



National Defense Industrial Association



The Evolution of DoD SW Acquisition and Measurement

An industry/DoD collaboration

Cheryl Jones

**Army Futures Command – CCDC Armament
Center**

PSM Project Manager

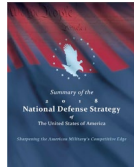
cheryl.l.jones128.civ@mail.mil

NDIA SE Division – Feb 2020

The Evolution of DoD SW Acquisition and Measurement



National Defense Strategy 2018



"Performance at the speed of relevance"
Streamline rapid, iterative approaches



2018 NDAA (Sec. 872)

- DIB analyze SW regs



Hon. Ellen M. Lord
USD (A&S)



Jeff Boleng
Special Ass't for
SW Acquisition

2019 NDAA (Sec. 868)

- Implement DSB recommendations

Defense Innovation Board (DIB)
Software Acquisition and Practices (SWAP)
<https://innovation.defense.gov/software/>



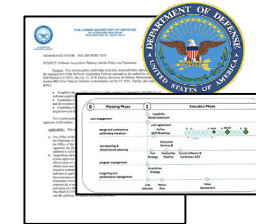
DIB SWAP
May 2019

- 3 Themes
- 4 Lines of Effort
- Top 10 recommendations
- DevSecOps
- Implementation plans

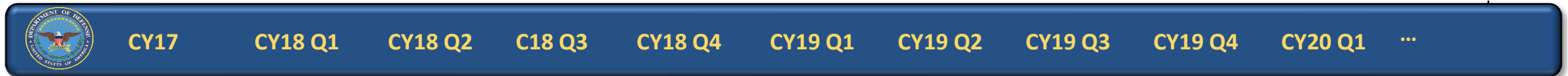
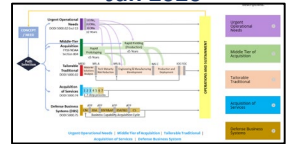
2020 NDAA

- Implement DIB recommendations

SW Acq Pathway
Interim Policy and Procedures
Jan 2020



DAU
Adaptive Acq Framework
Guidance, training
<https://aaf.dau.edu/aaf>
Jan 2020



DSB SW Feb 2018

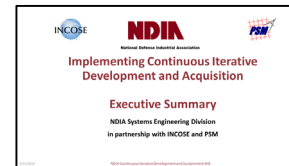


- 7 recommendations
- SW factories
 - CID
 - Risk reduction, metrics
 - Current & legacy programs
 - Workforce
 - IV&V for machine learning

Defense Science Board
Design and Acquisition of
Software for Defense Systems

Aug 2018

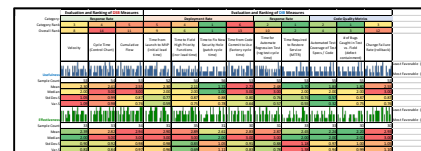
NDIA/INCOSE/PSM CID WG Mar 2019



<http://www.ndia.org/divisions/systems-engineering/studies-and-publications>

Industry recommendations for
Implementing DSB findings

Industry Surveys (NDIA, INCOSE, PSM)



Draft A&S SW Metrics

Draft OSD A&S SW Policy	
Story points	
*Velocity	
Story completion rate	
*Sprint burndown chart	
Rejection rate	
*Defect count	
Number of blockers	
Delivered value points	
Level of user satisfaction	
Mean Time to Restore (MTTR)	
*Change fail rate - defect counts	
*Total cost estimate	
Burn rate	

PSM User Group
CID Workshop
Sep 2019

CID Measurement Framework PSM/INCOSE/NDIA Jan 2020



- Information Needs
- Measurable Concepts
- Indicator Specifications
- Guidance

SW CID
Measures

Metrics

DSB

[S] [I] [B]	
*Sprint burndown	
*Epic and release burndown	
*Velocity	
*Cycle time (control chart)	
*Cumulative flow	

