



# DOE PROJECT MANAGEMENT NEWS

Promoting Project Management Excellence

SEPTEMBER 2022



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## Director's Corner

How time flies! The official end of summer is already upon us, but prime construction season continues, without the oppressive heat.

Speaking of heat, and the economy, the Office of Project Management (PM) has completed its update of the DOE Escalation Model for fiscal year (FY) 2022. With this year's update, given the economy dynamics, PM has refreshed and expanded the model to cover additional DOE/NNSA sites, enable project specific tailoring, and utilize a two-tiered rate structure when warranted. Learn more about the update and model in the article on page 2.

Within the Project Assessment and Reporting System (PARS), unbeknownst to some, the Empower Analytics tool provides Federal Project Directors (FPDs) and project team members with a wide variety of charts and graphs to help visualize project performance. One of these tools, the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart, combines the characteristics of a Bull's Eye Chart with a Bubble Chart. Visualizing actual project performance over time allows the FPD and project team to forecast how the project will likely perform in the future and can provide an early indication of where further analysis is warranted.

Learn more about Empower Analytics and the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart on page 4.

As we continue our series of articles focused on the ten management subprocess areas identified in the Integrated Project/Program Management (IP2M) Maturity and Environment Total Risk Rating (METRR) tool, we focus this month on the Risk Management subprocess area. This subprocess focuses on the identification of risks and opportunities, analysis and integration of risks, and integration of risks into the EVM System, with the goal of effectively identifying risks and opportunities to enable their active management and ultimately, minimize the negative impact risks have on the performance measurement baseline (PMB). You can learn more about this critical subprocess in the article on page 7.

As a reminder, please take a few minutes to complete the PMCDP Training Needs Analysis (TNA) survey to help PMCDP build the FY 2023 Training Schedule. The direct link to the TNA in the Learning Nucleus is [FY 2023 Training Needs Analysis](#).

Have a safe and enjoyable Labor Day weekend and Keep Charging!

*Paul Bosco*

## DOE PM Escalation Model Update


Matthew “Zac” West and Dipali Amin,  
Office of Project Controls (PM-30)

The Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Project Management (PM) has updated the DOE escalation model for FY 2022. In 2017, DOE PM worked with subject matter experts to develop a model to determine realistic escalation rates applicable to capital asset projects for specific locations across the complex for their independent cost estimates and independent cost reviews (ICE/ICR) and external independent reviews (EIR). With this update, DOE PM has refreshed and expanded the model to cover additional sites, project specific tailoring, and short-term versus long-term rates. The intent is to continue to update and refine the model annually.

DOE PM worked with nine intra- and inter-agency partners to review the model process and outputs. This effort was undertaken to improve the model, identify differences between agencies, and validate analysis. Partners included: National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Acquisition and Project Management (APM), NNSA Management and Budget (MB), NNSA Cost Estimating and Program Evaluation (CEPE), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Architect of the Capitol (AOC), Office of the Secretary of Defense Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (OSD CAPE), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The outcome of the collaboration was a general acceptance of the analysis and better understanding of the differences between agencies.

Given the current volatility in inflation, DOE PM recommends using the short-term rates from the analysis of the 2-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the next 3 years, FY 2022-FY 2024. Use

Table 1. FY 2022 DOE PM Recommended Escalation Rates

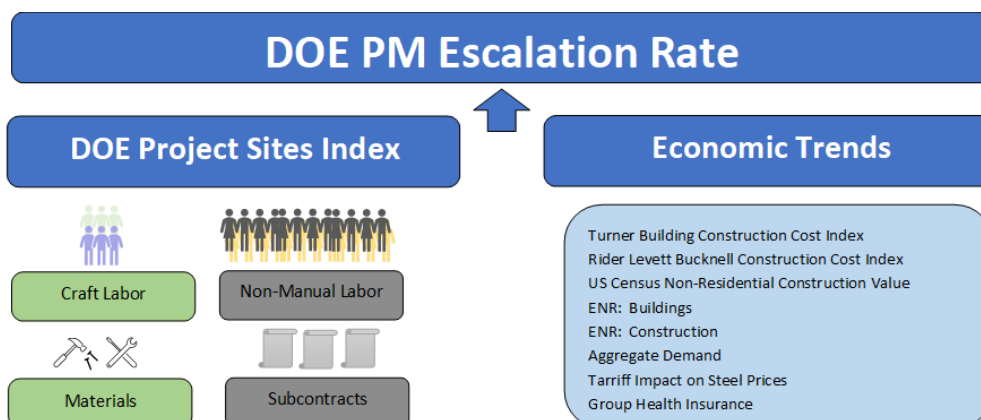


Index Site	2022			
	1993-2021 30 year CAGR	2012-2021 10 year CAGR	2017-2021 5 year CAGR	2020-2021 2 year CAGR
ORNL	4.4%	3.5%	4.5%	8.9%
Y-12	3.8%	3.5%	3.8%	8.3%
SRS	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	8.2%
Hanford	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	7.9%
SNL	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	8.9%
LANL	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	8.9%
LLNL	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	8.9%
Pantex	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	8.2%
Carlsbad	3.8%	3.5%	3.8%	8.1%
Chicago	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	8.8%
BNL	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	8.9%
INL	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	8.8%
Louisiana SPR	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%	7.7%
Texas SPR	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	7.9%
Nevada	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	8.4%

the 30-year CAGR for the out years, from FY 2025 and beyond. Table 1 lists the recommended rates for select locations.

