

Federal Project Director (FDP) Corner:

Congratulations to the FDPs (all Level 1's) who have been approved by the Certification Review Board last month!

Angelia D. Adams, Savannah River Site
Karen M. Adams, Savannah River
Herbert M. Crapse Jr., Savannah River
George R. Hannah Jr., Savannah River
Gary L. Pyles, Nevada
Ronald O. Ramsey, Idaho
Sal J. Golub, NE HQ
Richard P. Bush, LM HQ
Mark Kautsky, LM
Cynthia K. Baebler, Chicago - Argonne

The DOE's certified FPD count now exceeds 300 for the first time in Department history. This is a landmark achievement for the PMCDP as the program has come a very long way since its initial CRB meeting (December 2003) in which the DOE's first six PMCDP certification actions were performed. The PMCDP team thanks you for your continued support.

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Welcome Aboard...

PMCDP and the OECM staff would like to welcome Shannon DeSouza to the PMCDP team. Shannon will work with Dave Rathbun and the National Interest Security Company, LLC (NISC) (formerly TMS, Inc.), in support of the PMCDP and CRB. She can be reached at 301-670-6390, ext 132, or by email at: sdesouza@nisc-llc.com.

Question of the Month

QUESTION: I am applying for a Level 3 PMCDP certification, and my certification package is scheduled to come before the CRB very soon. In terms of my package, competency 3.14, as noted by the March 2009 Certification and Equivalency Guidelines (CEG) document, states that “Level 3 certification candidates must successfully complete DOE CRB panel interviews, unless waived by the CRB.” Since I am not an incumbent FPD at Level 3 before the date of issuance of DOE Order 361.1B (June 13, 2003), this requirement would apply to me. With that said, is there any information available to me that will provide me with a better understanding of how the interview process works, and how I can best prepare myself for it?

ANSWER: Yes, information is available. In April 2009, the CRB published the Certification Review Board Interview Guidance document that outlines all of the above. It is located on the “Certification Process” page on the PMCDP website and can be downloaded at: <http://management.energy.gov/1582.htm>

Upcoming PMCDP Courses

August

- 3-5 Environmental Laws and Regulations (L2), Oak Ridge Y12
- 4-6 Earned Value Management Systems (L1), Richland
- 11-Sept 22 (Blended Learning) Advanced Concepts in Project Management (L2), Onsite in Richland
- 11-13 Scope Management/Baseline Development (L2), Las Vegas
- 18-October 8 (Blended Learning) Project Management Essentials (L1), Onsite in Richland
- 18-20 Advanced Risk Management (L4), Savannah River
- 18-19 Planning for PBMC (L1), Oak Ridge

25-27 Executive Communications (L4), DC

September

- 8-11 Planning for Safety in PM (L1), Las Vegas
- 8-10 Contract Administration for Technical Reps (L1), Savannah River
- 15-17 Strategic Planning (L4), Oak Ridge
- 29– Oct 1 Acquisition Strategy and Planning (L1), Germantown, MD

October

- *20-21 LEED for New Construction & Existing Buildings (L1), Albuquerque
- 20-22 Earned Value Management Systems (L1), Germantown

20-22 Negotiations Strategies and Techniques (L3), Idaho Falls

22-Dec 10 (Blended Learning) Project Management Essentials (L1), Chicago

November

- 2-6 Project Management Simulation (L2), Richland
- 2-5 Project Risk Analysis and Management (L2), Albuquerque
- 3–December 15 (Blended Learning) Advanced Concepts in Project Management (L2), NETL Morgantown
- 17-19 Contract Administration for Technical Representatives (L1), Germantown

For the new listing of FY2010 classes, visit the PMCDP website at <http://management.energy.gov/1575.htm> and click on the “PMCDP classes” link within the first paragraph. Then click on the “Download Current Training Schedule (PDF file)” link for the FY2010 class schedule.

* Good news: This is a pilot class offering for the new Level 1 Elective.

Make Mine A Cool Roof...

By: Peter O’Konski PE, CEM, PMP, LEED-AP

Do you remember as a kid how much it hurt to walk barefoot on a paved road in the summer time? Do you also remember that walking on the white shoulder line wasn’t so bad? The blacktop is hotter because it absorbed the sun’s energy, got really hot and transferred that heat to your foot. The same thing happens on a roof. The darker the roof, the more solar energy is absorbed and the hotter it gets. The conventional wisdom is roofs have always been and always will be hot places in the summer.

Recent advances in roofing design have changed this thinking and given rise to the concept of a “cool roof.” A cool roof is a roof that efficiently *reflects the sun’s energy and emits absorbed solar radiation back into the atmosphere*. By doing so, the roof covering remains relatively cooler and less likely to transfer heat down through the other components of the roof system and into the building, thereby reducing the cooling load upon the facility HVAC system.

