NDIA Systems & Mission Engineering Conference

Leveraging DCMA EVMS Data Driven Metrics to Support Your Contract Lifecycle (#22457)

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Agenda & Learning Objectives

Understand the new DCMA Data Driven Metrics and Business Processes How to use EVMS compliance metrics for your contracts

Learn about the benefits of EVMS process improvement



Before and After





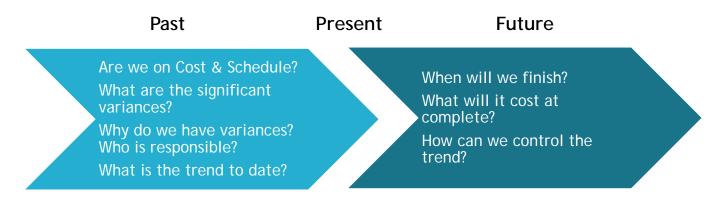


Introduction to DCMA EVMS Compliance Metrics and Business Processes



Why is EV useful?

We analyze the past performanceto help us control the future



Answer 2 key questions

- 1. Did we get what we wanted for what we spent?
- 2. At the end of the project, is it likely that the cost will be less than or equal to our original estimate?

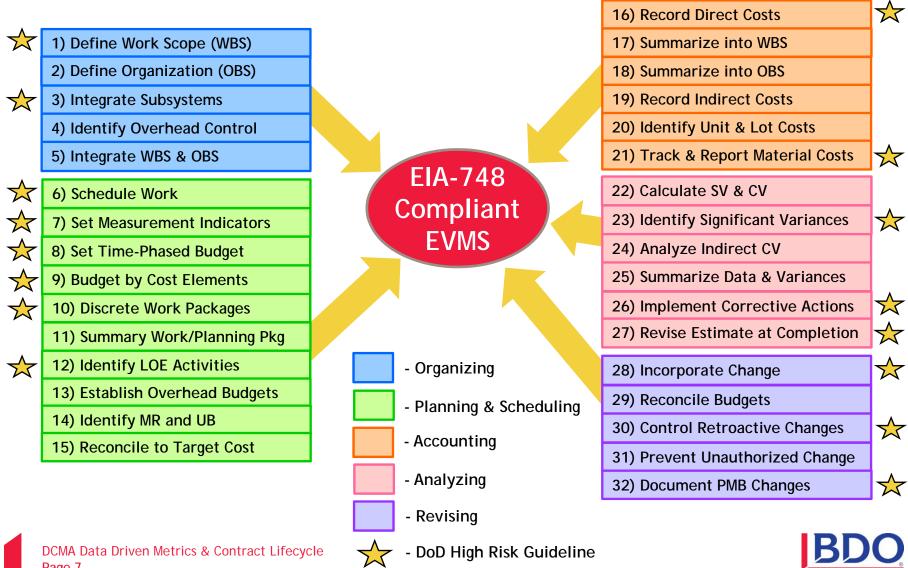


Besides Compliance - why do EVM?

- EVM is a proven Project Management methodology which is accepted by the Project Management Institute (PMI), GAO, OMB, and DoD
- EVM re-enforces project management best practices such as planning and scheduling
- EVM accurately measures project performance and enables an 'early warning' system to identify potential project issues while there is still time to react
- Opens the door to new opportunities requiring the implementation of a compliant EVMS i.e. multi-award contracts like the GSA Oasis Contract



EIA-748 EVM Guidelines Overview









Top DCMA Guidelines reporting the highest deficiencies or non compliance

- Guideline 6: Schedule the authorized work in a manner which describes the sequence of work and identifies significant task interdependencies required to meet the requirements of the program.
- Guideline 10: To the extent it is practical to identify the authorized work in discrete work packages, establish budgets for this work in terms of dollars, hours, or other measurable units. Where the entire control account is not subdivided into work packages, identify the far term effort in larger planning packages for budget and scheduling purposes.
- Guideline 16: Record direct costs in a manner consistent with the budgets in a formal system controlled by the general books of account.
- Guideline 27: Develop revised estimates of cost at completion based on performance to date, commitment values for material, and estimates of future conditions. Compare this information with the performance measurement baseline to identify variances at completion important to company management and any applicable customer reporting requirements including statements of funding requirements.



