



Earned Value Management (EVM)

TOC/CAIV Workshop
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Port Hueneme, CA

**ACQUISITION
REFORM**

2000

Mike Skratulia

TOC Team Leader EVM Support

'ARO TOC Team - Creating a Common Framework for TOC'



EVM Overview

Historical prospective

Basic overview

Policy guidance

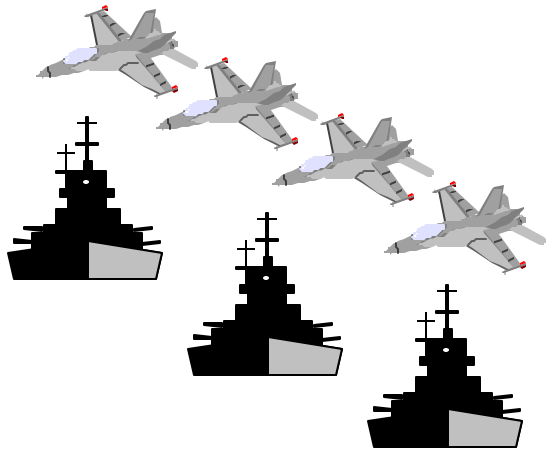
Principles

ASN(RD&A) issues

Implementation methodology

Training, POC's and web addresses

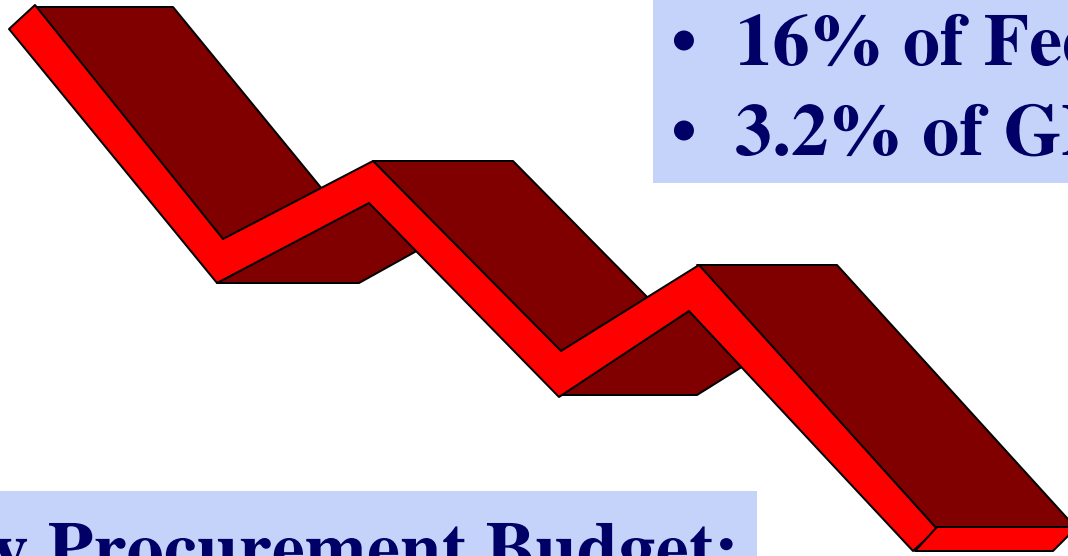
Recap



1986 Pentagon Spending:

- 28% of Federal Budget
- 6.2% of GDP

\$\$\$



1999 Pentagon Spending:

- 16% of Federal Budget
- 3.2% of GDP

Military Procurement Budget:

- Down 64% since 1985 peak
- \$60 Billion goal



The 1990's - Shrinking Industrial Base

- Lockheed
- GD Mil. Jets
- Sanders Assoc.
- Martin Marietta
- GD Rockets
- GE Aerospace
- Loral
- Unisys Defense
- IBM Fed. Systems
- LTV Missiles
- Ford Aerospace
- Goodyear Aerospace
- Northrop
- LTV Aircraft
- Grumman
- Westinghouse Def
- Boeing
- Rockwell Def & Space
- McDonnell Douglas
- Raytheon
- E-Systems
- Texas Instruments Def
- Hughes Aircraft
- Magnavox Def
- CAE Link
- GD Missiles

Lockheed

Martin Marietta

Loral

Boeing

Rockwell Def & Space
McDonnell Douglas

Raytheon

Texas Instruments Def

Hughes Aircraft

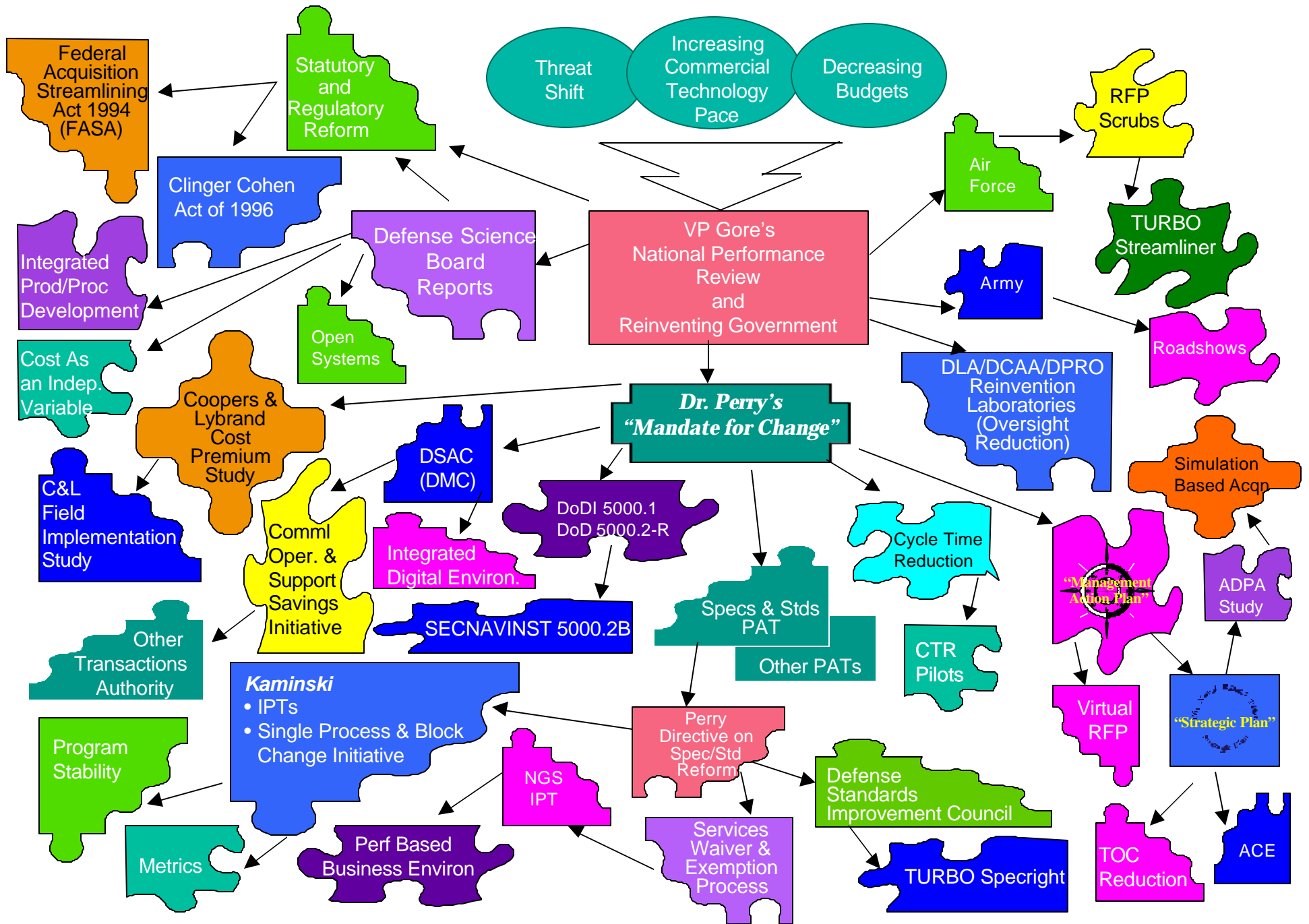
Lockheed Martin

Northrop Grumman

Boeing

Raytheon





Acquisition Reform – A Change Management Feat



Unnecessary Cost ??

*“The DoD Regulatory Cost Premium:
A Quantitative Assessment”*

December, 1994, Coopers & Lybrand/TASC Study:



C&L/TASC Cost Drivers: Cost without a requirement

Total DoD Cost Premium is 18%

C/SCS Cost Premium is 0.9%

Nearly 3/4 is in Engineering/Program Mgmt

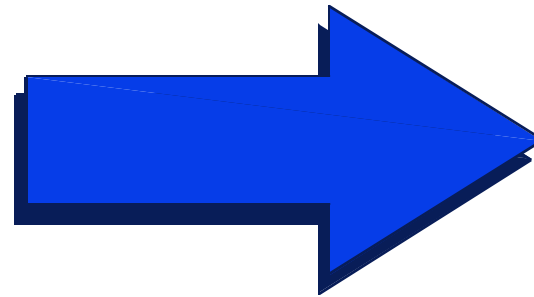
Written control account variances

Most of Remainder is in administrative and external reporting activities

EVM *Transition Process*



**Oversight/
inspection**



Management





Earned Value Management: Implementation Problems

“Financial Management”

Audit-like reviews

Reporting focus

Too many “surprises”

A-12 (Navy)

Challenge: Keep good principles, Stop bad practices



Lesson of the A-12

The "Beach" Report, A-12 Administrative Inquiry, 28 Nov 1990

Too often, earned value insights remain the sole province of the supporting program control staff of both contractors and the government.