The composite calculated escalation rates take into consideration two primary factors: local conditions for labor and materials specific to the project/site, and economic trends. Escalation factors apply for estimates across all major cost category inputs (e.g., craft, non-labor, sub-contracts, materials) associated with the total project cost. In addition, the DOE PM escalation rate is a weighted composite calculation of site-specific indices and economic trends.

Figure 1. DOE PM Escalation Composition



### Short & Long-Term Escalation Rates

Given the current market volatility and resulting high inflation in materials, DOE PM recommends utilizing both short-term and long-term escalation rates to capture the current economic environment. The maximum recommended use of the short-term rate is three years with the model updated annually. Applying the short-term rate beyond that is not supported by economic trends or the length of time it takes the economy to react and recover from national policy changes or international economic challenges. Figure 2 predicts that the market will correct and stabilize after 1-3 years. The volatility captured in the 2-year CAGR should not be used for analysis in the long term. DOE PM recommends using the short-term escalation rate for the next three years, FY 2023-2025 and then applying long-term rates in the outyears, FY 2026 and beyond, based on history. The short-term aligns with the execution and planning years in the Future-Years Energy Program (FYEP). The long-term aligns with programming and outyears.

### Project Specific Escalation Tailoring

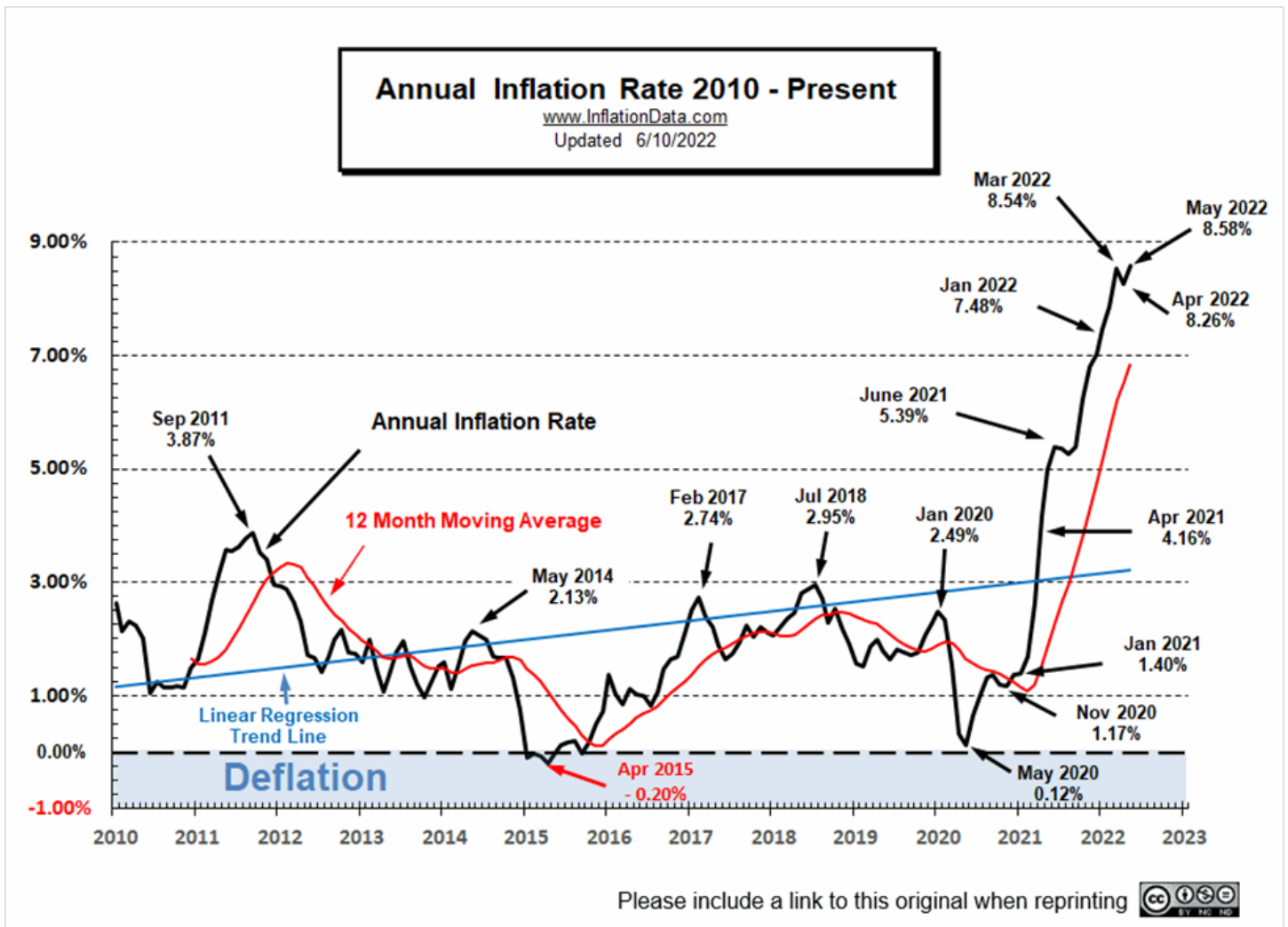
DOE PM recognizes the need for tailoring escalation rates based on the project and its location. The project and review teams should assess [the default weights](#) and tailor the weights consistent with the specifications of the project in order to develop a tailored escalation rate.

### Conclusion

All general economic trends point to an upward movement of the price level. Based on history, the upward movement is temporary. As such, DOE recommends a prudent approach utilizing both short-term and long-term escalation rates. DOE PM does not recommend using OMB rates as they are well below today's inflation rates. With inflation being a part of escalation, OMB's rates are too low and will result in an inaccurate estimate.