The two factors which determine the degree of efficiency of a “Cool Roof” are the solar reflectance (SR) and the thermal emittance (TE). Both are measured on a scale of zero (0) to one (1), with the least efficient essentially functioning as a “black box” which absorbs all the heat and radiation while the most efficient reflects all heat and radiation. The greater the decimal num-

ber of SR and TE, the better the efficiency and the cooler the roof (see Figure 1).

The good news on cool roofs is that they are commercially available in many styles and designs. The key is specifying one. The standards for cool roofs are evolving as the technology gets better and better. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) can provide expert guidance on which specific standards and design details should be applied to your specific project. Two standards that have been used successfully by the NNSA under its RAMP contract include EPA Energy Star and LEED:

- EPA Energy Star Roof Product Program sets a minimum average reflectivity of at least 0.65

for low slope roofs and 0.25 or higher for steep slope roofs.

- LEED specifies a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) (the combination of reflectivity and emissivity) of 78 for low slope roofs and a minimum of 29 for steep slope roofs.

Cool roofs offer significant opportunities for energy savings throughout the building’s life. Their installation will reduce energy consumption and green house gas emission. Unless shown to be economically infeasible, a cool roof should be standard equipment on all new buildings or renovations that include a roof replacement.

A good source of additional information on this topic is the Cool Roof Rating Council: www.coolroofs.org

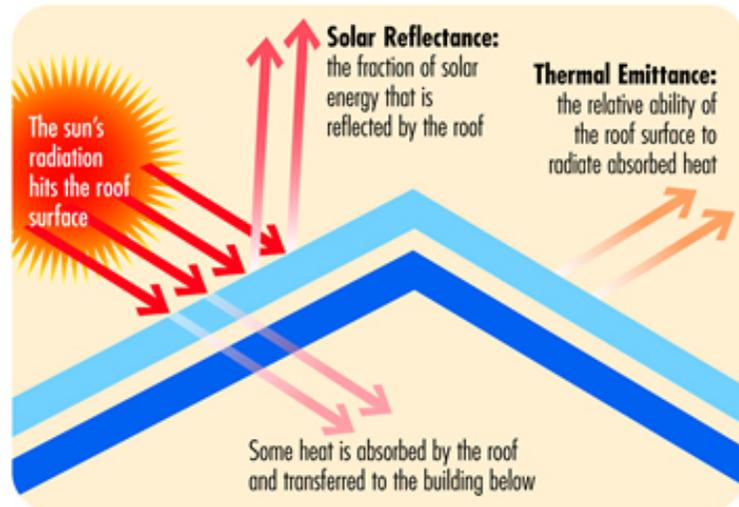
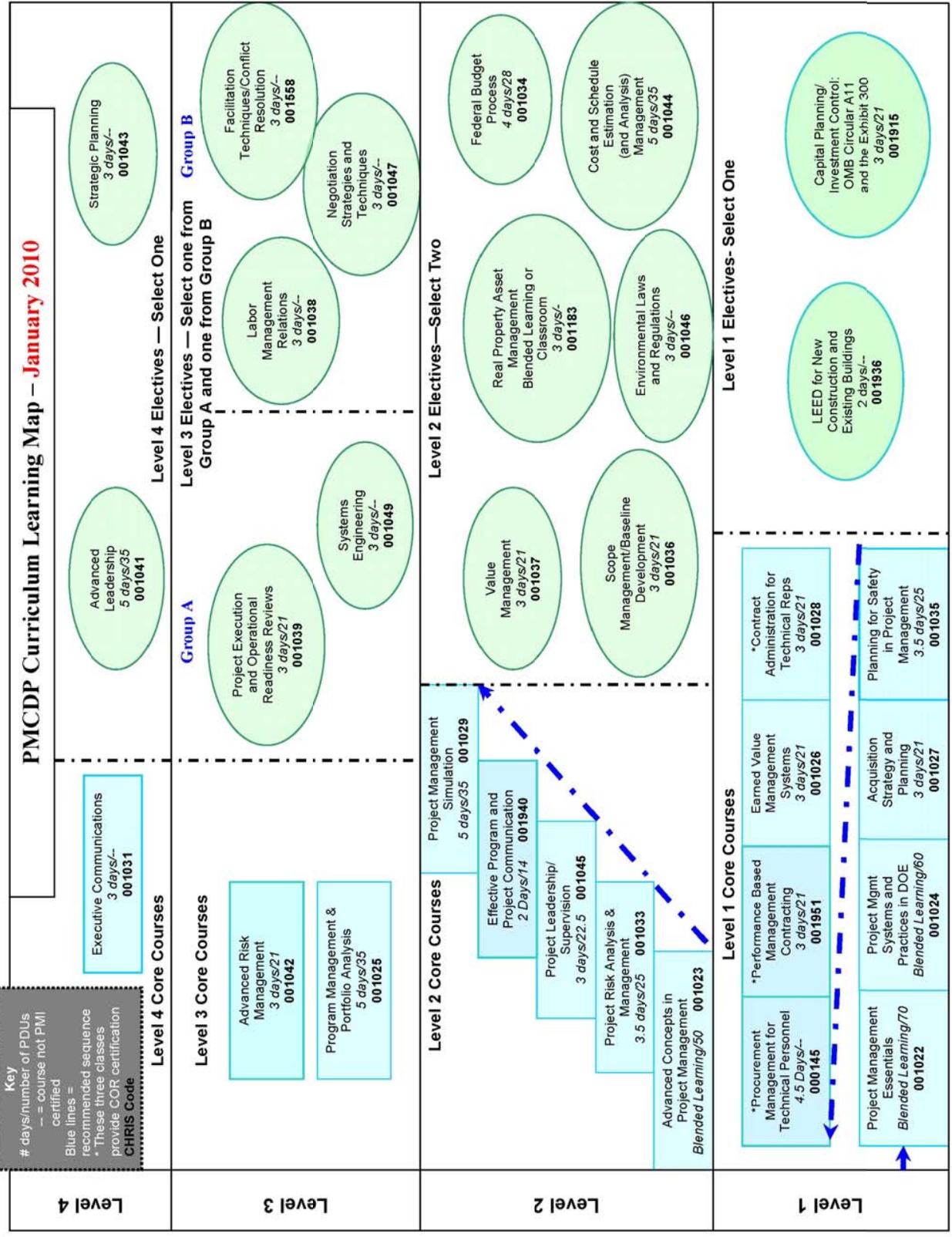