Earned value must be an **integral part of the performing design and manufacturing organizations.**

Only when **program technical staffs are held accountable for earned value analysis, will they begin to understand its implications.**



Growing Consensus: Government/Industry Best Practice

**Dec. '96 DoD accepted industry EVMS
guidelines as C/SCSC replacement
Reserved right for government reviews**

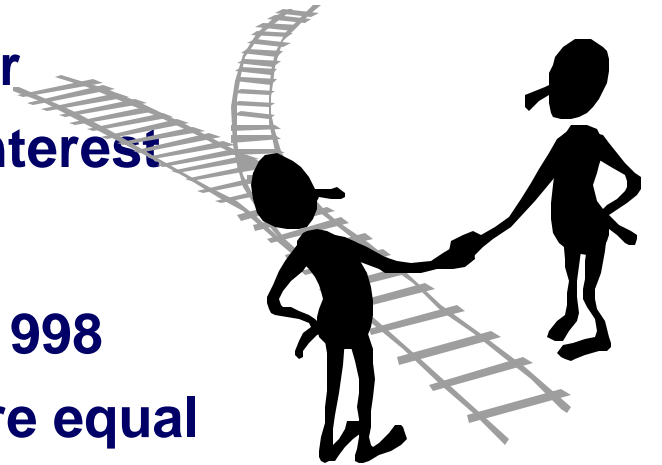
**As determined by project manager
“Self-certification” not in public interest**

Encouraged “true” standard

ANSI/EIA 748-98 EVMS issued in 1998

DoD and industry EVMS criteria are equal

International discussions - Australia, Canada, UK, US





Earned Value Management

Guidance

USD(A&T) accepted industry standard for Defense Acquisition

ANSI/EIA-748-98

Acceptance memo signed 17 Aug 99

Acknowledged as world's best practice for managing complex projects

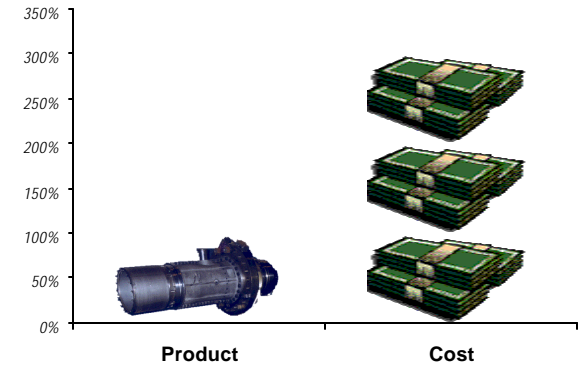
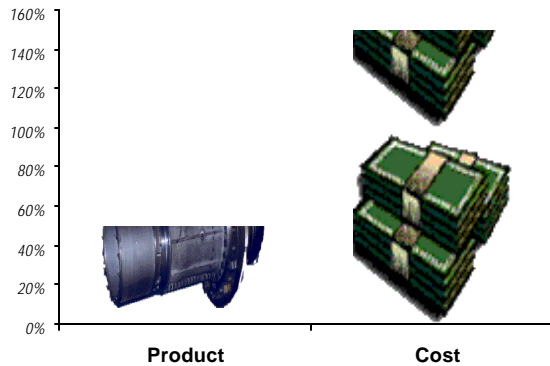
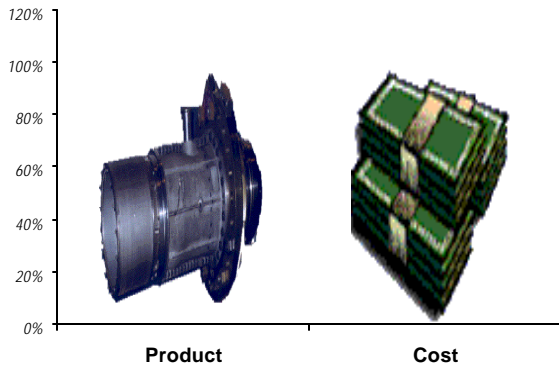
Incorporated changes into DoD 5000.2

Defense Contract Management Agency acts as executive agent for EVM

EVM Web Site: - www.acq.osd.mil/pm



Earned Value Management



Budget

Tool that allows both government and contractor visibility into technical, cost, and schedule progress on their contracts.

Time Now

Industry Best Practice ANSI/EIA-748-98 adopted as Defense standard for EVM replacing Cost/Schedule Control System.

Completion

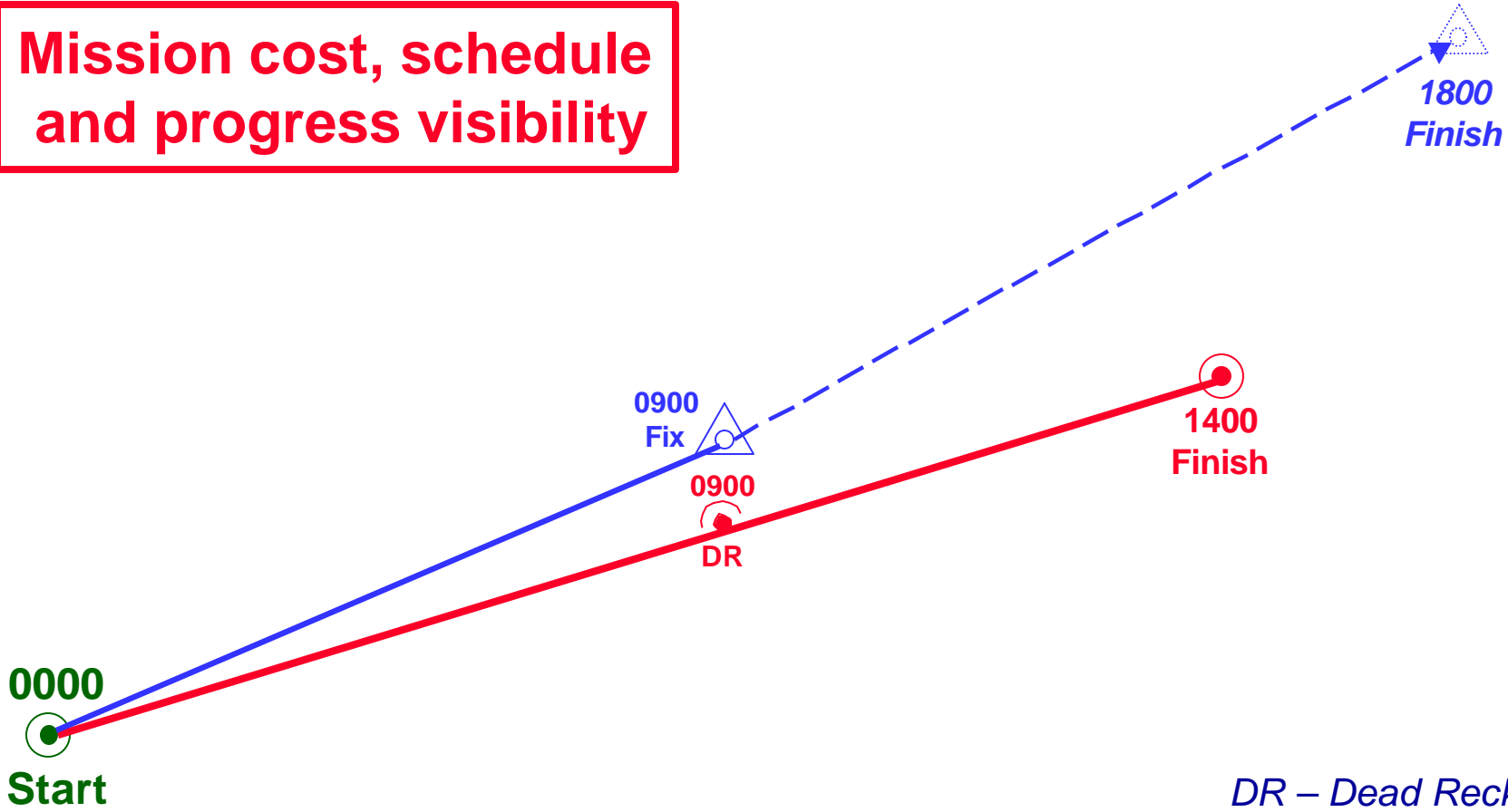
Required for non-FFP contracts >\$73M RDT&E >\$315M procurement Below threshold may be appropriate.