The full report for FY 2022 is available on PM MAX under the 413 Resource Center – Project Management Library at <https://community.max.gov/x/v4VUQw>.

**Table 1. FY 2022 DOE PM Recommended Escalation Rates**



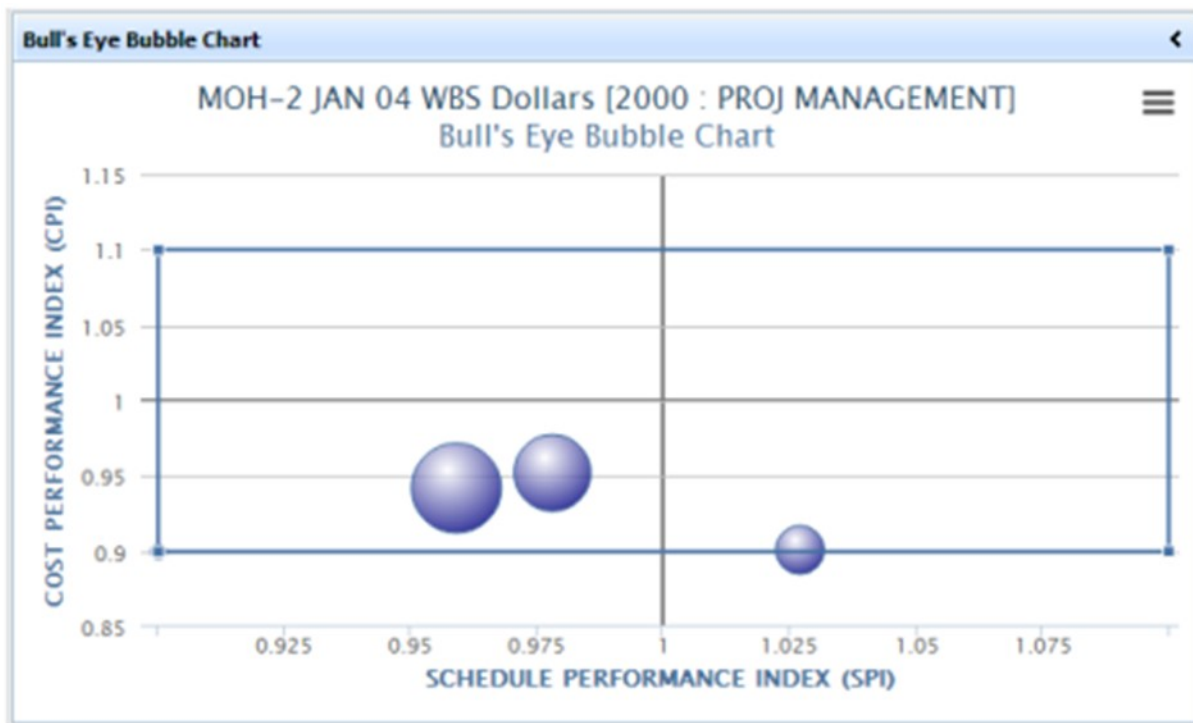
## Analyzing Project Performance with the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart (An Empower Analytics Report)

Catherine Donohue, Office of Project Analysis (PM-20)  
and Matthew Taliaferro, Office of Project Controls (PM-30)

Department of Energy (DOE) Order (O) 413.3B, *Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets*, requires the federal project director (FPD), project manager (PM), and integrated project team (IPT) to monitor and status project performance against established performance parameters, baselines, milestones, and deliverables. This article focuses on one of the tools available to analyze project performance, the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart.

The Bull's Eye Bubble Chart provides the practitioners (FPD, PM, IPT, etc.) with a visual tool to view trends, understand the project progress, and clarify priorities to inform project decisions. The Bull's Eye Bubble Chart combines the characteristics of a Bull's Eye Chart with a Bubble Chart. The Bull's Eye chart gives a view of the cost performance index (CPI) and schedule performance index (SPI) for a contract element in a graphical display vaguely reminiscent of a dartboard. The closer to the bull's eye (SPI = 1.0 and CPI = 1.0), the better the project is performing. The bubble chart is a variation of a scatter plot with the dots represented as a bubble. Combining the information provides a three-dimensional plot in two dimensions.

Figure 1. DOE Example Bull's Eye Bubble Chart



The three dimensions (variables) are displayed with the first two variables showing the horizontal and vertical axes of the chart (SPI vs. CPI), and the third dimension represented by the area of the bubble (% of contribution to the estimate at completion (EAC)). The earned value (EV) data used to create the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart is reported by the project team to the Project Assessment and Reporting System (PARS) post CD-2, *Approve Performance Baseline*. PARS is DOE's official system of record for capital asset project performance information. The project information and EV data in PARS must accurately reflect current project status and provide acceptable forecasts to facilitate project management and decision-making processes.

Prior to CD-2, and during the project planning phase, the project team is developing the product-oriented work breakdown structure (WBS) with sufficient detail to incorporate all aspects of work scope. The WBS is a key foundational element for every project and is used to develop a reasonable cost estimate (i.e., project budget) and an integrated master schedule (IMS), both in accord with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) best management practice guides (*GAO-20-195g Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide – Best Practices for Developing and Managing Program Costs* and *GAO-16-89G Schedule Assessment Guide – Best Practices for Project Schedules*).

The IMS provides a window for monitoring and measuring the project's resources, progress, and accomplishment of milestones. When integrated together within the earned value management system (EVMS), the time-phased performance measurement baseline (PMB) is the result.