Sample Automated Metrics

Refers to the EIA-748 guidelines that the metric is testing

2								Testing and Metrics						
3	Baseline Coun	Test Metric Coun	Unique Test Metric ID		,	Current Template Revisic *	Test Metric Rev Date	Test Steps ▼	Test Metric Numerator (X)	Test Metric Denominator (Y)	Metric Threshol	Min Freq ▼	Artifacts	Test Type
82	67	58	10A302a	x	10A3	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Have PPs incurred actual costs?	X = Count of PPs with ACWP _{CUM}	Y = Total count of PPs	X/Y ≤ 2%	M	13	Α
83	68	59	10A302b	x	10A3	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Have PPs earned performance?	X = Count of PPs with BCWP _{CUM}	Y = Total count of PPs	X/Y ≤ 2%	M	13	Α
84	69	60	10A303a	x	10A3	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Do all PPs have duration?	X = Count of PPs with baseline duration	Y = Total count of PPs	X/Y ≤ 10%	M	11	Α
85	70	61	11A101a	х	11A1	v3.0	23-Mar-17	For all CAs, does the BAC value for the CA equate to the sum of the WP and PP budgets within the CA?		Y = Total program BAC	X/Y ≤ 1%	P-IBR	13	А

Guideline 10

- To the extent it is practicable to identify the authorized work in discrete work packages, establish budgets for this work in terms of dollars, hours, or other measurable units.
- Where the entire control account is not subdivided into work packages, identify the far term effort in larger planning packages for budget and scheduling purposes.

Guideline 11

• Provide that the sum of all work package budgets plus planning package budgets within a control account equals the control account budget.



Test Metric Specification

	EVMS Test Metric Specification								
1. Guide	1. Guideline No: 2. Unique Test Metric ID: 3. Test Type: 4. Freq								
	10 10A302a Automated								
5. Attribute: 10A3: Planning packages have the following characteristics: • Are the logical aggregations of work within a control account, normally the far-term effort that can be identified, budgeted, and time-phased in baseline planning, but cannot yet be detail planned into work packages.									
6. Test S	Step: Ps incurred actual cost								
7. Test N		S:		8. Metric Threshold:					
	nt of PPs with ACWP	CUM							
Y = Tota	Y = Total count of PPs X/Y ≤ 2%								
9. UN/CEFACT Required DEI(s)									
10. Data Elements Required: 13 EV Cost Tool Data									
	13C ACWPCUM								
	13AT Planning Packa	ige UIDs							
	mptions:	-							
1.	ACWP _{CUM} is collected	at the WP/PP level							
12. Instr	uctions:								
	 Identify and count the total number of PPs; this is the denominator (Y) of the test metric. 								
 Identify and count PPs that have incurred actual costs (ACWP_{CUM} is not zero); this is the numerator (X) of 									
	the test metric.								
	 Calculate the test metric (Block 7): X divided by Y. If the result is within the threshold (Block 8), the metric passes 								
	13. Numerator Code								
13. Num	15.11differator Code								
14. Deno	ominator Code								

Details of each test metric is published so that there is a common understanding of the test and associated thresholds



Sample Manual Metrics

Refers to the EIA-748 guidelines that the metric is testing

2								Testing and Metrics						
3	Baseline Coun	Test Metric Coun	Unique Test Metric ID		Attribute ID	Current Template Revisic	Test Metric Rev Date	Test Steps ▼	Test Metric Numerator (X)	Test Metric Denominator (Y)	Metric Thresholo	Min Freq	Artifacts	Test Type
5	-	1	01A101b	NEW	01A1	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Is there a single product-oriented WBS?	X = Occurrence of a WBS that is not product- oriented	n/a	X = 0	Α	03, 20, 38, 46	М
6	2	2	01A201a	x	01A2	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Are SOW requirements included in the WBS?	X = Count of sampled SOW paragraphs identifying scope that are not in the WBS	Y = Total count of sampled SOW paragraphs identifying scope	X/Y = 0%	Initial no more than annual	04, 05	М
7	3	3	02A101a	x	02A1	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Is there a single OBS used on the contract?	X = Count of mismatches between the program organizational breakdown	n/a	X = 0	Α	07, 20	М
8	4	4	02A102a	x	02A1	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Are all major subcontractors and intra- organizational work with an EVMS DFARS clause flow down requirement included in the OBS reporting requirements in Format 2?	DFARS clause flow down requirement not identified in the OBS reporting requirements	subcontractors and intra- organizational elements with	X/Y = 0%	A	06, 20, 21	М
9	5	5	03A101a	х	03A1	v3.0	23-Mar-17	Is control account data traceable between system artifacts including schedule, cost data, and work authorization documents? • Do baseline dates align between the work authorization documentation (WAD) and	X = Count of sampled incomplete CAs with IMS baseline dates outside the WAD POP	Y = Total count of sampled incomplete CAs in IMS	X/Y ≤ 5%	Q	09, 11	М

