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Assessing Impact of Funding Constraints to Cost and Schedule

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- n **Environment – the Need for Considering Budget**

- n **Modeling Concept**

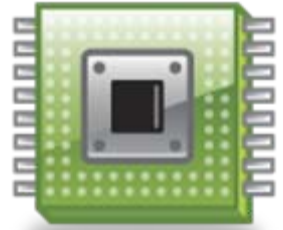
- n **Model in Action**

- n **Model Development History**

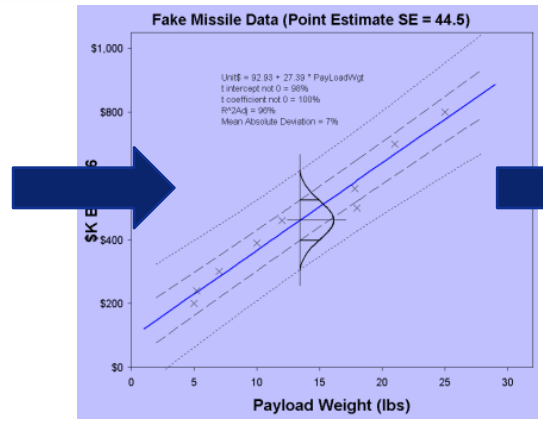
- n **Summary**



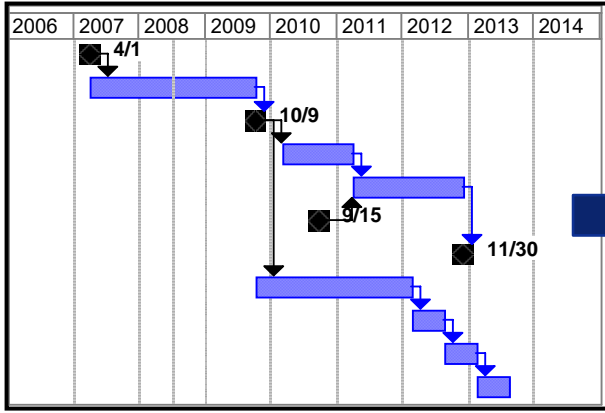
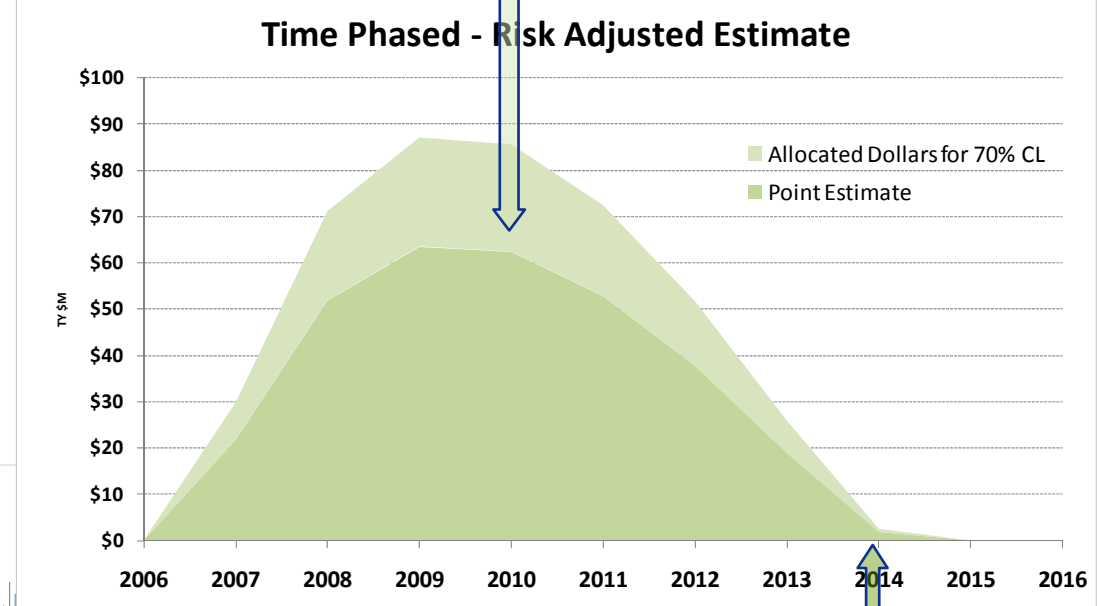
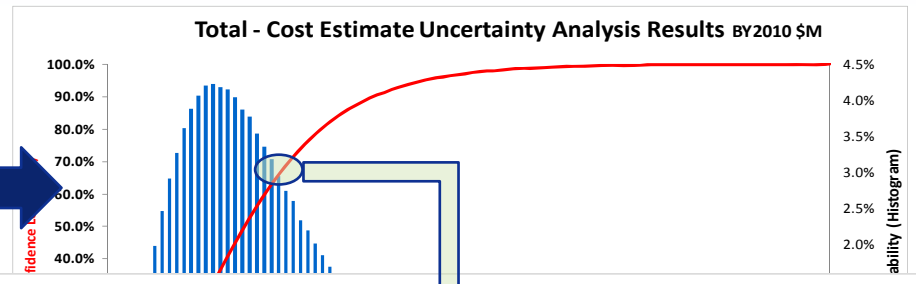
Current Techniques to Align Cost and Schedule via Uncertainty Analysis



