

# *Successful System Procurement; Avoiding the Pitfalls*



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Federal Engineering, Inc.  
"Unleashing the Power of Technology"



# *Your Expectations*



- What are your expectations from this session?
- Why are you here?
- What would you like to take away?



# Session Overview



- Present key issues and considerations throughout the communications system lifecycle
  - From Planning → Operations and Maintenance
- A high level action plan with recommended steps to follow
- Applies to all systems
  - From wireless communications systems (LMR, LTE, mW)
  - To NG9-1-1 and PSAP systems (Call-Taking, CAD, RMS, etc.)
- Our goal is a highly interactive session

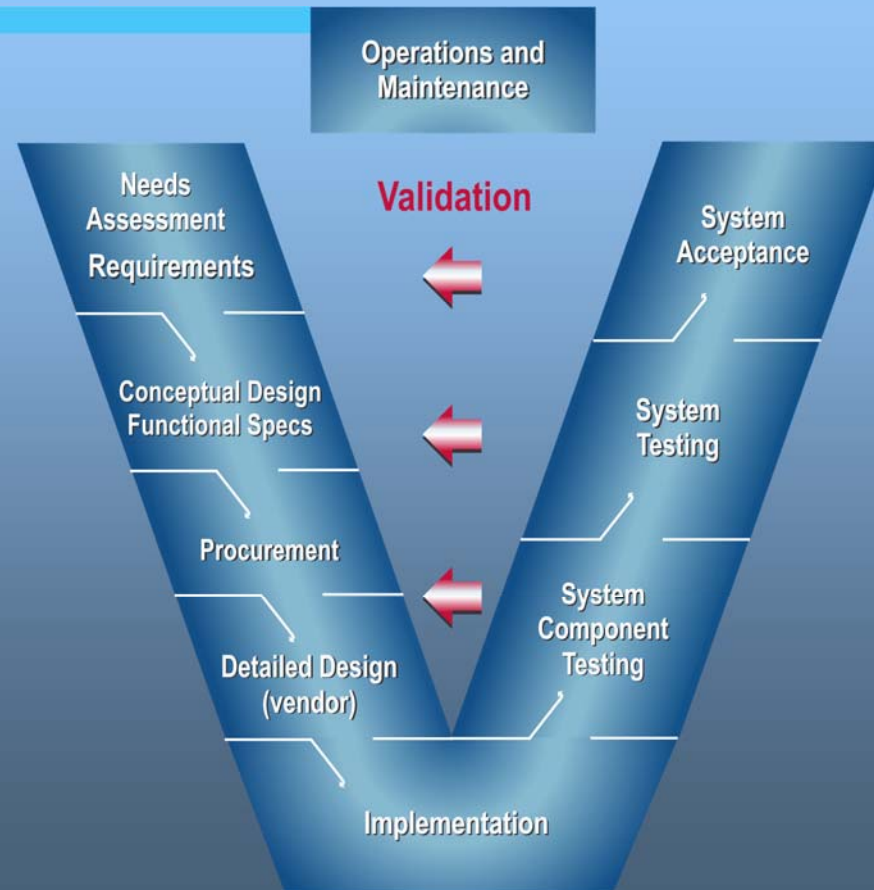


# System Lifecycle



## System Lifecycle Support

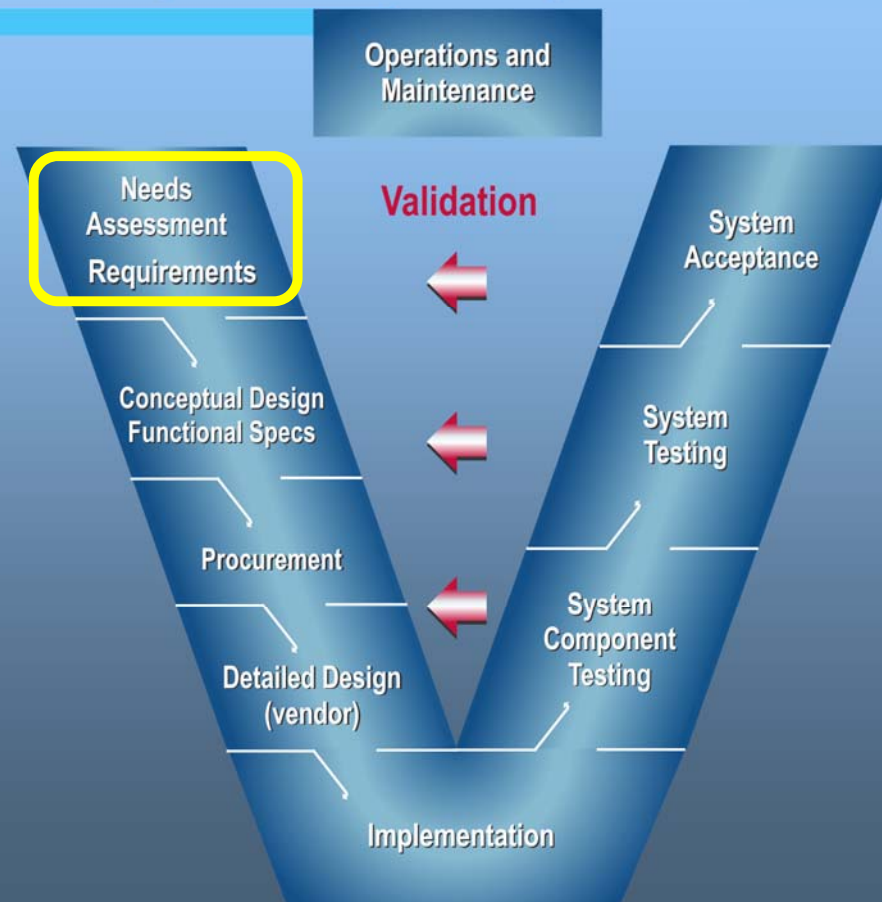
- Project Management
- Quality Assurance/Quality Control
- Cost Management
- Time/Schedule Management
- Resource Management
- Configuration Management
- Scope Management
- Implementation Oversight
- Testing Supervision and Review
- Change Control





