails are improperly working. Phones will be used if necessary for reminders or emergencies only. Unless internet is unavailable, phones will not substitute any other communication that can be tracked.

### Emails

Emails will be the primary means of communication for the team. This is the easiest method as everyone has access to an email account. Emails also provide the ability to track conversations and progress through the design of the project. Emails will also be used to share documents that are not appropriate in our documents repository.

### GitHub

GitHub will be used as a secondary communications device. Since this is also our file sharing server that contains everything from team member availability to SRS documents. When posting to the file server, GitHub also has the option of leaving a message in a comment box when posting files. This is not a primary means of communication but can be used if necessary.

## External Communications

This section will describe how communication with outside members will take place.

### Sponsor

The Builders Group Ltd will contact the project sponsor via email and during his lab hours. Meetings with the sponsor will be conducted when problems arise, when requirements need to be described in more detail, and/or when the project is ready for testing.

# Change Management Plan

## Purpose of Integrated Change Management Plan

There is an extremely high (almost inevitable) chance for necessary changes to arise during the course of this project. These may be caused by changes to the set schedule, changes to the available budget, changes in customer requirements as well as other changes. Adapting to these changes is important to ensure project success and completion acceptance by all stakeholders. However, there will also arise some proposed changes that will not be necessary for the completion of the project. Therefore it is important to set out a system that can manage the proposed changes.

The change management plan is also important so that all stakeholders know the status of such changes, and all changes can be tracked and correctly handled. This will include analyzing the change, controlling the impact, and dealing with the effects. Changes can come from many sources, including all stakeholders of the project.

## Roles and Responsibilities

*Project Sponsor:* The project sponsor is acting as the customer for this project, so their role in the change management plan is very important. The sponsor represents the source of any changes to the project by the customer, so will be able to propose changes for consideration. The sponsor will also be requested to approve all changes to the project.

*Project Manager:* The project manager maintains the schedule of the project and so will be responsible for presenting and leading the analysis of any changes related to the project schedule.

*Change Manager:* The change manager is responsible for documenting status, impacts and effects of any change brought to the team.

*Project Team:* All proposed changes to the project shall be presented to the project team for deliberation. The team shall meet as a whole to discuss the impact of the change and any other considerations necessary to address the change.

## Review and Approval Process

Any change presented to the team will be recorded and discussed as an item at the next scheduled team meeting. The change manager will lead the analysis of the change emphasizing the impacts of the change. After discussion, if the team decides to go forward with the change, a plan to do so will be set out. The change will be presented to the sponsor for final approval before enacted upon.

## Change Identification, Documentation, Implementation and Reporting

*Define and describe the* ***change control form*** *and the documentation required to track a change request. Describe any automated tools used to manage and track changes and identify the process for entering and reporting changes. Describe the process for* ***updating any affected documents, the WBS (schedules) and budget/cost documents with approved changes****. If the baseline for these documents changes, describe the means for capturing the baseline change in the OMB Exhibit 300 process.*

# Risk Management Plan

## Purpose of Risk Management Plan

All stakeholders involved in this project recognize that the project itself comes with certain risks. Some of these risks are common ones that can be associated with most projects, and some are more specific to the scope of this particular project. It is important to identify and plan for as many of these risks as possible because they can all affect the schedule or budget of the project as well as the overall success.

The Risk Management Plan is the method used to systematically identify, assess and control risks identified with this project. It will help avoid any risks if possible, and minimize negative effects of unavoidable risks on the success of the project.

## Roles and Responsibilities

*Project Sponsor:* The project sponsor will identify any risks to the project that they may be concerned about, and provide them to the team for analysis. The sponsor may also be involved with the team in controlling the risks if possible.

*Project Manager:* The project manager, as a member of the team, will help identify risks with the team. The manager will have the final decision of prioritization of identified risks after consideration with the rest of the project team.

*Risk Manager:* The risk manager will lead the team during risk assessment. They will keep track of any risks identified by either the team or the sponsor. The risk manager must also plan for any risks identified, with input from the project team. Finally, they will be in charge of monitoring all identified risks throughout the project, which will involve discussing them with the team regularly during meetings.

*Project Team:* The project team will assess all risks together as a group. All members must report any risks that they have identified and provide meaningful analysis during this process. They will also monitor the risks, with the help of the risk manager, to detect any of the identified risks that occur during the project.

## Risk Identification

Risk identification is when any stakeholder contributing to the risk management presents any foreseeable potential problem with the project or development process. Identification includes listing the potential risk in detail so it can be thoroughly analyzed with respect to the project. All risks that have been identified will be recorded by the risk manager. Multiple tools to be utilized during risk analysis include:

- Past project experience,

- Documentation of common project problems which are then related to this project

- Input from project stakeholders, including team sponsor

## Risk Triggers

Some observable risk triggers that can serve as warning of certain risk occurrences include:

* Addition of new requirements
* Changes to existing requirements
* Deliverables or mini milestones not being met on schedule
* Poor morale
* Poor cost performance index

## Risk Analysis

Risk analysis provides a means to examine all risks identified, and helps stakeholders better understand risks. A sample of analyzed risks for this project follows:

Product Risks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Priority(1-5) | Likelihood(%) | Size of loss (weeks) |
| Doesn't float | 1 | 40 | 3 |
| Extreme Temp Failure | 1 | 40 | 3 |
| Frame Resilience | 4 | 30 | 2 |
| Project Failure | 1 | 30 | 4 |