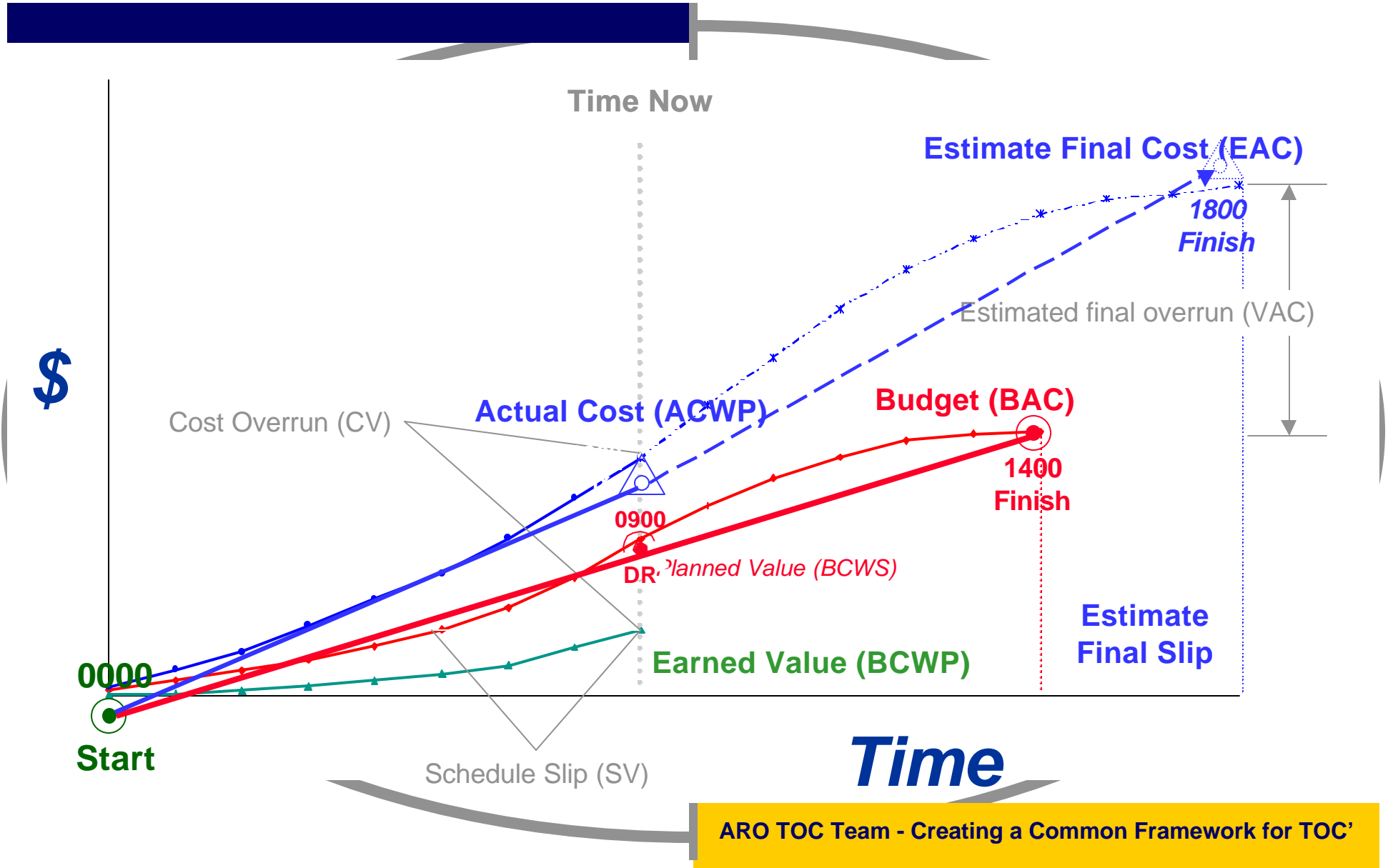
Navigating

(Earned Value Management)

Mission cost, schedule and progress visibility



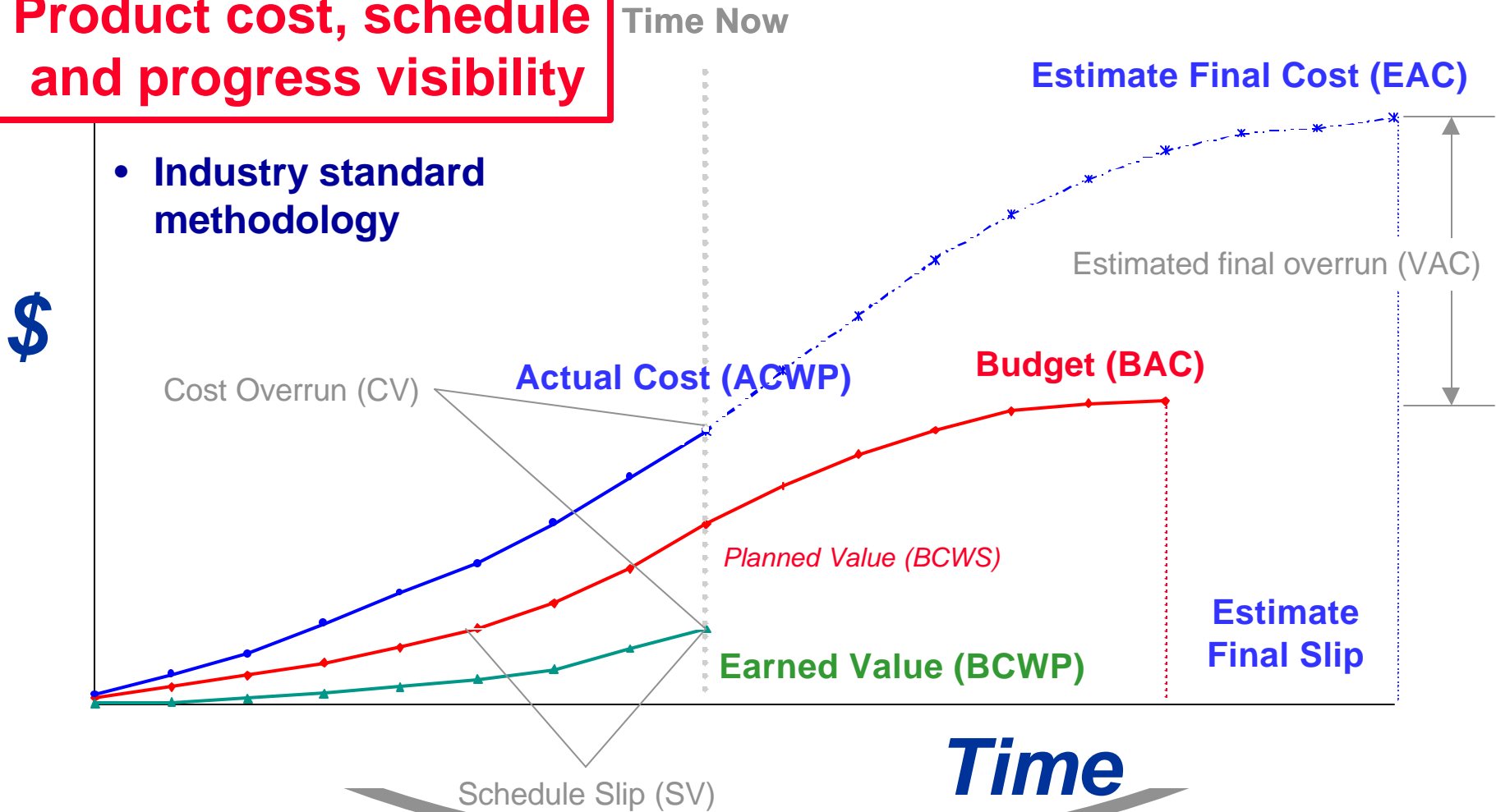
Earned Value Management



Earned Value Management

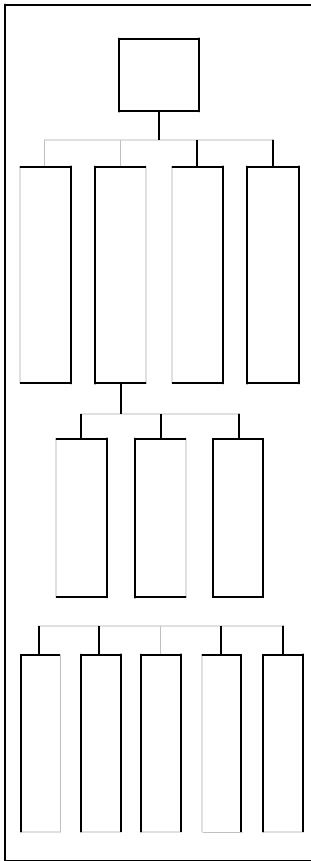
Product cost, schedule and progress visibility