# *PLANNING, NEEDS ASSESSMENT, AND REQUIREMENTS*

# *Planning, Needs Assessment, and Requirements in the System Lifecycle*



# *Planning, Needs Assessment, and Requirements Overview*



- Identify project team
- Define objectives
- Evaluate funding
- Analyze existing system and resources
- Conduct needs assessment
- Develop and validate/approve requirements
- Perform gap analysis



# *Planning Aspects to Remember*



- Develop preliminary system operations plan
  - Will have to be refined as system design evolves
- Communicate goals, needs and objectives continuously
  - Develop a communications plan early and use it often
    - List sever, web site, conferences, group meetings, emails, newsletters, social media, press releases
- Set realistic expectations
  - Coverage, project timelines, scope





# Identify Project Team



- Should be cross-functional
  - Users, administrators, dispatchers,
  - support staff, procurement,
  - government officials, consultants
  - Stakeholders - affected
  - agency/dept. heads, and govt. officials
- Project leader or champion aids in promoting consensus and communication of a unified message
- Develop communication plan based on project scope



# *Define Objectives*



- What needs are primary, secondary and optional (project drivers)?
  - Aging, soon to be obsolete infrastructure
  - Regulatory concerns (T-Band, Consolodation, etc.)
  - Expanded coverage area (service area)
  - Increased coverage (in building portable/user safety)
  - Enhanced features (unit location, higher speed data, security/authentication)
  - Improved interoperability (internal and external)
  - Meet FirstNet requirements/LTE design
  - NG91-1 readiness, implementation



# Evaluate Funding



- Evaluate funding sources
  - Bonds
  - Tax levies or special tax districts
  - Grants
    - Favor multi-jurisdictional systems
  - Partnerships (public and private)
  - Lease purchase
  - User fees
- What steps, who do you need to talk to, get approvals?
  - Don't overlook O&M funding, internal costs, support funding for equipment replacement and upgrades, etc.





# *Existing System Analysis*



- Baseline existing system(s)
- Review existing documentation
  - Previous studies, system and network diagrams, SOPs, policies and practices, licenses, interfaces (CAD, RMS, WMS, etc.), programming maps, equipment inventories (users & infrastructure)
- System(s) Assessment
  - Site surveys
  - Dispatch centers
  - Radio, mobile data, fixed data, SCADA, etc.
  - Coverage





# *Needs Assessment*



- Select participants
- Develop Assessment Survey (formal) or discussion points (informal)
- Conduct survey
  - Web based, phone, in person by groups/functions
- Conduct interviews with key users/managers
- Review preliminary findings with key stakeholders
- Document in a report



# *Categorizing Needs*



- Unmet current needs
  - What you need now that you do not have?
  - What you have now that does not work well?
- Unmet future needs
  - What you can use now that you do not have?
  - What do you see coming in the short and long term?
- Meet current needs
  - What do you have now that could be improved?
  - What do you have now that works well and should or must be retained?



# Develop Requirements



- User needs
  - Drill down into specific needs
- Current features and limitations
  - Understand how systems are used today
- Operational, functional, and technical requirements
  - Baseline
  - Validate
- Alternatives analysis
- Communicate, communicate...

| Requirement ID | Requirement Classification | Requirement Description   | Architecture/ Design Document | System Component(s) | Test Case(s)  | Verification | Additional Comments              |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| ER 1.0         | Equipment Requirement      | Base station installation | Design V2.6                   | Site #5             | 1.3, 1.8, 2.6 | Passed       | Issues resolved at site location |



# Gap Analysis



- What features are needed to support short and long term requirements?
- Which existing facilities can be reused?
  - Need to renovate, rebuild or secure new facilities?
- What regulatory issues must be addressed?
  - FAA, FCC, NTIA, FirstNet, etc.
  - NERC, FERC, NRC
  - Local and or state regulations, ordinance, zoning
- Will additional staff, training, equipment, etc. be needed to support new systems?





