

Advancing EVM with a Modernized Framework

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Contributors



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Aaron works as a Senior Analyst with experience providing EVM, Schedule Analysis, Life Cycle Estimating, and program management support on multiple programs. He has supported DoD and DHS clients. He has his B.S. in Industrial and Systems Engineering from Virginia Tech and a Masters Degree in Systems Engineering from Virginia Tech.



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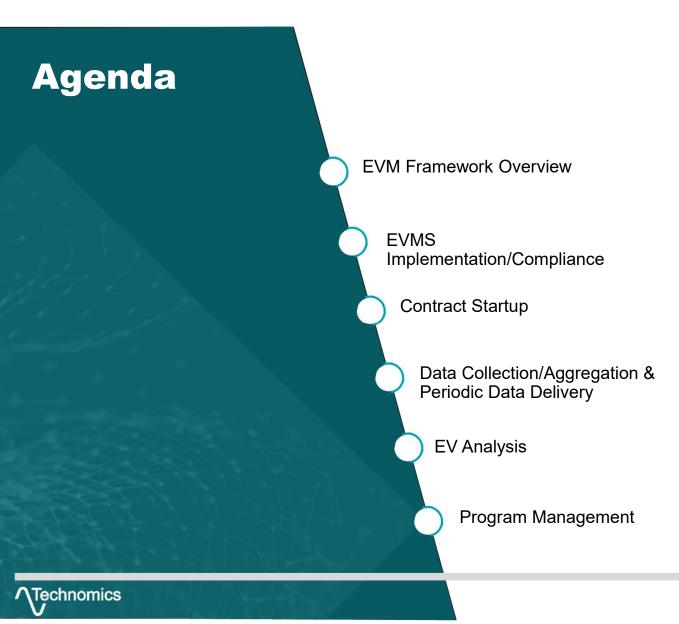
Mr. Maples has experience providing independent cost estimates on military vehicles as well as a growing list of Canadian Proposal Evaluations. He currently supports multiple shipbuilding programs providing EVM analysis and support. He has his BS in Industrial and Systems Engineering from Virginia Tech and is a Certified Cost Estimator/Analyst through ICEAA.



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Lead Analyst

Scott is a Lead Analyst that has supported several Navy programs over the last three years. He has experience providing life cycle cost estimating, proposal evaluations, EVM, and data tool development. He holds a B.S. in Integrated Mechanical Design Engineering with minors in Business and Engineering Management from the University of Colorado Boulder.





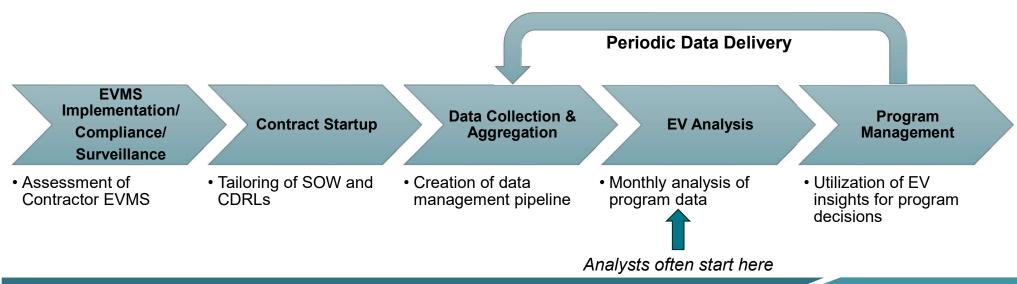
Introduction

- Government acquisitions are growing in size and complexity to procure technologically advanced systems to stay ahead of adversaries around the world
- Effective program management is necessary to ensure efficient program cost, schedule, and technical success
- EVM is a proven method to support management of programs
 - Requires programs to think critically about their future cost, schedule, and risk through the IBR process
 - Provides the means to measure cost and schedule progress against a baseline or original plan
 - Allows for estimating cost at completion to support program budgeting
- EVM's effectiveness has been criticized throughout the years, often called costly and ineffective
 - Missteps in CDRL development negatively impacting data value
 - Inefficient data management and analysis processes
 - Lack of use of historical data to provide insights on current programs
- EVM requires a holistic approach to view the entire lifecycle and practice effective and efficient program management