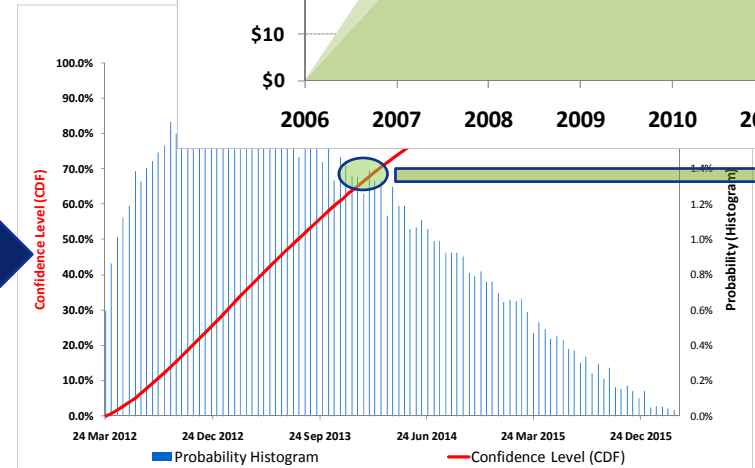
Technical Parameters



CERs



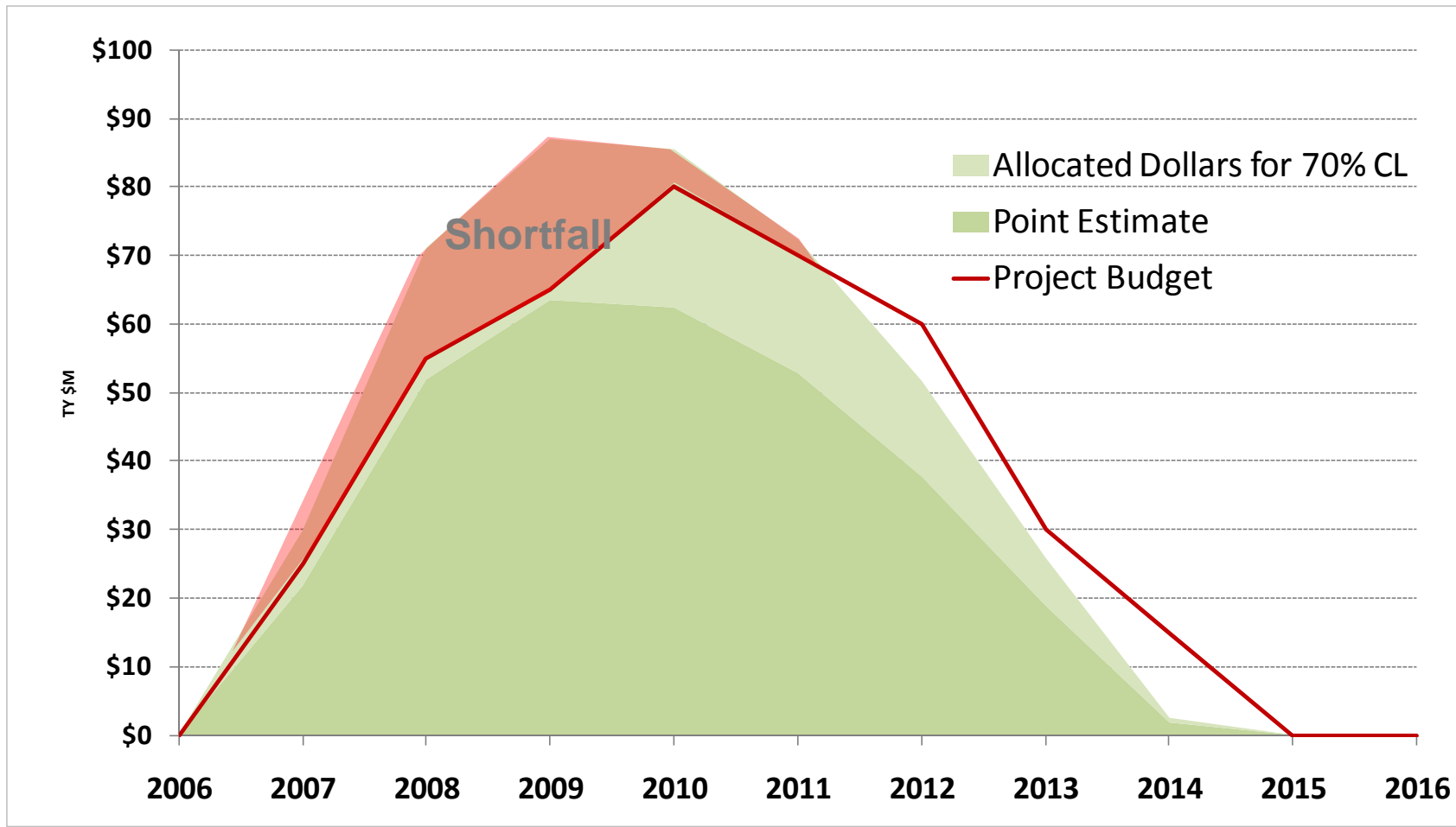
Schedule



Schedule Uncertainty Analysis



However, Budget Profiles Rarely Match Risk-Adjusted Time-Phased Estimates



- n Annual budget sufficient to cover estimated point estimate effort
- n Shortfall in funding 70% effort for years 2007-2011

How Does Shortfall Impact Project?