Empower is used by the practitioner to evaluate the project's EV data against the PMB. Empower charts are a valuable tool in a project team's toolbox that provide actionable insight into a project's trends, progress, and performance. Empower software seamlessly receives and integrates the EV data contained in the contractor's monthly contractor project performance (CPP) upload to PARS. Anyone with a PARS account that is associated with a project can access and use Empower. The PARS/Empower user can analyze the project's performance using standard dashboards, charts and reports or customize reports as desired. Customized dashboard configurations can be saved and routinely used (e.g., every month, etc.).

The user can choose a dashboard and filter to sort the various data fields (white boxes), and, using the drop-down menus, choose the report and chart to get the information needed. Figure 2 shows a display of the Empower tri-paned window, which represents a standard forecast dashboard with a six-period summary report (lower right window) and Bull's Eye Bubble Chart (lower left window).

The Empower dashboards store the formatted combination of charts, reports, and views. Filters narrow down the number of activities that are displayed that meet the threshold conditions entered by the user. Charts are a means to visualize the data analysis. Figure 3 highlights the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart seen in the dashboard in Figure 2.

The Bull's Eye Bubble Chart is one of several Indices and EAC charts in Empower that demonstrates forecasted contractor performance.

Figure 2. PARS Empower Dashboard

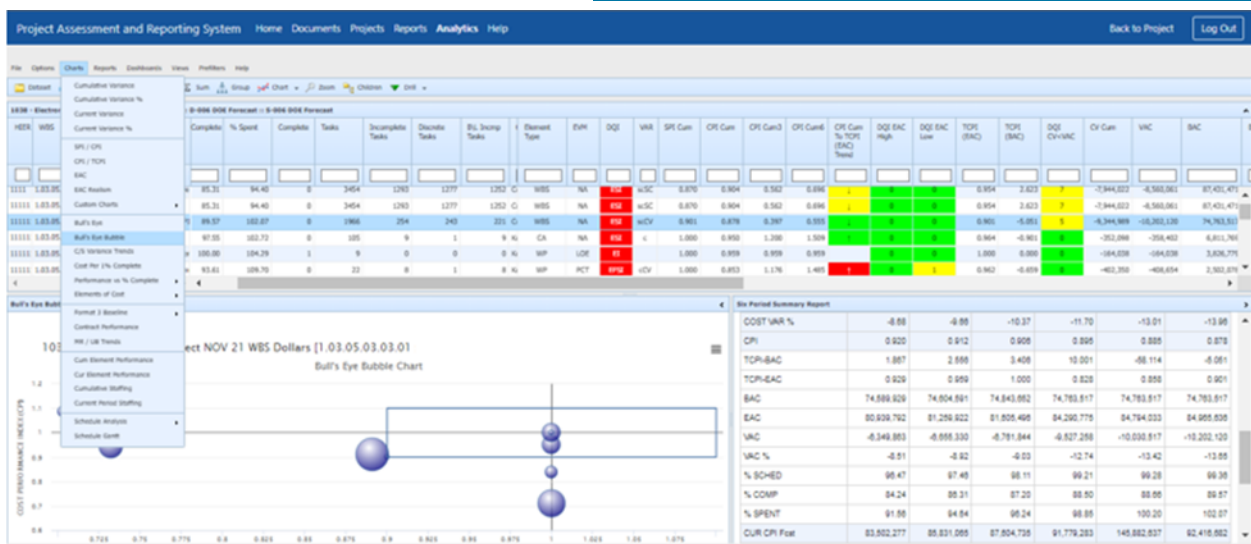
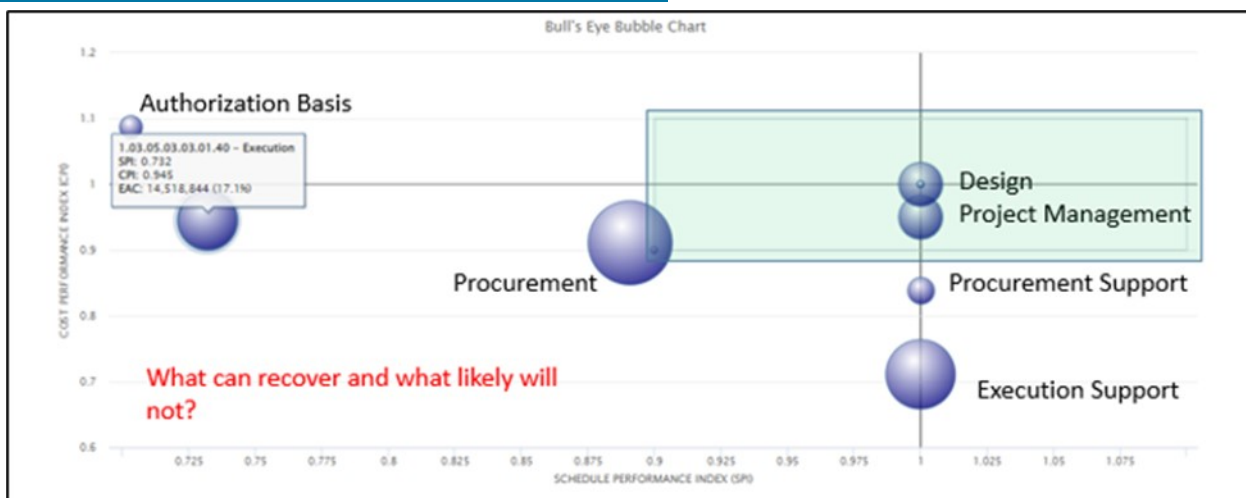


Figure 3. PARS Empower Bull's Eye Bubble Chart



Visualizing current performance over time allows the analyst to forecast how the project will likely perform in the future. The results provide an early indication of where further analysis is warranted to understand the unfavorable performance indicators. The Bull's Eye Bubble Chart is a visual tool to aid in communication of potential project issues. Disciplined use of EV tools, techniques and practices will help the analyst determine whether the reported EAC is reasonable or should be analyzed further for realism and possible adjustment.

