# Integrated Program Management Data and Analysis Report (IPMDAR) Initiative and Reporting

# **April 27, 2020**

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Acquisition Analytics and Policy





## ▶ Topics to be Discussed

- Background IPMDAR Effort
- IPMDAR Initiative
- Benefits of IPMDAR
- IPMR versus IPMDAR
- Live Demo: IPMDAR Charts and Analytics



# History of the IPMDAR Effort

- Effort began in Fall 2016
- Purpose: to obtain the native data out the supplier system to automate compliance testing
- Additional benefits: to correct incorrect assumptions used for the first IPMR
  - Original assumptions: if the schedule file included in the submission file, then there was cost/schedule integration
  - XML standard with the inability to maintain it – UN/CEFACT (many different versions); more verbose schema

- Ability to remove the human readable formats for data delivery
- Efficiency: obtain the universal data that resides in a native state for all suppliers' business systems (control account and work packages) to provide transparency for execution
- Opportunity: address costly aspects of EVM reporting (variance analysis, delivery timing, etc.)

## ▶ Goal of the IPMDAR:

 Reduce time to receive actionable data and have the right conversations

#### **▶ IPMDAR Current Status:**

- DEI/FFS available for use
- DID Finalized in ASSIST
- DID Memo signed April 22, 2020

## **▶ IPMDAR Update Next Steps:**

- Implementation Guide
  - Adjudicate final comments
  - Finalize TBD

## Benefits of the IPMDAR

- Incremental delivery options (staggered delivery of reports, all final reports due on the 16<sup>th</sup> business day)
- Facilitates communication with variance reporting (Government ability to select control accounts and thresholds)
- Standardized Executive Summary
- Control account focused (which is the way a program is managed)

- Ability to identify control account managers (CAMs) within the file
- Focus on execution of the program, not reporting
- Ability to generate legacy reporting if needed
- Focus on future forecast
- Ability to marry to associated reporting to analyze (labor resource plans, control account plans, etc)
- Element of cost identification



- Facilitate greater awareness and cost estimation for future efforts
- Ability to use the files to collect data whether or not an EVM requirement exists (example: Middle Tier Acquisition Programs)
- Synergy between CAPE's flex file initiatives; opportunities to work with CAPE in the future

#### **IPMR** Strengths / Purpose

- Performance analysis at reporting level (e.g. WBS, OBS)
- Gold Card Analytics (CPI, SPI, VAC, TCPI, EAC)

#### **Limitations / Weakness**

- Visibility into management controls (WBS & OBS vs. CA/WP)
- Visibility into execution plan (partial future forecast reporting)
- Limitations for cost/schedule integration visibility
- Visibility into retroactive contract changes
- Does not facilitate automated compliance checks

#### **IPMDAR** Same Strengths / Capability

- Generate performance analysis at reporting level (e.g. WBS, OBS)
- Gold Card Analytics (CPI, SPI, VAC, TCPI, EAC)
- Can generate legacy formats

#### And So Much More...

- CA or WP visibility
- Hours and dollars
- Element of Cost visibility
- Fully time-phased future plan
- Positive traceability between cost and schedule
- Visibility into retroactive contract changes with time-phased To Date
- Facilitates the automated compliance checks

