Digital Solutions Division Project Decision Guide



The Project Decision Guide provides guidance on the level of authority required to make operational, tactical and strategic decisions relating to the delivery of a project. The Framework is based on levels of authority granted to the Project Manager, Executive Sponsor, Project Advisory Group (Tier 1 projects only), relevant Project Board and Technology Strategy Committee. These levels of authority change depending on the classification/categorisation of the project and may be tailored for a project with the agreement of the Technology Strategy Committee. Changes to the project baseline, agreed in writing by the relevant decision maker, must be advised to the Governance Hub within 1 working day for action.

Tier 1 Projects

Type of Decision	Project Manager	Executive Sponsor & Chief Information Officer	Project Advisory Group	Project Board	Technology Strategy Committee
Project Baseline	The Project Manager has the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These operational decisions cannot change the agreed project baseline (Scope, Time, Benefits, Risk, Quality and Budget).	The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These decisions cannot change the: Budget more than +10% Delivery Date more than + 10 weeks The decisions can: Clarify scope statements Change the sequencing of the project to provide a better outcome Change the scope, with up to a work effort impact of up to 20% Change the allocation of budget between fiscal quarters	The Project Advisory Group has the authority to make recommendations to the Project Board, Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer regarding the management of the project and its scope. It is not a decision-making body. The Project Advisory Group has the authority to endorse the project delivery documentation. This endorsement can occur out of session to the relevant Project Board (if required), Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer.	The Project Board has the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These decisions cannot change the: • Budget more than +10% • Delivery Date more than +10 weeks The decisions can: • Clarify scope statements • Change the sequencing of the project to provide a better outcome • Change the scope, with up to a work effort impact of up to 20% • Change the allocation of budget between fiscal quarters	The Technology Strategy Committee has ultimate authority over the project. It is able to make decisions regarding the:

		 Change the acceptance criteria of the project Change the treatment date for issues by up to 10 weeks. The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to approve the project delivery documentation and Project Managers Stage Report. 		 Change the acceptance criteria of the project Change the treatment date for issues by up to 10 weeks. The Project Board has the authority to approve the Project Initiation Document (PID) and Stage Gate Reports. 	
Risk	The Project Manager has the authority to raise risks and conduct an initial assessment against the Risk Management Approach.	The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to review risks and approve the Project Managers assessment and proposed treatment plan for risks rated (pre-treatment) as Insignificant, Minor and Moderate. The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer has the authority to set a treatment plan for risks rated (pre-treatment) as Insignificant, Minor and Moderate.	The Project Advisory Group has the authority to make recommendations to the Project Board regarding the proposed treatment plan for all risks.	The Project Board has the authority to review risks and approve the Project Managers assessment and treatment plan for risks rated (pre-treatment) as High or Extreme. The Project Board has the authority to set a treatment plan for all risks.	The Technology Strategy Committee has the ultimate authority over all project risks and their respective treatment plans.
Issues	The Project Manager has the authority to raise issues, recommend a treatment plan and action an endorsed treatment plan.	The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to approve a recommended treatment plan for issues rated as Convenient, Timely and Prompt.	The Project Working Group has the authority to make recommendations to the Project Board regarding the proposed treatment plan for all issues.	The Project Board has the authority to approve a recommended treatment plan for all issues. The Project Board has the authority to set a treatment plan for all issues.	The Technology Strategy Committee has the ultimate authority over all project issues and their respective treatment plans.

Tier 2 Projects

Type of Decision	Project Manager	Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer	Project Board	Technology Strategy Committee
Project Baseline	The Project Manager has the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These operational decisions cannot change the agreed project baseline (Scope, Time, Benefits, Risk, Quality and Budget).	The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These decisions cannot change the: • Budget more than +10% • Delivery Date more than + 10 weeks The decisions can: • Clarify scope statements • Change the sequencing of the project to provide a better outcome • Change the scope, with up to a work effort impact of up to 20% • Change the acceptance criteria of the project • Change the allocation of budget between fiscal quarters Change the treatment date for issues by up to 8 weeks. The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to approve the project delivery documentation, such as the Project Initiation Document (PID) and Project Managers Stage Report and most other project artefacts.	The Project Board has authority over the project. It is able to make decisions regarding the:	The Technology Strategy Committee has ultimate authority over the project. It is able to make decisions regarding the:
Risk	The Project Manager has the authority to raise risks and conduct an	The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to review risks and approve	The Project Board has the authority to review risks and approve the Project Managers assessment and	The Technology Strategy Committee has the ultimate authority over all

Type of Decision	Project Manager	Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer	Project Board	Technology Strategy Committee
	initial assessment against the Risk Management Framework.	the Project Managers assessment and proposed treatment plan for risks rated (pre-treatment) as Insignificant, Minor, Moderate and High. The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer has the authority to set a treatment plan for risks rated (pre-treatment) as Insignificant, Minor, Moderate and High. The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer has the authority to make recommendations to the	treatment plan for risks rated (pre- treatment) as Extreme. The Project Board has the authority to set a treatment plan for all risks.	project risks and their respective treatment plans.
		Project Board regarding the proposed treatment plan for all risks.		
Issues	The Project Manager has the authority to raise issues, recommend a treatment plan and action an endorsed treatment plan.	The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to approve a recommended treatment plan for issues rated as Convenient, Timely and Prompt. The Executive Sponsor and Chief Information Officer have the authority to make recommendations to the Project Board regarding the proposed treatment plan for all issues.	The Project Board has the authority to approve a recommended treatment plan for all issues. The Project Board has the authority to set a treatment plan for all issues.	The Technology Strategy Committee has the ultimate authority over all project issues and their respective treatment plans.

Tier 3 & 4 Projects

Type of Decision	Project Manager	Senior Director	Chief Information Officer
Project Baseline	The Project Manager has the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These operational decisions cannot change the agreed project baseline (Scope, Time, Benefits, Risk, Quality and Budget).	The Senior Director has the authority to make decisions regarding the management of the project. These decisions cannot change the:	The Chief Information Officer has ultimate authority over the project. It is able to make decisions regarding the: Scope Time Benefits Risk Quality Budget. These decisions will be notified to the relevant Governing Committee where appropriate.
Risk	The Project Manager has the authority to raise risks and conduct an initial assessment against the Risk Management Approach.	The Senior Director has the authority to review risks and approve the Project Managers assessment and proposed treatment plan for risks rated (pretreatment) as Insignificant, Minor and Moderate. The Senior Director has the authority to set a treatment plan for risks rated (pre-treatment) as Insignificant, Minor and Moderate. The Senior Director has the authority to make recommendations to the Chief Information Officer regarding the proposed treatment plan for all risks.	The Chief Information Officer has the ultimate authority over all project risks and their respective treatment plans.
Issues	The Project Manager has the authority to raise issues, recommend a treatment plan and action an endorsed treatment plan.	The Senior Director has the authority to approve a recommended treatment plan for issues rated as Low and Moderate. The Senior Director has the authority to make recommendations to the Chief Information Officer regarding the proposed treatment plan for all issues.	The Chief Information Officer has the ultimate authority over all project issues and their respective treatment plans.