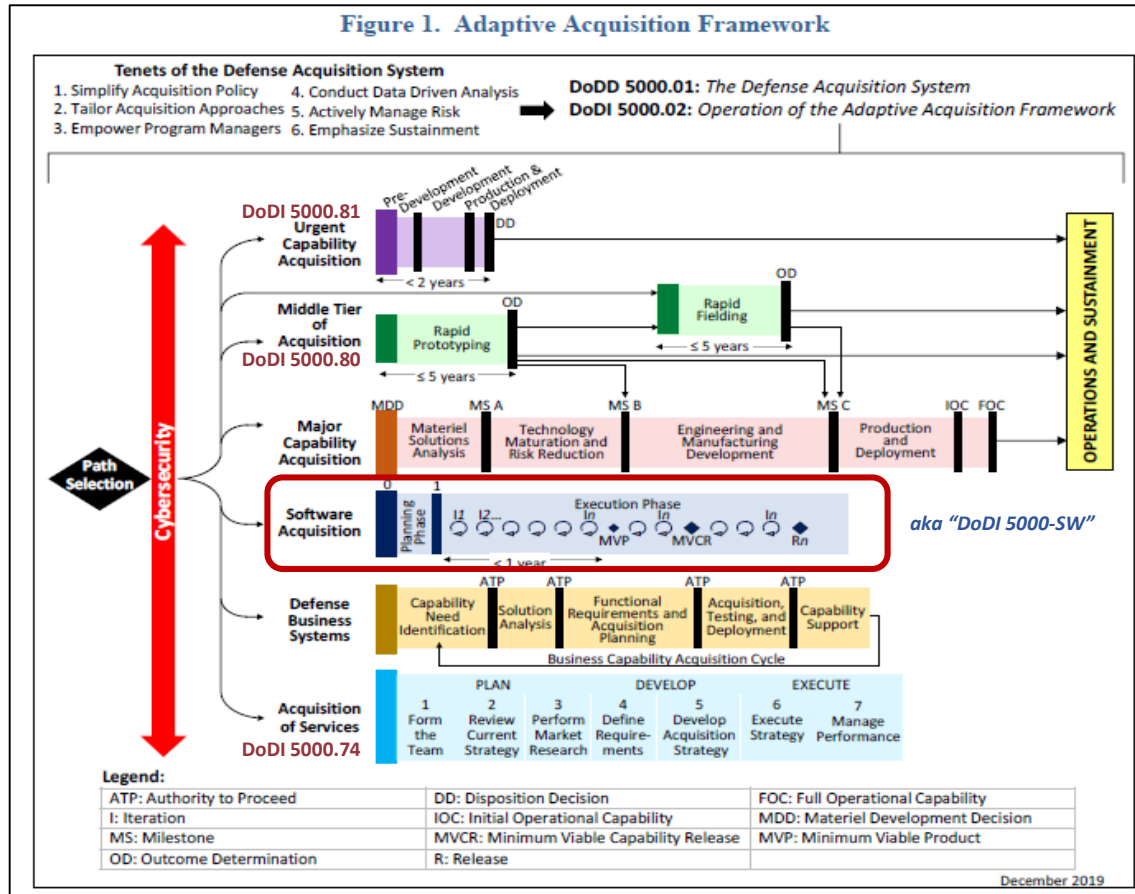
DIB

Target value by release point	
Item	Target
1. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
2. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
3. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
4. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
5. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
6. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
7. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
8. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
9. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
10. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
11. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
12. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
13. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
14. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
15. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
16. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
17. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
18. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
19. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks
20. Time to release (from development to release)	12-18 weeks

DoD Acquisition Pathways (DoDI 5000.xx)

Adaptive Acquisition Framework

Figure 1. Adaptive Acquisition Framework

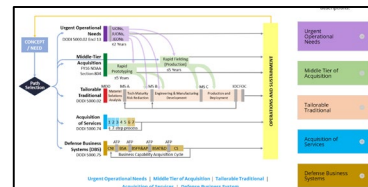


Published on DoD Directives Division website as of 1/12/20:

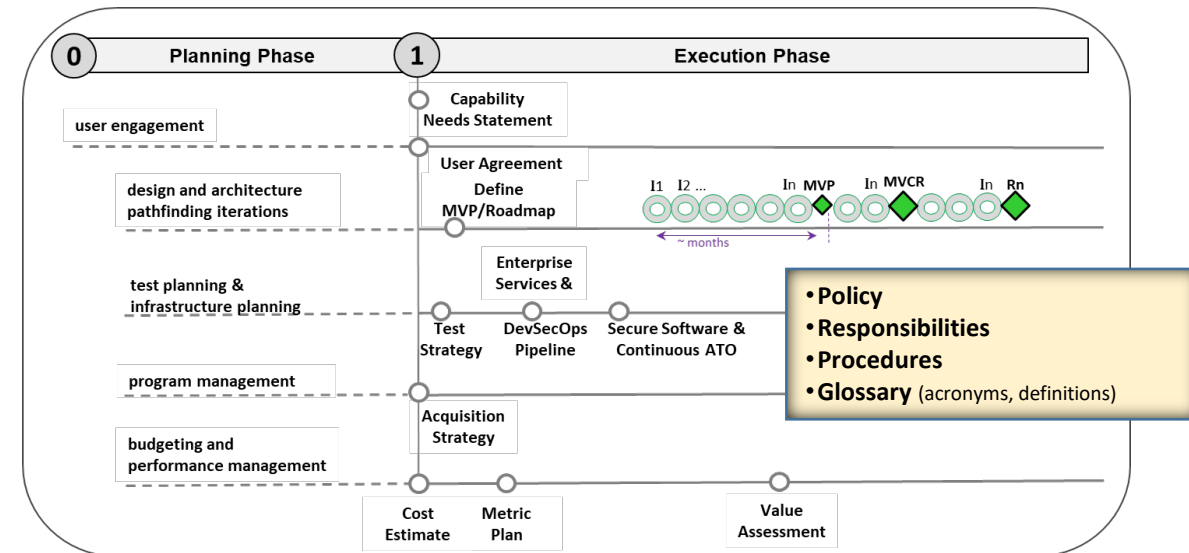
<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Directives/Recent-Publications/>



