The Dashboard Tool

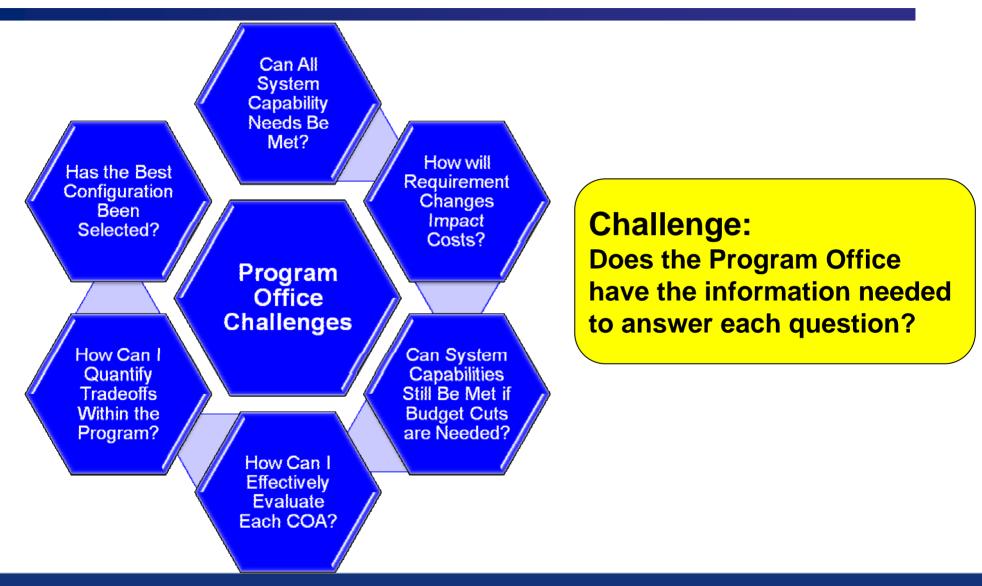
Taking Cost Analysis to the Next Step by Combining Costs with Capabilities to Evaluate COAs

ICEAA Conference – New Orleans, LA June 2013

Agenda

- Program Office Challenges
- Current Cost Estimating Process
- Dashboard Capabilities & Process
- ▶ The Dashboard Tool

Program Office Challenges



Current Cost Estimating Process

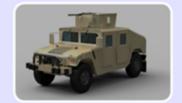


Configuration

System Capability

Program Cost

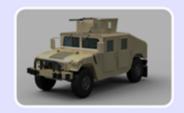
Milestone A







Milestone B







Milestone C







Challenge: Program Offices generate snapshots of program costs for system configurations selected at each milestone.

This may potentially limit the PM's ability to answer outstanding questions.

What Can Dashboard Do?

Dashboard examines the tradeoffs between capability and cost as it builds LCCEs for different Program alternatives selected

Dashboard Quantifies
the increase in Capabilities
and the Cost Impact for each
Alternative selected

Program
Cost Impact

Program Capabilities

Status Quo LCCE

Dashboard Produces
Estimates to Determine
Cost Impact of Program
Alternatives Selected

Alternative Alternative LCCE LCCE

USMC
Program
Trade-Offs

Cost (\$)

Dashboard Aligns
Program Costs
With Capabilities
Achieved

KPP KPP KPP

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Dashboard Capabilities

- ▶ To help Program Offices in <u>evaluating alternatives</u>, Dashboard can:
 - Estimate both the costs and capabilities achieved for each alternative
 - Compare the capabilities achieved to <u>capability targets</u> to determine if a program's <u>Key Performance Parameters (KPPs)</u> can be achieved
 - Enable users to conduct What-If Analyses for selected alternatives
 - Quantify the <u>cost impact</u> associated with incremental increases in system capabilities to <u>evaluate tradeoffs</u>
- Dashboard quickly evaluates the alternatives selected from both a cost and capabilities perspective

How Does Dashboard Function?











