- Non-standard equipment
 - No catalogued prices.
 - Development costs & hardware costs.
 - Limited number of vendors to submit competitive bids.
 - Quality vs. costs.
 - Vendor-customer collaboration.

- Encourage quality vendors to submit bids.
- An appropriate assessment of costs.
- Divide the package into parts for bids.
- Develop uniform specifications among similar sites.

- Weakened negotiation power
 - Known budget
 - Sole vendor for equipment upgrade

Get the best value for the price.

- Detailed specifications while concepts still under development
 - Needs may change as concepts evolve.

- Specifications should account for possible changes.
- Sufficient flexibility for software development.

- Equipment acceptance criteria
 - What is minimum acceptable performance?

- Develop realistic performance criteria.
- Have clear contractual conditions.

- Rapidly changing technologies
 - Computer and electronic equipment could be outdated quickly.
 - Equipment could be obsolete before it is put to full use.
 - Price/power drops rapidly.

- Delay purchase till needed.
- Provisions to have most updated electronics at delivery.
- Provisions for updates when equipment is in full operation.

- Capabilities vs. Needs
 - Teleobservation equipment has a wide range of capabilities and price.
 - Current Internet bandwidth may not take full advantage of high-end teleobervation equipment.
 - Price, power, and Internet capabilities change rapidly.

Start small with contingency for upgrades.

- Multiple demands on a few vendors
 - Number of quality vendors is limited.
 - A number of large equipment orders in the same time period.
 - Coordinate purchase among similar sites.
 - Contractual agreement on delivery dates.