Guidance: <https://aaf.dau.edu/aaf>



Interim Policy



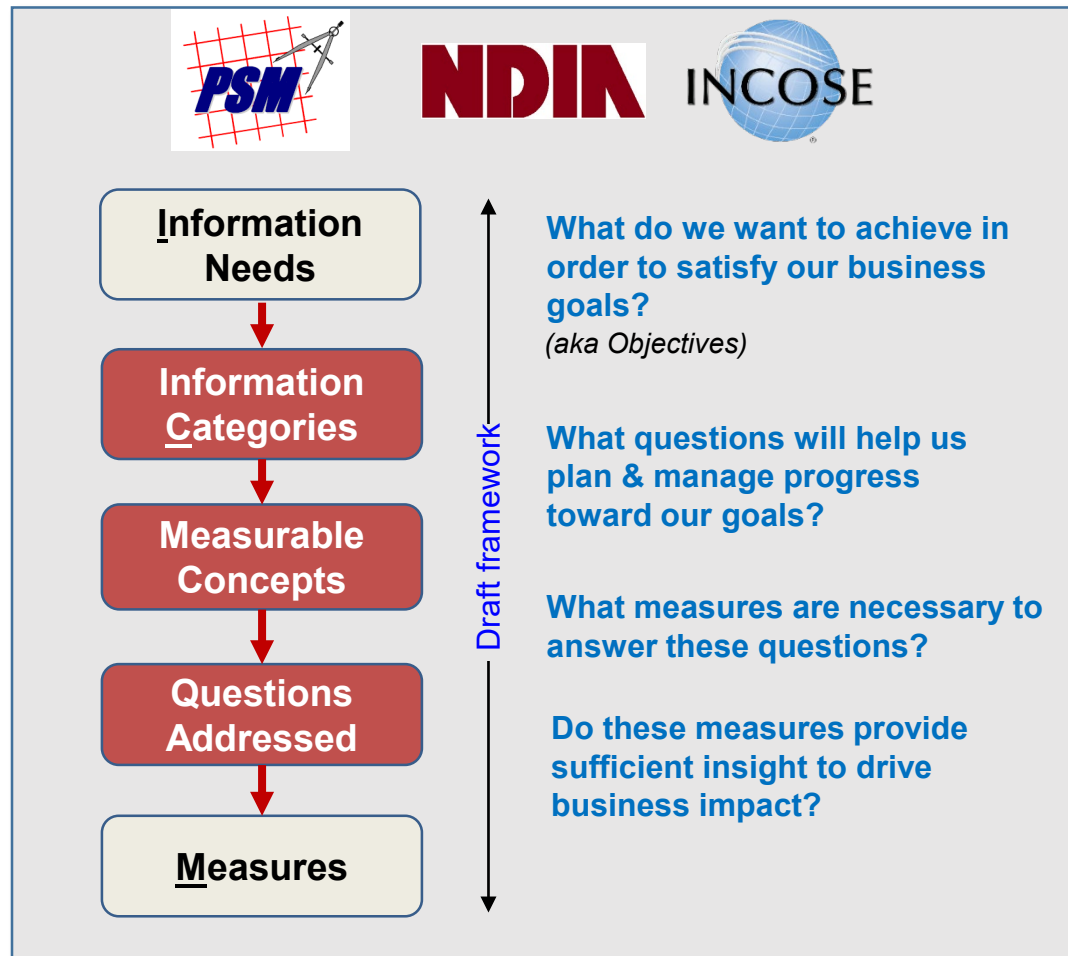
Software Acquisition Products

- Capability Needs Statement (CNS)
- User Agreement (UA) (end user engagement)
- Acquisition Strategy (AS)
- Cost estimates
- Product Roadmap
- Test Strategy (DT/OT)
- Secure Software & Cybersecurity Plan
- Metrics plan
- Value assessments (annual)

Key Concepts and Considerations

- Acquisition agility, tailoring
- Integration (SW, SE, PM, Security, DT/OT)
- Enterprise services
- DevSecOps pipeline (secure software, Continuous ATO)
- Architecture-centric development
- Rapid delivery (MVP, MVCR)
- Continuous integration/delivery
- Actionable performance measures

Overview – SW Measurement Framework



PSM, NDIA, and INCOSE collaborated on development of a consensus industry measurement framework for agile/CID

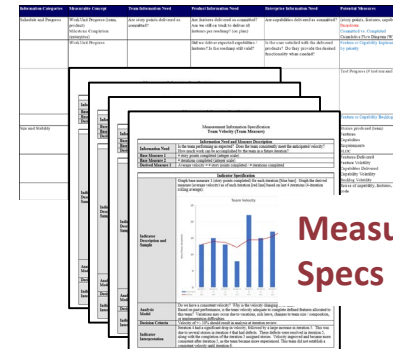
NDIA WG recommendations: DSB #3 (measures)

Picture of Success (end state)

Consensus frameworks	• Objectives first - measures aligned and tailored from information needs, goals and constraints, at program and enterprise levels
Modernized measures	• Migration toward consensus alternatives to traditional waterfall and phase-based SW measures (LOC, EVM, milestones, ...) • Derived from SW factory processes, automated by toolchain • Basis for measuring cost and schedule vs. plan
History-based estimates	• Repositories collect performance-based measures (e.g., WBS, staff, cost, productivity) supporting future comparisons, basis of estimates, proposals, and program monitoring

V1.0 of the PSM CID measurement framework prioritizes the most critical information needs and measures based on stakeholder surveys and feedback

<http://www.psmc.com/CIDMeasurement.asp>



ICM Table

- Information Categories
- Measurable Concepts
- Information Need (team, product, enterprise)
- Potential measures

Measurement Specs

- Information Need
- Measures (base, derived)
- Indicator description, sample
- Analysis model
- Decision criteria
- Interpretation, guidance
- Implementation considerations

Automated Test Coverage	Burndown (Sprint/Release)	Committed vs. Completed	Cumulative Flow
Cycle Time / Lead Time	Defect Detection	Defect Resolution	MTTR / MTTD
Release Frequency	Team Velocity	...	

