

	Georgia Technology Authority	
Title:	Performance Lifecycle Framework	
PSG Number:	SM-10-006	
Review Date:	5/1/2022	Effective Date: 9/05/2009
Synopsis:	Implementing a framework to ensure business expectations are met	

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Enterprise Performance Lifecycle framework is to ensure that all investments in information technology are evaluated at specific points in their lifecycle to ensure that the investments meet the business performance needs and expectations of the agencies and the enterprise.

STANDARD

The Enterprise Performance Lifecycle (EPLC) framework consists of three processes and up to seven (7) lifecycle stages, as follows:

1. PLAN PROCESS

- A. Initiation Stage– Identify the high level business and functional requirements required to develop the product(s)/service(s) and the overall benefits of the proposed investment. Identify the business need, Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) cost and schedule, and basic business and technical risks. The outcomes of this stage are the approval by Agency Stakeholders of the initial project benefits, scope, cost, schedule and performance rough order of magnitude estimates.
- B. Planning Stage – Complete the development of the Project Management Plan and refinement of project cost, schedule and performance baselines. The outcome of the Planning phase is a Project Management Plan, business, technical and resource requirements, and the provisioning of all project resources, including vendor contracts, if needed.

2. BUILD PROCESS

- A. Design Stage– Develop the design for development based on the business & technical requirements. The outcome of this stage is

completion of business product/service design and successful completion of preliminary and detailed design reviews.

- B. Development Stage– Develop code/configuration and/or capabilities required to deploy the business product/service. The outcome of this stage is completion of all product(s)/service(s) and associated documentation; user, operator, security and maintenance documentation, and test planning.
- C. Deploy Stage– Thorough audit and testing of the requirements, design, coding and documentation. Create and establish operational performance measures, operating manuals, customer service plans and baselines. The outcome of this stage is completed acceptance testing, training, establishment of full production capability and completion of the Post-Implementation Review.

3. RUN PROCESS

- A. Operations Stage – Operate and maintain the system and conduct annual operational analyses. The outcome of the Operations stage is successful operation of the investment against current cost, schedule and performance benchmarks.
- B. Disposition Stage – Retirement of the product(s)/service(s) occurs when operational analysis indicates that it is no longer cost-effective to operate. The outcome of the Disposition Phase is the deliberate and systematic decommissioning of the business product(s)/service(s) with appropriate consideration of data archiving, security, migration of data or functionality to new assets, and incorporation of lessons learned over the investment life cycle.

REFERENCES

1. Enterprise Program Management Office (EPMO) Methodology, “Project Manager's Project Guide - Helping the PM and the Project Succeed”, (http://gta.georgia.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,1070969_63101296,00.html)
2. “A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide)” Dennis Bolles and Steve Fahrenkrog. 2004. Third Edition.

Newtown Square, PA., Project Management Institute. (ISBN: 1-930699-45-X), (<http://www.pmi.org>)

3. “ Stage Gate Reviews” Template, published and maintained by GTA’s Enterprise Project Management Office

RELATED ENTERPRISE POLICIES, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

System Development Lifecycle (SM-10-005)

Enterprise Performance Management (SM-10-007)

Enterprise Lifecycle Stage Gate (SM-10-008)

Enterprise Operational Environment (SO-10-103)

Enterprise Performance Life Cycle Management (GM-11-001)

Consolidated Information Technology Glossary (GM-11-002)

IMPLEMENTATION NOTE

While it may appear that an SDLC and the Enterprise Performance Lifecycle Framework (EPLC) are incompatible, in practice they can work together quite well. An SDLC typically covers only project development tasks which are primarily incorporated in the EPLC “plan” and “build” processes. The scope of the EPLC is for the entire life of an investment, from concept through sunset or retirement. When defining their agency’s SDLC’s and when planning specific projects, the agency should ensure that the steps of the SDLC and stages of the EPLC are in coordination, especially when a specific project warrants an abbreviated project plan due to lack of complexity and risk.