## **Greater Focus On Forward-Looking Analytics**



# IPMDAR vs IPMR Report Types

#### Integrated Program Management Data and Analysis Report (IPMDAR)

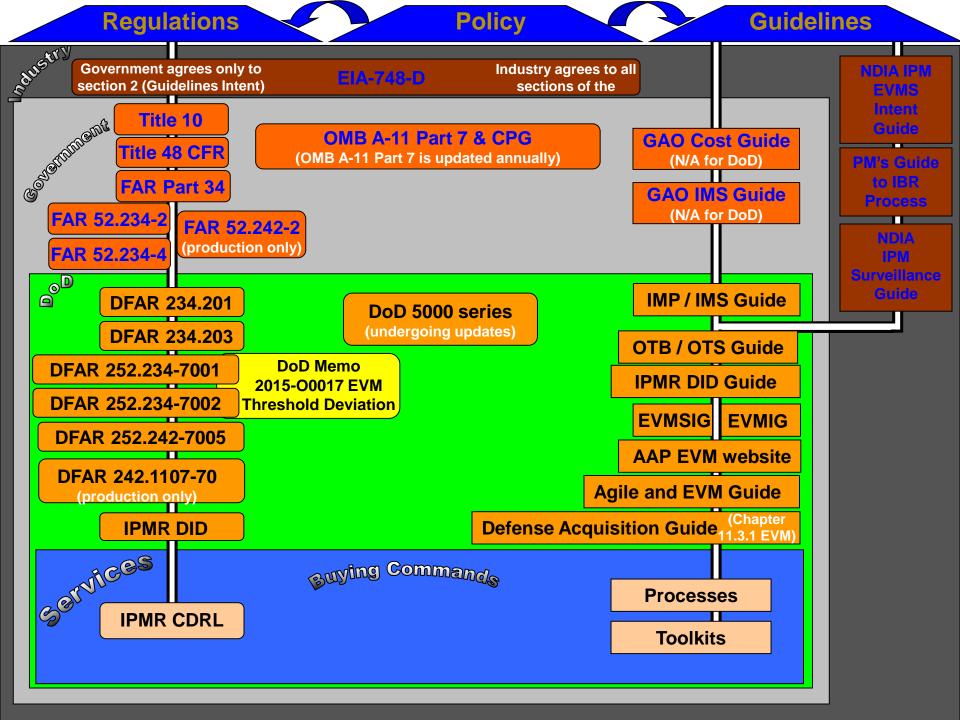
Moving away from human readable formats and focusing on data for analysis

IPMDAR	IPMR
CPD - Contract Performance Dataset (JSON)	Formats 1-4 & 7 XML (UN/CEFACT)
SPD - Schedule Performance Dataset	Format 6 XML (UN/CEFACT)
Native Schedule	Native Schedule
<ul><li>Performance Narrative</li><li>Executive Summary</li><li>Variance Analysis</li></ul>	Format 5
***Not Required***	Formats 1-4 (Human Readable)

## EVM-CR Tools have the capability to generate legacy formats

▶ Back Ups







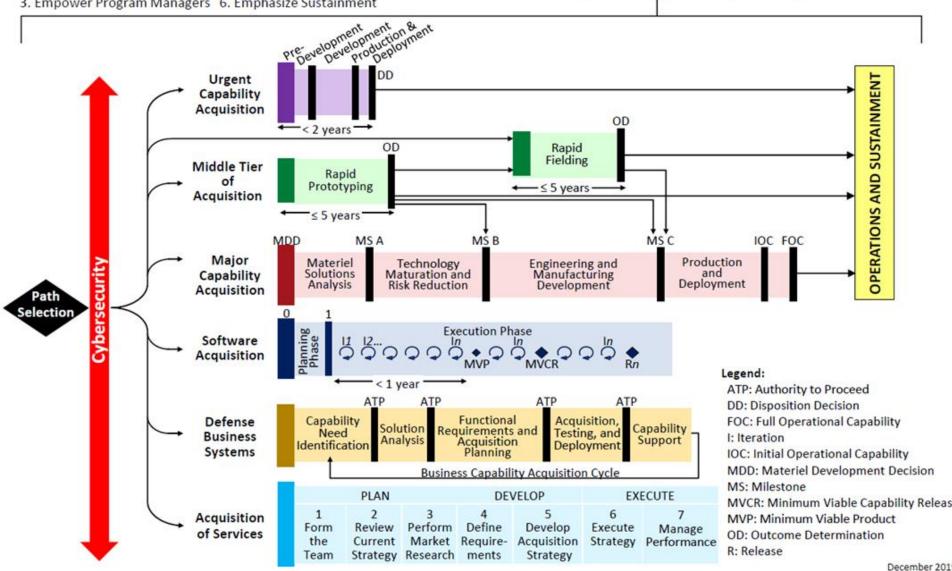
## **Adaptive Acquisition Framework**

Tailor, combine, and transition between pathways to create your program strategy

#### Tenets of the Defense Acquisition System

- 1. Simplify Acquisition Policy 4. Conduct Data Driven Analysis
- 2. Tailor Acquisition Approaches 5. Actively Manage Risk
- 3. Empower Program Managers 6. Emphasize Sustainment