The target performance area is seen in the green shaded box of the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart (Figure 3),  $0.9 < SPI < 1.1$  and  $0.9 < CPI < 1.1$ . This indicates the area where both SPI and CPI are within 10 percent of the nominal values  $SPI = 1.0$  and  $CPI = 1.0$ , and gives a measure of whether key SPI and CPI metrics are within tolerance. The bubbles outside the target area (control thresholds) are elements that should be further analyzed first to understand the issues involved and their potential impact on the project. The level of effort (LOE) activities (execution support and procurement support) have an unfavorable cost variance, while authorization basis and execution have unfavorable schedule variances. Procurement is experiencing unfavorable schedule and cost variances. Why are the WBS elements costing more and taking longer than planned? Since this data point is from November 2021, it is probable that some of the cost and schedule impacts are COVID-19 related, but likely not the only cause of these variances. Identifying the root causes of these potential problem areas and execution concerns can be done by drilling down into the data using additional dashboards with the interactive filters and sort functions on the specific WBS element that are presenting as an issue on the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart.

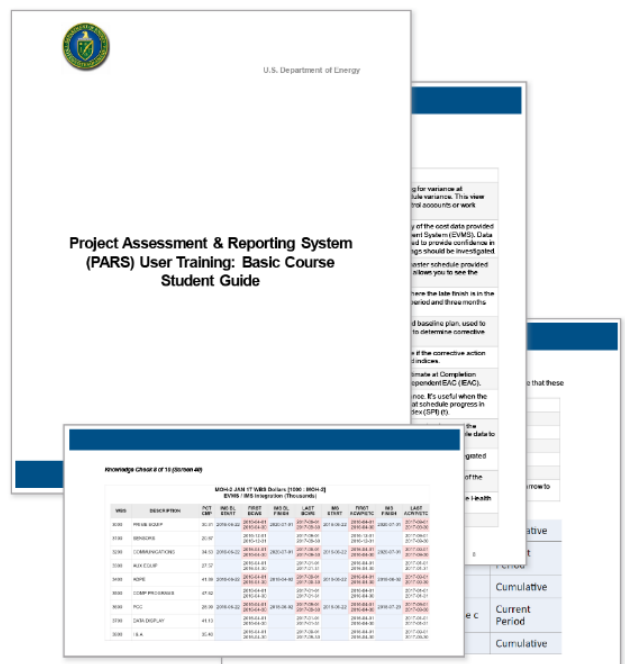
Common findings identified during external independent reviews (EIRs) are overuse of LOE, long duration activities that create high float, and the lack of a product oriented WBS at the proper level of detail to allow for effective project management. These practices may appear to give the contractor more flexibility in managing the project, but they actually limit management's ability to take early project corrective action because early warning indications of looming issues that come from using project control tools such as Empower is severely limited. For example, establishing a product-oriented WBS at an appropriate level of detail ensures that all work scope is accounted for and allows a project to track cost and schedule by defined deliverables.

Use of non-product oriented WBSs (i.e., organizational or funds based) or one without the proper level of detail can lead to the omission of required work and/or performance of unauthorized work. Without the transparent visibility that tools such as Empower offers there is lost opportunity to mitigate risk early on when it has the largest positive impact. As with any tool a practitioner uses, the best outputs come from quality inputs.

The Bull's Eye Bubble Chart is an example of the quality outputs that can be generated from the contractor's monthly CPP upload to PARS. Routinely reviewing the Bull's Eye Bubble Chart along with other Empower reports enables timely project performance analysis and assessment of how the project is performing relative to the PMB. Empower provides a platform to successfully manage a project. The practitioner can analyze data, identify areas of concern, monitor emerging issues, and prepare reports and charts for stakeholder communication. The Bull's Eye Bubble Chart is an excellent tool to help the practitioner present easily understood dashboards and reports.

Want to learn more about Bull's Eye Bubble Charts? Empower on demand e-learning opportunities can be found in the Learning Nucleus by searching for:

- **The PARS User Training - Basic Course** (Learning Nucleus ID: 83618) - 6 hours in one-hour sessions
- **The PARS User Training - Advanced Course** (Learning Nucleus ID: 83619) - 12 hours in eight one-hour sessions



## IP2M METRR—Risk Management

Matthew Taliaferro, Office of Project Controls (PM-30)