Acknowledgments

Continuous Iterative Development Measurement Framework

Developed and Published by Members of:



1.2 CONTRIBUTORS

Table 1: CID Measurement Framework Editors

Editors	Organization
Cheryl Jones	Army Futures Command – CCDC Armament Center
Geoff Draper	L3Harris Technologies / NDIA Systems Engineering Division
Bill Golaz	Lockheed Martin Corporation
Paul Janusz	Army Futures Command – CCDC Armament Center

Table 2: Core Team Contributors and their Organization

Core Team	Organization
Steve Cox	Telecote
Firas Glaïel	Raytheon Company
Stephen Henry	Defense Acquisition University
Suzette Johnson	Northrop Grumman Corporation
Jonathan Kiser	Boeing Company Corporation
Jason McDonald	L3Harris Technologies
Greg Niemann	Lockheed Martin
Carmela Rice	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD A&S)
Garry Roedler	Lockheed Martin Corporation / INCOSE
David Rosenfield	L3Harris Technologies
Larri Rosser	Raytheon Company
Robert Simmons	Raytheon Company
Robin Yeman	Lockheed Martin Corporation

Continuous Iterative Development Measurement Framework

Developed and Published by Members of:



Additional thanks go to the many additional colleagues who contributed to the development of the guide thorough participation in meetings, workshops and reviews.

Table 3: Additional Contributors to the Paper

Additional Contributors	Organization
Elizabeth Ashwood	Quantech Services
Dr. Barry Boehm	University of Southern California / Systems Engineering Research Center (SERC)
Dr. Jeff Boleng	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD A&S)
Katherine Bradshaw	US Air Force AFCAA
Cherrie Brown	US Navy
Connie Bustillo	Lockheed Martin Corporation
Kevin Chapman	L3Harris Technologies
Dr. Robert Charette	ITABHI Corporation
David Chesebrough	NDIA
Dr. Bradford Clark	Software Metrics Inc.
Alex Coletti	F-35
Christopher Costello	Army Futures Command – CCDC Armament Center
Victoria Cuff	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD A&S)
Kyle Davis	Quantech Services
James Doswell	US Army DASA-CE
Rick Dove	Paradigm Shift / INCOSE Agile Systems and Systems Engineering Working Group
Kim Elliott	Raytheon Company
Joseph Elm	NDIA Systems Engineering Division
Esma Elmazaj	L3Harris Technologies
Trevor Enos	US Air Force
Will Hayes	Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University
Diane Juhas	Raytheon Company
Matt Kennedy	US Department of Treasury
Jessica Li	Lockheed Martin Corporation
Lindsay Migala	US Air Force
William J. Nichols	Software Engineering Institute
Victoria Perez	US Air Force
Bernard Reger	Army Futures Command – CCDC Armament Center
Gene Rosenbluth	Northrop Grumman Corporation
Ranjit Singh	Lock Martin Corporation
Roz Singh	Raytheon Company
Dan Strickland	Missile Defense Agency (MDA)
Steven Verga	L3Harris Technologies
Marilyn Vickers	US Air Force

Thank you to the many contributors from PSM, NDIA, and INCOSE that helped to develop the CID Measurement Framework!

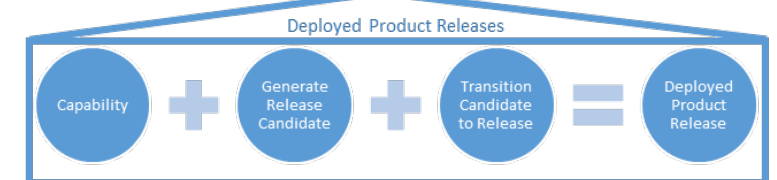
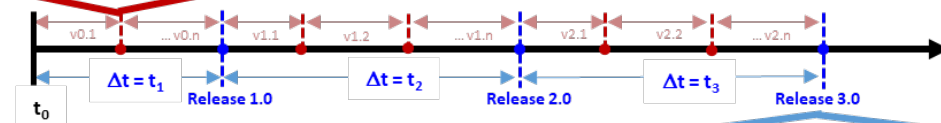
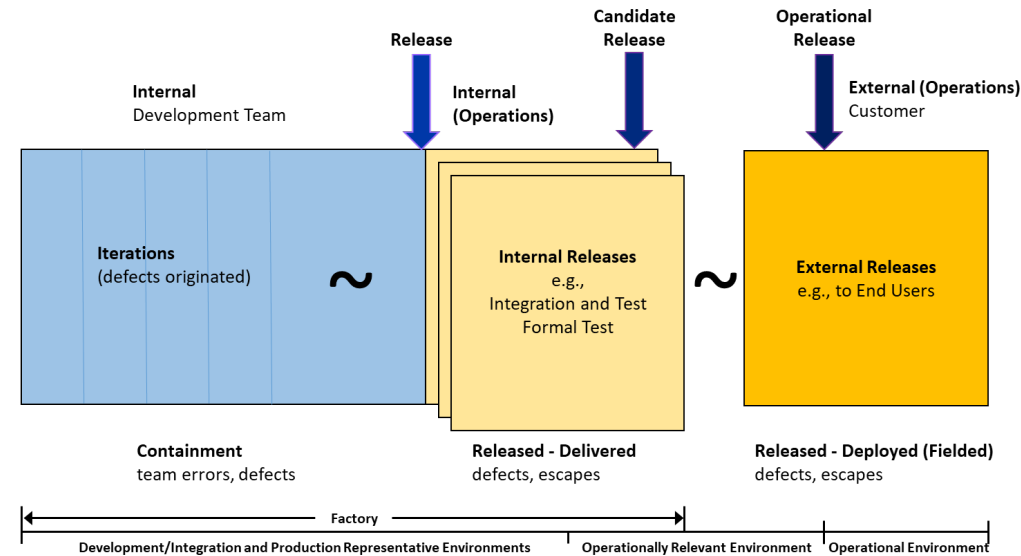
PSM CID Measurement Framework