DoDD 5000.01: The Defense Acquisition System DoDI 5000.02: Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework



# DoDI 5000.02 EVM Applicability

# 2 Step EVM Application Process

#### **Step 1. Contract Criteria Review**

- Contract is Cost Plus or Incentive
- Contract > \$20M (including known options)
- Contract has at least 18 months period of performance

If any No

If all Yes

**EVM Not Applicable\*** 

option to have applicability determination based on nature of work (Step 2)

#### **Step 2 (Optional).** Work Attributes Review

- Does EVM apply based on review of SOW, PWS, WBS, & CDRLs (i.e., work discretely measurable & schedulable)
- AAP & Services ACAT ID & IAM for DAE/MDA decision—delegated to AAP/EVM
- Services other ACATs for SAE/CAE decision

No

Yes

EVM does not apply\* EVM
 not on contract; no
deviation/waiver required

EVM does apply EVM is placed on contract; PMO has option to seek waiver/deviation

<sup>\*</sup> The PM has the option to make a business case to apply EVM outside the thresholds and application decision

## **Different Perspectives....**



management
technique for
measuring program
performance and
progress in an
objective manner

management system
that integrates the
work scope, schedule,
and cost parameters of
a program in a manner
that provides objective
performance
measurement data

## ...a system of systems

\*Definitions from the DoD Earned Value Management System Interpretation Guide



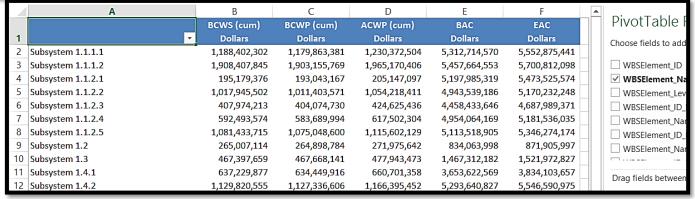
- Have the Conversation...
  - What are we buying?
  - How are we buying?
  - How do we manage?
- ▶ Regardless of acquisition approach
  - Traditional Acquisitions
  - Middle Tier Acquisitions
  - Other Transaction Authorities
  - Agile Development Methods

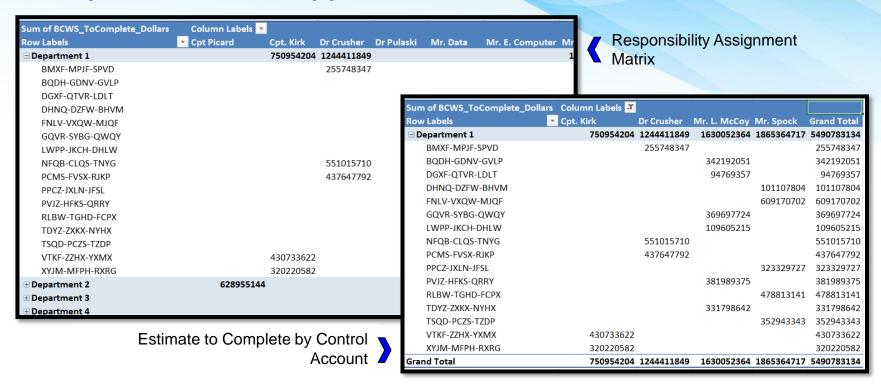
#### **▶ IMPDAR Pivot Data**

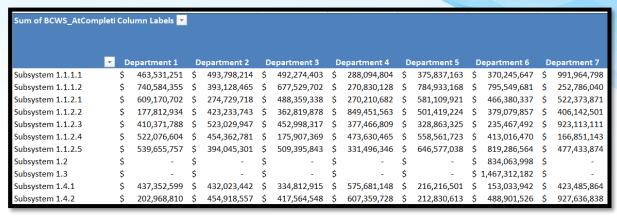
	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	Т	BT	BU	BV	CI
										ReportingPeriod	ReportingPeriod	BCWS_ToDate	BCWS_ToDate
1	WBSElement_ID	WBSElem	WBSElem	WBSElem	WBSElem	WBSElem	WBSElem	WBSElem	OBSElement	_StartDate	_EndDate	_Dollars	_Hours
2	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT1	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	143310669	496187
3	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT2	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	115537096	379292
4	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT3	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	183217580	704744
5	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT4	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	136752176	520743
6	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT8	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	338042138	1242188
7	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	SUB1	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	32451945	106315
8	1.1.1.1	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	SUB2	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	239090698	1148320
9	1.1.1.2	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT1	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	309850733	1243865
10	1.1.1.2	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT2	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	142434439	495856
11	1.1.1.2	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT5	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	270273751	1016678
12	1.1.1.2	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT6	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	438862695	1905454
13	1.1.1.2	Subsysten	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	1.1	Subsyster	1.1.1	DEPT8	1/1/2016	1/31/2018	479965908	1874628

