

Thomas J. Coonce Glen B. Alleman



ICEAA PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING WORKSHOP

June 9-12, 2015 . San Diego, California



Agenda

- Background
- Twenty-five metrics are proposed
- Twelve are demonstrated with tasserted value to the government PM
- Audience feedback

Background

- When contractually required, DoD acquisition contractors are obligated to submit IPMRs electronically per Data Item Description DI-MGMT-81861.
- Government stakeholders must acquire "reader/viewers" of the data to understand status and help control.
- Several vendors provide multiple metrics/views of these data:
 - Some data more useful than others.
 - Different users have different interests.
- Easy for the government PM to be overwhelmed"
 - Key question is which metric/views are considered "Essential" to accomplish the stated goal of helping the material developer to "keep the program green"?

Background (Concluded)

- We synthesized research and possible metrics and distilled them to three fundamental categories
 - 1. Evidence of a credible plan at the outset; one that is based on technical objectives and deliverables, available staffing and adjusted for risks
 - 2. Periodic data to ensure that cost and schedule performance are in line with technical and contract deliverables progress
 - 3. Periodic data (in addition to the technical performance data) that helps the PM identify current and likely future problem areas so they can be controlled
- We demonstrate the value of the metrics using a notional UAV program called the Tactical Situational Awareness System or TSAS
- Twenty-five metrics/views are proposed; twelve are shown and discussed in this presentation

The Proposed Metrics/Views

	1. Key Technical Performance Measures plan(s)
	2. Deliverables plan
✓	3. Summary level of the Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) and proposed spend plan
	4. Labor FTE utilization plan
√	5. Schedule health and performance checks
✓	6. Risk register and mitigation actions
✓	7. Computation of initial management reserves (MR)
	8. Risk burn down plan
✓	9. Computation of schedule reserves aka margin (SM)
□	10. TPM plan vs estimated actuals vs cost and schedule performance metrics (CPI, SPI)
✓	11. Deliverables plan vs actuals vs CPI, SPI

The Proposed Metrics/Views

√	12.FTE plan vs actuals
✓	13. Cumulative BCWS, BCWP, ACWP against IBR spend plan, earned schedule with percent spent, percent complete, and percent scheduled (Enhanced Gold Card)
	14. Risk burn down plan vs actual
✓	16. C/S Performance Informed by Risk Burn Down Actuals
	17. Schedule heath and schedule performance related data on the "go-forward" IMS (similar to view # 5)
	18. Cumulative BCWS, BCWP, ACWP against IBR spend plan with Earned Schedule and status dates, percent spent, percent complete, and percent scheduled (same as # 13)
	19. Tornado (or Galaxy) chart that shows the relative percentage of Budget at Complete to total for any level of WBS

The Proposed Metrics/Views

Periodic Data That Indicates Current and Likely Future Problem Areas (Concluded)

	20. Management Reserve usage and balance
	21. Sources and uses of MR and Undistributed Budget
	22. Updated Risk Register (same as metric/view # 5)
√	23. Forecast of EAC and ECD
✓	24. Confidence level of meeting contractor best case, worst case and most like EACs and ECDs
	25. Schedule and cost crucially indices

Six Steps To Creating a Credible PMB

Step`	Outcome
1 Define WBS	 With SOW, SOO, ConOps, WBS, and other program documents, develop CWBS of system deliverables and work processes to produce the program outcomes. Develop CWBS Dictionary describing scope of work and Criteria for the successful delivery of these outcomes.
2 Build IMP	 Develop Integrated Master Plan (IMP), showing how each system element in the CWBS moves through the maturation process at each Program Event. Define Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) for each Accomplishment. Define Measures of Performance (MOP) for each Criteria.
Identify Reducible Risk	 For each key system element in the CWBS, identify reducible risks, probability of occurrence, mitigation plan, and residual risk in the Risk Register. Risk mitigation activities placed in IMS and PMB to assure probability of occurrence and probability of impact reduced. For risks without mitigation plans, Management Reserve (MR) (calculated) will be used to handle risk when it becomes an Issue.