Lack of Budget Availability Stretches the Schedule

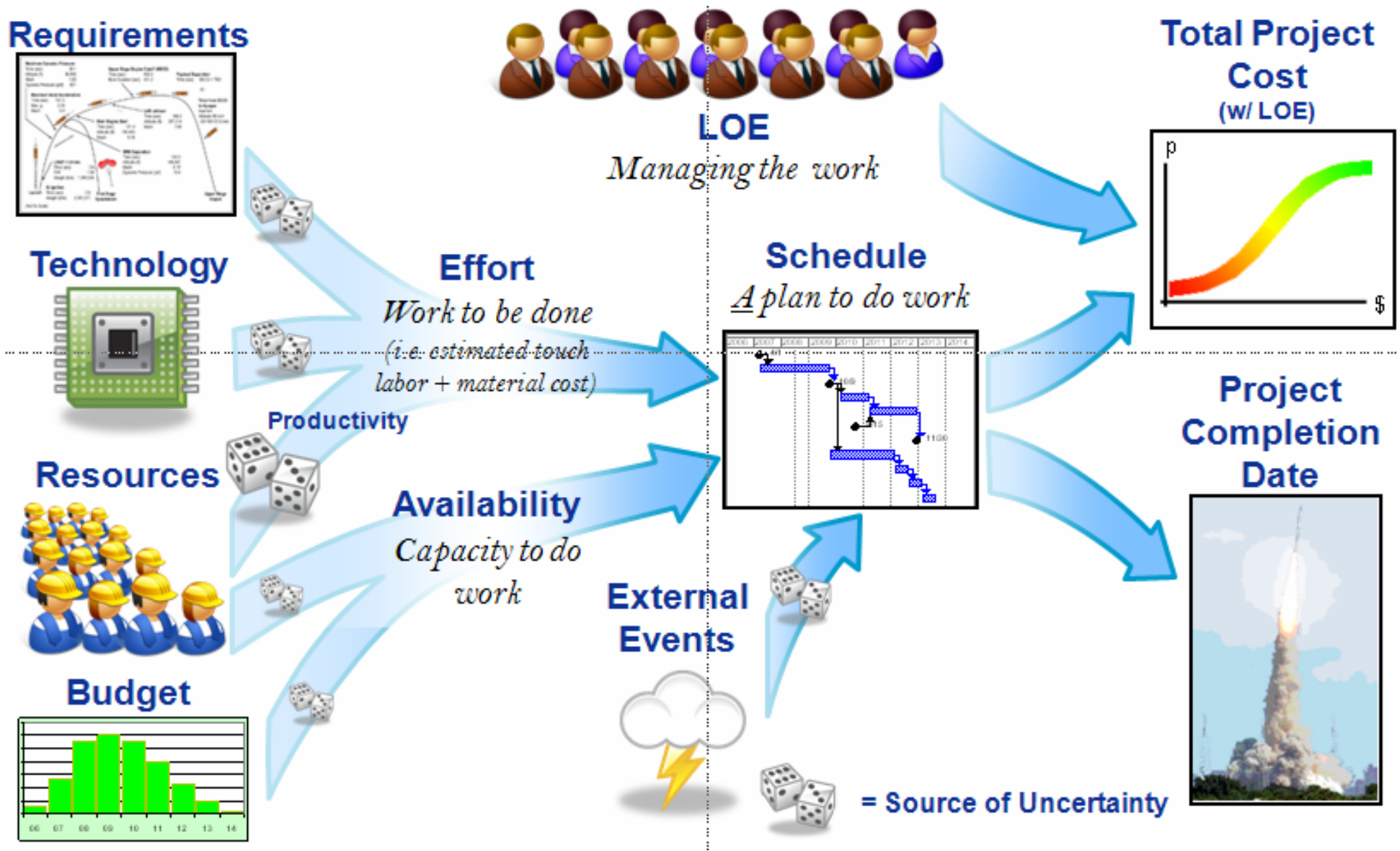


“If the budget goes down, then everything squirts to the right”

Gen. Charles Bolden, NASA Administrator 2/6/10



Our Reality is an Integrated System; Where Budget Availability is a Major Input





Embracing the Reality that Duration is Driven by Effort and Availability

- n **Schedules are a plan on how to execute the work**
 - Indicates time-phased flow and relationship of work activities
 - At most lower levels of detail, they are effectively notional
- n **Schedule durations are driven by cost requirements and budget availability**
 - A certain amount of effort is inherent in meeting requirements
 - Availability of resources to perform inherent effort determines duration
 - Budget is an input that determines relationship between cost and schedule
- n **Effort risk (i.e. cost risk) drives duration uncertainty**
- n **All budgets are constrained once laid in**
 - External commitments/limitations
 - Internal planning/staffing/training inertia
 - Organizational boundaries



