Preface

(2.40 Project Plan)

All projects require a Project Plan. The Project Plan identifies the deliverables (product, service, or result) the project is to create and how the process of creating those deliverables will be managed. The Plan for a smaller, more straight forward project may consist of little more than a narrative that explains an accompanying Gantt Chart. The Plan for a complex multi-phase project may run to 50 or more pages and undergo iterative revisions as the planning proceeds. For such larger projects, see template 2.50.

Inputs
Project Charter
Gantt Chart

Outputs

A Project Plan

Rationale

To prepare the Project Plan, the project manager needs a comprehensive understanding of the project and how its deliverables will be created. This understanding is vital if the project is to be successful. Without the "roadmap" that the Project Plan constitutes, the likelihood of the project reaching a successful conclusion is remote.

Absent an approved Project Plan the problems a project will encounter include:

- There will be no agreement among the parties as to what the project is intended to accomplish, when, and how;
- Similarly, there will be no agreement as to what the project is not intended to do;
- There will be no agreement among the parties as to what resources are available to the project to accomplish its intended results;
- There will be no agreement as to the parties' needs, expectations, or their respective roles and responsibilities;
- There will be no plan for anticipating and dealing with uncertainties.

The result will be that no one will get what they want or need at a price they are prepared to pay and resources, of time, money, material, and good will, will have been squandered.

Procedures

- 1. Obtain all preliminary documents (Decision Document, Business Case, etc.)
- 2. Download appropriate Project Charter template and complete known sections (purpose, background, etc). This is Version 0.1 of the document.
- 3. Interview sponsor and other experts to clarify project objectives, scope, major deliverables, stakeholders' issues and concerns, and links and dependencies.
- 4. Develop high-level Work Breakdown Structure to better define scope and determine project components and milestone events.
- 5. Develop order-of-magnitude estimates for timelines, budget, and required resources.
- 6. Consult with sponsor and others as required to develop a high-level list of risks.
- 7. Develop draft versions of the document, reviewing with sponsor and others. These become Versions 0.2, 0.3, etc.
- 8. Perform any other reviews with stakeholders as needed. (This step may be done by the sponsor.) Modify as needed.
- 9. When the Project Charter receives approval it will become Version 1.0. Subsequent versions of the Charter are uncommon but, if they are required, minor revisions may become Version 1.1, etc.. Major revisions would become Version 2.0.
- 10. The Project Charter is the project manager's formal authority to plan the project as described. It constitutes formal approval to draw on other organizational resources to the extent necessary to develop the Project Plan.

	Project Plan
11.	The Project Charter is the project manager's formal authority to plan the project as described. It constitutes formal approval to draw on other organizational resources to the extent necessary to develop the Project Plan.

AUTHORITY TO PLAN THE FOLLOWING PROJECT:

Section 1: Project Description

Project Name	Enter name here.								
Project Sponsor	Enter the name of the Project Sponsor: name, position, and division.								
Project Manager	If known at this time, enter name, position, and division.								
Author or Contact	Enter name of the Author or person(s) who completed this document. If several, enter the name								
	of the person who represents the functional area for this initiative and who may be contacted for								
	more information. This may be the project manager or a different person.								
Program/Operational	Identify the program or operational area on behalf of which the project is being undertaken.								
Area									
Project Rationale	A concise statement of the project's rationale; why is it being undertaken, what problem or								
	opportunity is it intended to address?								
Benefits	Identify the 1-3 major benefits the organization will capture through the successful completion of								
	this project; how this project's results will help the organization better fulfil its mission.								
Major Deliverable(s)	Identify the tangible product(s), service(s), or result(s) the project is intended to create.								
Functions & Features	A high-level description of the key features or capabilities of the new product, service, or result								
	the project is intended to create (attach diagram if appropriate).								
Strategic Plan / Other	Identify the Strategic Plan goal or objective or the Departmental Plan goal or objective this								
Plan Relationships	project helps realize.								
Urgency / Priority	If this is a high priority project, indicate here (examples include legislative or court or quasi-								
	judicial body requirement).								
Timeframe	Identify the preliminary / proposed start and finish dates.								
Status/Background	If any work has already been done, briefly document it here. Include reference to any other								
	documents that exist, such as a Decision Documents, Business Cases, Cost:Benefit Analyses,								
	Feasibility Studies, Planning Documents, Policies, Legislation, etc.								
Links and	Identify how this project's results contribute to other projects being contemplated;								
Dependencies	• Identify how the success of this project depends on other projects or operational work currently								
	underway or being contemplated.								
Assumptions	Identify the 3-5 key assumptions made in developing this preliminary project description.								
Risk	Identify the 3-5 major areas of uncertainty (beyond the key assumptions identified above proving								
	mistaken) related to this project's ultimate success. (Consider stakeholder relationships,								
	technology, organizational change, scope, timing, funding, resourcing, project complexity,								
	stakeholders, external dependencies, quality.)								