Flattened IPMDAR
Contract Performance
Data

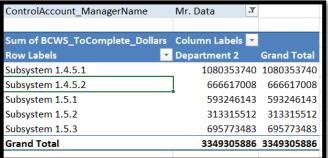
Performance Data
Pivot Table







Budget at
Complete by
control account

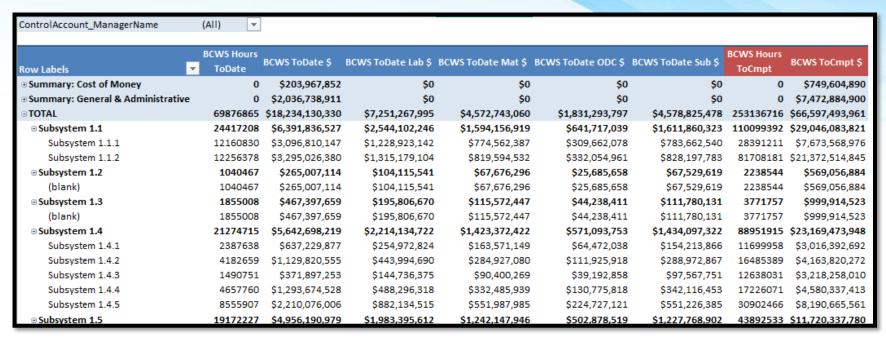


CAM budget

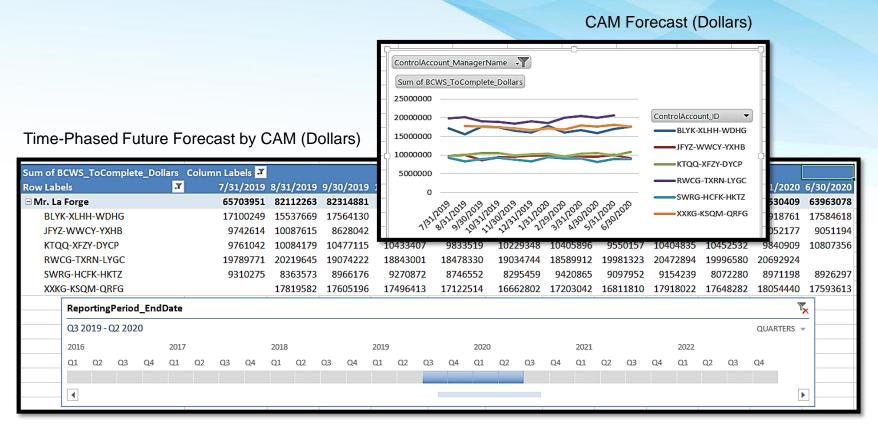
Side-by-side dollars / hours

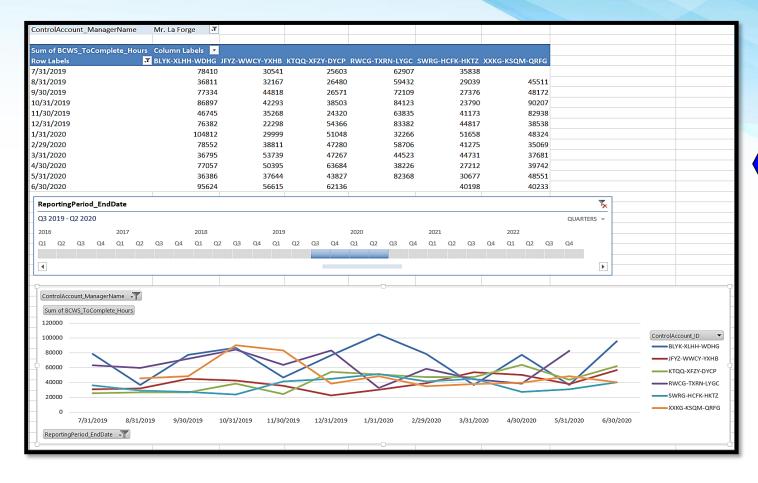
		BCWS (cum)	BCWS (cum)
	~	Dollars	Hours
<b>⊞ Summary: Cost of Money</b>		203,967,852	0
⊕ Summary: General & Administrativ	/e	2,036,738,911	0
⊟TOTAL		18,234,130,330	69,876,865
■ Subsystem 1.1		6,391,836,527	24,417,208
Subsystem 1.1.1		3,096,810,147	12,160,830
Subsystem 1.1.2		3,295,026,380	12,256,378
⊞ Subsystem 1.2		265,007,114	1,040,467
⊞ Subsystem 1.3		467,397,659	1,855,008
☐ Subsystem 1.4		5,642,698,219	21,274,715
Subsystem 1.4.1		637,229,877	2,387,638