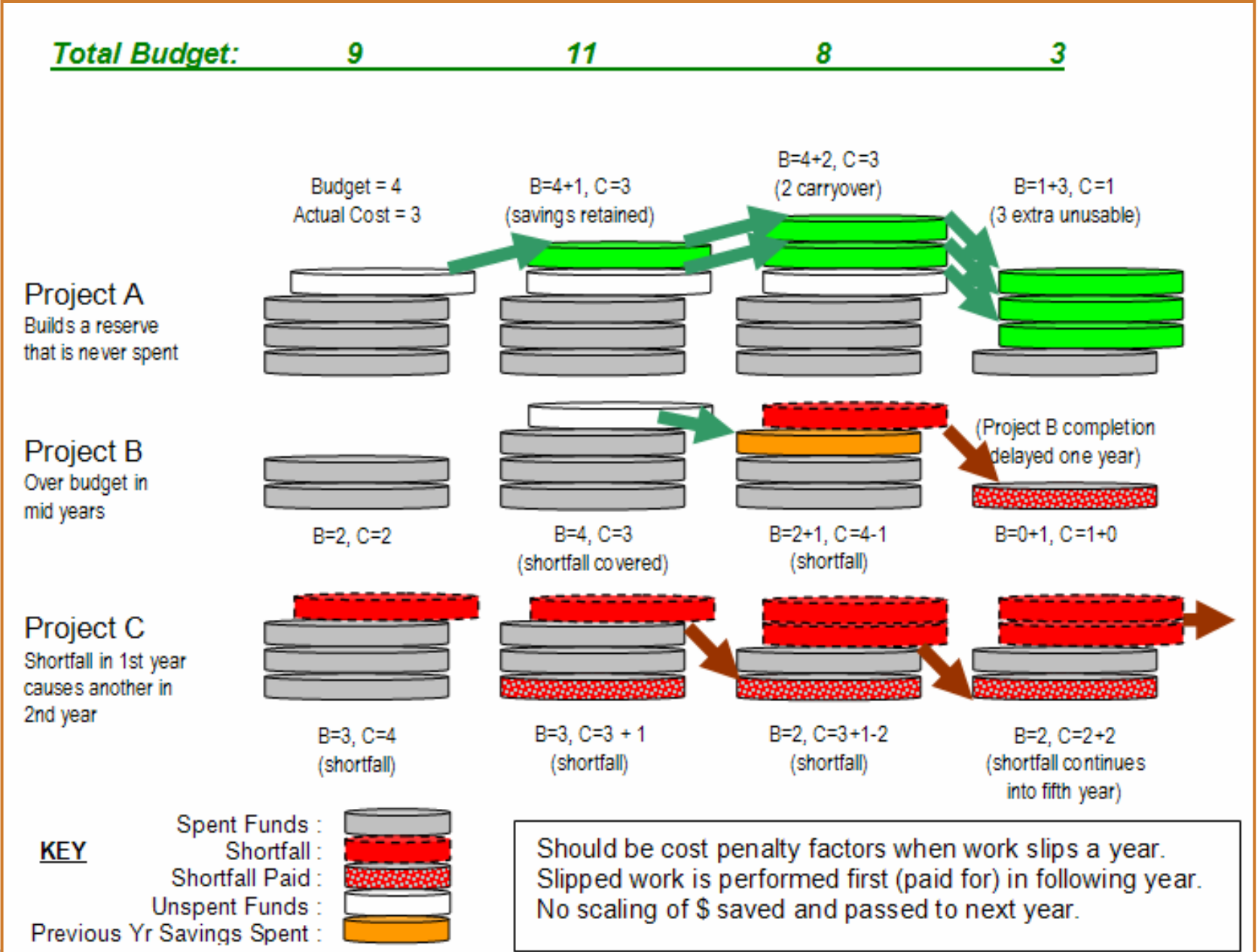
The Model Concept



- n **Tecolote Developed a ROM-level analysis technique for NASA to gauge the impact of budget availability on a project's target cost confidence level**
- n **The Technique requires:**
 - Risk adjusted, time-phased cost estimate
 - Annual budget information
 - User input on how to address multiple items (e.g., penalties, etc)
- n **The General Approach**
 - Compare estimated effort (i.e., point estimate, risk adjusted time phased results, or annual risk iteration results) to available budget
 - Identify and track budget shortfalls
 - Rollover unfunded effort, with associated inflation and productivity penalties, to future years
 - Apply logic to use available budget to fund rollover effort



General Approach for Three Different Scenarios





Modeling Approach - A Simple View of the Calculations for a Time-Phased Risk Adjusted Estimate

		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Penalty			1.1295	1.1300	1.1300	1.1294	1.1294
Budget	Total	\$3,856					
		\$95	\$411	\$475	\$543	\$558	
70% RY Estimate	Total	\$3,870					
		\$125	\$515	\$628	\$494	\$395	
1. Rollover			\$30	\$139	\$375	\$375	\$261
2. Rollover * Penalty			\$34	\$157	\$424	\$424	\$295
3. Est + Rolling Rollover		\$125	\$549	\$785	\$918	\$819	\$295
4. Cost Of Budget	\$281	-\$30	-\$104	-\$153	\$49	\$163	\$295
5. New Estimate	\$4,151	\$95	\$411	\$475	\$543	\$558	\$295

Calculation details:

1. New Estimate prior year – Budget prior year
2. Rollover * Penalty (which is uncertain)
3. 70% TY Estimate + Rollover * Penalty
4. Budget – New Estimate
5. Budget + Last Year of rollover

- Rollover * Penalty in 2016 is not the cost of this budget profile.
- The total “cost” of the Budget profile captures the fact that the estimate was already \$17 higher than the budget.