Examples

PSM CID Measurement Concepts

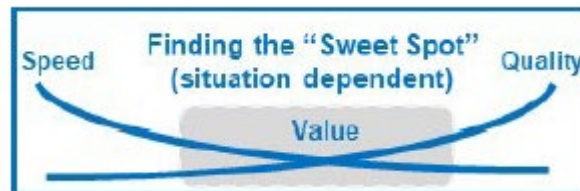
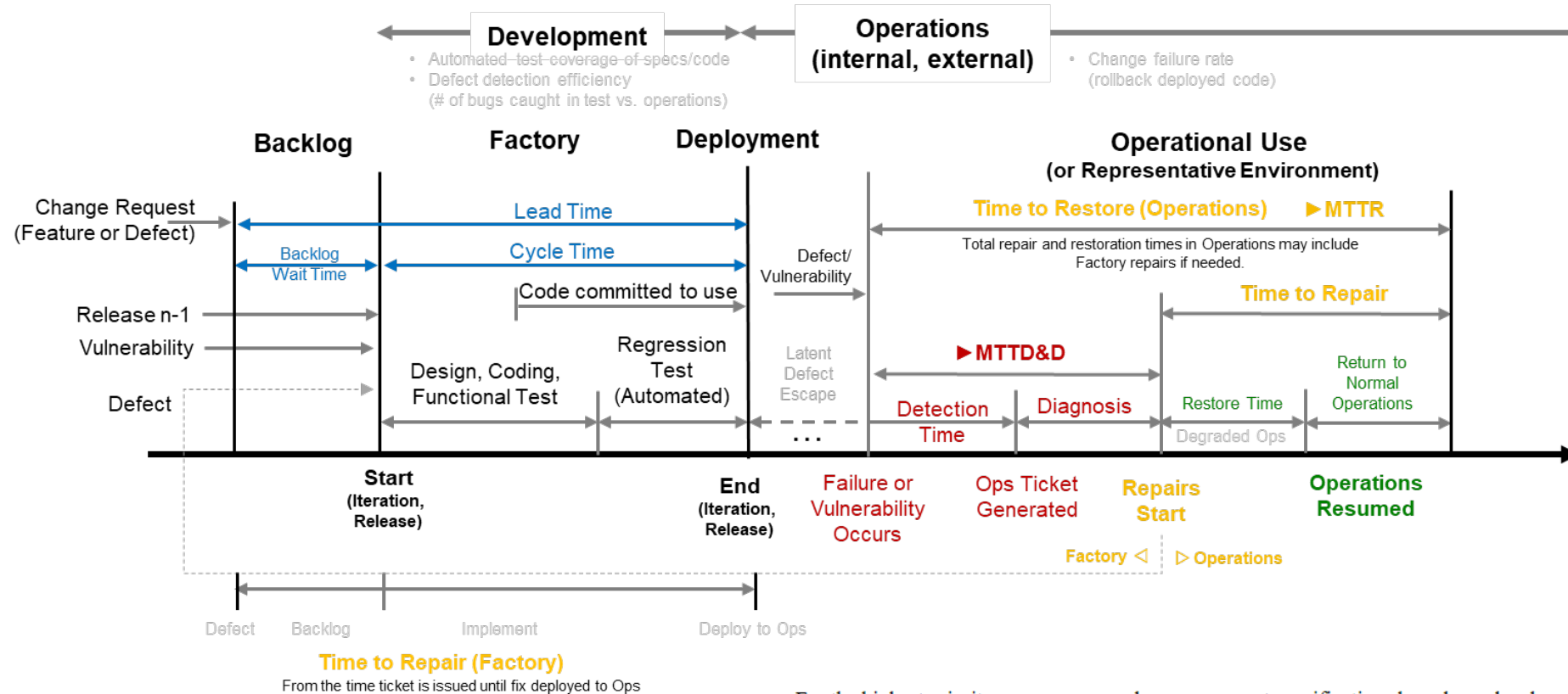
Terminology, Releases

Term	Synonyms	Description
Internal release		A release that is ready for internal use outside of the development team. It may be used for integration, testing, or demonstration.
Candidate Release	External Release	An release that has been through the pipeline and system test, and is ready for transition to the user.
Operational Release	Deployment Release	A release that has been approved for operational use.
Iteration	Sprint	A small internal time block in which the development team develops and demonstrates a set of Stories. An iteration is a full development cycle that can result in a Release. In some methodologies, an iteration is called a Sprint.
MVP / MVCR / NVP		<p>Minimum Viable Product (MVP): An early version of the software that has just enough working features to meet basic minimum functional capabilities and fill a user's need. The goal of an MVP is to quickly deliver basic capabilities into users' hands for evaluation, feedback, and improvements.</p> <p>Minimum Viable Capability Release (MVCR): as used in DoD software policy, a set of features suitable to be delivered to an operational environment. It provides value and capability on a reduced delivery timeline. The MVCR is analogous to a Minimum Marketable Product (MMP) in commercial industry.</p> <p>Next Viable Product (NVP): The next set of features in the succeeding product delivery.</p>



See glossary for terms and definitions used in PSM CID measurement framework

Measurement Context



For the highest priority measures, sample measurement specifications have been developed that detail the identified measures. Measurement specifications have been developed for:

