

Predictive Measures Guide Integrated Program Management Division

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Predictive Measures Guide

- Conceived by the NDIA IPMD (formerly PMSC) Program Management Working Group
 - To assist Program Leadership Team (PLT) in managing the performance of their programs
- "Guide" Approach
 - Use of ICPM Predictive Measures (2008) presentation as the basis
 - Use Industry / Government practices
 - Measure is not affiliated with a contributor
 - Make sure the measure is a <u>predictor</u>
 - Not intended as a new set of standards that would be required to assess program performance, but instead provide "menu" of typical measures





- Organizations, government and industry, looking for "best practice" approach to effectively manage programs
- Each organization should decide which measure is appropriate for their environment and for the life cycle of the program

Remember – this is a GUIDE, not new requirements





Template for Each Measure <= 4 pages

- Metric Definition Not an Exhaustive Description
- Calculations
- Output / Threshold
- Predictive Information Most Critical
- Possible Questions what a PM or LM could ask
- Caveats / Things to Watch For / Limitations / Cautions





Overview

- 31 Predictive Measures
- 20 Contributors
- Over 16 Industry / Government Representation
- Reviewed by Senior Members Representing Industry & Government
- Reviewed by the Board of Directors of NDIA IPMD
- Reviewed by NDIA IPMD member companies





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Acronym Introduction

2 Schedule Metrics

- 2.1 Schedule Performance Index (SPI)
- 2.2 Baseline Execution Index (BEI)
- 2.3 Critical Path Length Index (CPLI)
- 2.4 Current Execution Index(CEI)
- 2.5 Total Float Consumption Index (TFCI)
- 2.6 Earned Schedule

Cost Metrics

- 3.1 Cost Performance Index (CPI)
- 3.2 CPI vs. TCPleac
- 3.3 Range of IEACs (Independent Estimates at Completion)





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- Staffing
 - 4.1 Staffing Profile
 - 4.2 Critical Skills Key Personnel "Churn"/Dilution Metric
 - 4.3 Critical Resource Multiplexing Metric
 - **Risk and Opportunity Metric**
 - 5.1 Risk & Opportunity Summary
 - 5.2 Risk & Opportunity (R/O) \$ vs. Management Reserve (MR) \$
 - 5.3 Schedule Risk Assessment
 - 5.4 Schedule Margin Burn-Down
 - **Requirements Metrics**
 - 6.1 Requirement Completeness
 - 6.2 Requirements Volatility
 - 6.3 TBD/TBR Burn Down
 - 6.4 Requirements Traceability





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- **Technical Performance Measures (TPMs)**
 - 7.1 Technical Performance Measure Compliance
- 8 Contract Health Metrics
 - 8.1 Contract Mods
 - 8.2 Baseline Revisions
 - 8.3 **Program Funding Plan**
 - 8.4 **Program Funding Status**
 - 8.5 Contract Change Value
 - 8.6 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Actual Billings vs. Forecast





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- 9 Supply Chain Metrics
 - 9.1 Parts Demand Fulfillment
 - 9.2 Supplier Acceptance Rate
 - 9.3 Supplier Late Starts
 - 9.4 **Production Line of Balance**
- 10 Rayleigh Estimator
- 11 Contributors
- 12 References

Appendix A: Predictive Measures Commonly Used in the DoD Acquisition Phases Appendix B: Trip Wire Metrics





Contributors

- Glen Alleman, Niwot Ridge
- Bill Altman, Battelle
- Blake Crenshaw, Raytheon
- Renee R. Frazier, Rockwell
 Collins
- Fran Fulton, Northrop Grumman
- Reginald Goodman, Naval Air Systems Command
- Louise Joyce, AAI Corporation
- Jennifer Lane, Honeywell
- Melody McArthur, Harris
- Charmaine Narciso-Jiao, SPAWAR
- Sam Padgett, NASA JSC

- Yancy Qualls, Bell Helicopter
- Stuart Retter, Bell Helicopter
- Amy Romanelli, Northrop Grumman
- Greg Silvernagel, Naval Air Systems Command
- Joseph Smith, NASA HQ
- Sung Soon Stultz, Rockwell Collins
- Stewart Tague, UTC Aerospace Systems
- Brad G. Temple, Rockwell Collins
- Pete Wynne, Lockheed Martin
 Metrics not associated with contributor





Senior Reviewers

- Ivan Bembers, NRO
- Dave Burgess, NAVAIR
- Tom Coonce, IDA
- Gordon Kranz, PARCA
- Walter Lipke, AF (retired)
- Sandra Smalley, NASA Headquarters





"Dispositioning" Reviewers

- Bill Altman, Battelle
- Blake Crenshaw, Raytheon
- Charmaine Narciso-Jiao, SPAWAR
- Yancy Qualls, Bell Helicopter
- Sung Soon Stultz, Rockwell Collins
- Stewart Tague, UTC Aerospace Systems