User Inputs and Controls

n The user has the ability to:

- Select type of analysis to conduct
 - Point estimate
 - Risk-adjusted (e.g., 70%) cost estimate
 - Dynamic assessment of confidence level results
- Specify budget scenarios
 - Extend budget at peak
 - Infuse/Reduce funds in specific year
- Allow budget carryover
- Incorporate penalties for rollover effort:
 - Inflation considerations
 - Productivity loss

Set Estimate Confidence Level	70				
Select Estimate to Compare to Budget:					
Point Estimate TY\$ Total @ Target Confidence Level	1				
Include Inflation	1				
	Low	Mode	High		
Productivity Penalty Factor (15%, Mode, 85%)	1.00	1.10	1.25	<-- make them	
Budget in TY\$	\$3,856	\$95	\$411	\$475	\$59
Original Budget TY\$	\$3,856	\$95	\$411	\$475	\$59
Budget Injection TY\$	\$0				

n Advanced Considerations

- Incorporating fixed costs (LOE) into consideration
- Conducting portfolio analysis

n Outputs

- Initial phasing result for Target CL
- Constrained phasing result
- Additional years of funding required



The Model in Action

"Illustrative Case"



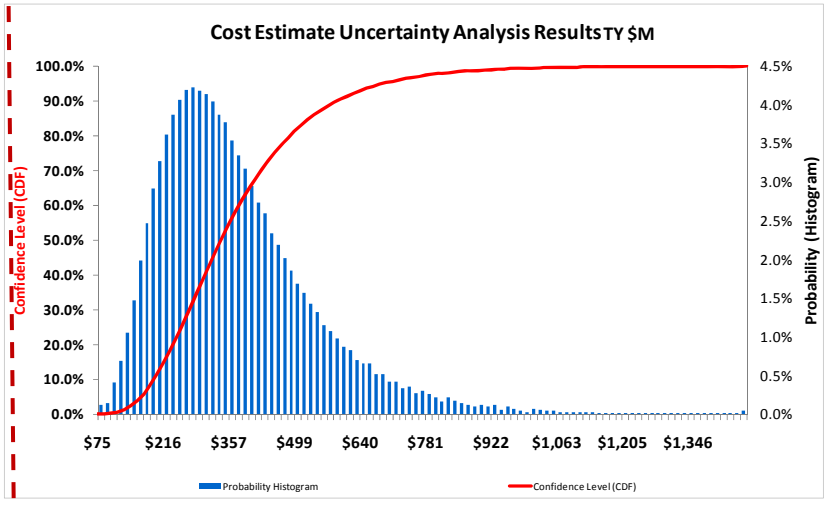
Example Case - 70% Effort Exceeds Available Budget

n Phased budget and point estimate

TY\$M	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Budget	\$25	\$55	\$65	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$30	\$15	\$400
Cost	\$21.8	\$51.9	\$63.6	\$62.4	\$52.9	\$37.8	\$18.9	\$1.8	\$311

n Cost risk analysis data (TY\$M)

Point Estimate	Confidence Level	Mean	Standard Deviation	CV
\$311	42%	\$372	\$168	0.45