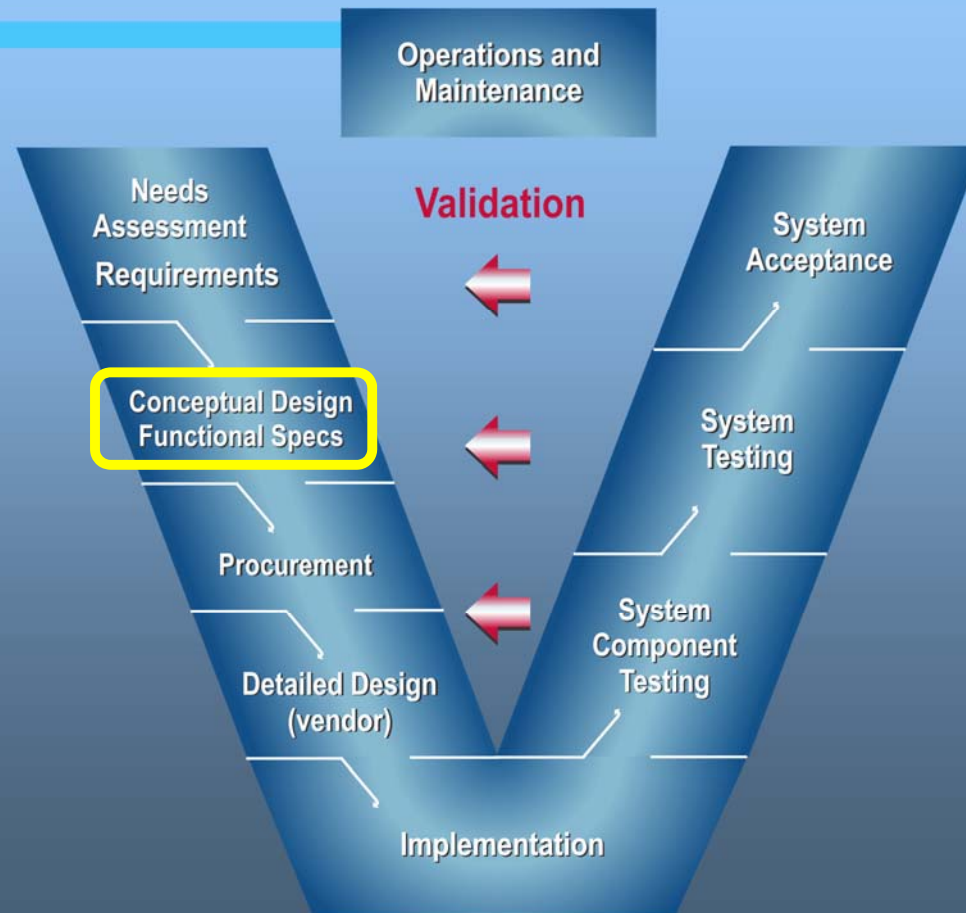
# *Q&A - DISCUSSION*



# *Conceptual Design*



# Conceptual Design in the System Lifecycle



# *Developing the Conceptual Design*



- What is a Conceptual Design?
- Why develop a Conceptual Design?
- Categorizing needs and capturing in the design
- Conceptual Design validation





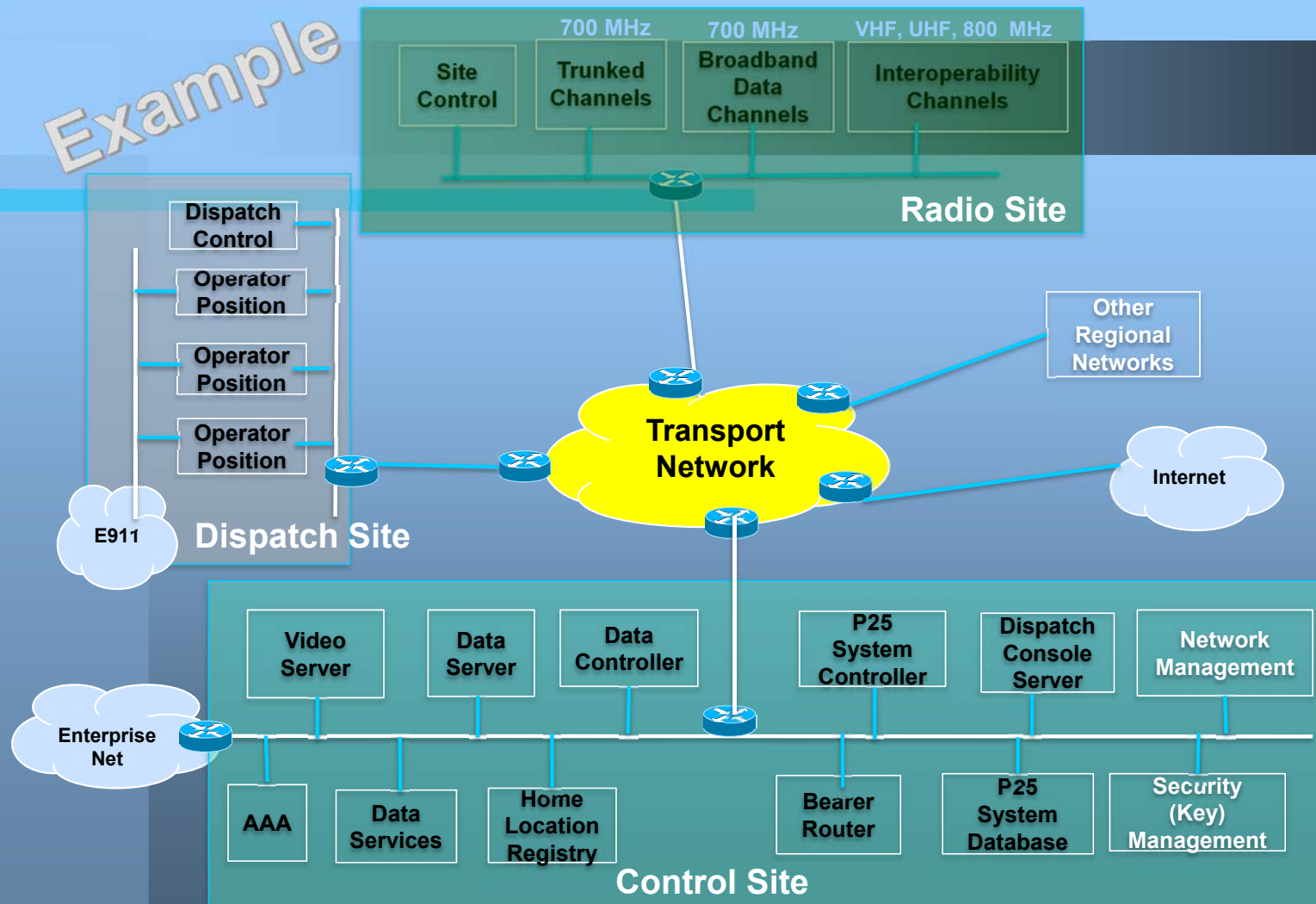
# *What is a Conceptual Design*



- High level system design fulfilling requirements
- Evaluate system architectures
  - Explore alternatives
  - Validate against requirements
  - Analyze costs and benefits
  - Evaluate tradeoffs
  - Evaluate for risks
    - Technical risks
    - Schedule risks
    - Procurement risks



Example



# From Needs and Requirements To a Conceptual Design



- Design based on the captured requirements
- Iterative process
  - Drill down into specific needs
  - Often uncovers unexpressed needs
- Current features and limitations
  - Understand how systems are used today
- Operational, functional, and technical requirements
  - Baseline
  - Validate
- Alternatives analysis

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# *Conceptual Design Validation*



- Validate against requirements
- Validate against budget
- Validate against governance
- Validate against risks
- Validate against test plans





# *Conceptual Design Technical Elements*



- Architecture decisions
- Features and functions
- Capacity
- Reliability
- Coverage



# System Architecture Decisions



- System Type
  - Voice, Data, Mixed (V&D), Broadband, Fixed, Backhaul (microwave or fiber)
  - Call taking, CAD, RMS, Etc.
- Technology (LMR/Broadband)
  - P25 (Phase 1 or Phase 2), TETRA, LTE, etc.
  - Server based, Cloud based, Shared, etc.