Six Steps To Creating a Credible PMB (Concluded)

Step	Outcome
4 Build the IMS	 Arrange Work Packages and Tasks in a logical network of increasing maturity of the deliverables. Define exit criteria for each Work Package to assess planned Physical Percent Complete to inform BCWP using TPM, MOP, MOE, and Risk Reduction activities in support of Accomplishments in the IMS.
Adjust for Irreducible Risks	 For irreducible risks in the IMS, use Reference Classes for Monte Carlo Simulation anchored with Most Likely duration to calculate needed schedule reserve (margin). Assign schedule margin tasks in the IMS, to protect the key system elements, per DI-MGMT-81861 guidance.
6 Establish PMB	 Using risk adjusted IMS, calculate needed Management Reserve (MR) to account for the latent risks in the Risk Register. With deterministic IMS and its embedded Schedule Reserves and Management Reserve for latent risk, determine the resulting confidence level of the PMB.

Schedule Health Checks at IBR





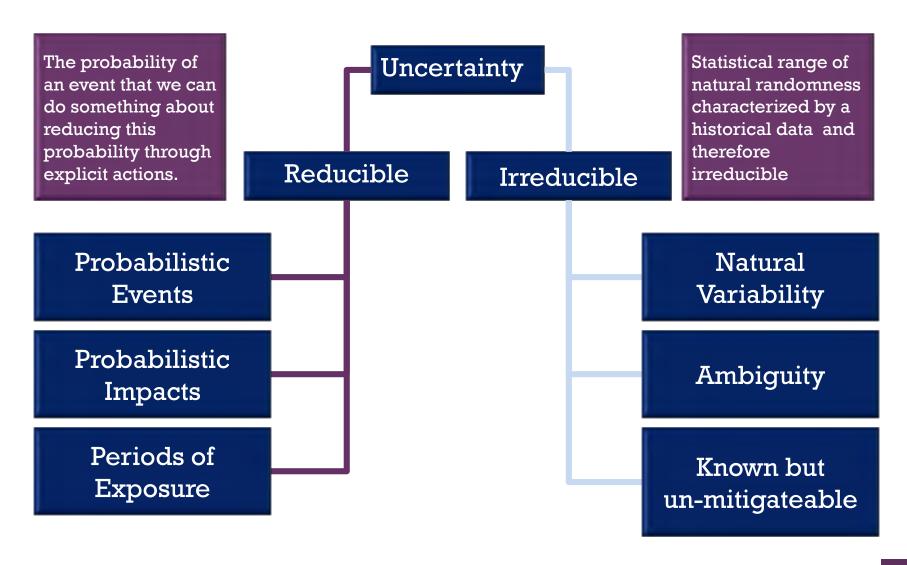
<u>Value</u>: Provides evidence that the contractor's initial plan meets quality schedule standards. Project success is not possible without a quality schedule.

Schedule Health Checks at IBR (Concluded) (5)