Personnel Risks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Priority(1-5) | Likelihood(%) | Size of loss (weeks) |
| Personnel Availability | 4 | 80 | 2 |
| Lack of Buy-in | 5 | 20 | 3 |
| Burnout | 1-2 | 95 | 2 |
| Sponsor Availability | 5 | 50 | 2 |

Process Risks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Priority(1-5) | Likelihood(%) | Size of loss (weeks) |
| GPS Integration | 5 | 30 | 1 |
| Hardware Failure | 3 | 40 | 1 |

## Risk Severity

*The results of qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis are captured on an impact/probability chart, called the Risk Severity Grid. The grid is used to determine the priority that is assigned each risk and the need to develop containment strategies.*

## Risk Response Planning

*Risk response planning involves identifying the strategy for minimizing the effects of the risk to a level where the risk can be controlled and managed to ensure the project objectives are achieved. Risk reduction strategies include research, watch, mitigate, accept, or transfer.*

## Risk Documentation and Reporting

Create a central repository for risk information and mitigation strategies. This is typically an automated system where risk information is available to appropriate project team members and risk owners. Typical tools include the risk register (the complete risk database) and a monthly risk status report that is part of the OMB Exhibit 300 process.

## Risk Control

*Define the risk control process that addresses risks on a periodic basis. Describe how risks are regularly reassessed and the risk database is updated. Describe how the risk triggers are regularly assessed and validated. Insure, on a periodic basis that new risks are being identified, assessed and captured in the database.*

# Procurement Management Plan

## Purpose of the Procurement Management Plan

Procurement is the process of acquiring anything tangible or intangible requiring expenditure charged against the project budget. An efficient plan will accomplish the following:

* Identify the purchasing needs of the project including:
  + individual products and services
  + the purchasing timing requirements
* Establish a procurement policy
* Establish purchase monitoring practices that

## Roles and Responsibilities

Table 11-1 Roles and Responsibilities

| **Role** | **Responsibilities** | **Assigned Personnel** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Sponsor** | * Make purchasing approvals | Roger Walker |
| **Team Supervisor** | * Make purchasing approvals | Michael O’Dell |
| **Procurement Manager** | * Work with Lead Architect to identify project procurement needs * Perform procurement cost analysis * Obtain procurement approval * Track purchase orders * Report completed purchases | Lloyd Bond |
| **Integration Lead** | * Work with Procurement Manager, Hardware Architect, Software Architect, Platform Architect to identify purchasing needs | Chudamani Aryal |
| **Team Members** | * Perform procurement identification as necessary according to role | Chudamani Aryal, Tyler Buchanan, Jefferson White, Lloyd Bond |

## Required Project Procurements and Timing

The Procurement Manager will work with the team Architects during the architectural design phase of the project to identify the requirement project procurements and their appropriate timings.

## Description of Items/ Services to be acquired

This section of the Procurement Management Plan will provide a tentative list of items that will be ordered from external sources to complete the project. These items include:

* Inclinometer
* PIC microcontroller
* One Chip solution Ethernet interface (I2C, SPI)
* Light material platform
* Distance Encoder
* Various Hardware
* Various discrete circuit components
* Temp Sensor

Others TBD

# Project Closeout Report

## The following are suggested sections for the Project Closeout Report:

## Purpose of Closeout Report

After the project is completed, a Closeout report will be created. The closeout report insures that personnel, contract, administrative, and financial issues are resolved, that documents are archived, and lessons learned are captured.

## Administrative Closure

### Were the objectives of the project met?

The Closeout Report will include a section describing the success or failure of the project compared to the System Requirements Specification. Each requirement will be analyzed and graded based on whether objectives were met. Testing on-site will also serve as a measurement of success for the team members and if passing will be the effect of successfully meeting the requirements. If any deviations from the baseline requirements and final product then they will be described here.

### Archiving Project Artifacts

All project documents will be collected in the team GitHub fileserver and compiled into a single folder. All documents from financial records to contract files will be located here for future reference. The team leader will be responsible for creating backup copies of all files and creating the archived folder.

### Lessons Learned

Upon completion of the device, the team will conduct a lessons learned session where they will discuss and record each members opinion on what could have worked better, ways of improving, and what did not work. All discussions will be recorded by the team note taker and included in the project archive.

### Plans for Post Implementation Review (PIR)

Through the final phase, team members will complete a PIR which includes whether or not the project met their expectations and feels the final design is satisfactory. Performance may also be measured on system requirements that were met and if the project passed the live demonstration.

### Final Customer Acceptance

Customer Acceptance will be a requirement throughout the lifetime of this project. Customer acceptance will be validated through a live demonstration. The sponsor will sign off on the final agreement that the project was completed as specified through requirements and that the device performs satisfactory through the live demonstration. If open issues remain, a meeting with the sponsor will take place to decide the best route in order to correct the issue. If the issue can be avoided by scrapping a feature then that possibility will be voted on.

### Financial Records

All financial record documents will be maintained by the financial officer which includes invoices, purchase orders, and final cost reporting. All purchases will be reviewed by the team for acceptance or possible alternatives. The final cost records will be archived in the project archive folder found on the team GitHub Fileserver.

### Final Project Performance Report

Once the project is completed, a Final Project Performance Report will be conducted which summarizes the project’s scope management, scheduled performance, cost performance, quality achievements, and a review of the risk containment performance. If any reason there is a cost or schedule variance, then reasoning will be included as well as the project sponsors approval.