- Automated Test Coverage
- Burndown
- Committed vs. Completed Progress
- Cumulative Flow
- Cycle Time / Lead Time
- Defect Detection
- Defect Resolution
- Mean Time to Restore (MTTR) / Mean Time to Detect (MTTD)
- Release Frequency
- Team Velocity


ICM Table (Excerpt)

7. ICM TABLE

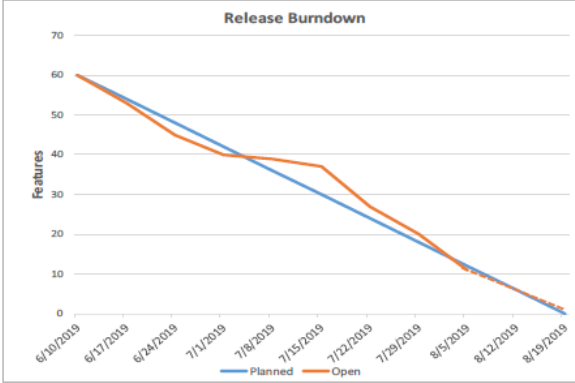
Table 5: Issues, Categories, and Measures

Information Categories	Measurable Concept	Team Information Need	Product Information Need	Enterprise Information Need	Potential Measures
Schedule and Progress	Work Unit Progress (team, product) Milestone Completion (enterprise)	Are story points delivered as committed? Are we still on track to deliver all story points per roadmap? (on plan)	Are features/capabilities delivered as committed? Are we still on track to deliver all features/capabilities per roadmap? (on plan) What are the features/capabilities at risk of not being completed as scheduled?	Are capabilities delivered as committed? Are we still on track to deliver all capabilities per roadmap? (on plan) What are the capabilities at risk of not being completed as scheduled?	Burndown Committed vs. Completed Velocity
	Work Unit Progress		Did we deliver expected capabilities / features? Is the roadmap still valid?	Is the user satisfied with the delivered products? Do they provide the desired functionality when needed?	Feature or Capability Implementation
	Work Unit Progress		Is the integration and test progress proceeding as planned?		Test Progress
	Work Backlog		How much outstanding technical or mission debt exists?		Cumulative Flow Feature or Capability Backlog

Example PSM CID Measurement Spec

PSM Continuous Iterative Development Measurement Framework	
Developed and Published by Members of: 	
8.2 BURNDOWN (TEAM, PRODUCT, OR ENTERPRISE MEASURE)	
Measure Introduction	
Description	Burndown is used to monitor completed work items (e.g., stories, features, capabilities) vs. planned work items for an iteration, release, or capability. Work items may include design, code, test and all supporting activities (e.g., requirements development, configuration management and quality engineering). Progress toward completing planned work is depicted graphically to provide an indicator of the likelihood of meeting planned goals.
Relevant Terminology	See Section 3: Ontology and Definitions.
Information Need and Measure Description	
Information Need	What is the status of the iteration, release, or capability? Will all the remaining committed work be completed as planned? What are the features/capabilities at risk of not being completed as scheduled? What are the trends in execution relative to plan?
Base Measure 1	Planned Work (integer scale) (e.g., Story Points/Features/Capabilities)
Base Measure 2	Completed Work (integer scale) (e.g., Story Points/Features/Capabilities)
Derived Measure 1	Open Work = Planned Work - Completed Work (e.g., Story Points/Features/Capabilities)

- Description
- Relevant Terminology
- Information Need
- Base Measures
- Derived Measures

Indicator Specification	
Indicator Description and Sample	<p>In Figure 13, the orange line represents the number of open features over time, while the blue line indicates the planned burndown.</p>  <p>Figure 13: Release Burndown</p>
	<p>At release planning, work items representing 60 features were committed. While little progress was made during the first week to a planned training event, the teams recovered and is still projected to complete the planned work by the end of the release.</p>
	<p>At the team level, the focus is generally on stories or story points open through the iteration. Is the team completing the committed work items? Are they significantly behind or ahead of the burndown plan? Are items blocked? What is the likelihood of meeting the commitment on time? Can additional backlog stories be brought into the iteration? Are teams improving execution over time?</p> <p>At the product level, the focus turns to features or capabilities across releases. At the enterprise level, the focus is generally on capabilities for external releases.</p>
Analysis Model	<p>At the team level, lack of progress (e.g., not reducing open story points at all over several days) and variances from the plan (e.g., 5%) should be reviewed for action by the team. Data is generally not shared externally to the team.</p> <p>At the product level, variances of over 10% are reviewed for causes of roadblocks and consideration of replanning.</p>
Decision Criteria	

- Indicator Description and Sample
- Analysis Model
- Decision Criteria
- Additional Analysis Guidance
- Implementation Considerations