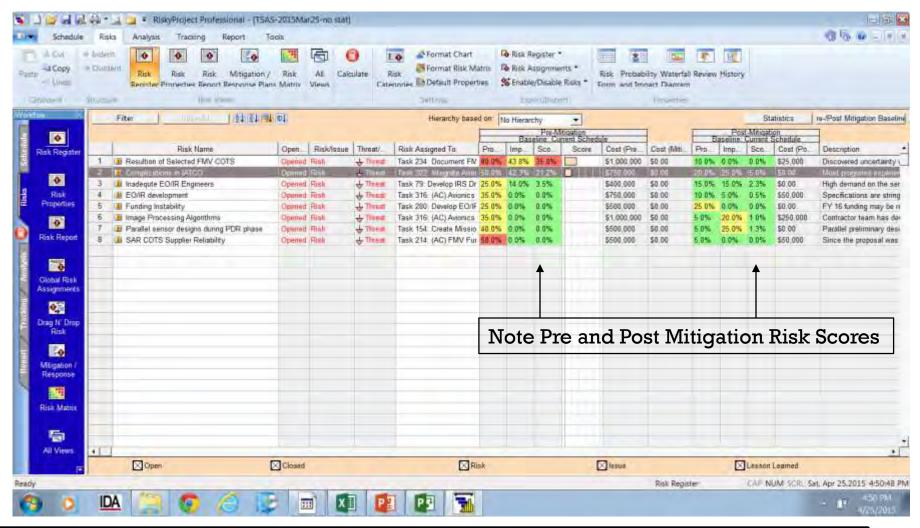


	Tasks with Total Slack < -200d	40	(0 tasks)	Compliant			Off
)	Tasks with Total Slack < -20d	D	(0 tasks)	0.0%	10 - 15		Off
)	Tasks with Total Slack > 200d	4	(0 tasks)	Compliant			Off
)	Tasks with Total Slack > 30d	#	(43 tasks) 🤌	24.3%	25	70	Off
)	Tasks Without Assigned Resources	4	(O tasks)	0.0%	5 - 10		Off
)	Tasks Missing Baseline Dates	4	(0 tasks)	Compliant			Off
)	Tasks Without Finish-to- Start Predecessors	9	(0 tasks)	0.0%	10 20		Off
)	14 Point - Missing Logic		(0 tasks)	0.0%	5		Off
)	14 Point - Have Leads (Negative Lag)	4	(0 tasks)	0.0%	0		Off
	14 Point - Have Lags	10	(0 tasks)	0.0%	5		Off
)	14 Point - Relationship Types	40	(0 tasks)	No Grade			Off
)	14 Point - Hard Constraints		(0 tasks)	0.0%	5		Off
	14 Point - High Float	40	(28 tasks) 🤌	15.4%	5		Off
)	14 Point - Negative Float	1	(0 tasks)	0.0%	5		Off
)	14 Point - High Duration	4	(0 tasks)	0.0%	5		Off
)	14 Point - Invalid Forecast Dates	#	(O tasks)	0.0%	0.1		Off
)	14 Point - Invalid Actual Dates	4	(0 tasks)	0.0%	0.1		Off
	14 Point - No Assigned Resources	4	(5 tasks)	2.7%	0.1		Off
)	14 Point - Missed Tasks	4	(0 tasks)	0.0%	5		Off
	14 Point - Baseline Execution Index (BEI)	4	(O tasks)	0.0%	0.95		Off

The PMB Must Be Adjusted for Uncertainty

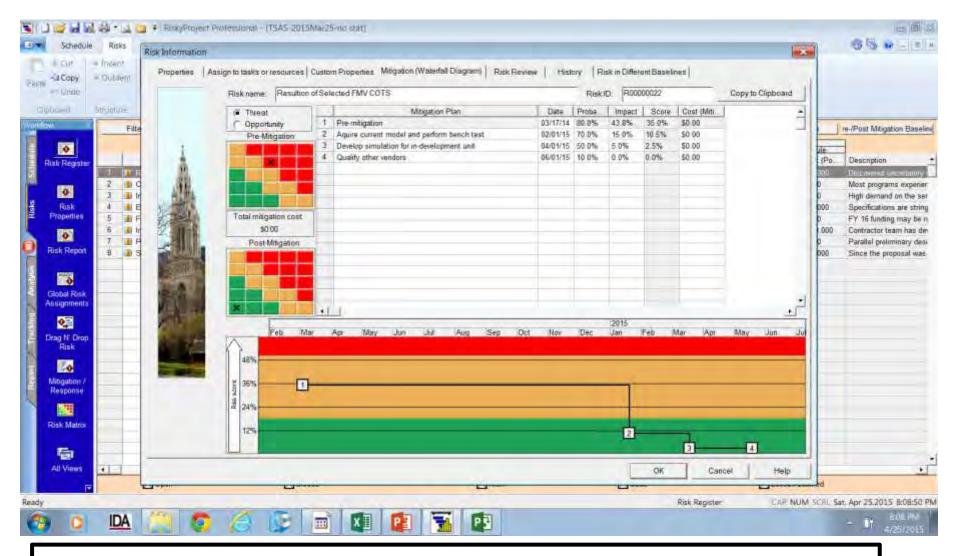


Plan at IBR Must Be Adjusted for Reducible Risks



<u>Value</u>: Showing the Risk Register at the IBR provides evidence that all major risks have been considered and that the contractor has incorporated plans into the baseline to mitigate those risks. It also provides transparency about risk that have not been mitigated which can impact the probability of success.