EVM Framework

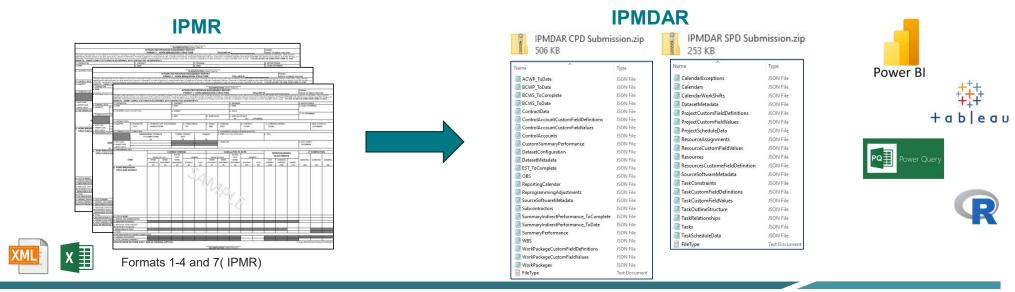
- The EVM Framework divides the process into key components to facilitate efficient and effective program management
 - Defines each component & importance
 - Identifies downstream impacts
 - Implements modern tools and processes to streamline
- Executing each step in the framework, understanding its importance, and driving efficiency creates a
 repeatable process that ensures analysis and program management is not hindered by early missteps.





Transition to Modern Data Schemas

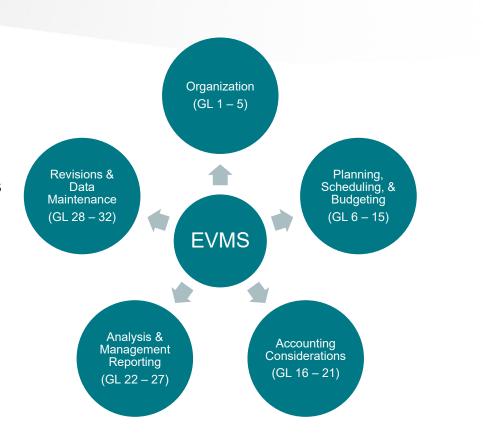
- Data deliverables are transitioning to more modern, data focused schemas
- IPMDARs represent this modernization through its relational schema and lack of human readable formats
 - Necessitates the use of modern tools to digest and extract performance data
 - Emphasizes the importance of early steps in the framework (i.e., Contract Startup)
- Deeper insights are possible, but gated behind additional ETL processes





EVMS Implementation

- Implementation of an EVMS that complies with the 32 guidelines
- Maintaining the system past initial implementation is critical
 - Regular review of system description
 - System updates to comply with changes to EVM DIDs
 - Implementation of modern tools within the system
- DECMs, logic checks, and regular tests are utilized to ensure compliance





EVMS Surveillance/Compliance



- Reviewing contractor systems and data to determine if system complies with 32 guidelines
- Typically, the responsibility of oversight organizations (e.g., DCMA)
 - Performed on a periodic basis
 - Not guarantee data between surveillance reviews will be error free
- Compliance checks must be a regular part of monthly analysis
 - Ensure data quality
 - Highlight areas that could impact analysis
- Analysts should understand data format rules and schemas to strengthen approach to EVM process

Indicator	Definition
1	BCWS_C > BAC
2	BCWP_C > BAC
3	ACWP_C > 0 & BAC = 0
4	ACWP_P > 0 & BAC = 0
5	BAC < 0
6	BAC = 0
7	LOE EVT w/ SV != 0
8	BCWP_C > 0 & ACWP_C = 0
9	Completed Work (BCWP_C = BAC) w/ ETC > 0 (ACWP_C > EAC)
10	Incomplete Work (BCWP_C < BAC) w/ ETC = 0 (ACWP_C = EAC)
11	Completed Work (BCWP_C = BAC) w/ ACWP_P > 0 & BCWP_P = 0
12	CPI - TCPI > 0.1, implying overly pessimistic EAC
13	CPI - TCPI < -0.1, implying overly optimistic EAC
14	ACWP_C > EAC
15	BCWS_C < 0 or BCWS_P < 0
16	BCWP_C < 0 or BCWP_P < 0
17	Reported PC > 0 w/ BCWP_C = 0 or PC = 0 w/ BCWP_C > 0



Contract Start Up

- Step where the Government defines their EVM needs through the SOW and CDRL
- Opportunity for the Program Office to tailor EV deliverables to enhance analysis
 - EV data format such as IPMDAR
 - Granularity of data
 - Frequency of deliverables
 - End item reporting
- Neglecting this step can lead to:
 - Lack of insight into lower levels of data
 - Inability to track areas of interest
 - Inconsistent data formats



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Example: IPMDAR CDRL Tailoring