Additional Information	
Additional Analysis Guidance	Use this metric with the velocity metric and other work unit progress metrics (e.g., test progress, cumulative flow). The velocity metric supports the planned story points for each iteration. The actual completed story points from the iteration is an input to the velocity metric. Review with other work unit progress metrics may support an assessment of overall risk and may impact prioritization of work for future iterations. Consider bounds of estimated burndown based on historical performance, e.g., best case, worst case, Monte Carlo analysis.
Implementation Considerations	Some teams may use hours instead of story points (or may map story points to hours).
Additional Specification Information	
Information Category	Schedule and Progress
Measurable Concept	Work Unit Progress
Relevant Entities	Product
Attributes	Story Points, Features, Capabilities
Data Collection Procedure	<p>At the team level, story points committed for each iteration are determined at the iteration planning meeting. This value is determined from the velocity metric. Based on the average velocity and other factors (e.g., vacations), the team commits to a number of story points for the next iteration. Work items (e.g., stories, tasks) are selected to match this commitment. Work items are closed when completed and meet their evaluation criteria, and burndown progress is updated daily.</p> <p>At the product level, the features and capabilities committed for each release are determined during release planning. Commitments may be replanned as work is completed and priorities change.</p>
Data Analysis Procedure	<p>For the team, Burndown is analyzed daily for progress/risk and at the end of each iteration to determine if the story points were delivered as committed. The final story points completed value is an input to the velocity metric.</p> <p>For the project, Burndown is analyzed periodically (e.g., monthly, quarterly, by release). For the enterprise, Burndown of capabilities for major events is analyzed.</p>

- Information Category
- Measurable Concept
- Relevant Entities
- Attributes
- Data Collection Procedure
- Data Analysis Procedures

Example PSM CID Measurement Indicators

Team, Product, or Enterprise Measures

Automated Test Coverage

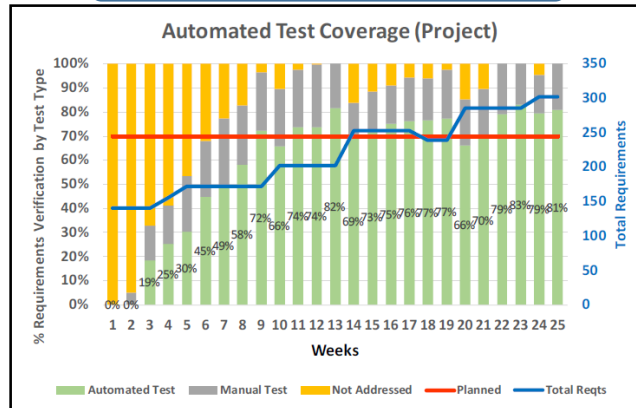


Figure 9: Automated Test Coverage (Project Level)