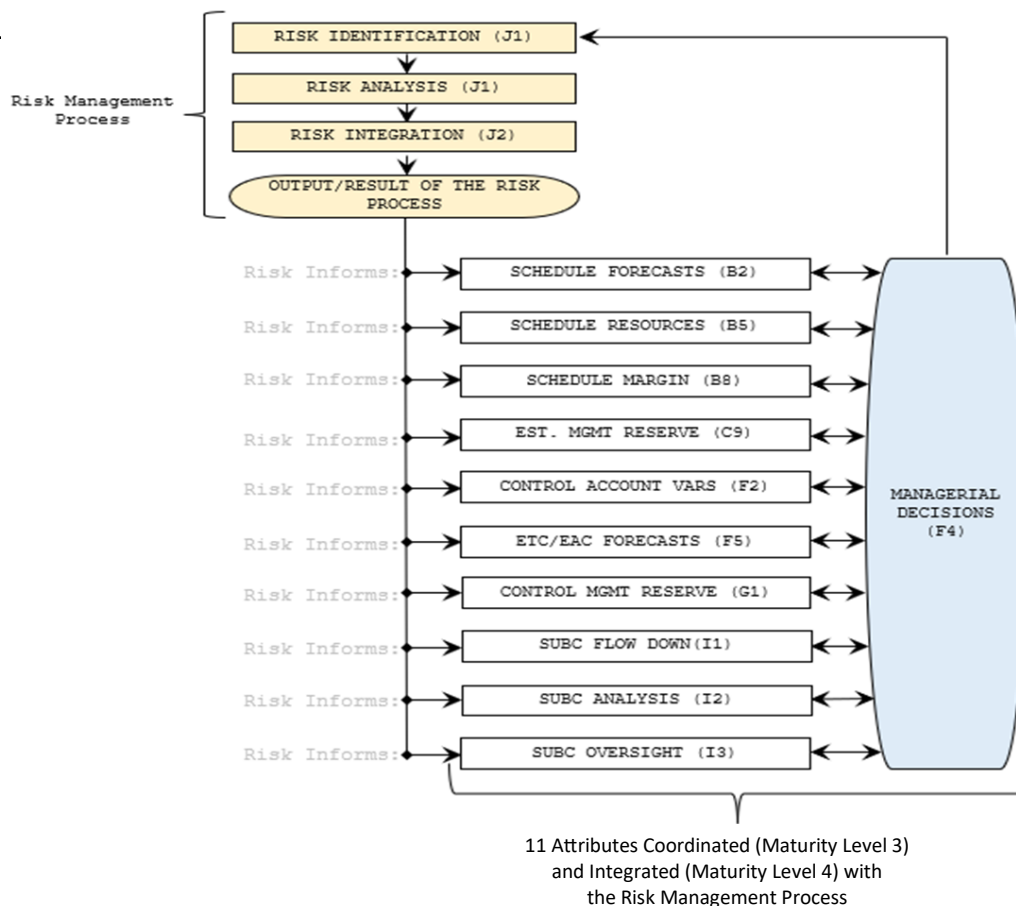
The August 2022 DOE Project Management newsletter included the first in a series of articles focused on the ten management subprocess areas identified in the [Integrated Project/Program Management \(IP2M\) Maturity and Environment Total Risk Rating \(METRR\) using EVMS](#). The purpose of these articles is to introduce and explore each of the subprocess areas and their respective attributes. This month’s article will focus on the Risk Management subprocess area.

The IP2M METRR is an assessment mechanism developed as part of a DOE-sponsored joint research study led by Arizona State University (ASU) and representing 15+ government and industry organizations (<https://ip2m.engineering.asu.edu/>).

The [IP2M METRR](#) defines maturity levels for each of the 56 attributes across the ten management sup-processes to facilitate a consistent method for not only assessing the compliance of an earned value management system (EVMS) with industry standard EIA-748, but also to ensure that project/program participants are working with accurate, timely, and reliable information to manage their work, leading to successful project/program performance.

The risk management subprocess focuses on the identification of risks and opportunities, analysis, and integration of risks into the EVMS. Risk management is among the most important aspects of an integrated project management strategy. The goal of this subprocess is the effective identification of risks and opportunities and active management of each in order to minimize the negative impact risks have on the performance measurement baseline (PMB). The uniqueness of this subprocess is that it permeates the EVMS and informs other key subprocesses and attributes to provide for sound managerial decision-making. As shown in Figure 1, eleven attributes, spanning five subprocesses, integrate with the risk management subprocess for successful risk management. Understanding the types of risks projects are facing enables an effective risk management framework. This allows for the integration of the Risk Management subprocess with managerial decision-making to influence risk in a predicted and controlled way.

**Figure 1. Subprocesses Integrating with Risk Management**



The risk management subprocess is comprised of two attributes: J.1, *Identify and Analyze Risk*, and J.2, *Risk Integration*. Figure 2 below, which shows Attribute J.1, *Identify and Analyze Risk*, highlights six sections containing descriptive information for assessing the maturity of each individual attribute:

1. Identifies the EVMS subprocess.
2. Identifies the attribute that is part of a larger subprocess.
3. Describes the attribute's essential characteristics.
4. Identifies the attribute's maturity ranges from low, (1) not yet started, to high (5) optimized use.
5. Summarizes the maturity at each level to allow for a quick bracketing of the attribute's maturity during an assessment.
6. Explains each maturity level in greater detail to allow for a more fully informed assessment of maturity.