Example of One Mitigation Strategy



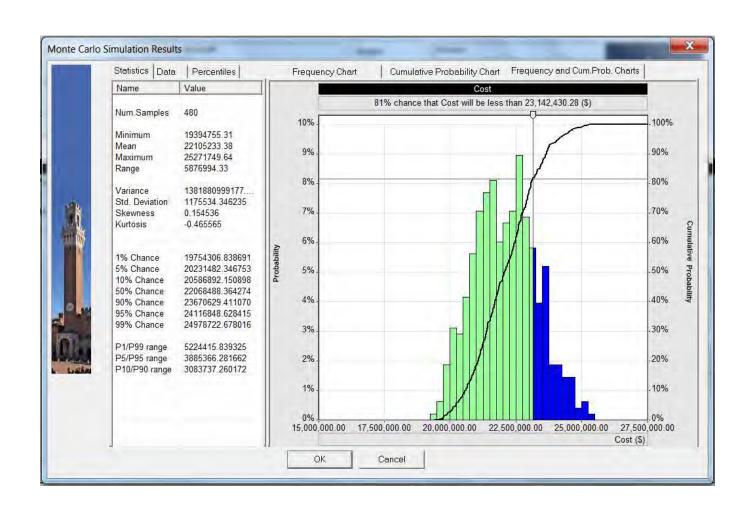
<u>Value</u>: Provides evidence that the contractor has a realistic risk buy down plan and has planned "way points" to reassess the mitigation actions and remaining risks.

Management Reserve Calculation Principles

- Management reserve (MR) is held for growth within the currently authorized work scope, for rate changes, and for other program unknowns. MR is not used to offset accumulated overruns or underruns and it is not a contingency budget than can be used for new work or eliminated from the contract price during subsequent negotiations. The management reserve budget is not included as part of the Performance

 Measurement Baseline (PMB). Source: ACQuipedia
- Operational Definition: Management Reserves (MR) covers inscope known reducible risks that were not mitigated. It is for in-scope work that may or may not materialize.

TSAS Monte Carlo Simulation for Unmitigated Reducible Risks Only



TSAS Management Reserve Calculation

		-
	7	
V.	1	
		1

Element	Cost	CL	Comments
Contract Price	\$ 25,000,000		This is the Contract Price awarded
Fee @ 8%	1,851,852		This is the assumed fixed price fee based on the deduced TAB
Contract Budget Baseline (CBB)	23,148,148		Calculated from the Contract Price and assumed fee
P80 Cost	23,140,000	80%	This is the cost at the 80% CL assuming only non- reducible risks in the RR
Deterministic BAC _f	\$19,595,480	< 1%	Final BAC based on the resource-loaded schedule
MR (CBB - BAC _f)	3,552,668		Calculated MR (TAB - PMB)
MR as a percent of BAC _f	18.1%		Caculated MR % of BAC _f

TSAS IMS Prior to Adjustment for Irreducible Uncertainty

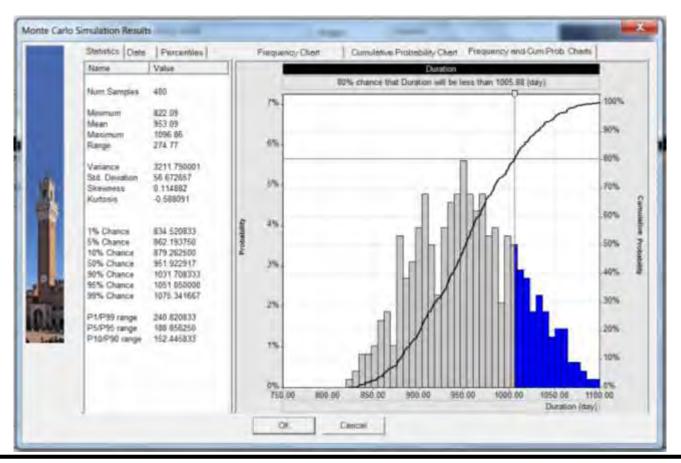


ID	Task Name	SchMargin	Duration	Work	Start	Finish	Cost	n Quarter	3rd Quarte	r 2nd Quarte	r 1st Qua
										1	ec Oct
1	TSAS Avionics	No	859 days	101,668 hrs	Mon 3/17/14	Wed 8/9/17	\$19,595,480.00				
2	Contract Award	No	0 days	0 hrs	Mon 3/17/14	Mon 3/17/14	\$0.00	3/1	7		
3	TSAS CA - IBR Phase	No	140 days	6,600 hrs	Mon 3/17/14	Wed 10/1/14	\$1,218,600.00				
49	TSAS Avionics IBR - SFR Phase	No	84 days	6,524 hrs	Thu 10/2/14	Mon 2/2/15	\$1,264,080.00	I	7		
116	TSAS Avionics SFR-PDR Phase	No	200 days	23,304 hrs	Tue 2/3/15	Mon 11/16/15	\$4,494,720.00				
274	TSAS Avionics PDR-CDR Phase	No	215 days	24,600 hrs	Tue 11/17/15	Thu 9/22/16	\$4,703,680.00			¬	
308	TSAS Avionics CDR-TRR Phase	No	220 days	40,640 hrs	Fri 9/23/16	Wed 8/9/17	\$7,914,400.00				