# *System Architecture Decisions*



- Technology (Network)
  - MPLS, Carrier Ethernet, SONET
- System Architecture
  - Conventional, Trunked, Single site, Multi-site, Simulcast, Networked
- Interoperability
  - Technically, Operationally, Administratively



# *Features and Functions*



- Feature set
  - Alignment with requirements
  - Emerging requirements
- Capacity
  - Current needs
  - Margin
  - Expansion
- Coverage
  - Absolute needs
  - Desired needs
  - Emerging needs
- Interoperability
  - Local, state, federal
  - Inter and Intra jurisdiction





# Reliability/Availability



- System
  - System
  - Backhaul
  - Power
  - Support infrastructure
  - Management systems



- Coverage and other performance
  - Coverage reliability
  - Capacity
  - What percent / What area?
  - Specific locations
  - In-building average vs. in specific buildings
  - Interference



# Organizational Aspects



- The design team
- Alignment with organizational requirements
- Establish a balance
- Outreach and stakeholder buy-in



# *The Design Team*



- Team leadership
- Core and extended team
- Stakeholder participation
- Technical support
- Managerial / budgetary interface



# *Alignment with Organizational Requirements*



- Alignment of team members and organizational goals
- Appropriate level of responsibility and authority
- Stakeholder interface beyond the core team





# *Outreach and Stakeholder Buy-in*



- Communicate, Communicate, Communicate
- Communicate up
  - Administrative, executive, and political levels
- Communicate down
  - Stakeholders, user groups, interoperability partners, and even other agencies not directly involved

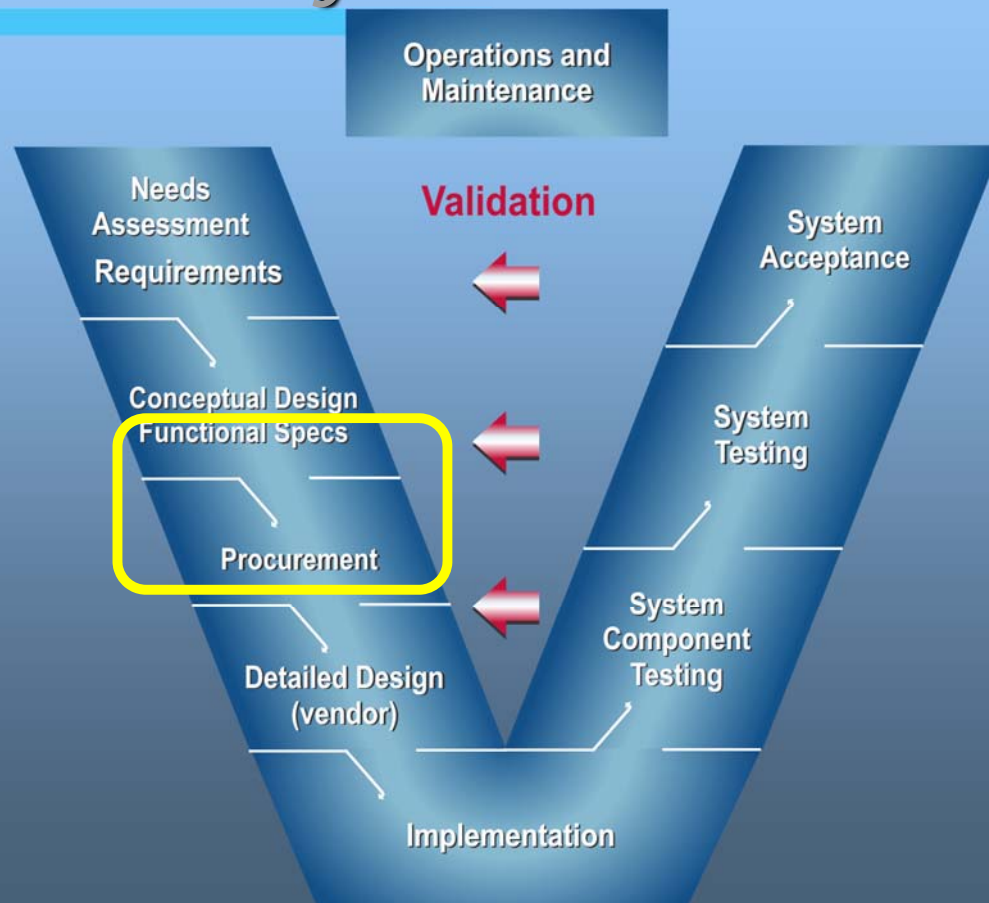


# *Q&A - DISCUSSION*



# *FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCUREMENT*

# Functional Specs and Procurement in the System Lifecycle



# *Procurement and Functional Specification Development Overview*



- Procurement Process Decision
  - Competitive Procurement
  - Sole Source Procurement
  - RFP? RFQ? RFI? IFB?
- Functional (Technical) Specifications – regardless of procurement process
- Competitive Procurement Activities
  - Evaluation Criteria
  - Prebid/Q&A/Site Walks
  - Solicitation Response Review
- Vendor Selection
- Contract Negotiation





# *Competitive Procurement*



- Opportunity for all or a few vendors to participate
- Often end up with lower costs since competitive
- Choice whether or not to disclose budget – vendor will scope to budget
- Role of RFP, RFQ and RFI



# *Sole Source Procurement*



- Situational
  - Expansion
  - Upgrade
  - Migration with significant resource reuse
- Still has many considerations
  - Am I getting a fair price?
  - Do I understand what I am getting?
  - What are lessons learned from others who have done the same thing?