Subsystem 1.4.2		1,129,820,555	4,182,659
Subsystem 1.4.3		371,897,253	1,490,751
Subsystem 1.4.4		1,293,674,528	4,657,760







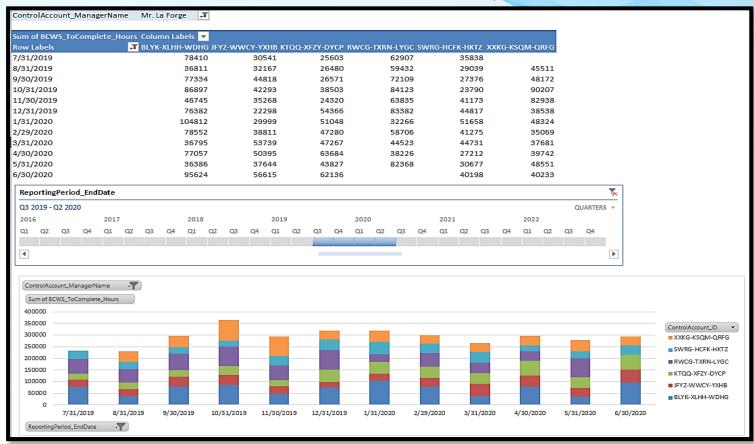




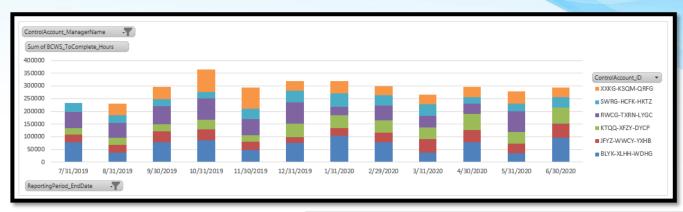
Time-Phased Forecast by CAM (Hours)



Element of Cost by Control Account (Hours/Dollars)



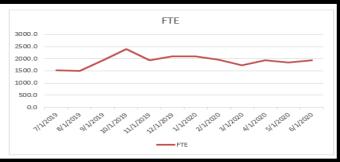




Derived FTE Chart by Control Account

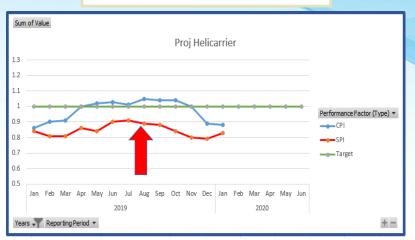
Derived FTE Chart by CAM

Total	Total	Total
Date	Hours	FTE
7/31/2019	233299.0	1534.9
8/31/2019	229440.0	1509.5
9/30/2019	296380.0	1949.9
10/31/2019	365813.0	2406.7
11/30/2019	294279.0	1936.0
12/31/2019	319783.0	2103.8
1/31/2020	318107.0	2092.8
2/29/2020	299693.0	1971.7
3/31/2020	264736.0	1741.7
4/30/2020	296316.0	1949.4
5/31/2020	279453.0	1838.5
6/20/2020	204906.0	1020 E