This is the revised TSAS IMS after adjustments for reducible uncertainty that remain in the Risk Register after mitigation actions.

Monte Carlo Simulation Results to Adjust the PMB for Irreducible Risks and Set Schedule Margin





<u>Value</u>: Ensuring the project plan accounts for the experience of historical projects (irreducible risks) yields a higher probability of meeting the planned delivery date.

Schedule Margin Calculation



				Confidence
	Duration	1	Finish Date	Level
	Months	Days	Date	
IMS Deterministic P _f Duration and Date:=	41	859	8/9/2017	20%
Need Duration and Date:=	48	1006	3/17/2018	80%
Schedule Reserve (Margin):=	7	147		

<u>Value</u>: Including schedule reserve or margin, ensures the project possess a realistic probability of meeting the targeted delivery date. It is derived by running a Monte Carlo Simulation with the irreducible risks and resource-loaded IMS as inputs.

Placement of Schedule Margin in TSAS IMS

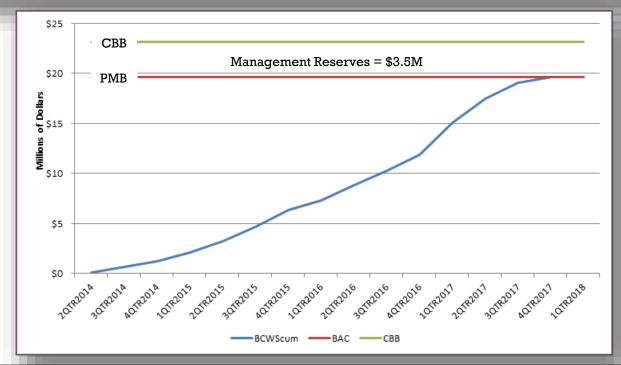


ID	Task Name	SchMargin	Duration	Work	Start	Finish	Cost	n Quarter 3rd Q Oct Aug Jun		ist Qu
1	TSAS Avionics	No	1006 days	101,668 hrs	Mon 3/17/14	Fri 3/9/18	\$19,595,480.00		BUT I TEX LOS	y J. John
49	TSAS Avionics IBR - SFR Phase	No	99 days	6,524 hrs	Thu 10/2/14	Mon 2/23/15	\$1,264,080.00			
100	(SA) SFR CORLs Delivered	No	44 days	2,256 hrs	Tue 12/23/14	Mon 2/23/15	\$434,100.00	n		
109	(AC) Deliver Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP) Completed	No	30 days	1,024 hrs	Tue 1/13/15	Mon 2/23/15	\$194,420,00	n		
115	SCHEDULE MARGIN	Yes	15 days	0 hrs	Tue 2/3/15	Mon 2/23/15	\$0.00	1		
116	TSAS Avionics SFR-PDR Phase	No	220 days	23,304 hrs	Tue 2/24/15	Thu 1/7/16	\$4,494,720.00		1	
256	(SA) TSAS Avionics PDR CDRLs Completed	No	45 days	2,920 hrs	Mon 11/2/15	Thu 1/7/16	\$557,840,00	, ,	1	
265	Develop TSAS Interface Requirements Specification (IRS) Delivered	No	45 days	2,064 hrs	Mon 11/2/15	Thu 1/7/16	\$398,080.00	r	1	
273	SCHEDULE MARGIN	Yes	20 days	O hirs	Wed 12/9/15	Thu 1/7/16	\$0.00	1		
274	TSAS Avionics PDR-CDR Phase	No	250 days	24,600 hrs.	Fri 1/8/16	Thu 1/5/17	\$4,703,680.00	Y.		
307	SCHEDULE MARGIN	Yes	35 days	O hrs	Tue 11/15/16	Thu 1/5/17	\$0.00	3		
JOB:	TSA5 Avionics CDR-TRR Phase	No	297 days	40,640 hrs	Fri 1/6/17	Fri 3/9/18	\$7,914,400.00			
311	(SA) TSAS Avionics Suite System Development Completed	No	205 days	34,400 hrs	Fri 1/6/17	Fri 10/27/17	\$6,780,000.00			
320	(AC) Avionics 5W and HW Integrated	No	85 days	7,040 hrs	Wed 6/28/17	Fri 10/27/17	\$1,225,600.00			
321	SCHEDULE MARGIN	Yes :	45 days	O hrs	Wed 6/28/17	Wed 8/30/17	\$0.00	x-	1	
329	(SA) Test & Evaluation Execution Completed	No	72 days	4,160 hrs	Wed 11/29/17	Fri 3/9/18	\$760,000.00	·	П	
331	(AC) Test & Evaluation Execution Completed	No	72 days	4,160 hrs	Wed 11/29/17	Fri 3/9/18	\$760,000.00	X	-	
333	SCHEDULE MARGIN	Yes	32 days	0 hrs	Thu 1/25/18	Fri 3/9/18	\$0.00	X .	- 4	