# Technical Specifications



- Functionality

- System functional, protocol, and operational requirements
- Local, regional, state, and federal interoperability
- Performance; coverage, capacity, reliability, redundancy
- Connectivity
- Network and physical security
- Network management
- Standards adherence



# *Technical Specifications*



- Equipment
  - Infrastructure
  - Dispatch
  - Subscribers
  - Backhaul
  - Network management
  - Redundant infrastructure and spares
- Spectrum
  - Band
  - FCC Regulatory and standards compliance



# Technical Specifications



- Implementation
  - Migration and cutover/transition requirements
  - Continuity of operations
  - System delivery
  - System installation
  - As-built documentation
  - User and technical training
- Testing /Acceptance Guidelines and Criteria
  - Factory
  - Interoperability
  - Coverage
  - Site
  - 30/60/90-day Operational Acceptance





# Technical Specifications



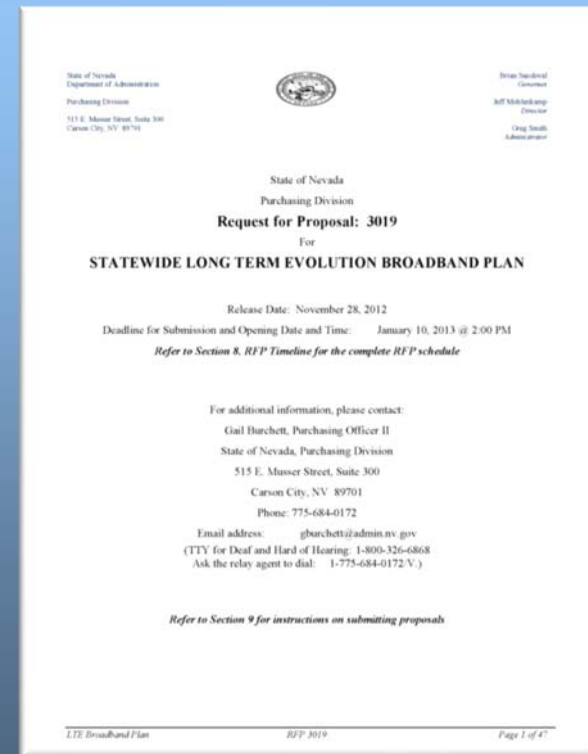
- Maintenance
  - Maintenance requirements
  - Warranty
  - Local and remote support
- Other Considerations
  - Expandability to accommodate future growth
  - Leverage existing resources



# Competitive RFP



- RFP Sections
  - Project overview
  - Instructions to proposers
    - Alternate proposals allowed?
  - Technical specifications
  - Project management
  - Overall project schedule
  - Pricing sheets
  - Mandatory submittals
  - Client terms and conditions/forms



# *Competitive Procurement Activities*



- Prebid conference
- Questions and answers
- Addenda
- Site visits
- Establish evaluation criteria
- Review responses
- Select vendor
- Negotiate contract



# *Evaluation Criteria*



- Should be developed by all agencies involved
- Pass/Fail items
  - Financial disclosures, complete proposal, agreement to terms and conditions
- Specific Criteria
  - Feasible design
  - Adherence to the technical specification and other requirements
  - Adequate coverage and capacity
  - Required support and maintenance capabilities



# Evaluation Criteria



- Specific criteria (continued)
  - Complete equipment list
  - Adequate factory, coverage, functional, performance, and acceptance test plans
  - Required interoperability
  - Financing solution(s)
  - Partnering solution(s)
  - Other client-specific criteria





# *RFP Response Evaluation*



- Evaluate vendor responses
  - Use predefined rules and criteria
  - Educated evaluation team
  - Compliant with local, state and federal rules, requirements and processes
- Benefits of an independent, unbiased review
  - Mitigates possibility of protest
  - Allows review by experts familiar with each vendor's system
  - Relieves client of full responsibility
  - Client has technical and operational support





# *CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS: GETTING EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT*



# *Setting the Stage: Knowing What You Want*



- Develop Your Team
- Establish a “Chain of Command”
- Create a Roadmap
- Define Expectations



# *If It Is Not In Writing, It Does Not Exist*



- Precedence of Documentation
- Clear Responsibilities
- Named Staff / Key Personnel
  - Rights to change
- Use Plain Language
  - Even for common terms
- Require Detailed Equipment Lists
- Title and Title Transfer
- Confidentiality



# *The Statement of Work; Your roadmap to completion*



- Three Critical Components
  - The Implementation Plan
  - The Schedule
  - The Responsibility Matrix
- Each should be clear and concise
  - Proposal “Sales-ey” language should be avoided





# *Test Plans; If it can not be measured, It can not be assured*



- Test to the proposed design as well as the standard features
- It is your right to have every feature tested
- Define criteria for success
  - And the requirements if failed!
- Define requirements and allowances for retesting
- Define which tests are separable
  - And which are not!
- Tightly define coverage, voice quality, message success, and other relevant performance tests



# *Taking Ownership:*

## *System Acceptance, Beneficial Use, and Warrantee*



- Define System Acceptance
  - Avoid unintended acceptance
- Define Beneficial Use
  - or “use for intended purpose”
- Define warranty start, and maintenance responsibilities during;
  - Implementation, Testing, Test Use,
  - And Inadvertent Use
- Define warranty/maintenance requirements and allowances



# *Negotiation: It's Not a Contest*



- A Successful Implementation can not start if one side “loses” during negotiations
  - For success both sides must come to agreement
- Negotiation failures are rarely a success for anyone
- Know your parameters and limits
  - Know when to call it quits



# *Contract Negotiations*



- Specific items that could impact final contract
  - Parts list errors
  - Factory, site, and acceptance testing that are not representative of true system performance or do not provide adequate test “coverage”
  - Factory acceptance testing performed out of the country or in a location that would be cost-prohibitive to attend
  - Clear coverage, subsystem infrastructure, and subscriber acceptance terms
  - Adherence to good workmanship standards





# Contract Negotiations



- Specific items that could impact final contract
  - Payment schedules that favor the vendor
    - Payment on shipment rather than on receipt/acceptance
  - Anything that causes acceptance before testing is complete
    - “Beneficial Use” statements not appropriate to the system
  - Extra fees for personnel that are not wanted or needed
  - Items that can be split out of the contract and completed by the agency at a substantially lower cost