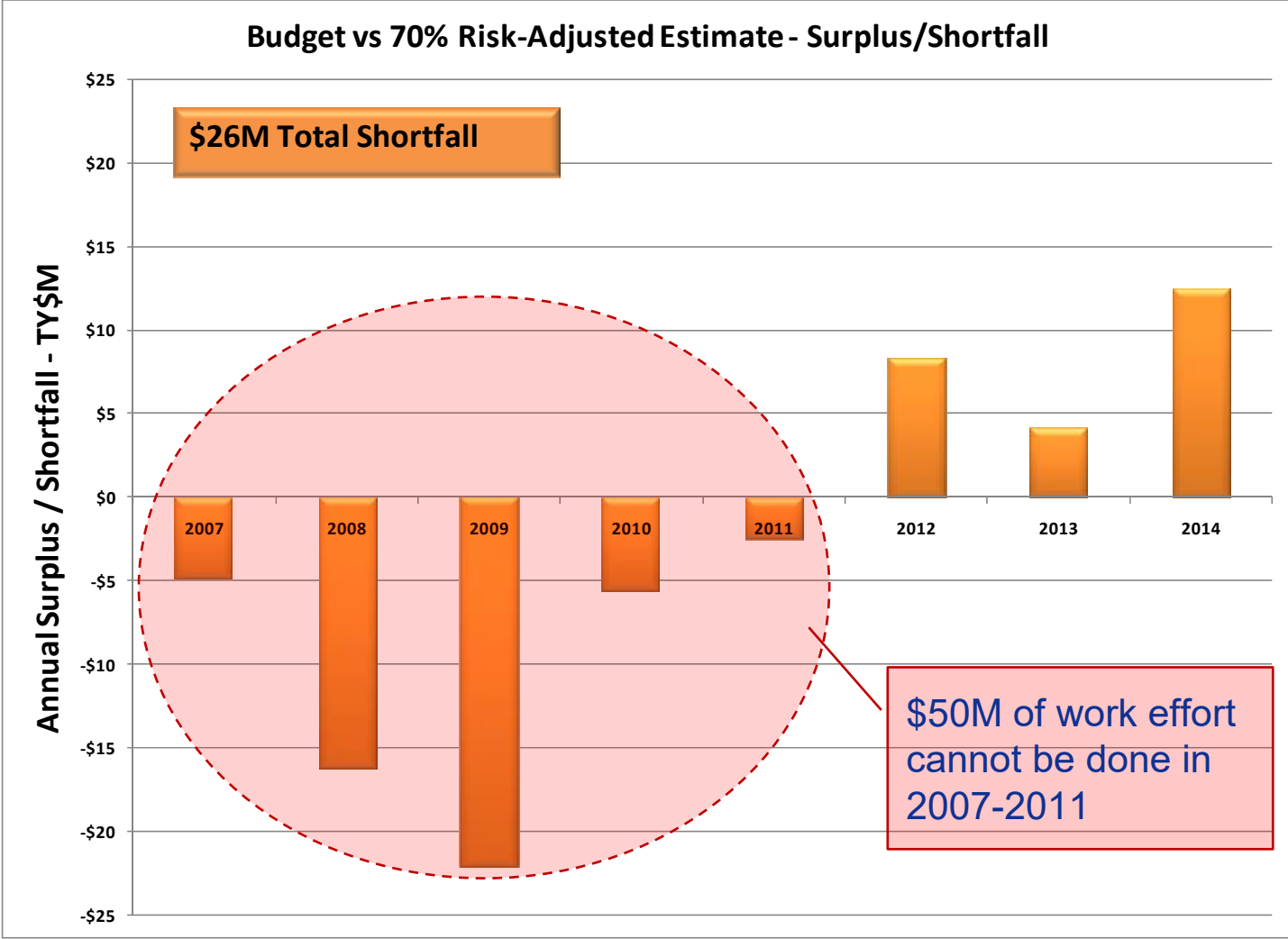
n Cost estimate @ 70% confidence level

TY\$M	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
70% CLE	\$29.8	\$71.2	\$87.1	\$85.6	\$72.4	\$51.7	\$25.9	\$2.5	\$426

Budget Shortfall to Fund 70% CLE



Understanding the Shortfall - Work Slips to the Right



- n **Total Budget inadequate to fund 70% CLE**
- n **Large shortfall in early years, if funds cannot be obtained, effort will slip into future periods**
 - n 2007 work slips to 2008
 - n and so on...
- n **Extended work carries penalties**
 - n Inflation
 - n Productivity

What are Possible Budget Scenarios?



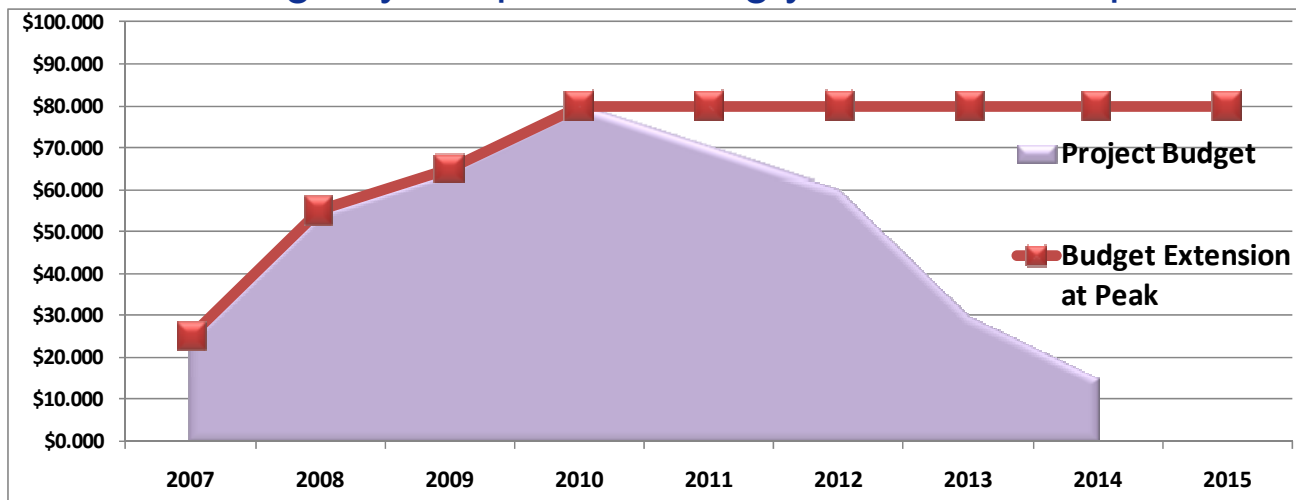
Identifying Budget Scenarios

n Budget Scenario Considerations

- Need to be realistic
 - Near-term funds are difficult to obtain
 - Annual increase must match capability to ramp up staffing levels and should track to required work
 - Should not have extreme changes year-to-year
 - Difficult to increase beyond peak spending year
- Cannot upset overall portfolio needs