- Industry standard methodology

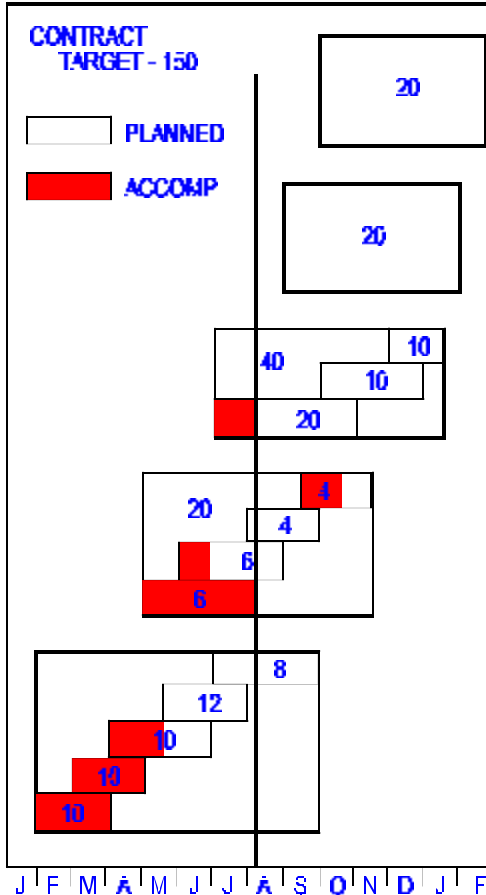


Earned Value Management = Basic Management Principles

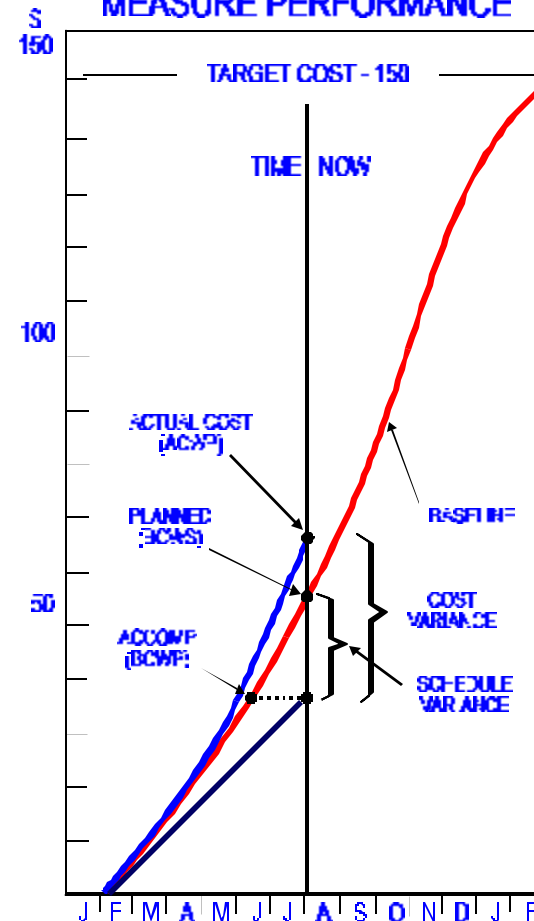
DEFINE THE WORK



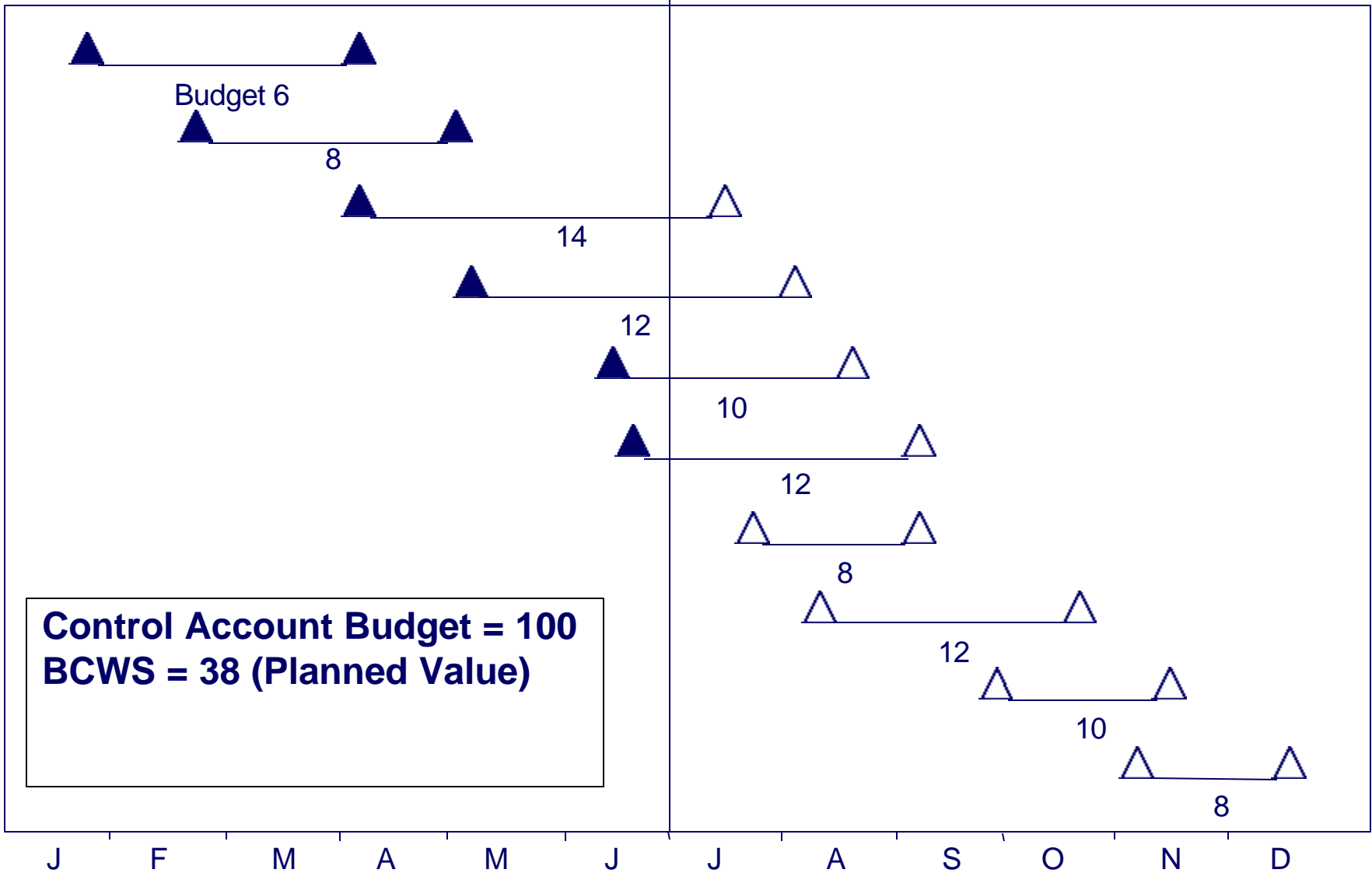
SCHEDULE AND BUDGET



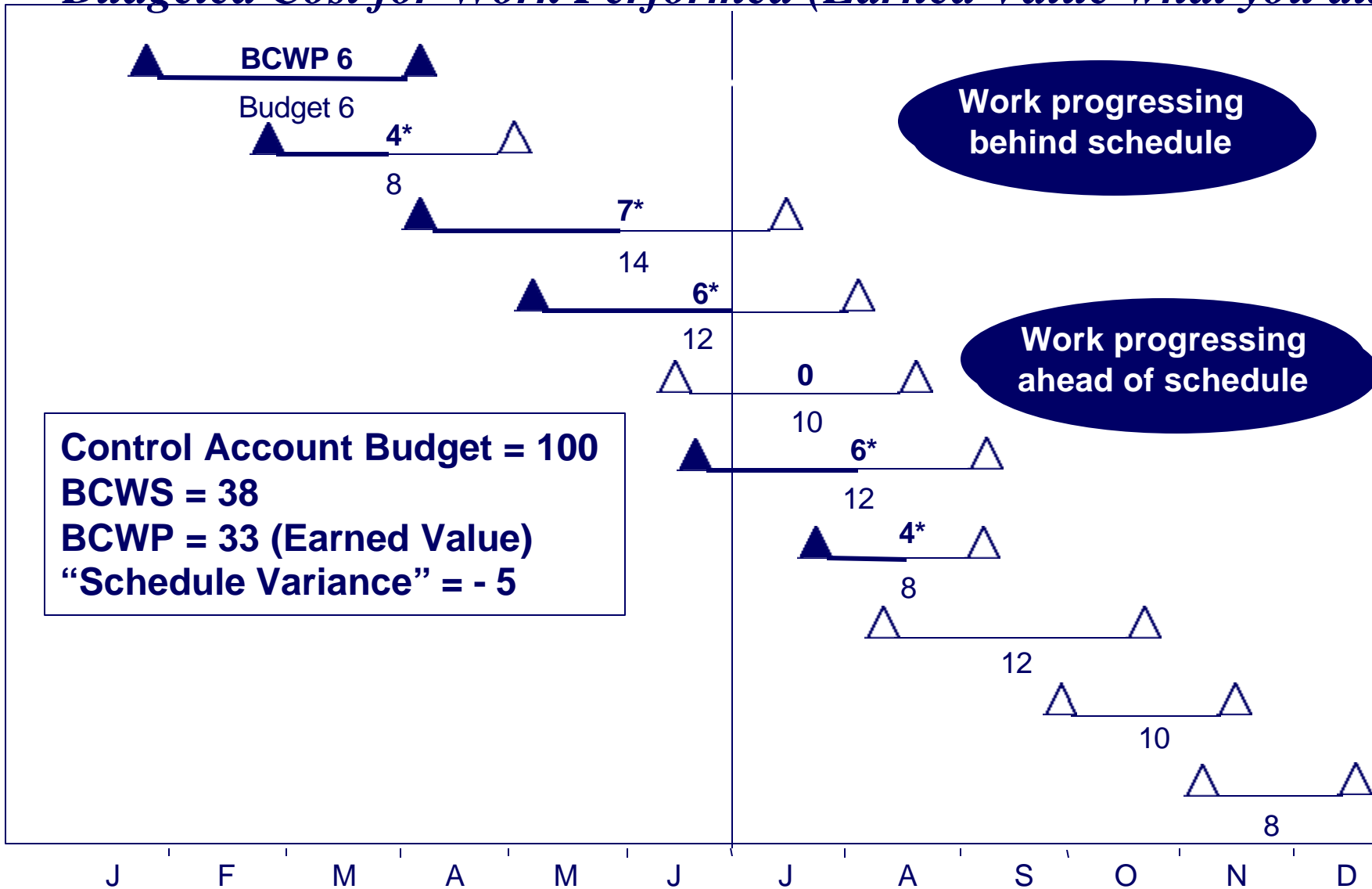
MEASURE PERFORMANCE



Budgeted Cost for Work Scheduled (what you planned to do)



Budgeted Cost for Work Performed (Earned Value-what you did)



Control Account Budget = 100