Figure 2. Attribute J.1, *Identify and Analyze Risk*

1 SUB-PROCESS J: RISK MANAGEMENT		Maturity Level				
		LOW	MEDIUM		HIGH	
2	J.1. Identify and Analyze Risk	1	2	3	4	5
3	<p>Management of risks (both threats with negative consequences and opportunities with positive benefits) over the life cycle of a project/program is an integral part of Earned Value Management (EVM), with touchpoints to each guideline. This supports establishing the basis for appropriate risk reserves, such as, contractor's Management Reserve (MR), Schedule Margin (SM), and customer's cost and schedule contingency and estimates of cost at completion (EAC), and schedule forecast. It allows for the execution of the project/program within expectation of key stakeholders and project/program management.</p> <p>A well-executed SRA process can provide the essential strategies for recognizing, reducing and/or eliminating possible risks, with the specific emphasis on project schedule risks. The project/program's risk register is a common repository to document risks and their relationship to the amount of MR budget, SM in the project schedule, and range of EACs. The use of risk conferences (i.e. risk reviews), a risk mitigation plan, identification of "who owns risk" and clear communication of risks provide the opportunity for the project/program to finish within expectations. Risk management should consider the master schedule which must agree with the project/program objectives, reflect a logical sequence of events, and take into account identified cost and schedule risk threat and opportunities. The project/program should track each risk event through a process that clearly identifies both the likelihood and consequence of a risk occurring, mitigation steps possible or acceptance, and disposition of the risk once mitigated. The risk management process should identify how the project/program team should track risks and how risks are retired. If a risk is transferred, the new owner of the risk must agree and take actions to either accept or mitigate and to manage. A risk tracking system developed to manage risks effectively. One example is a risk register, which is a document detailing all identified risks, including description, cause, probability of occurrence, impact(s) on objectives, proposed responses, risk owners, and current status.</p> <p>Risks occur in both planning and execution. Risks (both cost and schedule) are most often considered at the activity/task level and when realized, the impacts are rolled into both schedule and cost estimates to reflect the impacts to the project/program. Mitigation steps should also be captured in the schedule to include resources applied.</p> <p>Items to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Schedule Risk Assessment (SRAs) are conducted</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Period Estimates at Completion (EAC) are conducted</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The schedule and cost risk assessment processes should identify risk mitigation activities and resources, as appropriate</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Risk register</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Risk management plan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Risk assessment and opportunity report</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Risk informed management reserve documents</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Risk committee meeting minutes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Site-specific historical data informs the risk management process</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other</li> </ul> <p>Comments: Risk is not fully documented in ELA748-D, but there are ties with each guideline. NDIA EVMS ELA-748-D Intent Guide Figure 1 identifies ties with several guidelines. Risk owner is defined as the party which owns the risk under the contract requirements. In this attribute, the words "activity" and "task" are used synonymously.</p> <p>References: NDIA EVMS ELA-748-D Intent Guide All GLs; GAO-20-195G; OMB M-07-24; ISO 21508:2018(E); ANSI PM1 19-006:2019</p>	<p>Some of the processes to incorporate risk planning are in place. Clear ties between risks are not yet in place to support the execution plan.</p>	<p>The process to incorporate risk planning is in place, with some gaps. The risk management plan is in place. Some project/program activities have ties to contingency.</p>	<p>The risk planning process is documented and approved. A risk management plan and an actively maintained risk register are used. Appropriate project/program activities have clear ties to risk reserves and forecasts, as observed in the risk register.</p>	<p>A risk register is actively used and surveilled. Routine surveillance results of the risk register are fully disclosed with all key stakeholders to inform decisions and proactively control the project/program.</p>	
		<p>Not yet started.</p> <p>The risk management plan is under development.</p> <p>Risk owners may not be documented, mitigation steps have not been identified, and surveillance plans are not in place. The corresponding activities are not identified in the schedule or cost estimates at this point.</p> <p>Ties between project/program activities and contingency such as MR, SM and customer contingency are not clearly identified.</p>	<p>The risk management plan is developed and in use, with minor issues.</p> <p>The risk owners are partially identified and documented, and mitigation steps have been identified, but not executed. The mitigation steps are incorporated into the schedule and cost as appropriate. Most ties are clearly identified between appropriate project/program activities and contingency, such as MR, SM, and customer contingency.</p> <p>Risk tools are updated to maintain a current understanding of the risks and risk impacts. This includes schedule risk assessments, review of critical elements, review of resource availability impacting critical activities, impacts of updated budget constraints and the impacts of re-planning as they affect future activities.</p>	<p>The risk management plan is developed, documented, and in use. A risk register is actively used. Periodic meetings of the risk committee or project/program team members occur and are documented to update risks and ensure teams work to take advantage of opportunities and to avoid threats. A risk manager has been identified for the project/program.</p> <p>Risk owners are identified and documented; and actively follow through on mitigation actions. Surveillance occurs as part of the risk management plan to look for the realization of risks at the appropriate times, and to encourage realization of opportunities.</p> <p>An SRA is used as an integral part of the overall risk process. The SRA validates the sufficiency of schedule margin duration and MR budget.</p> <p>The range of EACs and schedule forecasts are informed by the risk register and SRA.</p> <p>Both schedule and cost reflect risk mitigation activities identifiable to the risk register, as appropriate, and with few immaterial exceptions.</p>	<p>Regular meetings of the risk committee or project/program team members occur, including the customer as needed. Risk owners actively work to avoid a threat or encourage an opportunity.</p> <p>Risk data are monitored and automatically tested to assess system health and integrity. Necessary corrective actions are implemented, completed, and recurring issues resolved.</p> <p>All of the project/program activities with identified risk have clear ties to risk reserves, active surveillance, ongoing planning and management.</p> <p>The risk management process is continuously improved and optimized.</p>	

Maturity Levels: N/A= Not Applicable; 1 = Not Yet Started; 2 = Major Gaps; 3 = Minor Gaps; 4 = No Gaps; 5 = Best in Class p.82

The two management attributes in the risk management subprocess collectively account for 60 (or 6%) of the 1,000 possible points of the maturity model at Level 5. Individually, J.1 is weighted at 32 points and J.2 is weighted at 28 points at Level 5. Overall, the two risk management subprocess attributes have the highest weights of all 56 attributes across the ten subprocess, indicating the overall importance of risk within integrated project management. More detailed descriptions are contained in DOE PM's [Compliance Assessment Governance \(CAG\)](#).

The IP2M METRR Risk Management subprocess is complementary to both the [GAO Schedule Assessment Guide: Best Practices for Project Schedules](#) and the [GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide: Best Practices for Developing and Managing Costs](#) as each embraces the same foundational best practices necessary for successful integrated project management. Risk management can be further explored in detail in [DOE G 413.3-7A Chg 2, Risk Management Guide](#).