Step 1

Users select alternatives to be evaluated and provide programmatic information

Step 2

Users can Review/Override KPPs, Program Parameters and perform What-If Analyses

Step 3

Cost models are used to calculate the life cycle costs and the cost impact of each alternative

Step 4

Capabilities of each alternative are identified and capability increases are determined

Step 5

The cost impact and capabilities of each alternative are combined and compared to the KPPs for the program

Step 6

Users can view the cost impact and compare the capabilities achieved to KPPs for each alternative

The Dashboard Process (1 of 3)

- ▶ Dashboard develops the <u>life cycle cost estimate</u> (LCCE) for the Program in the <u>Status Quo</u> state which include the following cost elements:
 - Development Engineering Costs
 - DT&E Costs
 - IOT&E Costs
 - LFT&E Costs
 - Prototype Manufacturing Costs Hardware & Integration Costs
 - Initial Spares Costs
 - Recurring Production Costs Hardware & Integration Costs
 - Transportation Costs
 - Training Costs
 - Reparables and Consumables Costs
 - Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants Costs
 - Disposal Costs
- ▶ Dashboard identifies the KPPs for the Program in the Status Quo state

The Dashboard Process (2 of 3)

- ► The Program LCCE and KPPs in the Status Quo state establish the Program Baseline in which alternatives can be compared
- Dashboard identifies the cost elements which are impacted for each <u>alternative</u> and updates the estimates. The <u>specific costs of each alternative</u> are linked to the corresponding alternatives
- Dashboard compares the LCCEs of Program with each alternative to the Baseline LCCE to determine the cost impact associated with each alternative
- ▶ Dashboard identifies the <u>capabilities achieved</u> with each alternative and compares them to the KPPs established in the Program Baseline to determine the <u>capability increases</u>.

The Dashboard Process (3 of 3)

- Dashboard enables users to select combinations of alternatives for each Program
- ▶ Dashboard then displays the <u>cost impact</u> and the <u>capabilities</u> <u>achieved</u> for the set of alternatives selected and compares them to the KPPs to determine if the <u>Program Capability Needs</u> can be achieved.

The Dashboard Tool (1 of 5)



The <u>Input Form</u> enables users to select the appropriate alternatives to be included in the analysis.

The Dashboard Tool (2 of 5)

Dashboard Program Schedule Form

GENER	RATORS	START YEAR DATES						
Program	# of Systems Currently Fielded	Dev Engineering	Disposal					
STATUS QUO	5,000	2011	2034					
ALT 1	5,000	2011	2034					
ALT 2	5,000	2011	2034					
ALT 3	5,000	2011	2034					
ALT 4	5,000	2011	2034					

	STATUS QUO														
Schedule	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	
Prototype Mfg	5	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BATO	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
38700	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
LFT&E	0	1	0	0	. 0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0			
Recurring Production	0		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0			
Recurring Production Fielding	0		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	. 0	0			

Cumulative Fielding	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Status Quo	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Status Quo (Less New Production)	5000	5000	4900	4800	4700	4600	4500	4400	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300
New Production Fielding	0	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Status Quo (Less New Production) Disposal	0	0	0	0	D	0	0	0	0	- 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	. 0
New Systems Disposal	0	. 0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	. 0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- ▶ The Program Schedule Form enables users to provide the schedules for each alternative selected
- Dashboard uses the schedule information to develop the LCCEs for each alternative selected

The Dashboard Tool (3 of 5)

Dashboard Program Parameters Form

ON THE REAL PROPERTY.			PRO	GRAM	PARAMET	ERS	Section 1	LANCE A		Marie II		4/49/3		
WATER ST	EXT. CHIEFE		NEW P	ROGRA	M - PROGI	RAM 1				E Vice				
Generators		KEY PERFORMANO	E PARAME	TERS	START YEA	R DATES	OPTE	MPO	LEARNING CURVE/RATE EFFECT					
Program	# of Systems Currently Fielded	kW	Battery Lifecycle (months)	1 3 1 1 1	Dev Engineering	Disposal	Value	Measured in	Prior Units Produced	Learning Curve	Rate Effect (Lot Size)	Rate Effect		
Status Quo	5,000	100	18	150	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
TQG - 50 kW	5,000	100	18	150	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
TQG - 60 kW	5,000	100	18	150	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
TQG - 80 kW	5,000	100	18	150	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
TQG - 100 kW	5,000	100	18	150	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		