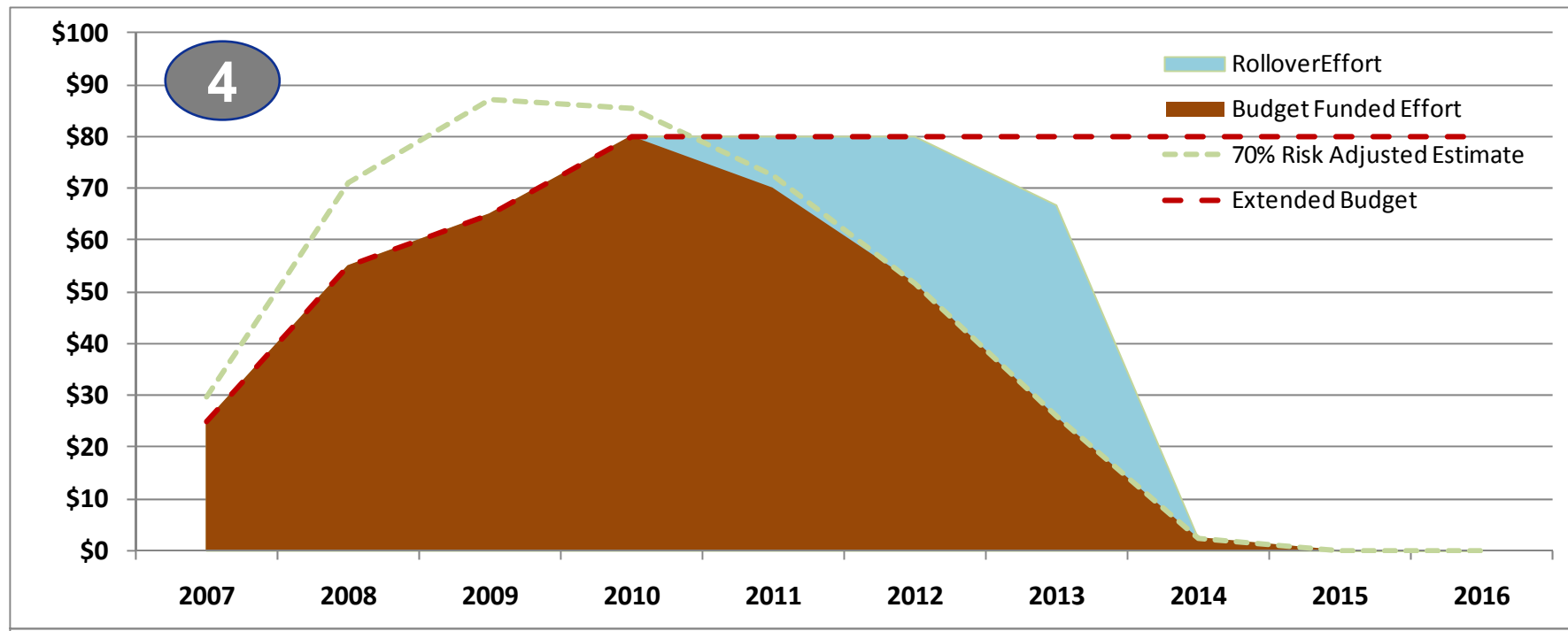
n Potential Options

- Identify infusion of funds into specific years
- Extend funding beyond peak funding year at or near peak value





Example Case Results - Effort Rollover Fits Under Budget Constraint



- 1. Initial Conditions indicate budget inadequate to fund 70% CLE**
- 2. Project funded to budget value**
- 3. Budget scenario created to extend budget at peak value and 70% time-phased estimate funded to extended budget values**
- 4. Impact of rollover effort funded in out-years**



- n Model is simple to run and generates intuitive results**
- n Scenarios with early shortfalls generate additional costs to satisfy 70% CLE**
 - Example case 70% CLE = \$426M
 - Budget Constrained 70% CLE = \$454M
 - Approximately a \$28M penalty cost for the non-optimum budget
- n There are unlimited combinations of budget injections that can mitigate the cost of the original budget profile.**
- n The earlier the budget is adjusted, the more impact the injection will have**
- n The model provides ROM-level results and cannot tell you what has moved, but gives indication of magnitude of impact**



Model Pedigree



Background of Model Development

- n **Early FY Funding Shortfall Impact on Overall Project Confidence Level methodology was initially developed to quantify the impact of early year budget shortfalls on a risk adjusted estimate in ACE**
 - Original development sponsored by NASA HQ Cost Research Division
 - Presented by Alfred Smith and Melissa Cyrulik at the NASA Cost Symposium, April 2009
- n **Algorithm enhanced in 2010 to support incorporation of Time Dependent (LOE) cost behavior**
- n **Recent development to evolve methodology for portfolio application, run-time during iteration calculation, and inter-project dependencies (e.g., payload and spacecraft)**



ACE 7.2 - [FSCCL Skeleton v11.aceit - Methodology (BY2010SM)]

File Edit View Documentation Calc Cases Reports Tools Window Help

Methodology

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FSCCL Skeleton v...logy (BY2010SM)