<u>Value</u>: This shows the PM how the contractor is providing time cushions in order to meet project milestones.

TSAS Summary Level IMS and Spend Plan

ID	Task Name	SchMargin	Duration	Work	Start	Finish	Cost	h Quart	er	3rd Quart	er 2	nd Quart	er 1	1st Qua
1	TSAS Avionics	No	859 days	101,668 hrs	Mon 3/17/14	Wed 8/9/17	\$19,595,480.00	Oct	Aug	Jun	Apr	Feb	Dec	Oct
2	Contract Award	No	0 days	0 hrs	Mon 3/17/14		\$0.00		3/17					
3	TSAS CA - IBR Phase	No	140 days	6,600 hrs	Mon 3/17/14	Wed 10/1/14	\$1,218,600.00		٦					
49	TSAS Avionics IBR - SFR Phase	No	84 days	6,524 hrs	Thu 10/2/14	Mon 2/2/15	\$1,264,080.00							
116	TSAS Avionics SFR-PDR Phase	No	200 days	23,304 hrs	Tue 2/3/15	Mon 11/16/15	\$4,494,720.00		Γ					
274	TSAS Avionics PDR-CDR Phase	No	215 days	24,600 hrs	Tue 11/17/15	Thu 9/22/16	\$4,703,680.00							
308	TSAS Avionics CDR-TRR Phase	No	220 days	40,640 hrs	Fri 9/23/16	Wed 8/9/17	\$7,914,400.00							



Value: Provides PM with a big picture of the contractor's spend plan, the reasonableness of milestones, and management reserves

10

Weights vs. C/S Performance (as of 1QTR2016)

Value: Showing the technical progress such as weight against the cost and schedule performance data of the associated work packages is a leading indicator. 3QTR2015 weight is above plan and both CPI and SPI reflect this. By 1QTR 2016, weigh is on plan, because contractor spent more resources. C/S indices reflect same.

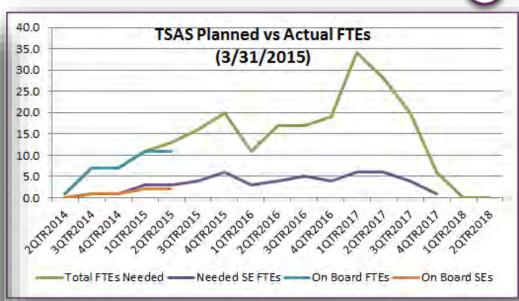


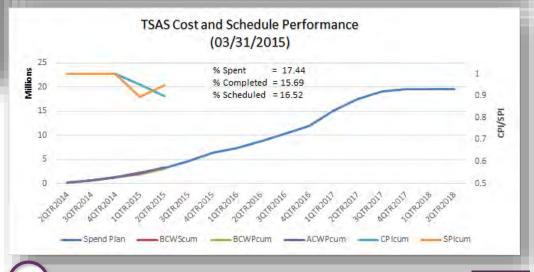
Deliverables and FTEs vs. C/S Performance (as of 3/31/2015)