			NEW P	ROGRA	M - PROGI	RAM 2								
Laptops		KEY PERFORMANO	E PARAMET	ERS	START YEA	R DATES	OPTE	МРО	LEARNING CURVE/RATE EFFECT					
Program	# of Systems Currently Fielded	Operating Hours without Recharge	Reliability (%)	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Dev Engineering	Disposal	Value	Measured in	Prior Units Produced	Learning Curve	Rate Effect (Lot Size)	Rate Effect		
Status Quo	50,000	6	98.0%	1,000	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
Lithium Ion Batteries	50,000	6	98.0%	1,000	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
NiMH Batteries	50,000	6	98.0%	1,000	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
Lead Acid Batteries	50,000	6	98.0%	1,000	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		
TBD	50,000	6	98.0%	1,000	2011	2034	1,000	HOURS	0	93.0%	1000	97.0%		

- ▶ The Program Parameters Form enables users to review and override the program parameter values that are not applicable.
- Dashboard uses the program parameters to develop LCCEs for each alternative selected.

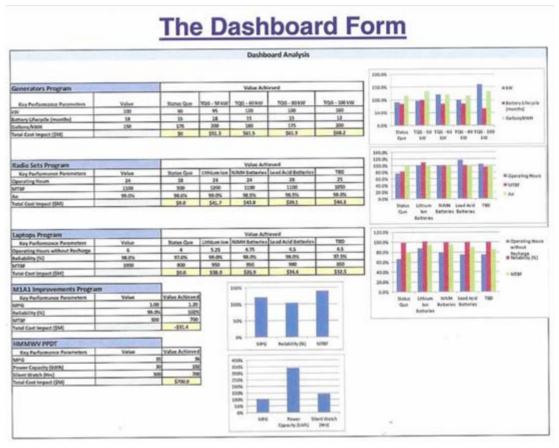
The Dashboard Tool (4 of 5)

Dashboard What-If Analysis Form

CASE 1			PARAMETE	RS	START YEA	ROATES	OPTE	MPO	LEAR	NING CURV	E/RATE EFFE	CT								
COA	# of Systems Currently Fielded	kw	Battery Lifecycle (months)		Dev Engineering	Disposal	Value	Measured In	Prior Units Produced	Learning Curve	Rate Effect (Lot Size)	Rate Effect								
Case 1	5,000	100	Andrewson to the	150	2011	2034	500	HOURS	0.00	0.93	1000	0.97	į.							
Sc	thedule	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25					
Prototype Mfg		5		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
DT&E		3		0	0	0			. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
38TOI		0	,	0	.0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
UTSE			1			0		- 0	Ò	0	0		0	0	0					
Recurring Production		. 0		100	1000	100	100	100		100			. 0	. 0	0					
Fielding		0		100	1000	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0					
Cumula	ative Fielding	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY1S	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Status Quo (Less COA 1 P	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF	5000		The second second second			3700	3600	3500	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400
CASE 1 Fielding	Market and the second	0		100			1300	1400	1500	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Status Quo (Less COA 1)	Disposal	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CASE 1 Disposal		. 0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	0	
Total Disposal		0		0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	. 0	0	. 0	. 0	0		- 0

- ▶ The What-If Analysis Form enables users to change the schedule and program parameter values to create cases. Users can create up to four (4) cases for each alternative
- ▶ Dashboard uses the new information provided in the What-If Analysis Form to develop LCCEs for each case created.

The Dashboard Tool (5 of 5)



▶ The <u>Dashboard Form</u> displays the information and analysis for the alternatives selected. Users can view how the set of selected alternatives perform in terms of costs and capabilities achieved.

Questions?

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