NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE

Cost Associated with Acquisition Complexity and Differing Levels of Mission Assurance

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VIGILANCE FROM ABOVE



The NRO CAAG

NRO: National Reconnaissance Office

 Joint Department of Defense/Intelligence Community organization responsible for developing, launching, and operating America's intelligence satellites to meet the national security needs of our nation.

CAAG: Cost and Acquisition Assessment Group

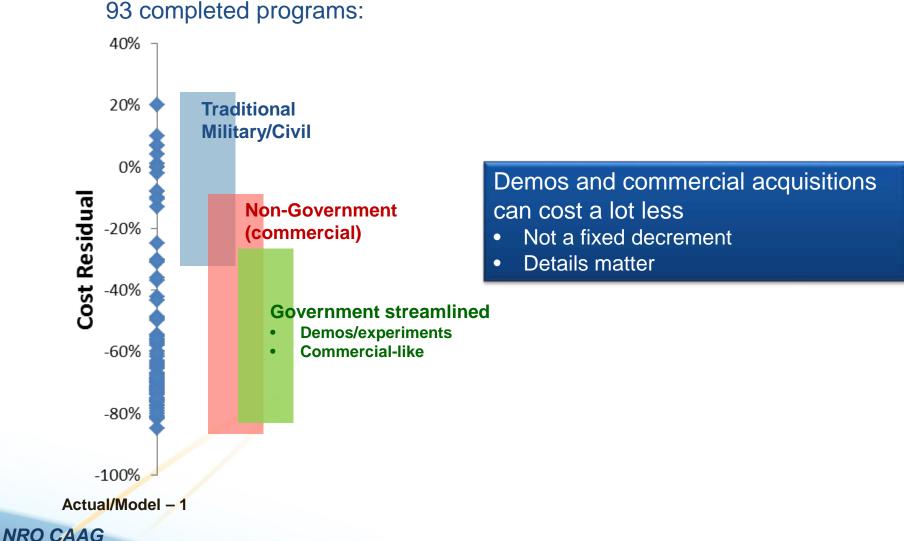
- Independent Cost Estimates / Agency Cost Positions
 ... "How much will it cost?"
- EVM Center of Excellence

..."Is the baseline executable?"



A Cost Continuum

Our traditional satellite cost model vs.





Study Goals

- Score the mission assurance and acquisition complexity of any satellite program
 - + Demo, commercial-like, traditional
 - + Datasheets for parts, testing, contracting, and oversight
- Show impact on cost
- Identify acquisition practices that align with program complexity





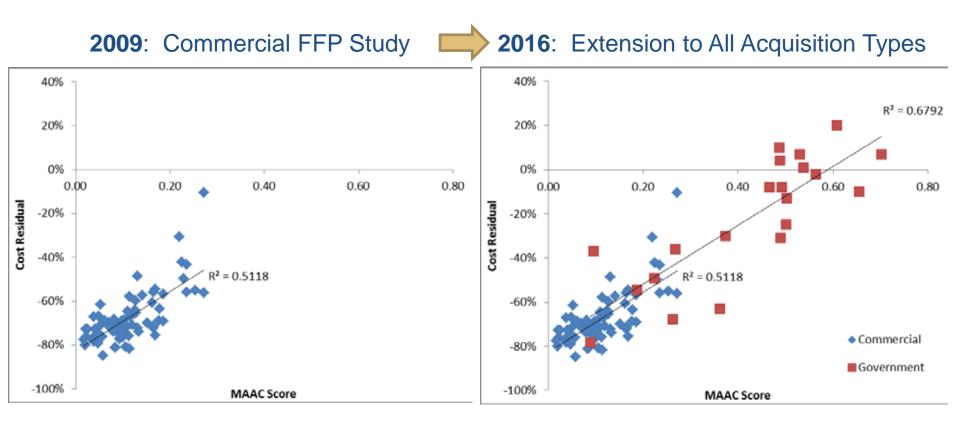
Some Background

- 2008 **a** NRO CAAG quantifies impact of "acquisition complexity" for commercial-like FFP acquisitions, focusing on communication satellites¹
- 2009 **a** NRO Director requests wider comparison to include all DoD and NRO systems, focus on mission assurance impact
- 2013 à NRO/CAAG and NRO/Systems Engineering Directorate quantify cost of high-reliability electronic parts and environmental testing standards²
- 2016 **à** Improved test-scoring method; unified model presented today