Predictive Measures Guide Status

- ✓ Announce Intent
 ✓ Develop Introduction & Outline
 ✓ First Draft
 ✓ Second Draft
 ✓ Senior Review
 ✓ NDIA Workshop at IPMC
 ✓ Submit to IPMD for commont
- Submit to IPMD for comment
- ✓ Comments due
- IPMD Approval

Feb 2013 Mar 2013 Aug 2013 **Oct 2013** Nov 2013 Nov 2013 Apr 2014 **May 2014** Sep 2014

Comments (55) have been dispositioned





Overview of comments

- Comments (55) provided by Harris (23), Niwot (1), Raytheon (31)
- Many of the comments dealt with spelling, figures, additional questions
- Comments were either accepted, partially accepted, modified, or rejected
- Only 16 comments were rejected





Summary

- IPMD Board recommends that Division membership votes to approve Predictive Measures Guide for publishing on website
- Guide will be reviewed/updated in 2017





BACK UP REJECTED COMMENTS





Rejected Comments

Change Request/Wording Clean-Up	Notes
Unclear description of what an "execution pace" is	"Execution pace" is also similarly used in the PASEG. In addition, the very next sentence goes on to elaborate with the following wording: "measuring how well the program has actually performed compared with the baseline plan".
Define acronyms	OTB/OTS is already listed in the Acronyms section. Defining all EV terms is beyond the intent of this document.
Define acronyms	OTB/OTS is already listed in the Acronyms section. Defining all EV terms is beyond the intent of this document.
Add bibliography and link to it or external link. Or delete the superscript number	Source 14 is listed on the Bibliography page.
Fix link	Link not needed.
Add a Question: What is the contract ceiling and how close is the Baseline to it?	This section deals with PMB establishment with respect to the Program's scope and requirements. If the customer wants to increase the scope, more budget must come with the scope. This means the Contract Budget Base (CBB) must increase.
	Change Request/Wording Clean-Up Unclear description of what an "execution pace" is Define acronyms Define acronyms Add bibliography and link to it or external link. Or delete the superscript number Fix link Add a Question: What is the contract ceiling and how close is the Baseline to it?



Description of Data in the Predictive Measures Guide	Change Request/Wording Clean-Up	Notes
Possible Questions	Add a Question: Does the Customer have the desire to add scope to the baseline to grow capability, meet expanding needs or otherwise change the baseline?	This section deals with PMB establishment with respect to the Program's scope and requirements. If the customer wants to increase the scope, more budget must come with the scope. This means the Contract Budget Base (CBB) must increase.
Possible Questions	Add a Question: What is the contract ceiling and how close is the Baseline to it?	If the customer wants to "grow scope", it must come with a budget increase to the Contract Budget Base. However, this in turn may drive an adjusted ceiling price.
Scheduling Metrics Section chart	BEI is noted as one of the "DCMA 14-Point Assessment Metrics" under Section 2.2 on pg 9. It should also have this notation in Appendix B	Not necessary. This appendix is merely a cross reference
SPI is more sensitive than BEI. BEI places equal weight on all activities, while SPI weights activities by their planned resource loading.	SPI is more sensitive than BEI. BEI places equal weight on all activities, while SPI weights activities by their planned budget values.	Section does not state that schedules are required to be resource loaded.
Count of activities with an Actual Finish date on or before the status date of the IMS	count of activities with a valid actual finish date	Disagree that original wording allows for actual finishes after the status date.



Description of Data in the Predictive	Change Request/Wording Clean-Up	Notes
Measures Guide		
SPI is more sensitive than BEI. BEI places equal weight on all activities, while SPI weights activities by their planned resource loading.	SPI is more sensitive than BEI. BEI places equal weight on all activities, while SPI weights activities by their planned budget values.	Section does not state that schedules are required to be resource loaded.
If you were behind schedule to meet some friends for dinner, would you call and tell them you were running about \$10 late? Well, that is the way Earned Value Management (EVM) measures schedule performance	Delete	This wording is not in the "Metric Definition" section of any specific metric, but instead is in the introduction to the Earned Schedule concept. Since this concept will be new to a lot of readers, this write-up attempts to describe the difference between EV and ES in simple, relatable terms.
N/A	TSPI's predictive power is reduced very early in the project (PDWR and RD approx equal early on)	Most metrics can be skewed at the beginning of a project. TSPI is likely to be less effected than most with limited data.
		AFEI nisa PS



Description of Data in the Predictive Measures Guide	Change Request/Wording Clean-Up	Notes
	Add: What is the percent complete of the project?	Need more definition. The question alone is unintuitive. What would a PM do if the PC was high vs if it was low?
Schedule margin is a duration buffer prior to an end-item deliverable or any contract event.	Reorder	Not sure what is wanted here. The wording in 5.3.1 already comes before 5.4. In addition, another suggested comment from this reviewer is to delete section 5.4.