Figure 1: Effect of Solar Energy on a Roof
(Courtesy of the Cool Roof Rating Council)

PMCDP Curriculum Learning Map – January 2010

Key
 # days/number of PDUs certified
 -- = course not PMI certified
 Blue lines = recommended sequence
 * These three classes provide COR certification CHRIS Code



The PMCDP Learning Map has now been updated to reflect the new courses approved by the June Certification Review Board (CRB). It can also be found on our Website at http://www.management.energy.gov/pm_certification.htm

Understanding the Differences Between Substantially Complete, Beneficial Occupancy and Critical Decision 4

By Michael A. Peek, P.E.
OECM

In the construction industry, the terms ‘beneficial occupancy’ and ‘substantially complete’ are often used interchangeably. However, differing interpretations by contractors and owners often lead to contract disputes.

A project is assumed to be substantially complete when it can be used for its intended purpose. Typically, when a project reaches substantial completion, a Certificate of Occupancy is issued and the contract warranty period begins. Owners tend to defer a substantial completion determination to delay the release of retainage and the start of the project warranty period while contractors usually seek the determination as soon as possible for the opposite reasons and to free up bonding capacity for new projects.

Beneficial occupancy generally refers to the occupancy of an uncompleted but functionally usable building,

structure or facility for its intended purpose. These determinations tend to be advantageous to the owner and under conditions where the completion of remaining work will have minimal to no interference with the owner’s operations. Beneficial occupancy can be partial in nature and may occur well before a project is deemed substantially complete. In government construction contracts, FAR 52.236-11, Use and Possession Prior to Completion (1984), governs the government’s right “...to take possession of or use any completed or partially completed part of the work...”

DOE Order 413.3A states Critical Decision-4 (CD-4) “marks the achievement of the completion criteria defined in the Project Execution Plan and approval of transition to operations.” It’s the Federal Project Director’s (FPD) responsibility to validate and document the project’s key performance parameters and completion criteria were met and to develop a detailed transition plan to

take the project from construction or remediation, to operations or long-term stewardship.

Transitioning can be a complicated and time consuming process and should be started early. The FPD’s transition plan should include the development of operations/ maintenance manuals and procedures, production of as-built drawings, development of an initial operating budget and the identification and procurement of materials/ supplies required for initial operations. Verification that project completion criteria have been met should be documented through a statement of acceptance which identifies any remaining work, identifies who will accomplish the work and the required completion dates. Additionally, any outstanding Requests for Equitable Adjustment should be identified and supporting government estimates prepared. Additional information can be found in the DOE Guide for Project Execution Plans (DOE G 413.3-15).

Questions or Comments?

General questions and comments about the newsletter should be directed to: PMCDP.Administration@hq.doe.gov. Or visit our website at http://management.energy.gov/pm_certification.htm. For further information about the OECM PMCDP or Program Management Career Development Curriculum contact:

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