¹ Alvarado, Wilmer, D. Barkmeyer and E. Burgess. Commercial-Like Acquisitions: Practices and Costs. *Journal of Cost Analysis and Parametrics*, Volume 3, Winter/Spring 2010. ² Burgess et al., *Cost of Mission Assurance for Space Programs*, 2013 ICEAA Professional Development and Training Workshop, New Orleans, LA, June 2013.



Then and Now



2009 Commercial Acquisition Complexity Study has been extended to include all acquisition approaches, with a focus on Mission Assurance



Integrated Model

Incorporate Results from Completed Studies into Single Dataset.

- Add Other Programmatic Drivers (*w_i*).
- Develop model weighting factors by regression of all data.

```
MAAC Score = [CAPS Score] \rtimes a
+[Parts score] \rtimes b
+[Test score] \rtimes c
+[contract type: FFP, FPI, CP] \rtimes d
+\mathring{a} [other programmatics] \rtimes W_i
```



Formulating MAAC Score

• A program's rating in any MAAC driver, *i*, is "normalized" by converting it to a position within the dataset for that aspect (0-1):

$$X_{i_{norm}} = \frac{x_i - x_{i\min}}{x_{i\max} - x_{i\min}}$$

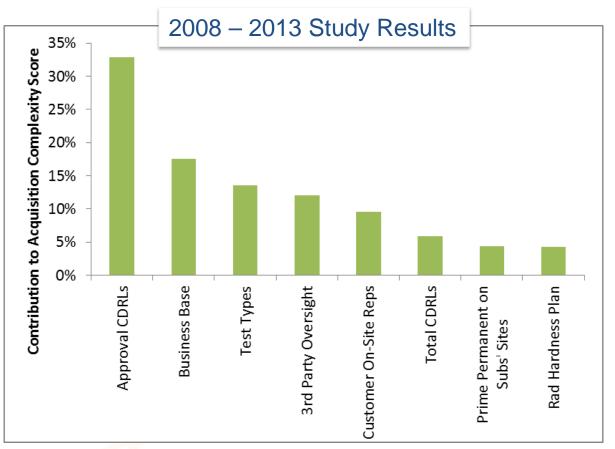
• Overall MAAC Score is a weighted average of each $X_{i...}$

MAAC Score =
$$\frac{\mathring{a} w_i X_{i_{norm}}}{\mathring{a} w_i}$$
 = CAPS normalized parameter
 $X_{2_{norm}}$ = Testing normalized parameter
 $X_{3_{norm}}$ = Parts oversight normalized parameter
... etc.

• Weights, w_i , are estimated by regression



Commercial-Acquisition Program Score (CAPS)



- Combination of parameters gives a "score" that correlates with cost and schedule
- Based on 70 FFP comsats and imagers
- Government and commercial customers



Parts Cost Drivers (1 of 2)

- Procurement, screening, destructive physical analysis, testing, parts engineering costs are driven by practices in 5 areas
 - NRO CAAG collected actual requirements/practices from multiple government and commercial contracts
 - Example "Parts, Materials, and Processes (PMP) data sheet" for NRO gold standard:³