**EVMS Training Snippet of the Month:** EVMS Training Snippet 6-3A: Concepts of Management Reserve (MR) vs Contingency and EVMS Training Snippet 6-3B: Management Reserve vs Contingency Scenarios

Click [here](#) to view EVMS Training Snippet 6-3A: Concepts of Management Reserve (MR) vs Contingency video.

Click [here](#) to view EVMS Training Snippet 6-3A: Concepts of Management Reserve (MR) vs Contingency PowerPoint Slide.

Click [here](#) to view EVMS Training Snippet 6-3B: Management Reserve vs Contingency Scenarios video.

Click [here](#) to view EVMS Training Snippet 6-3B: Management Reserve vs Contingency Scenarios PowerPoint Slide.

**Summary:** Snippet 6-3A is a discussion of Management Reserve and Contingency concepts, purposes, and uses. Snippet 6-3B provides detailed scenarios of how normal project changes impact the performance measurement baseline management reserve, projected variances at completion, and DOE contingency. The purpose is to provide a common understanding within DOE and among DOE contractors, and to provide consistency.

**Continuous Learning Points (CLPs):** Reviewing one hour of snippets will equate to one CLP. To receive credit, FPDs can submit a CLP request under the PMCDP menu in their ESS account. All others may send an email (indicating the snippets viewed) through their respective supervisor to [DL-PM-40](#) to receive a certificate with the appropriate CLPs awarded. You can find additional EVMS Training Snippets and PowerPoint slide downloads at the following links:

<https://go.usa.gov/xubjT> OR <https://go.usa.gov/xubjm>



## FPDs, Help Us Plan the FY 2023 Training Schedule

Please take a few minutes before the long holiday weekend to complete the PMCDP Training Needs Analysis (TNA) survey to help PMCDP build the FY 2023 Training Schedule. The direct link to the TNA in the Learning Nucleus is [FY 2023 Training Needs Analysis \(TNA\)](#). The survey will remain open through the end of FY 2022.

[Click here to take the survey now.](#)

For those of you who already completed the survey, thank you!



## 2023 PM Workshop

**When: April 11-12, 2023**  
(with Optional Project Controls Session on April 13, 2023)

**Where: Hilton Washington DC  
National Mall**



## PMCDP FY 2022 Q4 Training Schedule

The training schedule is posted on PM-MAX. Save the direct link to the Project Management Career Development Program PMCDP Training Schedule to your favorites: <https://community.max.gov/x/BgZcQw>

Course Title	LN Code	Dates	CLPs	Details
<b>Advanced Earned Value Management Systems</b>	002689	September 12-15, 2022	24	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily
<b>Project Management Simulation</b>	001029	September 19-23, 2022	40	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily
<b>Advanced Risk Management</b>	001042	September 26-30, 2022	32	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily

## Looking Ahead: PMCDP FY 2023 Q1 Training Schedule

Course Title	LN Code	Dates	CLPs	Details
<b>Leadership Through Effective Communication</b>	002366	October 4-6, 2022	24	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily
<b>LEED for New Construction and Existing Buildings</b>	001951	October 11-13, 2022	20	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily
<b>Cost and Schedule Estimation</b>	001044	October 17-21, 2022	40	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily
<b>Negotiation Strategies and Techniques</b>	001047	October 24-November 2, 2022	24	10:30am– 4:30pm EST Mon/Wed, 4 sessions
<b>Capital Planning for DOE O 413.3B</b>	002152	November 7-21, 2022	16	12:00-3:00pm EST Mon/Wed, 5 sessions
<b>Systems Engineering</b>	001049	November 14-17, 2022	24	10:30am-4:30pm EST Webinar Daily



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## Find up-to-date information and resources anytime!

All PMCDP Course Descriptions and Course Materials can be found in the Course Catalog on PM-MAX. Save the direct link to your favorites: <https://community.max.gov/x/UAT3Rw>



Or, download the Interactive Curriculum Map: <https://community.max.gov/x/sQd1Qw>

Have a question, found a bug or glitch in a PMCDP online course, or want to provide feedback? Submit your questions through: [PMCDPOnlineCourseSupport@hq.doe.gov](mailto:PMCDPOnlineCourseSupport@hq.doe.gov).

### Contact Us!

The Office of Project Management welcomes your comments on the Department's policies related to DOE Order 413.3B. Please report errors, omissions, ambiguities, and contradictions to: [PMpolicy@hq.doe.gov](mailto:PMpolicy@hq.doe.gov). Propose improvements to policies at: <https://hq.ideascale.com>.

If you have technical questions about PARS, such as how to reset your password, please contact the PARS Help Desk at: [PARS\\_Support@Hq.Doe.Gov](mailto:PARS_Support@Hq.Doe.Gov). And, as always, PARS documentation, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and other helpful information can be found at: <https://support.pars.doe.gov>.

The current PARS reporting schedule is located on PM-MAX at the following link: <https://community.max.gov/x/m4IIY>.

Need information to apply for FPD certification? The Certification and Equivalency Guidelines (CEG) can be found here: <https://community.max.gov/x/IQd1Qw>.

Can't put your finger on a document or information you were told is available on PM-MAX? Looking for information on DOE Project Management? Submit your questions and queries to: [PMWebmaster@doe.gov](mailto:PMWebmaster@doe.gov).

### To reach the Professional Development Division team:



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If you would like to contribute an article to the Newsletter or want to provide feedback, contact the Editor at [DL-PM-40](mailto:DL-PM-40).