Guideline 1

 Define the authorized work elements for the program. A Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), tailored for effective internal management control, is commonly used in this process.

Guideline 2

 Identify the program organizational structure, including the major subcontractors, responsible for accomplishing the authorized work, and define the organizational elements in which work will be planned and controlled.

Guideline 3

 Provide for the integration of the planning, scheduling, budgeting, work authorization and cost accumulation processes with each other, and as appropriate, the program work breakdown structure and the program organizational structure.

Full list of current metrics available at: http://www.dcma.mil/HQ/EVMS/



DCMA Business Processes

DCMA EVMS business practices (BP):

- BP1 Pre-Award EVM System Plan Review
- BP2 Post Award Earned Value Management System Description - Initial and Changes
- BP3 Contract Initiation Support
- BP4 EVMS Surveillance
- BP5 EVMS Review for Cause
- BP6 Compliance Review Execution



New DOD Integrated Program Management Data Report (IPMDR)

- IPMDR New Data Item Description (DID) which will start being applied to contracts in early CY 2020 - replaces IPMR DID #81861B
 - Electronic data delivery except variance narratives
 - Deliver no later than 16th working day after monthly close
 - Discuss tailoring and incremental delivery with program office
 - Previously on ACAT 1 programs reported electronically by uploading to the EVM-CR but not all ACAT levels will report via the EVM-CR

Objectives

- Encourage dialog with the program office
- Relevant data faster
- Improved visibility into project controls CA, WP, EOC, Time Phased Forecast
- Improved cost and schedule integration
- Data for more comprehensive analysis like DCMA metrics



IPMR and **IPMDR** Comparison

<u>IPMR</u>

- Format 1-4 Contract Performance
- WBS
- OBS
- Baseline Changes
- Staff Planning
- Format 5 Variance Analysis
- Format 6 Schedule (plus native)
- Format 7 Time Phased (by WBS)

Format

- UN/CEFACT XML
- EDI 839 (legacy)

IPMDR

Contract Performance Dataset

- Summary Data & Structures (WBS, OBS, ...), Reporting Calendar
- Cumulative To-Date BCWS, BCWP, and ACWP by CA/WP
- Time-Phased EAC
- BCWS and ETC by CA/WP
 Schedule Dataset (plus native format)
 Performance Narrative
- Executive Summary
- Variance Analysis

Format

- Zipped JSON files
- Encodes cost / schedule data as tables & relationships



Using Compliance Metrics to Support the Contract Lifecycle



Proposal & Contract Pre-Award

DOD DFARS Clause 252.234-7001 - Notice of Earned Value Management System

- Requires an EVMS certified by a cognizant federal agency, or
- Gap analysis of current EVMS capabilities vs. the EIA-748 32 guidelines, description of the EVMS to be implemented, and an EVMS implementation plan

How to use DCMA Metrics during the proposal phase:

- Use EVMS data from an existing program
- Develop an EVM System Description document which describes the system, business processes, and responsibilities
- Utilize DCMA EVMS compliance metrics to demonstrate system compliance or to support a gap analysis
- Develop EVMS implementation plan to close any gaps



Post Contract Award & IBR DCMA Business Practice 3 - Contract Initiation Support

- DCMA Initial evaluation of a contractor's Earned Value Management System (EVMS) for all new and existing contracts and programs that have the DFARS requirement;
- May me completed during the Integrated Baseline Review (IBR) or an subsequent initial visit for validation
- Quantitative analysis techniques (64 Metrics) to identify risks and test the reliability of core management processes utilized during the initial stages of a program.
- Emphasizes the contractor's Organization and Planning, Scheduling, and Budgeting processes, and also looks at Accounting and Estimate At Complete (EAC) processes.