Parts, Materials and Processes	RATING	Parts, Materials and Processes	RATING
	Check if applicable	2. Radiation Hardness Requirements	
1. PMP Control Program Scope		Radation hardness assurance control plan?	
Documented PMP control program?		Radiation hardness testing subcontracted?	
Verify vendors/subs meet PMP requirements?		Radiation hardness margin below which lot testing required	10X
Please describe methods used for verification.		ELDRS testing required?	
Addresses shelf life?			
Addresses reuse?		3. PMP Control Board	
Addresses derating?		Program has PMP control board?	
Prime flows down derating requirements to vendors/subs?		Number of organizations represented on prime's PMPCB	2
Addresses freshness/revalidation process?		Subs permitted to run their own PMPCBs?	
Addresses traceability and lot control?		Customer represented on suppliers' PMPCB?	
New technology review board?		Customer rep on PMPCB has right of approval/disapproval?	
Prime flows down new tech review requirements to vendors/subs?		Frequency & duration of PMPCB meetings	none
Corrosion/contamination prevention and control plan?			
Corrosion/contamination control board separate from PMPCB?			
Prime maintains As-Built PMP List?			
ABPMPL traceable to what level?	card/board		
As-Built parts tracked electronically?			



Parts Cost Drivers (2 of 2)

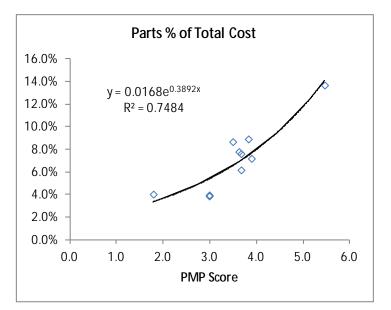
• Example "PMP data sheet" for NRO baseline (continued):

Parts, Materials and Processes	RATING
4. Destructive Physical Analysis	
Percentage of part types requiring DPA	TBD %
Number of units per lot undergoing DPA	5
DPA performed on mil-spec parts?	
Cost threshold beyond which DPA sample size reduced	none
5. Parts Quality Assurance	
Percentage of parts requiring upscreening	TBD%
Percentage of parts considered hi-rel	TBD%
Reuse of parts permitted?	
Time limit beyond which qualification by similarity not permitted	none
Number of PARs & MARs	TBD
PAR required for parts on Space Quality Baseline?	

 Relative importance (costliness) of each section suggested by NRO subject matter experts yields a "PMP Score"



Higher PMP Standards Drive Parts Costs



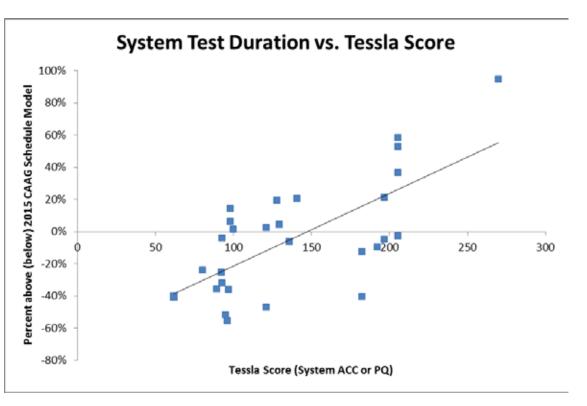
- PMP score is a weighted average of PMP data-sheet responses
 - Weights based on subject-matter expert guidance
 - Actual costs from completed contracts
- Many other factors affect parts costs, but relationship to PMP standards is clear



Environmental Testing Model

- NRO/SED developed a new quantitative measure of the level of environmental testing
 - The scoring model (Tessla) is based on MIL-STD 1540E
 - Assesses test compliance, not test quality
 - 1540E used as a standard measure, across acquisition programs that may have been tested to an earlier version of 1540 or to other standards altogether
- Tessla generates 6 "scores" for each program
 - 3 Unit-level scores: Qual, protoqual, acceptance
 - 3 System-level scores: Qual, protoqual, acceptance
- Preliminary results are in:
 - Satellite I&T cost is strongly correlated
 - Satellite testing duration is strongly correlated
 - Differences among NRO programs are clear