Burndown

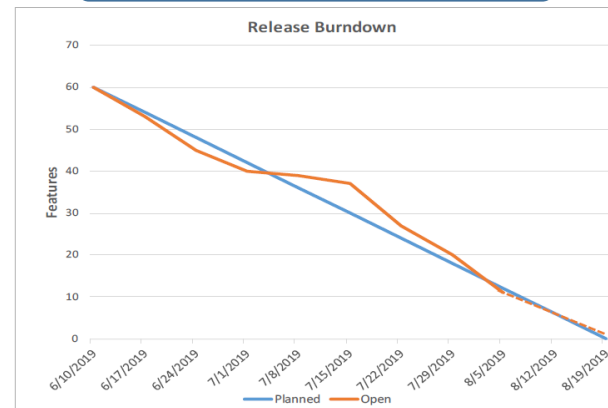


Figure 13: Release Burndown

Committed vs. Complete

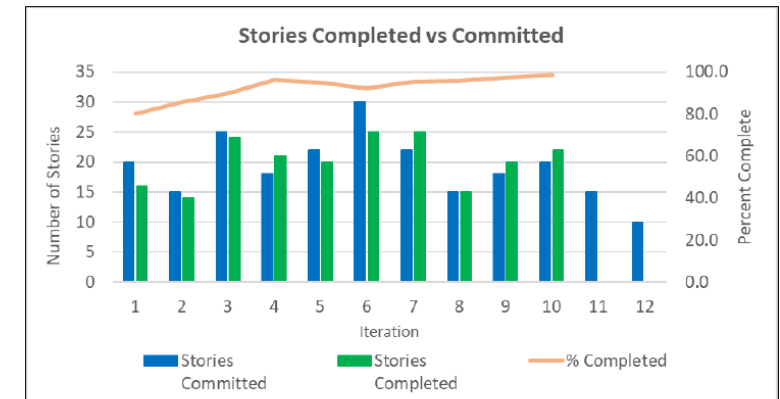


Figure 14: Stories Completed versus Committed

Cumulative Flow

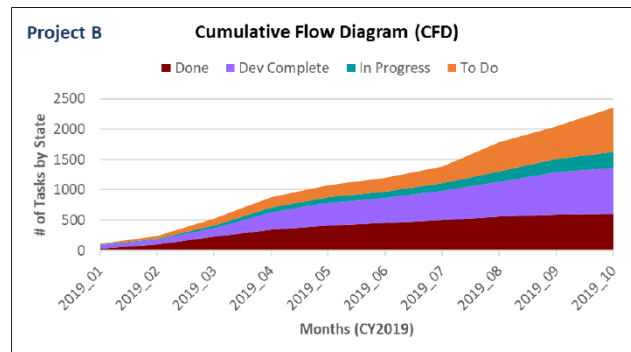


Figure 16: Cumulative Flow Diagram

Cycle Time / Lead Time

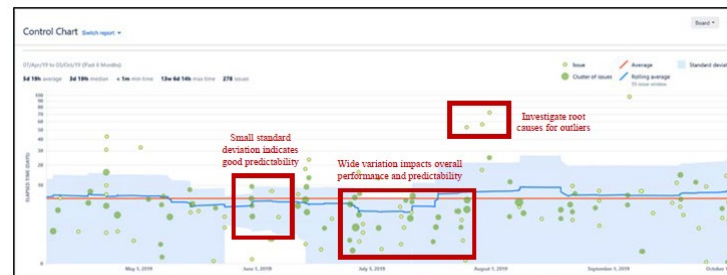
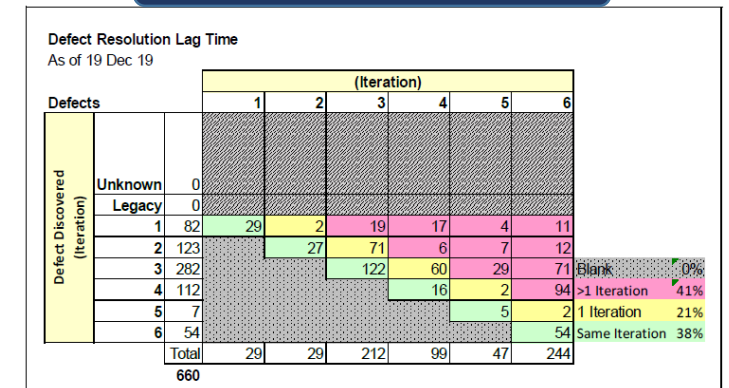


Figure 19: JIRA Control Chart focusing on an area of interest

Defect Detection



Example PSM CID Measurement Indicators

Team, Product, or Enterprise Measures

Defect Resolution

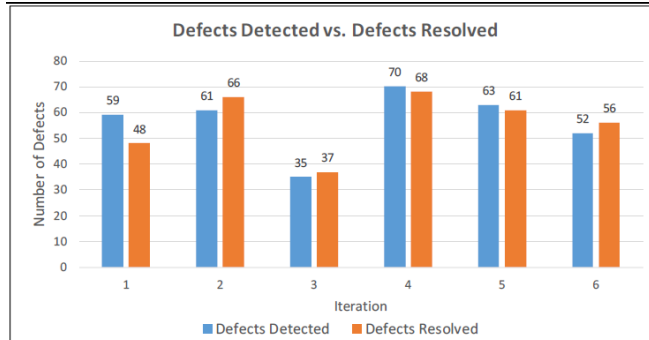


Figure 21: Defects Detected versus Resolved

MTTD / MTTR

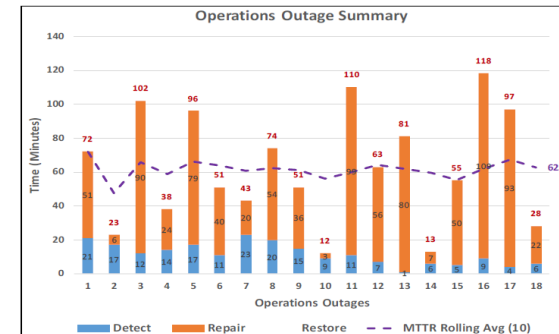


Figure 24: Operations Outage Summary

Release Frequency

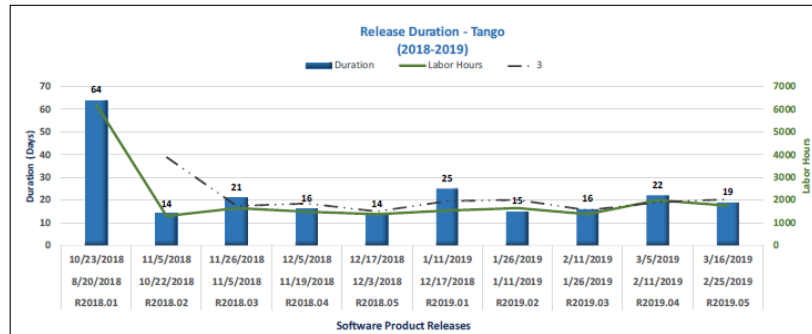


Figure 27: Release Duration for Product Tango

Team Velocity

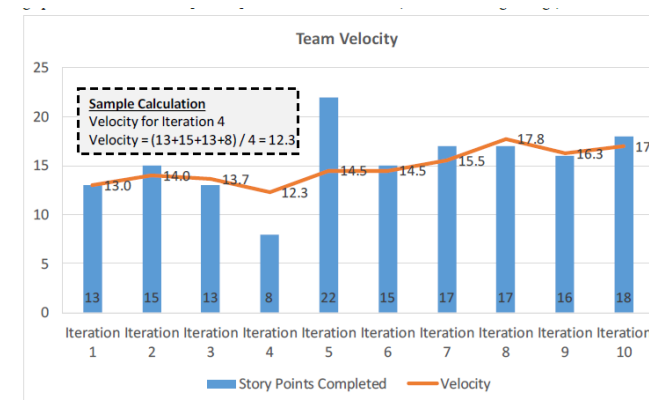


Figure 29: Team Velocity

Next Steps



☑ Publish PSM v1.0 CID measurement framework

- Collect community feedback. Publish source specs for org tailoring. Support adoption and use.

Consider additional Phase 2 measures to address highest priority business needs

- Value assessment. Size/cost estimating. Security.
- Additional focus on enterprise-level and end user information needs and measures.
- Workshop kickoff: Feb 12-13, 2020 (Lockheed Martin Global Vision Center, Arlington VA)
(POC: Cheryl Jones, cheryl.l.jones128.civ@mail.mil)

Ongoing community participation to improve the PSM CID framework

- Join the PSM/INCOSE/NDIA WG (bi-weekly teleconferences)
- Outreach and engagement with stakeholder groups (e.g., Security WGs)

PSM User's Group and Workshop, Aug 10-14, 2020