How to use DCMA metrics post contract award:

Utilize metrics on baseline data and initial reports to prepare for IBR



Program Execution DCMA Business Practice 4 - EVMS Surveillance

- Process to conduct ongoing assessments (surveillance) of contractor EVMS compliance to the Electronic Industries Alliance Standard-748 EVMS (EIA-748) guidelines.
- There are five (5) groups of metrics (104 Metrics) with different minimum suggested frequencies of evaluation.
- Intended to minimize the data inputs required from the contractor.
 - Group 1 metrics leverage automated data analysis using the Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) and the EV Cost Tool Data
 - Groups 2-5 are mostly manual and broken out to minimize the number of data calls.

How to use DCMA metrics during program execution:

- Use metrics to 'test' EVMS data prior to submissions to ensure compliance
- Use metrics to support internal EVMS surveillance and improvements



Metrics Analysis

In each period, there are between 1-6 WPs/PPs that do not have corresponding tasks in the schedule

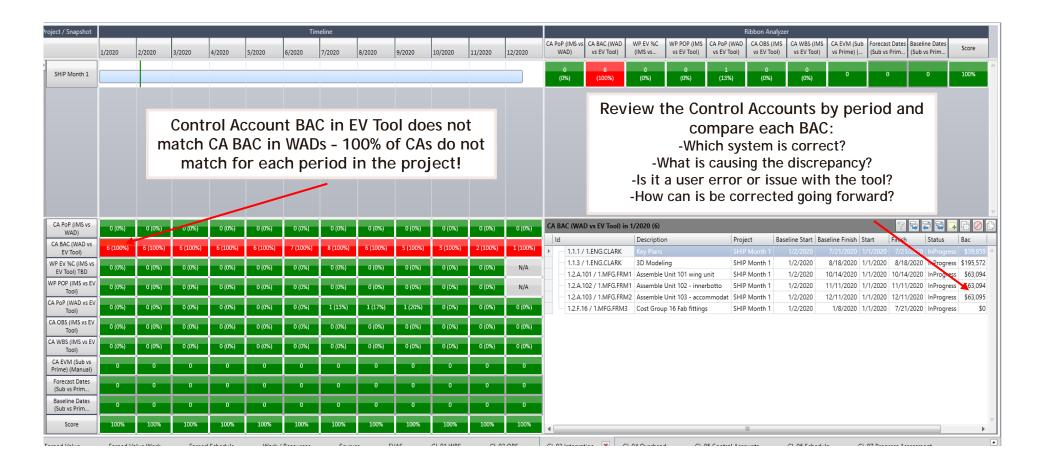


Review each WP/PP, starting with the near term:

- -Are the WPs/PPs in the EV tool or schedule correct?
- -Are tasks coded correctly in the schedule?
- -How can is be corrected going forward?



Metrics Analysis -WAD Integration





Developing Contractor EVMS Metric Capabilities

Data Configuration

- Integrating data from multiple sources for analysis
- Automating metrics when possible through coding of EVM data

Toolset Implementation & Processes

- Reviewing the metrics in an automated manner requires the implementation of a new toolset
- Processes must be reviewed and updated to account for new tools and execution of internal surveillance

Internal Surveillance & Training

- DCMA's intention is that contractors will perform internal surveillance and use the test metrics to review data quality prior to monthly submissions
- Requires qualified resources readily available to address the new data requirements and assess any potential risks before you submit your data to the DCMA



EVMS Continuous Process Improvement



3 Steps to Data Driven Surveillance

Task 1 Assessment	Task 2 Data and Process Design	Task 3 Implementation & Training				
 Project plan review and assessment of current EVMS capabilities to support DDM Review current schedule and cost management capabilities to identify sources of data and recommend enhancements as required to support metrics and tool implementation Additional data analysis and assessment of manual sources of data like Work Authorization Documents (WADs) 	 Design coding changes, such as Planning Package/Work Package flags, Control Account/Summary Level Planning Package flags and identifying elements of cost Design process changes to support the monthly reporting timeline and support corrective action planning 	 Installation and configuration of analysis tool Project test of metrics, reporting, and root cause analysis Data clean up and additional changes Training on DDM, government processes, and selected tool 				



Surveillance by Exception

Similar approach to managing project analysis but for surveillance

Surveillance is more efficient because you don't need to review every metric, every month

Focus on:

- Metrics associated with top GL deficiencies
- "At-a-glance" assessment of metric health
- Metrics that have been red for several periods
- Metrics that are trending negatively



Metric Trending

Track metrics by category, over time to identify trends and highlight areas to focus on.