# *Contract Negotiations*



- Many seemingly small items can impact the final contract

\$ Contract negotiations with the right support and knowledge can ultimately save millions

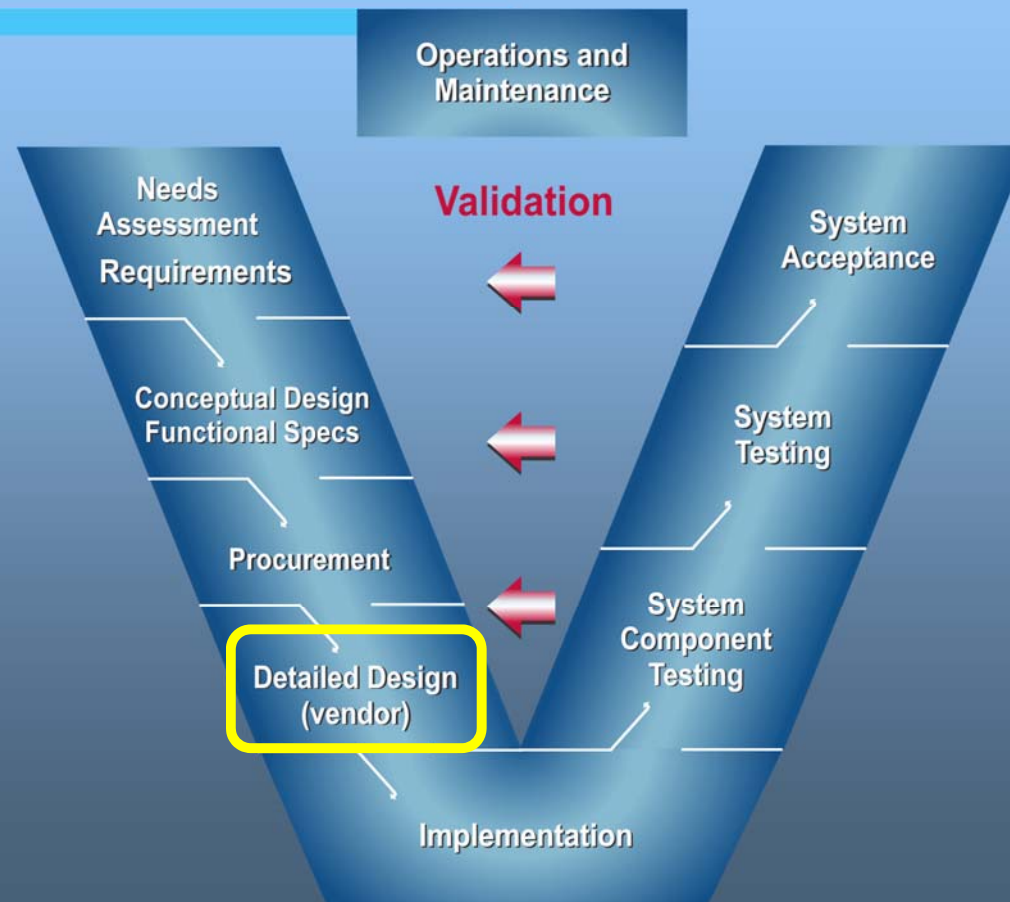


# *Q&A - DISCUSSION*



# *DETAILED DESIGN*

# Detailed Design in the System Lifecycle



# *Detailed Design Activities*



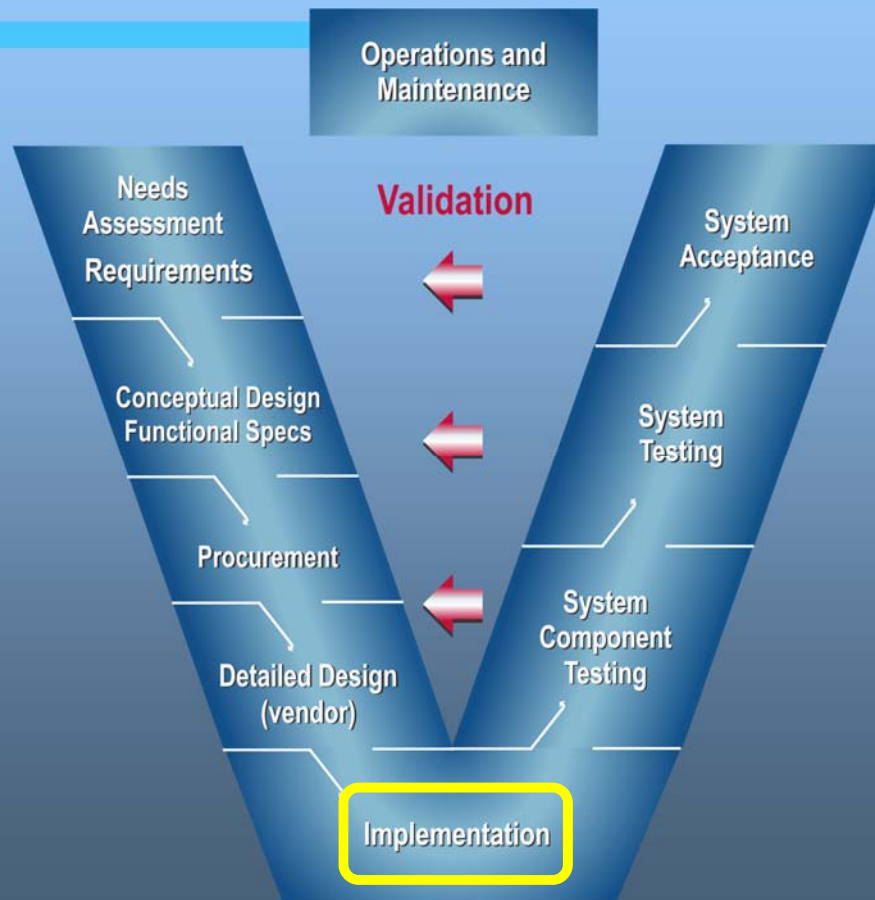
- Responsibility of the vendor (primarily)
- Proposal has preliminary design
- Design revisions based on contract negotiations/any resulting change in scope
- Schedule design reviews – on-site with the client and client representatives
- Maintain communication with all stakeholders; consider each agency's input
- Sign off before moving to implementation