	WBS/CES Description	Approp	Unique ID	Point Estimate	Phasing Method	Equation / Throughput	Fiscal Year	Units	Start Date	Finish Date	RI\$K Specification	
15	* Early FY Funding Shortfall Impact on Overall Project Confidence		*FSCCL									
16	** User Settings		*Settings									
17	Set Target Confidence Level		FSCCL_TargetCL	70 *	C		70					
18												
19	Include Inflation (1=Yes, 2=No)		FSCCL_ChooseInflation	1 *	C		1					
20												
21	Penalty Factor Moving \$ to Next FY in Addition to Inflation		CL_ProductivityPenFact	1.1 *	C		1.1				Form=Triangular,	
22	Penalty Factor Low Value		ProductivityPenFactLow	1.1 *	C		1.1					
23	Penalty Factor High Value		ProductivityPenFactHigh	1.1 *	C		1.1					
24												
25	Allow Shifting of Budget (0 = No , 1 = Yes)		Toggle_ShiftBudget	0.000 *	C		0					
26	Extend Budget from Peak (0 = No, 1 = Yes)		Toggle_ExtendBudget	1.000 *	C		1					
27	Cost Confidence Level (0 = PE, 1 = Target CL)		Toggle_TargetCL	1.000 *	C		1					
28	** Data Preparation		*DataPrep									
29	Total Budget TY\$		TotBudgetTY\$	\$ 3.149 *								
30	Budget TY\$			\$ 3.149 *	F	Budget\$_Input * BYtoTY(R&D, FYBY, FYR)						
31	Budget Injection TY\$ (Enter additional budget as TY\$M in Yearly Phas			\$ 0.000 *	IS	[Input Throughput]						
32	Total Costs TY\$		TotalCosts_TY\$	\$ 3.536 (13%) *	F	Total_Est\$_Input * BYtoTY(R&D, FYBY, FYR)						
33												
34	FSCL Budget		FSCL_Budget	\$ 6.697 *	F	If(And(Toggle_ExtendBudget, FYR >						
35	FSCL Cost		FSCL_Cost	\$ 4.298 *	F	If(Toggle_TargetCL,						
36	** FSCL Calculations		*FSCLCalc									
37	Delta Between Cost and Budget TY\$		AvailDeltaToBudget_TY\$	*	F	[If(And(Not(Toggle_ShiftBudget) ,						
38												
39	Rollover Costs for Penalty Factor			*	F	FYCVAl(FYR - 1) -					Not(
40	Inflation By Year Penalty Factor		CL_Pen_InflationByYear	*	F	If(FYCVAl@FSCL_CumRollOver\$, FYR - 1) >			FYCFirStYr@F		Not(
41	Shifting Costs Penalty Factor		FSCL_Pen_FactByYear	*	F	If(FYCVAl@FSCL_CumRollOver\$, FYR - 1) >			FYCFirStYr@F		Not(
42	Combined Adjustment		FSCL_Pen_CombAdj	*	F	FSCL_Pen_InflationByYear *			FYCFirStYr@F		Not(
43	Cumulative Rollover		FSCL_CumRollOver\$	*	F	If(Toggle_ShiftBudget , (FYCVAl(FYR - 1) -					Not(
44												
45	Phased Results for Extended or Constraint Budget TY\$		PhaseBudgetConst_TY\$	\$ 4.666 *								
46	Total Phased Costs TY\$			4.666 *								
47	Phased results to the Peak Year			\$ 2.097 *	F	If(Toggle_ExtendBudget , FSCL_Budget , Min(FYCMaxYr@F	Form=PointEstimate,	
48	Phased results beyond Peak Year			\$ 1.258 *	F	If(And(FYR > FYCMaxYr@FSCL_Budget) ,					Form=PointEstimate,	
49	Phased Rollover Effort Beyond Last Year of Costs		PhaseRolloverEffort_TY\$	\$ 1.310 *	F	If(FSCL_CumRollOver\$ < 0 , 0 , If(FYCLastYr@F		Form=PointEstimate,	
50	* Inputs/Outputs		*InputsOutputs									
51	*Input Model											
52	Budget in BY\$	R&D	Budget\$_Input	\$ 2.782 *	TY	[Cost Throughput]		\$M				
53	Cost Estimate in BY\$	R&D	Total_Est\$_Input	\$ 3.120 (13%) *	BE		3.12	2010	\$M	01oct2010	30sep2018	Form=LogNormal,
54												

WBS/CES \Yearly Phasing \Methodology \RI\$K All Columns \All Columns /

Ready NUM



n Environment

- Budget Profiles Rarely Match Risk-Adjusted Time-Phased Estimates
- Lack of Budget Availability Stretches the Schedule
- Our Reality is an Integrated System—Where Budget Availability is a Major Input

n New Understanding – Time is a Function of Effort and Availability

n ROM-level analysis technique for NASA to gauge the impact of budget availability on a project's target cost confidence level

n User controls type of analysis to conduct, specify budget scenarios, allow budget carryover, and incorporate penalties for rollover effort

n Rollover concept is simple to implement and communicate

- Provides bridge between project formulation/planning and execution areas – bringing utility to the Program Manager
- Can be done in Excel and ACEIT models



References & Further Reading

- n Alfred Smith, Melissa Cyrulik, “Early FY Funding Shortfall Impact on Overall Project Confidence Level (FSCL)”, Tecolote Research, Inc., 23 January 2009**

- n Bob Bitten, “Perspectives on NASA Mission Cost and Schedule Performance Trends”, Future In-Space Operations (FISO) Colloquium, The Aerospace Corporation, 02 July 2008**

- n Peter Frederic, “Budget-Constrained Joint Confidence Level Sample Cases”, Tecolote Research, Inc., 02 September 2010**

- n Debra Emmons, Marcus Lobbia, Torrey Radcliffe, Robert Bitten, “Affordability Assessments to Support Strategic Planning and Decisions at NASA”, The Aerospace Corporation, 07 March 2010**



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THANK YOU!