Develop a Culture of Continuous Process **Improvement**

Commit

Management commitment to automated surveillance to drive actionable EV results

Develop Routine

Include surveillance by exception in monthly process

Share Resp.

Assign responsibility to all project team members

Measure Results

Share metric trends and improvements

Be Patient

Continuous process improvement takes time



Benefits of Data Driven Metrics

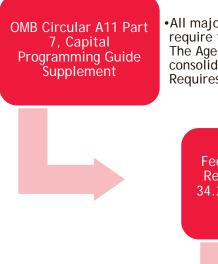
- Encourages a commitment to automate your organization's internal EVMS surveillance processes
- Focused approach to reviewing, trending and analyzing metrics for a streamlined process
- Continuously improve EVMS processes, enhancing project performance management by identifying project controls weaknesses



Appendix



How is EVM Applied on Government Contracts?



•All major acquisitions with development efforts require the use an EVMS compliant with EIA-748. The Agency must use EVM for their work and consolidate the contractors EVM reporting, Requires IBR) and sets 10% variance threshold

Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), 34.201 EVMS, 34.202 IBR

- •IAW OMB Circular A-11 Part 7
- •EiA-748 compliant EVMS required for major acquisitions for development. EVMS approved by CFA.
- •if the contractor doesn't have a compliant system they must provide a plan.
- •Requires monthly reporting and prime must flowdown to subcontractors.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement, 252.234-7001, 252.234-7002, CDRL's/DID's IPMR Reporting

- Notice of EVM, Contract >\$20M EIA-748 compliant or plan to implement, >\$100M must certify
- Provide for generation of timely, reliable, and verifiable information.
 IBR < 180 days



What is Surveillance?

NDIA – Integrated Program Management Division (IPMD) Surveillance Guide defines the following goals of an Earned Value Management System (EVMS) surveillance process:

- 1. Ensure that the organization's EVMS has been effectively implemented in accordance with the organization's EVMS documentation
- 2. Ensure the EVMS provides timely, accurate, and reliable integrated project management information for internal and customer use
- 3. Assess the project's commitment and ability to maintain and use its EVMS as an integral part of its project management process

It's not a validation review or integrated baseline review - but uses the EIA-748 32 Guidelines and DOD EVMSIG as a roadmap to conduct surveillance https://www.acq.osd.mil/evm/#/home



New Surveillance Process

What projects are subject to Surveillance?

- Projects with EVM reporting requirement > \$100M
- Projects identified for surveillance by the government program office
- Projects deemed to be high risk by the DCMA or stakeholders

DCMA is looking to modernize contractor oversight methods and practices to maximize effectiveness and create a standard benchmark, while simultaneously reducing costs

- Designed to streamline compliance oversight by generating a set of data tests and thresholds by which to adjudicate acceptable risk
- Facilitates the identification of high-risk contracts through an objective, automated process that allows for joint resolution of issues as they occur
- Contracts identified as high-risk are subject to a DCMA surveillance review



DCMA Business Practice 4 Tripped Metric Follow-Up & Close Out

If any metrics exceed the threshold the Team Member will evaluate the data anomalies causing the trip(s). Follow-up actions may include:

- 1. Discussions with the contractor and other stakeholders
- 2. Requests for data to support an expanded sample size or additional artifacts related to the data anomalies
- 3. Interviews with appropriate Control Account Managers and other contractor personnel

<u>Tripped Metric Closeout</u> - After metric follow-up actions are complete, the Team Member will determine if the metric trip represents a false indicator, in which case it should be closed out and annotated.

If it is not a false indicator the team member will take one of the following steps to close out the action:

- 1. Acceptance of the condition as the correct execution of the contractor system
- 2. Notation of a risk for future surveillance activities
- 3. Issuance of Corrective Action Request(s)