## Trend Charts Created From the CPD

#### Programmatic CPI & SPI

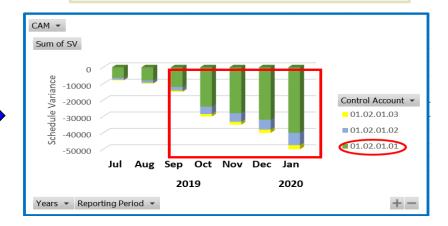


- Ability to convert IPMDAR data into trend charts
- Ability to look at control account trends and identify critical drivers

Schedule Variance by Control Account Manager

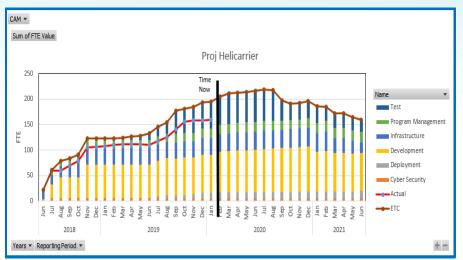


Schedule Variance by Control Account

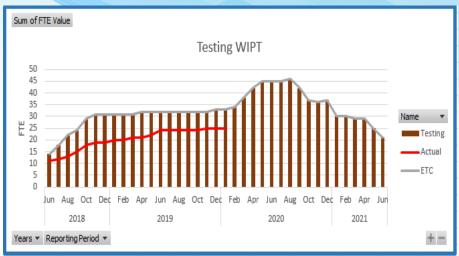


## Staffing Plan Analysis by Working Integrated Product Teams

#### **Programmatic View**



#### Individual WIPT View



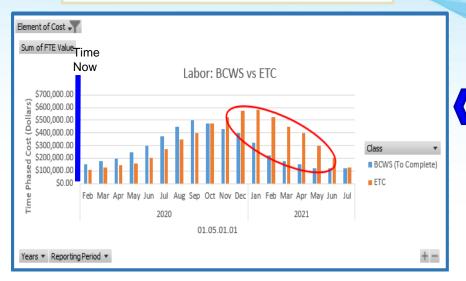


- What are the current Staffing and hiring projections?
- What is the delta between past projections and actual hiring?



- What is the plan to hire the number of people needed?
- Is this a realistic hiring plan?
- What is the impact on cost and schedule introduced by this identified risk?

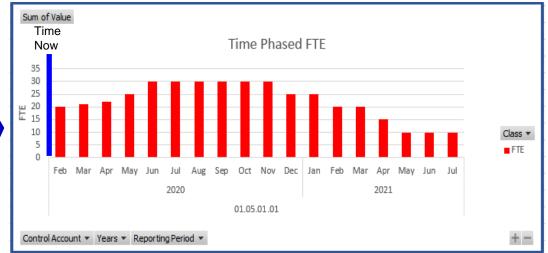
Time Phased BCWS (To-Complete) vs ETC by Control Account & EOC



- What does the trend line for BCWS look like?
- What is the delta between the BCWS and the ETC?
  - Is there an imminent cost variance?

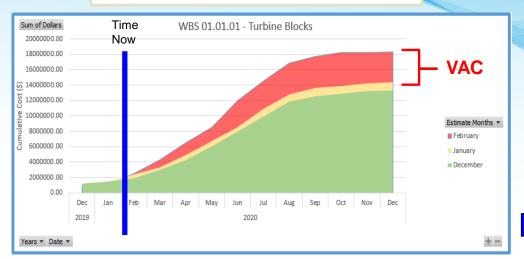
Time-Phased FTE Plan by Control
Account

 Forward looking: analysis of FTEs within a control account



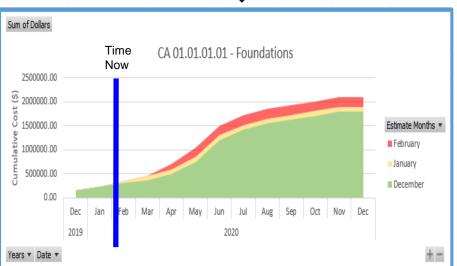
## EAC Analysis by Control Account and Work Package