EVMS Data Aggregation EV Analysis Program Management

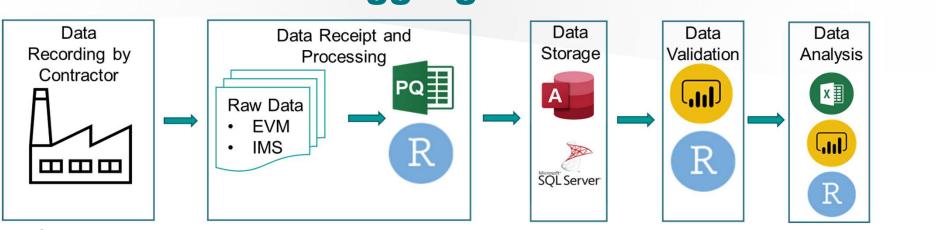
- The IPMDAR is the current DoD EV reporting format
- It contains a variety of dataset configurations that allow the Government to dictate the granularity of data
- Custom fields provide an option to map work packages, control accounts, or schedule activities to areas of interest
 - NRE/Recurring
 - Risk IDs
 - End items ship set, variant, etc.
- Opportunity to translate program office needs to data deliverables, increasing value of later analysis

Configuration Option
Time Phased or Cumulative To Date
Direct Values in Detail Data
Indirect Values in Detail Data
Work Package or Control Account Reporting
Element of Cost Data
OH, COM, and G&A Burdening

Work Package	Custom Field 1
WP_1.1	Unit 1
WP_1.2	Unit 1
WP_1.3	Unit 2
WP_1.4	Unit 2



Data Collection and Aggregation



- One of the most time intensive steps within the Framework
 - Collection and storage of data
 - Verification & Validation Efforts
 - Data integration
- Utilize modern tools R, Python, or Power Query to streamline process
- Consistent implementation allows data for completed programs to be used to inform future analysis/studies
- This step is repeated on a monthly as new data is delivered and must be designed with this in mind



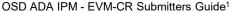
Government and Contractor Efforts



- Government
 - Validating and approving IPMDAR submissions from the contractor
 - Enforcing DEI and FFS compliance across IPMDAR submissions
 - Automating validation efforts and providing timely and actionable responses to contractors
 - Managing submitters and reviewers assigned to efforts

- Contractor (OEM)
 - Implementing custom fields per contract requirements
 - V&V of IPMDAR submissions against schema and DID to ensure compliance prior to delivery
 - Responding to Government comments on IPMDAR submissions in timely manner
 - Submission of validated IPMDARs to EVM-CR or another repository







Earned Value Analysis



- Delivers the necessary analysis that's made possible by the Data Collection and Aggregation step
- Includes typical cost and schedule performance metrics broken down by WBS level or further depending on the type of program (CPI, SPI, EAC, VAC, TCPI, etc.)

Modernized Framework

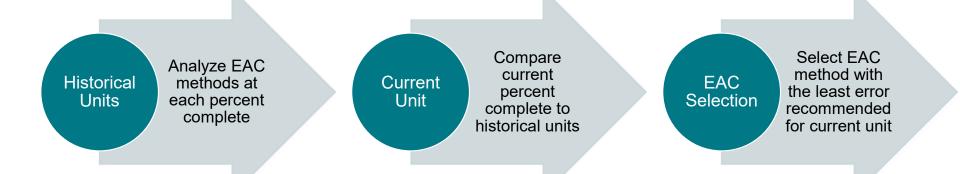
- Choosing and integrating a platform within a modernized framework allows the analyst to take advantage of the entirety of the EVM dataset
- Utilizes scripts to retrieve periodic data from the database to perform analysis



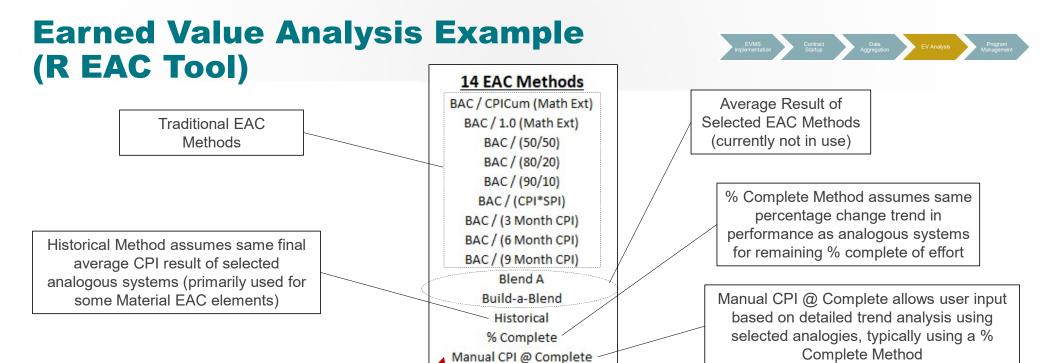
Earned Value Analysis Example (R EAC Tool)



- Evolution from a previously utilized EVM tool created in Microsoft Excel, The Performance Metrics Model and Study (PMMS).
- Modernizes the PMMS to incorporate into the EVM Framework
 - Raw data stored in an MS Access
 - Statistical analysis performed in R
 - MS Excel tool created in R using all data and analysis