11

Contract Deliverable	3QTR2014	4QTR2014	1QTR2015	2QTR2015
Documented Contract/Program Baseline	1			
DCMA Validation of EVMS		1		
Resource-Loaded IMS		1		ò
Configuration Management Plan Delivered			1	
Documented DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF)			X	1
Scientific and Technical Reports			X	1
Interface Requirements Specification (IRS)			X	1
Electromagnetic interference Control Procedures Completed and Delivered			X	1
Product Support Plan Completed	100			1
Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP) Completed				/
System / Subsystem Specification Completed				X
Cumulative Planned Contract Deliverables				11
Cumulative Actual Contract Deliverables			3	10

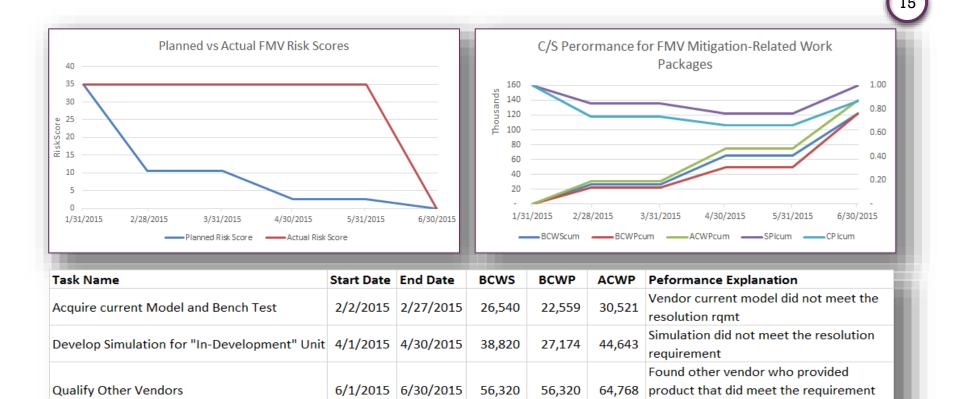
Value: Showing the deliverables and planned vs actual personnel helps tell the story of the negative cost and schedule performance since labor is usually the largest component of cost. The contractor is more likely to be meet technical, cost and schedule objectives if the right personnel are put on the effort when planned. These data provide the PM an early warning signal.





15

TSAS Full Motion Video (FMV) C/S Performance Informed by Risk Burn Down



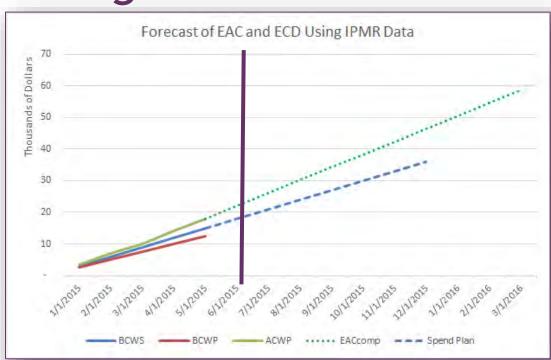
<u>Value</u>: Tells PM whether contractor's mitigation plans were successful and ensures that cost and schedule performance reflect those actions.

@ 15% more \$

Example of Traditional Method of Forecasting EAC and ECD

The Plan: Twelve month effort for \$36K

The Performance at status date (5/31/2015): BCWS_{cum} = \$15K ACWP_{cum} = \$18K BCWP_{cum} = \$12.5K SPI_{cum} = .833 CPI_{cum} = .694 ES = 124d SPI_t = .824