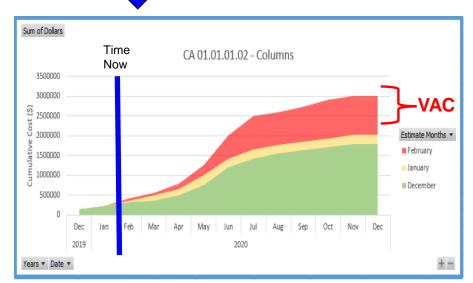
#### Month-Over-Month EAC



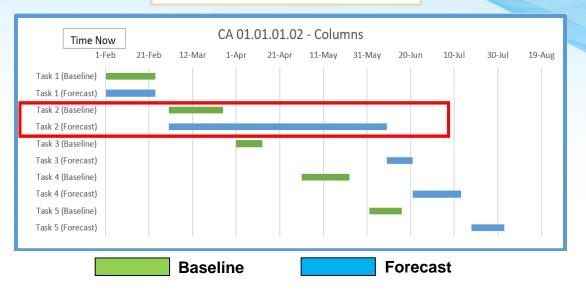
- Ability to isolate work streams that are contributing to Variance at Complete (VAC) at WBS and Control Account Levels
- Ability to recognize driving factors
- Can be performed at the control account and Work Package level







#### Native Schedule (IMS)

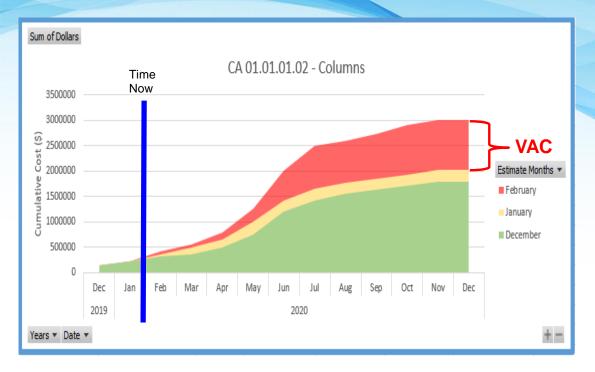


#### Schedule Dataset (SD)

ID	Baseline Start Date	Baseline End Date	Forecast Start Date	Forecast End Date
Task 2	3/1/2020	3/26/2020	3/1/2020	6/9/2020
Task 3	4/1/2020	4/13/2020	6/10/2020	6/21/2020
Task 4	5/1/2020	5/23/2020	6/21/2020	7/12/2020

- Not only does the IPMDAR contain a project's cost data (CPD) but it also contains the project's schedule data (SPD)
- Provides for cost schedule integration

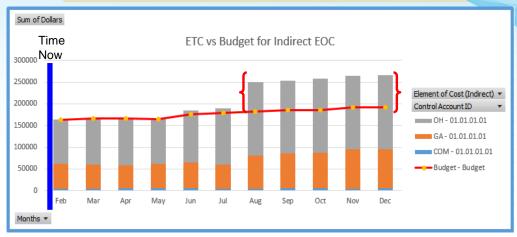
# Cost Schedule Integration



ID	Baseline Start Date	Baseline End Date	Forecast Start Date	Forecast End Date
Task 2	3/1/2020	3/26/2020	3/1/2020	6/9/2020
Task 3	4/1/2020	4/13/2020	6/10/2020	6/21/2020
Task 4	5/1/2020	5/23/2020	6/21/2020	7/12/2020

- What specific Task / Work Package is causing the VAC?
- Cost and Schedule Integration
   Check Are the CPD and the
   IMS/SPD telling the same story?
- Question to ask Was more work added? Was the task planned incorrectly?
- Charts and analysis promote quick realization of cost and schedule impact and promotes a timely corrective actions discussion
- Is an OTB/OTS eminent?
- Is there a scope creep?

# Time Phased Budget vs ETC by Control Account & Element of Cost (EOC)



- What is one of the causes for the Budget versus Forecast cost discrepancy?
- IPMDAR provides the ability to dissect and isolate expended costs as well as planned/forecasted costs by element of cost (EoC)
- Should be noted in the Executive Summary



Indirect rate analysis – presenting changes by element of cost