 BCWS = 38
 BCWP = 33 (Earned Value)
 "Schedule Variance" = - 5

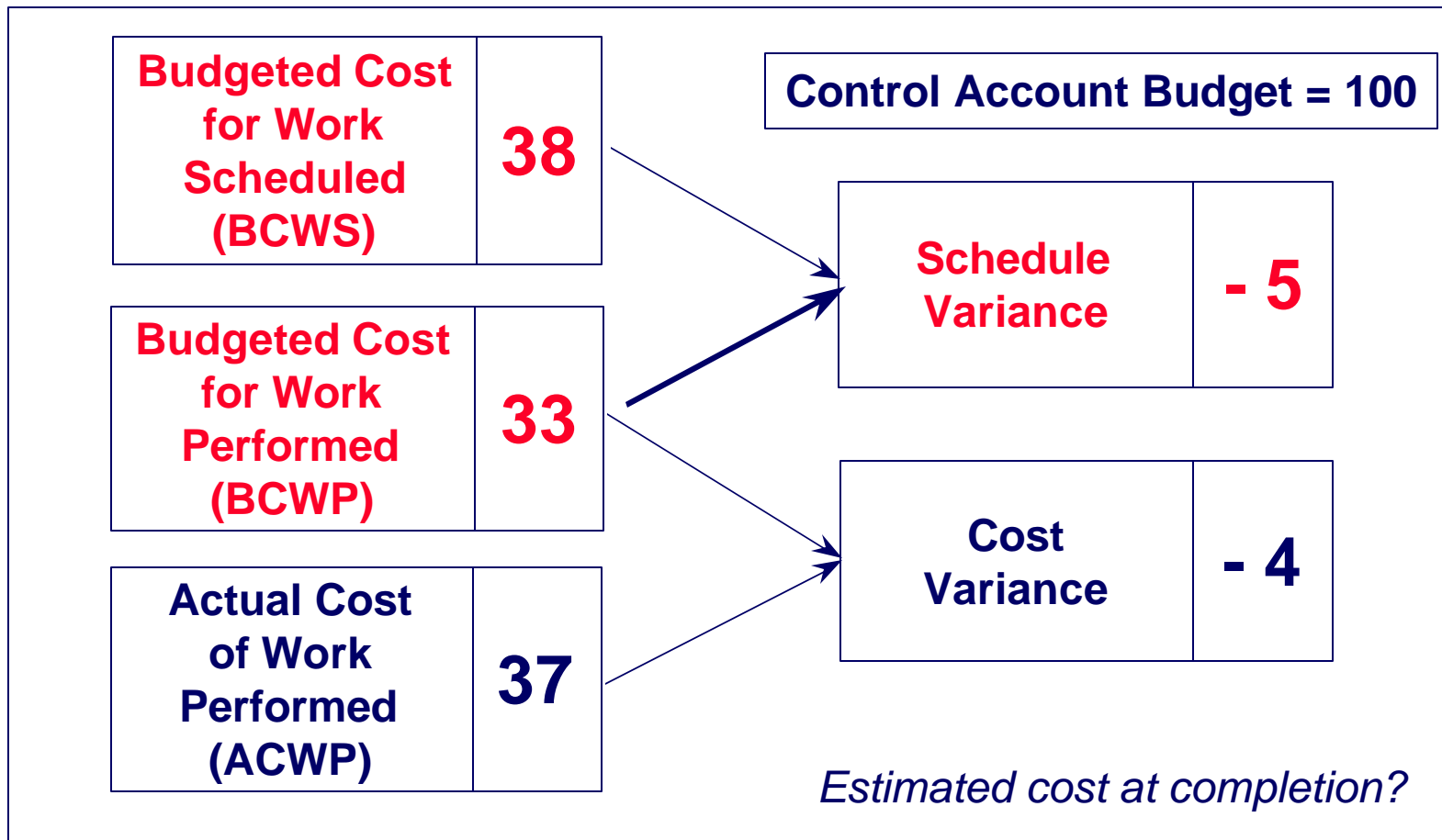
Work progressing behind schedule

Work progressing ahead of schedule

* 50-50 method used for work in process

Earned Value Concept

Actual Cost of Work Performed (what it cost to do what you did)





How much is it going to cost?

(One way to do it)

Cost Performance Index

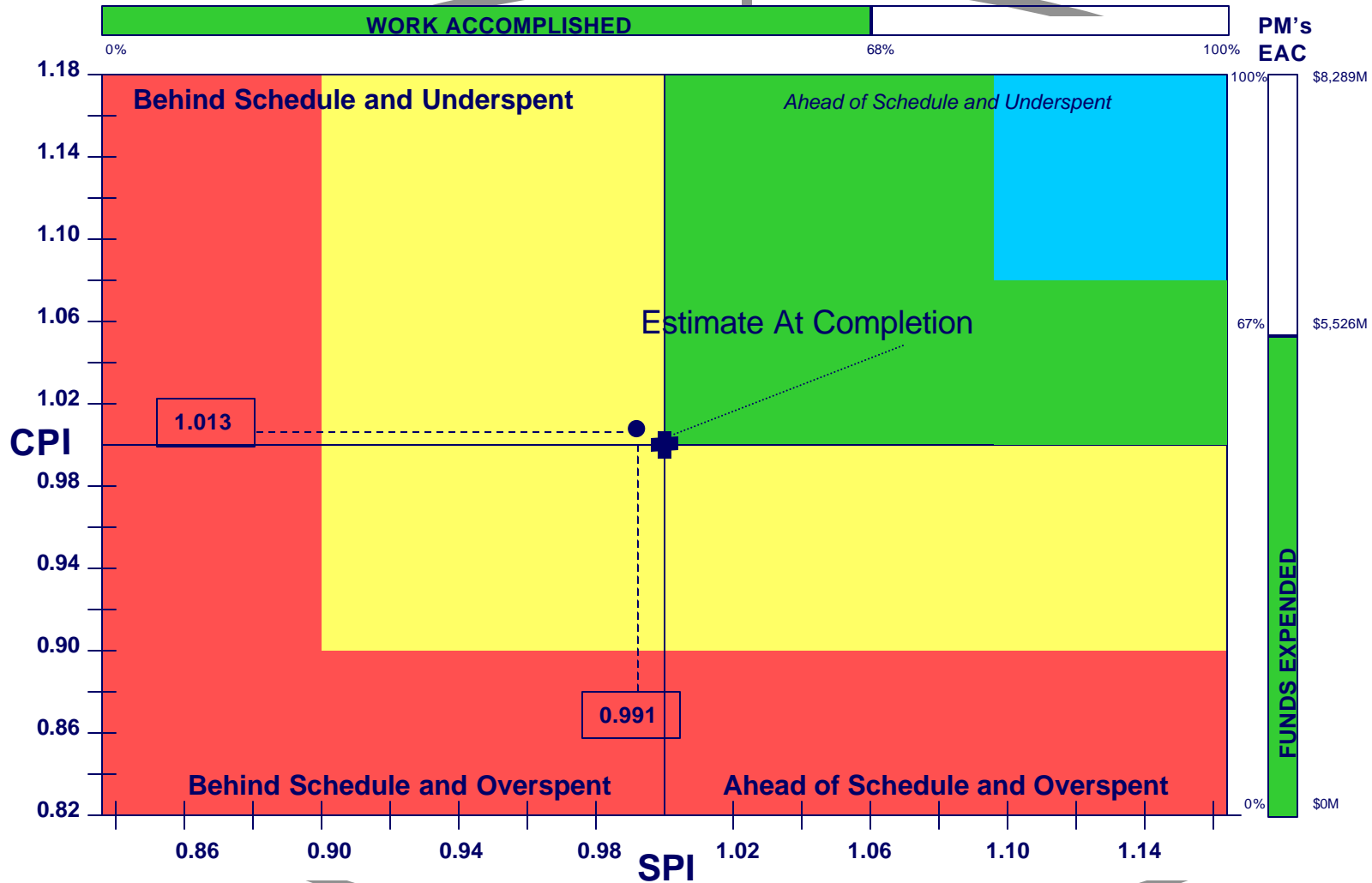
$$\frac{BCWP}{ACWP} = \frac{33}{37} = 0.89$$