Section 2: Resources

Estimated Human Resource Requirements						Estimated Effort and Duration						
	Staff	aff Contract										
Project Manager				(e.g. 25% for 6 months)								
Other Staff					(e.g. 2@ 100% for 6 months)							
Subject Matter Experts												
Others: (Expand as needed)											_	
Estimated Total Effort 1		< 6 (fewe	er	□ 6-	-24		24-48		48 - 120	□ 120 - 240	○ □ > 240	
(choose one – [☑ in box		than 120)									
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category]	days)											
Estimated Project Budget		20yy/yy	,	20	Эуу/у	у	20	yy/yy	/	20yy/yy	Total Project	
Capital ²												
• [list]												
Operational ³												
• staff												
 non-staff / contracted 												
Total Project (before												
recovery)												
Projected Recovery ⁴			••••••				-					
[list collaboration and												
cost sharing												
opportunities]												
 fees and other direct 												
revenues.												
Net Project (after												
recovery)												
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Estimate of Ongoing Investment		Year 0		Y	'ear '	I	Υe	ar 2		Year 3	Year 4	
Amortization 5							1					
							-					
Operation ⁶							<u> </u>					
Total Investment												

¹ **Total effort** is the combined effort in person-months (not duration) of everybody working on the project. It helps to measure the size of the project. It should match the sum of the resource requirements listed in the previous section.

² Capital is used for Technology and Facility projects only. It includes the acquisition (purchase) of assets and/or the cost to purchase services to develop an asset. Project Management costs are treated as a capital expenditure beginning with project planning and ending in project close-out (when contracts are closed). Capital must be amortized and becomes an operational line item for the program area when the product, service, or result begins operation.

³ Operational project costs includes annual staff time and non-staff time as well as supplies, equipment, and space.

⁴ **Recovery** from an external group including a government or client may be possible. If so, identify recoveries here; indicate if the recovery has been confirmed or is speculative.

⁵ **Amortization** of capital expenses is paid for retroactively and begins immediately when the project product, service, or result becomes operational. Year 0 is the first operational year.

⁶ Operation is the cost to support the asset after it has become operational; it includes maintenance, staff costs, supplies, etc.

Section 3: Supporting Documentation and Key Dimensions

appropriate] Decision Document Business Case	F	and Reviewe	ad .	(Not	state			
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			tu i	needed)	when			
Business Case								
Feasibility Study								
Privacy Impact Assessment								
Discussion Paper								
Others [name]								
ype of Project								
New Program		Proced				☐ Research		
New Course		Facility				☐ Technology		
Program Update	Humar				☐ Policy			
Course Update		Other /	Admini	strative		☐ Standards		
		Yes	No				Yes	No
Will any of this work be contracted?			l .	cy changes?				
Will new space/renovation be required			Will th					
Will new computer systems be require			Other					
Who will own the intellectual property of	creat	ed?	□ Mu	ınicipality	/ ☐ Other	: (name of owner)		
takeholders: Have the following			Yes		No – State	1		
takeholders. Have the following takeholders / functions been consulted	(Discussion			date it will	Comments			
djust list as needed ☑ all that apply]	(5	held)	1011	occur	Comments			
enter name)								
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enter name) enter name) enter name) enter name)								

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Section 5: Approval and Constraints

I hereby: [Place	☑ in all that apply]
	lanning proceed for this project as described in the Project Description section of this document following constraints.
-	nciple the Resource Estimates set out in Section 2 of this document.
Constraints	
1	
2.	
3. <u> </u>	
4.	
(Signature)	(Print Name) (Date)