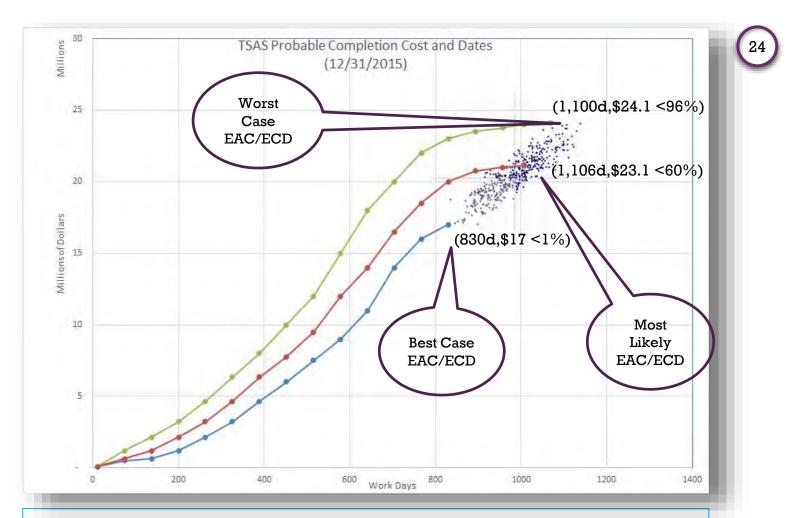


EAC Forecast: EAC_{composite} = ACWP + [(BAC-BCWP_{cum})/(CPI_{cum} × SPI_{cum})] = \$58.6K ECD Forecast Duration: Status Duration + (PD-ES)/SPI_t = 150d + (366-124)/.824 = 444d

ECD Forecast Date: Date Format of (42005+444) = 3/19/2016

<u>Value</u>: Tells PM the final cost and delivery date IF the contractor continues to perform exactly as it has done in the past (<u>rearward focus</u>). Facilitates problem diagnosis and discussions with the contractor.

Quantification of EACs and ECD From MCS of Remaining Reducible and Irreducible Risks



<u>Value</u>: Tells PM the range of possible final cost and delivery dates and probabilities of the contractor-stated projected EACs and ECDs based on a <u>forward focus</u> of the impact of reducible and irreducible remaining risks. Fosters pro-active management with the contractor.

Summary

- Proposed an enhanced set of key, or essential, program management metrics that a government program manager ought to have as a minimum to proactively manage and help control contracted efforts
- Demonstrated selected metrics with a notional UAV program
- Received suggestions for improvements



Process to Calculate Management Reserves

7

```
\label{eq:contract_budget_Base} \begin{split} & \text{Calculate Contract Budget Base (CBB) from Price and Fee: CBB} = \\ & \text{Price/(1+fee percent)} \\ & \text{BAC}_i \text{ (from initial resource-loaded IMS)} \\ & \text{DO WHILE P80 Cost} > \text{CBB} \\ & \text{Run Monte Carlo Simulation for reducible risks in the Risk Register Revise Cost Plan (BAC_i)} \\ & \text{END DO} \\ & \text{Final cost plan} = \text{BAC}_f \\ & \text{MR} = \text{CBB - BAC}_f \end{split}
```

Schedule Margin Calculation Steps



Create Bottom-up IMS Plan (P) after adjusting for reducible risks

DO WHILE P80 Date > Need Date (contractually required date)

Run Monte Carlo Simulation for Irreducible Uncertainty

Revise IMS Plan (P)

END DO

P_f = PMB Final Finish Date

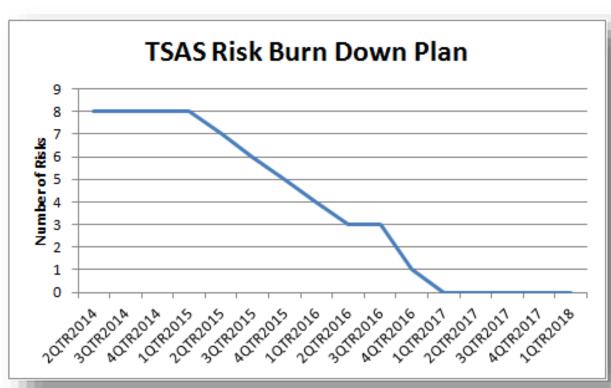
Schedule Margin = Need Date Duration (P80 duration) $-P_f$ Duration

WHERE

Irreducible Duration Uncertainty is determined from historical data

TSAS Risk Burn Down Plan





	Estimated	
Risk	Manifefstation	Status
	Date	
Inadequate		
Systems	2QTR2015	
Engineers		
Resolution of	3QTR2015	
FMV	3Q1N2013	
SAR Reliability	4QTR2015	
FY 2016 Funding	1QTR2016	
Instability	1Q1N2010	
Image	2QTR2016	
Processing	2Q1K2010	
EO/IR HW	4OTD2016	
Difficulty	4QTR2016	
Parallel Sensor	4QTR2016	
Designs	4Q1N2010	
IATCO	1QTR2017	

TSAS Schedule Margin Burn Down Plan