# *IMPLEMENTATION*

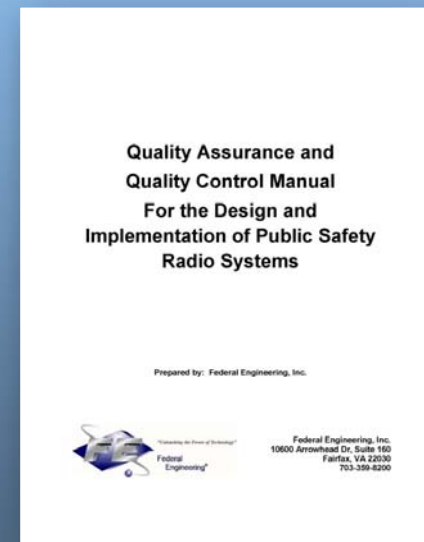
# Implementation in the System Lifecycle



# Quality Assurance / Quality Control



- Quality assurance and quality control throughout detailed design and implementation
- Maintain “Punch-list”
- Client always in the loop
- Client signs off at each step
- How smooth it runs depends on previous phases



# *Vendor Responsibilities*



- Drawings
- Equipment lists
- Equipment deployment
- Installation
- Test plans
- Testing
- Correct problems
- Acceptance



# *Preparing for Implementation*



- Staging/Factory Acceptance Testing
  - Confirm that equipment matches contract
  - Execute tests to demonstrate performance
- Receive equipment at client site(s)
  - Equipment storage, inventory, tracking, deployment
  - System documentation complete
- Site development - the “long pole in the tent”
  - Site inspections
  - Regulatory compliance
  - Site sharing agreements
  - Weather and site access





# Implementation - Deployment



- Equipment installation and deployment
  - Manage internal and external resources
- Prepare sites
- Users are ready and trained!!
  - How will user and dispatcher training be conducted?
  - Ensure that regular training is available as needed



# *Q&A - DISCUSSION*



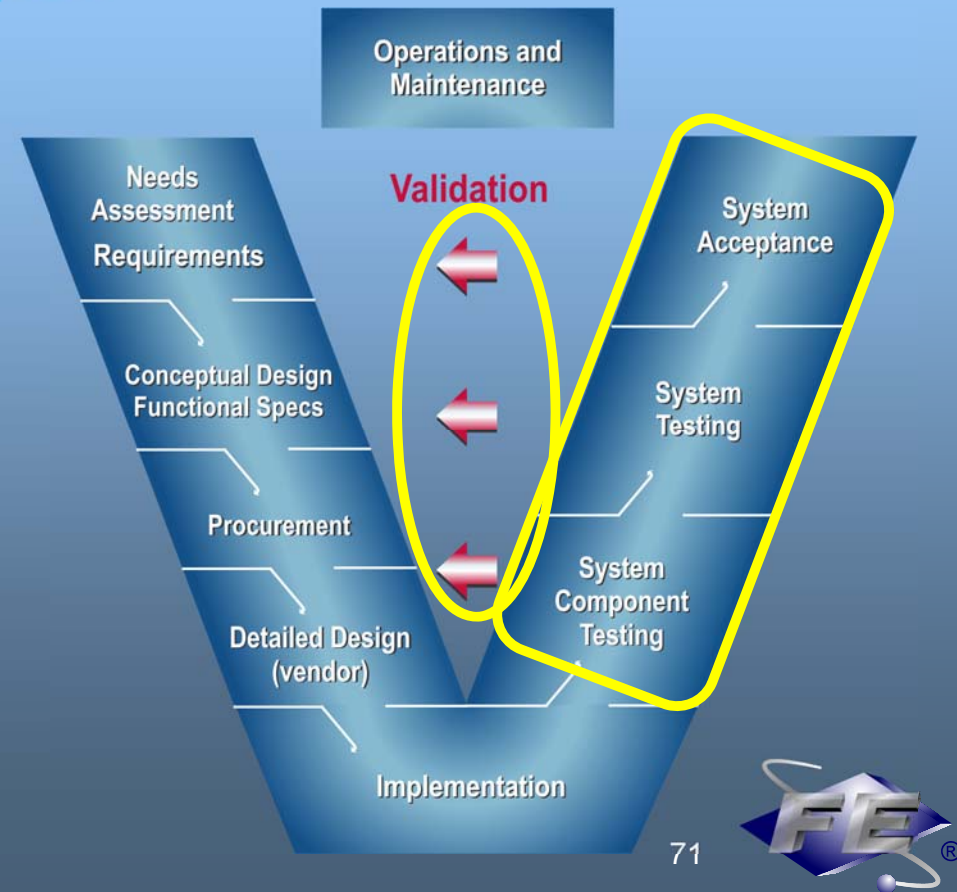
# *TESTING AND SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE*

# Testing and System Acceptance in the System Lifecycle



## Testing Validates...

1. Component level testing validates detailed design
2. System level testing validates conceptual design and functional specifications
3. Acceptance validates requirements



# Testing Stages



- Keep the Vendor accountable!
  - Maintain a thorough punch-list throughout!
- Component testing (staging and field)
  - Individual sites, Individual subsystems, control, dispatch, etc.
- System testing (staging and field)
  - Selected sites
  - Coverage and other performance testing
- System acceptance
  - Final set of tests
  - Sign off





# Migration/Cutover



- Migrate to new system(s)
  - Determine method of migration
    - Gradual transition by groups,
    - Parallel operations needed
    - Monitor and track progress, issues that may arise
- Remove old system(s)
  - Are some existing systems needed for interoperability?
  - Decommission old systems
    - Update existing plans, user agreements, support contracts, file construction notices, etc.
    - Dispose of equipment properly!