Working Estimate View -

EAC selection with the REACT recommended method

Working Estimate								
W/BC	Estimation Method	EAC	ТСРІ	VAC	CPI @	CPI @ Complete	Previous CPI	Recommended
WBS					Complete	(Recommended)	@ Complete	Method
01.01.01	BAC / (6 Month CPI)	1,774.29	0.44	-655.16	0.63	0.64	0.71	% Complete
01.01.02	BAC / 1.0 (Math Ext)	0.38	0.95	-0.02	0.95		1.00	
01.01.03	% Complete	4,495.07	0.28	-1735.86	0.61	0.69	0.65	Historical
01.01.04	BAC / (3 Month CPI)	419.77	0.26	-114.45	0.73	0.73	0.75	BAC / (CPI*SPI)
01.01.05	BAC / (CPI*SPI)	790.55	0.03	-215.21	0.73	0.73	0.76	BAC / (CPI*SPI)



Program Management



 Utilizes various pieces of program data to provide the program office with high level insight

Budgeting and Financial Analysis

Contract Management

Analyzing past requirements and noting short falls

Risk Management

Past performance risk and issues

Systems Engineering

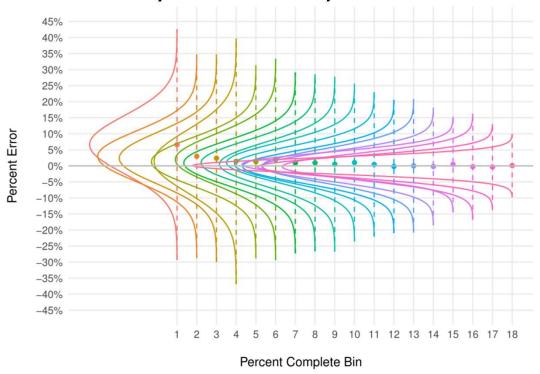
Using actuals to create Technical Performance Measures



Program Management Example (Estimated Price at Complete)



Step 1: Determine the percent error of the delivered EACs based on the price at complete





Program Management Example (Estimated Price at Complete)



Step 2: Determine and apply the percent error based on the percent complete bin and confidence bound

$$EAC_{EPAC} = rac{EAC_{Base}}{1+E_{0.75}}$$
 , where $E_{0.75}$ is the estimation error at the 75th percentile

$$Factor_{EPAC} = \frac{EAC_{EPAC} - EAC_{Base}}{EAC_{Base}}$$



Program Management Example (Estimated Price at Complete)



Step 3: Compare Actual Error to the EPAC Adjusted Error

	Effective EPAC Risk Adjustment Percentage										
Unit	Legacy EPAC Model Error Percentile = 75%	EPAC Model Error Percentile = 50%	EPAC Model Error Percentile = 75%	EPAC Model Error Percentile = 80%	EPAC Model Error Percentile = 85%	EPAC Model Error Percentile = 90%					
1	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.20%	0.35%					
2	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.20%	0.35%					
3	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.20%	0.35%					
4	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.20%	0.35%					
5	0.14%	0.00%	0.49%	0.76%	1.06%	1.44%					
6	0.27%	0.00%	0.49%	0.76%	1.06%	1.44%					
7	0.37%	0.33%	2.60%	3.18%	3.85%	4.68%					
8	0.50%	0.24%	3.05%	3.76%	4.60%	5.65%					
9	0.62%	0.19%	3.32%	4.11%	5.05%	6.22%					
10	0.81%	0.00%	3.54%	4.44%	5.51%	6.86%					



Implementing the Framework

- Approach EVM for the program through the lens of the Framework
 - Understand what is needed from the data to effectively manage the program involve analysts in CDRL development
 - Identify areas to automate and plan accordingly utilize schema documents and sample data to design process early
 - Be mindful of client needs and address the type of analysis needed very early in the program
 - Develop methods and analyses that provide program offices with actionable insights



Incorporating EVM into an entire framework creates opportunities to enhance what is otherwise a mundane monthly deliverable





Questions

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Publicly Available Resources

- Resources from www.acq.osd.mil
 - EVM-CR
 - Validation Utilities
 - Conversion Utilities
 - Sample Datasets
 - DEI and FFS standards
- Resources from https://www.dcma.mil/HQ/EVMS/
 - DECMs
 - EVMS Compliance Procedures
 - Organization and Contacts



References

 1. "Earned Value Management Central Repository (EVM-CR) User Guide: Submitter." EVM-CR Resources, OSD ADA Integrated Program Management Division, 1 Feb. 2022, www.acq.osd.mil/asda/ae/ada/ipm/docs/user-resources/EVM-CR%20Submitter%20Guide.pdf.