Estimate at Completion

$$EAC = \frac{\text{Target Cost}}{CPI \text{ Index}} = \frac{100}{0.89} = 112$$



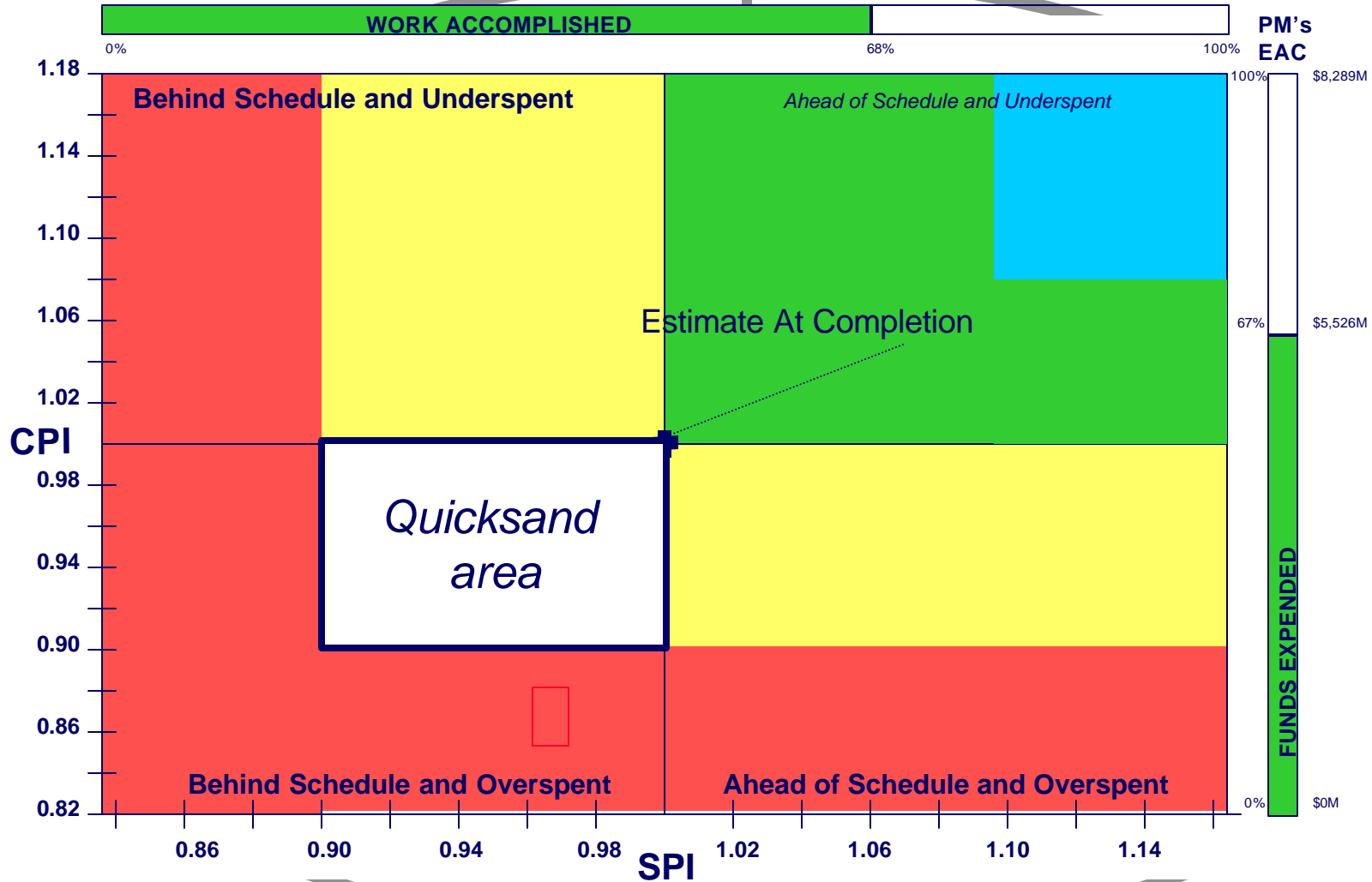
ASN(RD&A) Bullseye Chart



ARO TOC Team - Creating a Common Framework for TOC'



ASN(RD&A) Bullseye Chart



ARO TOC Team - Creating a Common Framework for TOC'



ASN (RD&A) EVM Observations

PM's need to understand EVM data

Award fee and EVM performance are often inconsistent

Contractor starting the project based on a unrealistically low estimate is a bad way to start

A firm fixed price contract doesn't insulate a program from poor EVM performance and its ramifications



Suggestions For Improvements

Improve your understanding of EVM technical terms

Review award fee criteria in your contracts

Keep communications open with your contractors

Avoid being lulled by re-baselining actions and instead focus on management initiatives to resolve EVM deficiencies



THE F-14 SITUATION, 1995

Cold War Over: Fleet Air Defense / Fighter: Single Mission Only Aircraft

High infrastructure and maintenance costs

Burden on modernization budget and limited fleet operational value

F-14 in a survival mode, budget disappearing

We needed to change the way we did business



F-14 STRIKE FIGHTER

POWER PROJECTION ASSET TO 2008

1997 F-14'S

YEAR 2000 F-14'S



BOL CHAFF* **NIGHT VISION***
GBU WPNS

LANTIRN* **ALR-67***

TARPS DI* **IRST (D)**
JTIDS (D)
PTID (A/B) **ASPJ (D)** **UPGRADE (B)***



BOL CHAFF **GBU WPNS** **NIGHT VISION**
BOL IR **SCP (A,B)** **EGI/GPS (B,D)**

LANTIRN **ALR-67**

DFCS **FTI**

TARPS DI **IRST (D)**
JTIDS [SURVEILLANCE (D)] **TCS (CCD)**
PTID **ASPJ (D)** **UPGRADE (B)**

* FLEET INTRODUCTION SYSTEMS IN LIMITED SUPPLY

NEW BUSINESS APPROACH

Objective: Maximize Fleet Modernization and Resource Allocation. Identify Risk Before it Becomes a Problem



Total Ownership

- Manpower
- Material
- Infrastructure
- Budget

Performance Measures

- Cost/Schedule Variance
- Plan vs Actual
- Estimate to Complete

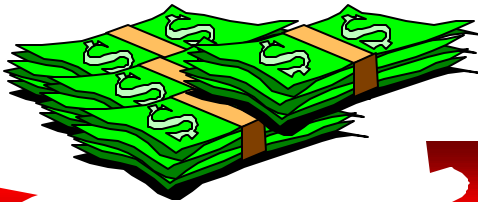
INTEGRATED APPROACH

Technical Requirements



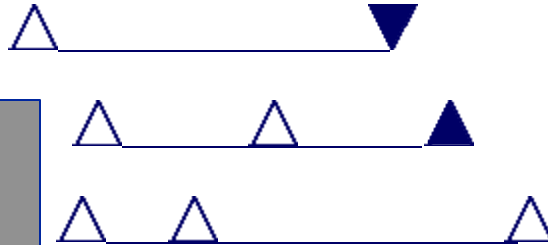
EVM Links Requirements, Budget, and Schedule.

Budget



Schedule slips impact the budget and may increase technical risk.

Schedule



Major impacts to Requirements, Budget or Schedule will cause a Replan of the project.