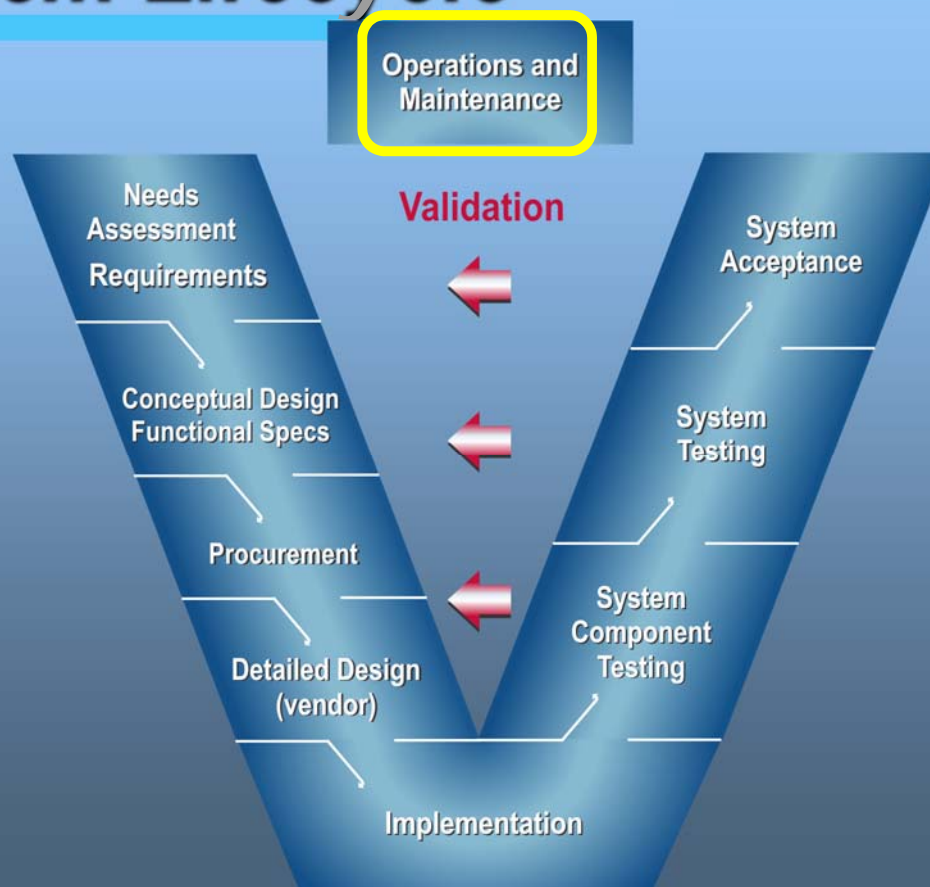


# *Q&A - DISCUSSION*



# *OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE*

# Operations and Maintenance in the System Lifecycle



# *O&M Planning and Monitoring*



- Operations and maintenance plans
  - Update operations plans as needed
  - Budget for ongoing maintenance and upgrades
- Develop and maintain system inventories
  - Critical for future system updates
  - Track hardware, software and firmware versions
- Monitor regulatory environment and compliance
  - Track and maintain site permits, authorizations, and FCC licenses





# *O&M Monitoring and Training*



- Network Management Systems
- Monitor system operation and performance
  - Determine what is monitored, and how (NOC)
  - FCAPS (Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance, Security)
  - Fault - Develop processes and procedures for;
    - Faults – critical, major, minor
    - Field technician dispatch
    - Response and repair times
    - Escalation (internal, vendor TAC, external)
    - Trouble ticketing



# *O&M Monitoring and Training*



- Monitor system operation and performance
  - Configuration – Monitor changes to the system
    - Add sites, channels, subscribers
    - Add or revise talk-groups
    - Partition system
  - Accounting – Monitor usage of the system
    - Track usage by user, talkgroup, agency
    - Used for billing if multiple agencies on the network



# *O&M Monitoring and Training*



- Monitor system operation and performance
  - Performance - Analyze system usage
    - May require modifications to operations plans, system and user radio programming, console configurations, etc.
    - Watch for degrading performance – set triggers
    - Trends can forecast future needs
  - Security - Ongoing cyber security measures and administration
    - Evaluate and update as needed
    - Logical security management (IDs and passwords)





# *O&M Monitoring and Training*



- Initial and Ongoing training
  - User training - “train the trainer”
  - Technical training – system and database administration – hands on, classroom
  - Ongoing and system upgrades - combine recurring user meetings with ongoing training, utilize web based training
- Communicate, communicate...



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# *Ongoing Maintenance*



- Corrective maintenance
  - critical for maintaining proper system operation
- Establish processes and procedures
  - Monitoring – 24 x 7
  - On-call technicians
    - Know who they are and how to contact them
    - If vendor provided – defined Service Level Agreements
  - Access to vendor technical assistance (TAC)
  - Spare parts inventory – accurate tracking
    - Parts repair/return process, emergency parts process





# Ongoing Maintenance



- Proactive preventive maintenance
  - Processes and procedures
  - Schedule all preventive maintenance
    - Establish time “window” for preventive maintenance
  - Not just for radio system equipment
    - HVAC
    - Power systems
      - UPS, back up batteries, generators, transfer switches
    - Fault monitoring devices
    - Site civils – signage, tower, shelter, grounding, fuel tank, fencing, gates & locks, access road, weed control



# *Ongoing Maintenance*



- Test all systems periodically
  - Exercise the generator and transfer switch
  - Better to cause minor planned disruptions than experience major unplanned outages!
- Don't overlook user devices too!
  - Improperly maintained devices can cause system wide issues



# *O&M; The Last Step*



- Planning for . . . The next step  
. . . The System Lifecycle
- System Support
- System Upgrades
- System Replacement



# *Q&A - DISCUSSION*



# *YOUR EXPECTATIONS REVISITED*





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*Thank You!!*



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