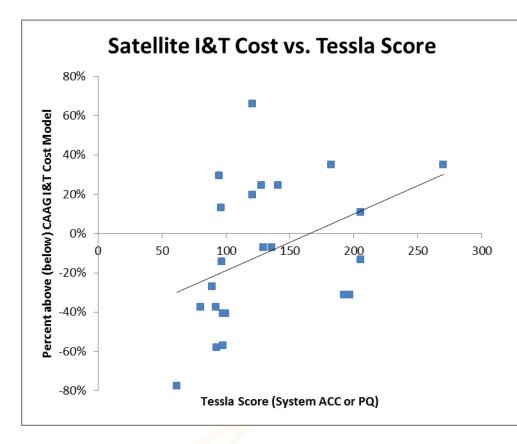
	Correlation	Slope*
Mean	.68	0.45%
Lower 20% confidence	.59	0.37%
Upper 80% confidence	.76	0.53%

*percent test-schedule increase per unit score

- This is a strong association
- Upper and lower bounds can be used for risk analysis



Presented at the Hergin errors is a sociated with greater I&T cost



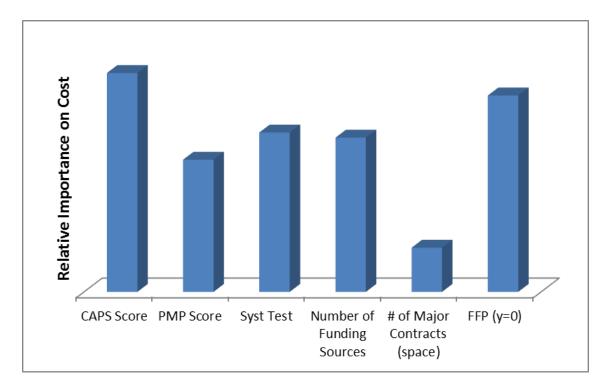
	Correlation	Slope*
Mean	.41	0.29%
Lower 20% confidence	.25	0.18%
Upper 80% confidence	.56	0.40%

*percent I&T cost increase per unit score

- This is a strong association
- Upper and lower bounds can be used for risk analysis



Regression Results: Integrated Model

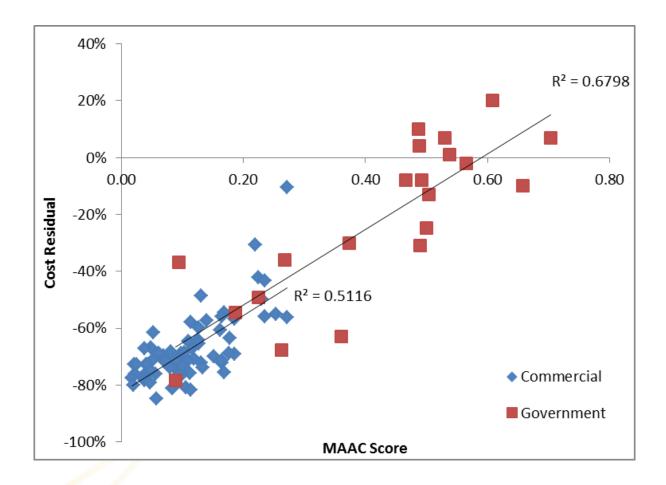


- Aggregate dataset is large
- Regression imputation allows for missing data

count	
93	Cost Data Available
98	CAPS Score
70	PMP Score
75	Syst Test
30	Number of Funding Sources
97	# of Major Contracts (space)
98	FFP (y=0)



Commercial vs. Government



Combined Model Correlates Well for a Wide Range of Commercial and Government Acquisitions



Conclusions

- HOW we buy satellites affects their cost
- New CAAG methods can adjust for these differences among programs
 - A continued focus of our cost research
 - Industry contributions have been valuable
- Modeling approach should translate to other commodities
 - Anything where acquisition practices vary widely