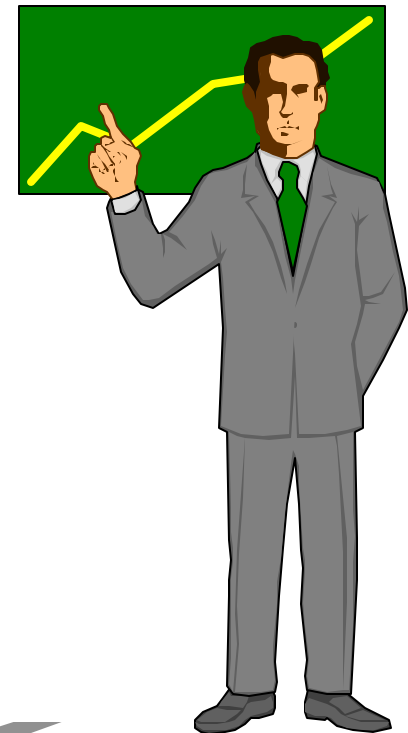
work A	
work B	
work C	
work D	



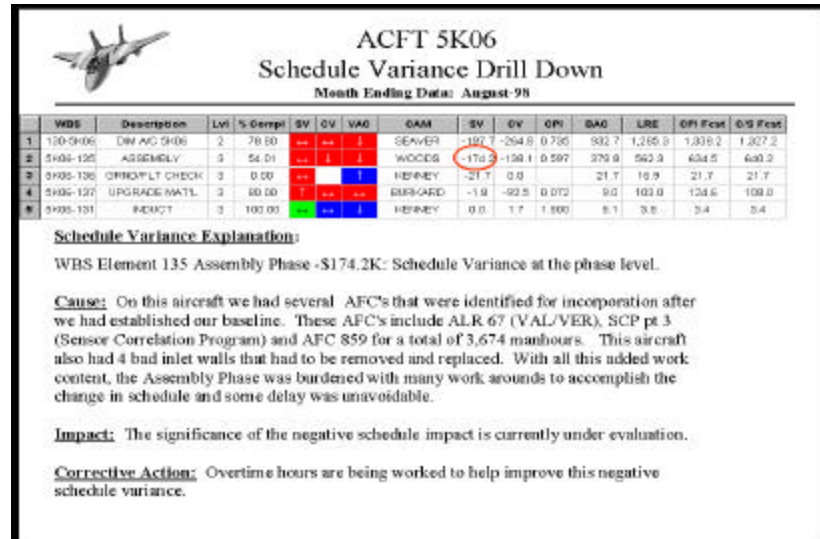
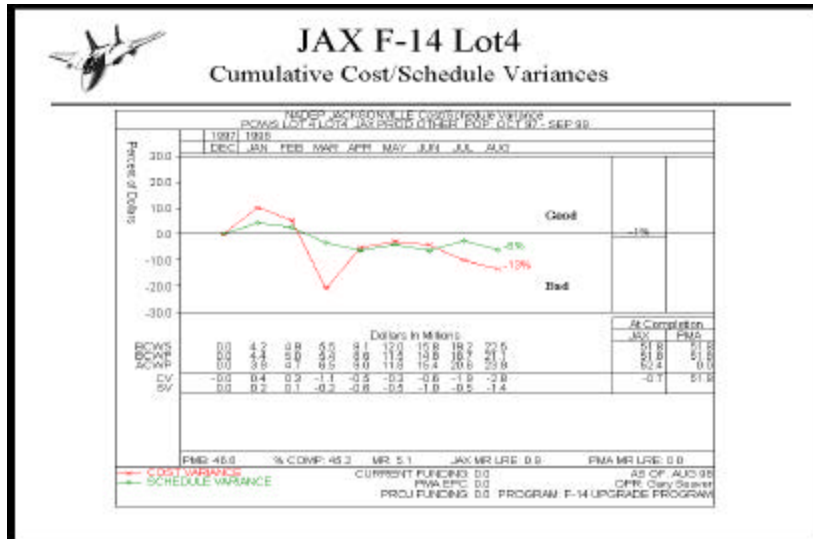
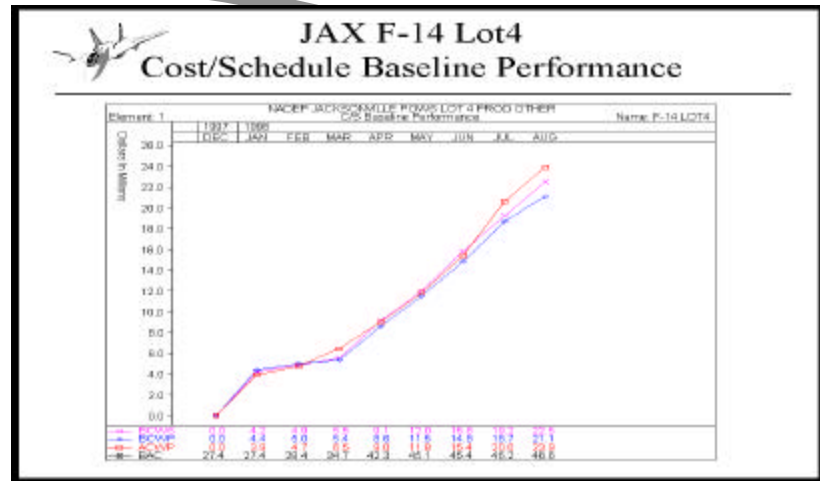
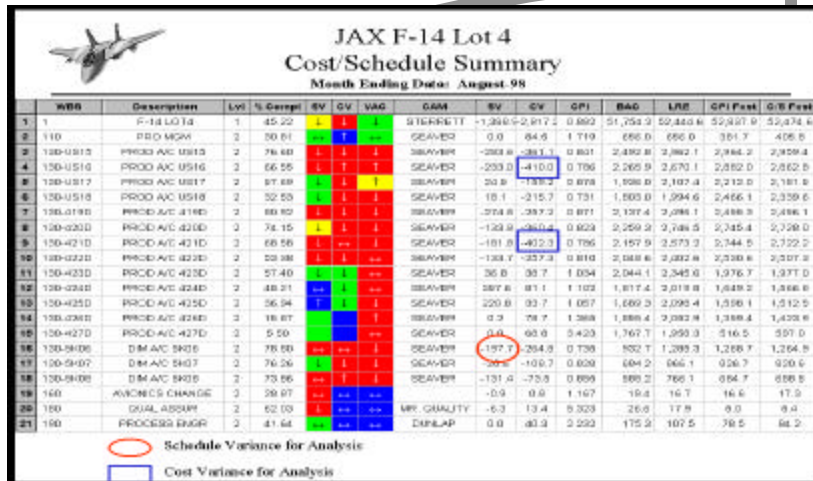
INSTITUTED EARNED VALUE MANAGEMENT

Earned Value Management Techniques Provide...

- **Common Framework for the Communication of Cost, Schedule, and Technical Issues**
- **Accurate Estimates of Cost To Complete**
- **Efficient Management of Cost and Schedule Performance**
- **Product Focused Life Cycle and Cost Management**
- **Increased Visibility into Resource Management**
- **Insight into future allowing time to manage or work around obstacles**



STANDARD IPT BRIEFINGS SLIDES





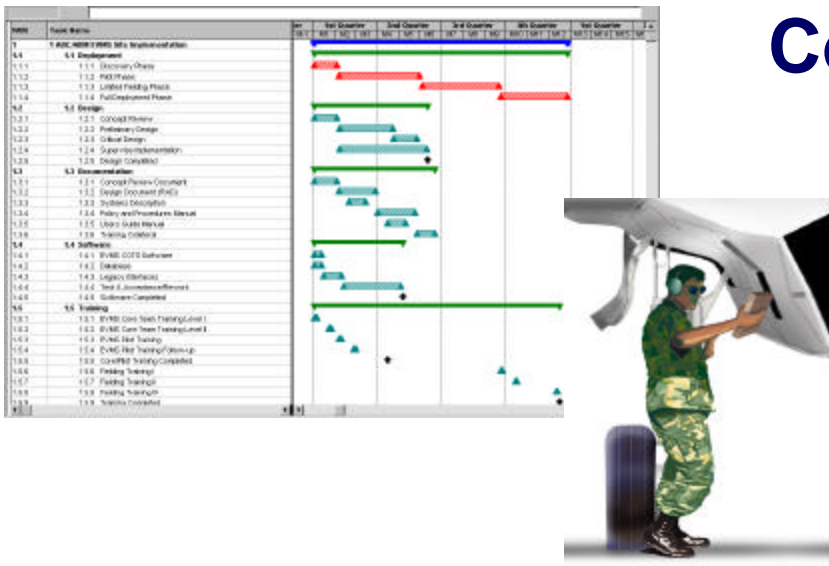
EVM INSIGHT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

F-14 Team utilizes EVM information Insight to proactively manage...

Cost and Schedule

Technical Performance Risks

...and Develop Workarounds



“Do not use EVM information as a hammer”

QUALITATIVE BENEFITS

Not All Benefits of Earned Value are Measurable

Clearer Understanding of the work to be performed,
and when it is to be completed

Helps them provide a
focused response to
problems

Individual
Team member

Believe they are using a
tool that benefits them

Increased ownership in the Program

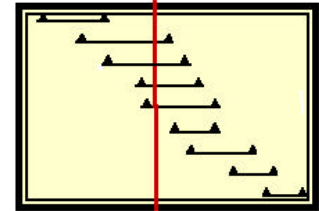
ARO TOC Team - Creating a Common Framework for TOC'

Work Breakdown Structure: The Key to Integration

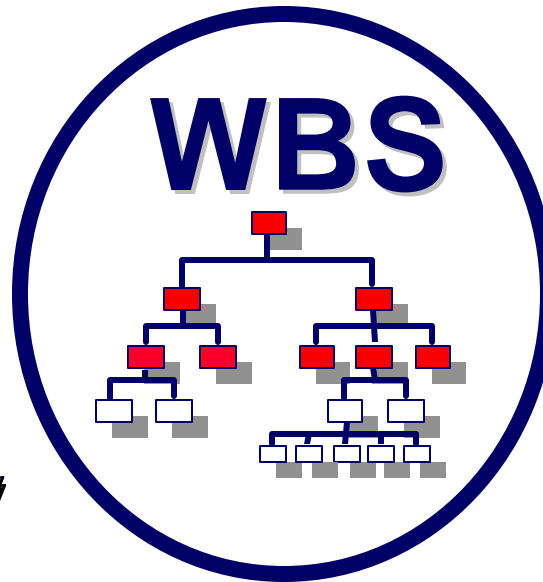
MIL-HDBK-881



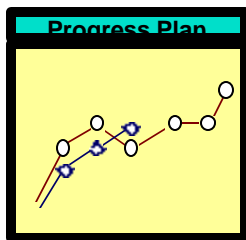
COST



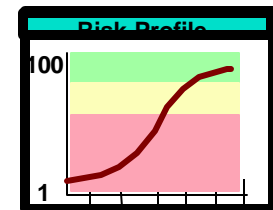
SCHEDULE



**TECHNICAL
PERFORMANCE**

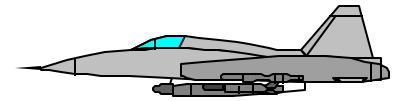


RISK

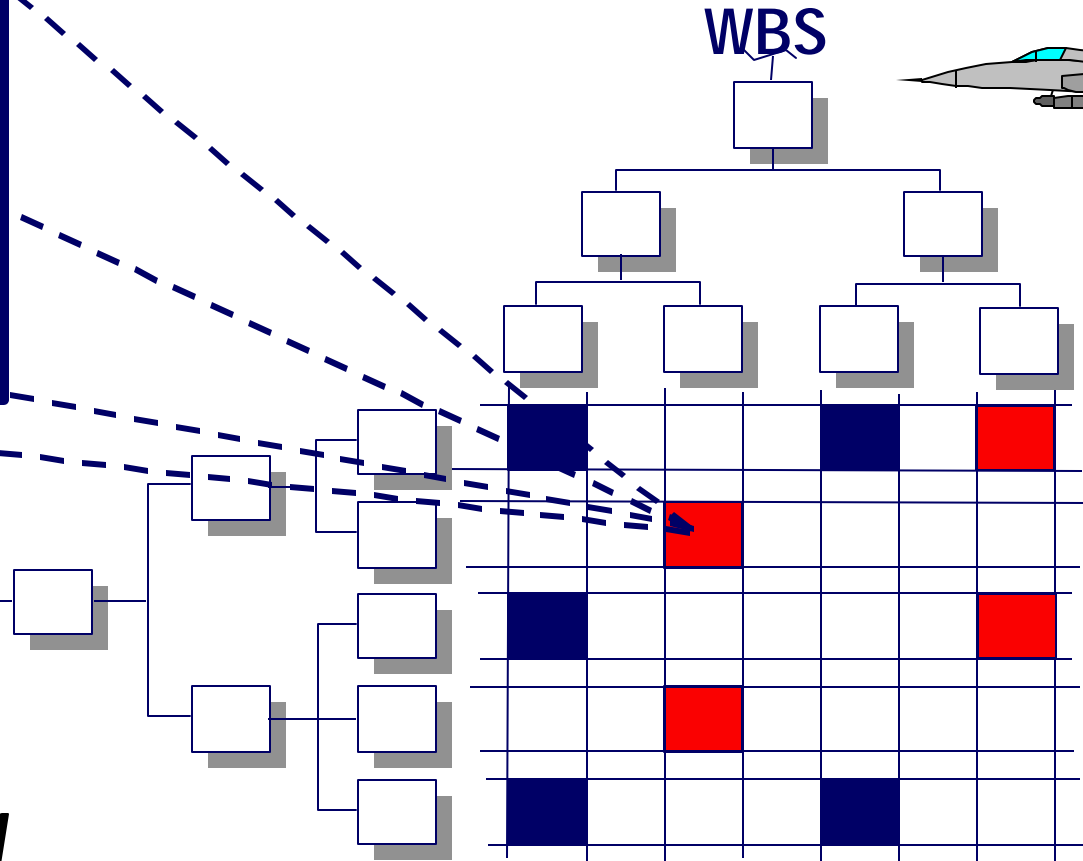


The Control Account: Where the Action is

- *Plan*
- *Budget*
- *Schedule*
- *Corrective Action*



ORGANIZATION



CAs under IPTs as appropriate



Key Building Blocks

Integrated Program Management Initiative

Model Program Objectives

WBS

IPTs

Integrated Baseline Review (IBR)

“Right Size” Reporting

Integrated Digital Environment

Training



Earned Value Management Courses

LOCATION OF EARNED VALUE MANAGEMENT COURSES

<http://www.dsmc.dsm.mil/courses/crslist.htm>

Business, Cost Estimating, & Financial Management

The Following Information Is Available for Each EV Course:

Description of the BCF 102 / 203 Course

BCF-102 / 203 Course Eligibility Requirements & Prerequisites.

BCF-102 / 203 Course POC

BCF-102 / 203 Schedule.

BCF-102 DL - Internet-based Course Available 1Q/FY00

Fundamentals Earned Value Course

BCF-102

Now On-Line

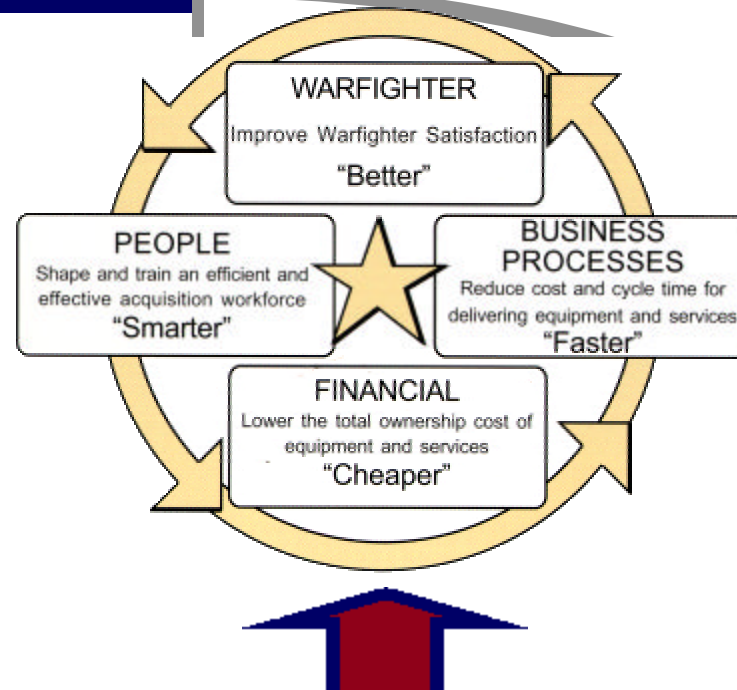
Intermediate Earned Value Management Course

BCF-203

2 - 3 Day 'Tailored' Courses (Fee For Service & Instructor Availability)

ARO FY00 Goal #3

Challenge:
Weapons
system costs
are too high.



ARO will work with five organizations to implement Activity Based Cost Management (ABCM) and incorporate Earned Value Management (EVM) into three projects or programs.

Champion: Mr. Willie Jones

ARO TOC Team - Creating a Common Framework for TOC'



Definition of “Decision”

“Irrevocable allocation of resources”



Benefits of EVMS

Single control system that provides reliable data.

Integrates work, schedule, and cost using WBS structure.

Data base of comparable projects useful.

CPI provides early warning signal = not more than 10% change after 20% complete.

SPI provides early warning signal.

CPI predictor of final cost of project.

Uses index based method to forecast final cost of project.

Management by exception principle can reduce management overload.



Recap

EVM is a key initiative of ASN(RD&A)

EVM is a tool for visibility into the program's progress

Leadership commitment is critical for EVM success

EVM is not a "Fire and Forget" system

EVM is used and accepted industry wide



EVM

Points of Contact

DCMA HQ EVM Executive Agent
Bill Gibson, EVM Process Owner

DSMC

Lt. COL Dave Melton (EVM Department chair)

OASN(RDA), ABM

Charles Sell

OASN(RDA), ARO

Michael Skratulia

NAVSEA

Larry Kamitis, NAVSEA 017

NAVAIR

Ted Rogers, NAVAIR 4.2

SPAWAR

Mourad Yacoub, SPAWAR 016



EVM Websites

www.acq.osd.mil/pm

www.dsmc.dsm.mil/courses/crslist.htm

www.acq-ref.navy.mil



EVM Preferred Tool

wInsight is a computer software tool specifically designed for analyzing performance analysis data.

Tool supports the Integrated Product Development (IPD) management philosophy

Flexible and easy to use to locate problem areas, analyze data, and update Estimate at Completion (EAC).

DCMA recommends Contracting Administration Offices utilize wInsight as their primary Earned Value analysis tool.