






CRITICAL THINKING.
SOLUTIONS DELIVERED.

Why Can't We All Just Get Along?

Lessons In Reconciling Cost Estimates

presented by:

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Affidavit of Prejudice

The presenter is a veterans of many Independent Cost Estimates (ICEs) and few Program Office Estimates (POEs)…

by choice!

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Outline

- Definitions of “Reconcile”
- When and Why Do We Reconcile Cost Estimates?
- A Brief History of Cost Reconciliation
- Why We Should Expect Problems
- What Are the Problems?
- What Can We Do About It?
- Tips for Presenting the Outcome of a Reconciliation
- Summary
- Why Can’t We All Just Get Along?

Definitions of "Reconcile"

1 a : to restore to friendship or harmony

1 b : settle, resolve

2 : to make consistent or congruous

3 : to cause to submit to or accept something unpleasant <was reconciled to hardship>

4 a : to check (a financial account) against another for accuracy

4 b : to account for

Source: Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, 10th Edition

Reconciliation of cost estimates can involve all of the above, but the primary objective is #4!

When and Why Do We Reconcile Cost Estimates?

- **When? Reconciliation occurs:**
  - When there are multiple program estimates from different sources—POEs, ICEs
  - When changes in technical and programmatic inputs result in changed estimates
  - When the sponsor demands it
- **Why? Reconciliation enables decision makers to take advantage of all available information in deciding**
  - Whether or not to fund a project
  - How many resources to budget for the project

A Brief History of Cost Reconciliation: In The Beginning…

- **There was only one project estimate…**
  - **Generated by managing engineers, sometimes with the help of those who would do the work**
  - **Examples: John Roebling & Brooklyn Bridge, Steve Bechtel & Hoover Dam**
- **The results were *useful*:**
  - **Provided a basis for obtaining financing (and for financers to assign blame as costs rose)**
  - **Provided a basis for managing to budget**

A Brief History of Cost Reconciliation: In The Beginning…

- **But the first project cost estimates were *not perfect*:**
  - **Only as valid and reliable as the estimators' experience and knowledge**
  - **Frequently incomplete, not comprehensive**
  - **Inconsistent across projects**
  - **Often biased toward securing funding**

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A Brief History of Cost Reconciliation: Later On…

- Seeing this, the bill payers said,

Let the project office create a "formal" estimate.

- "Formal" = based on procedures, more experts
- And the results were *better*:
  - More documentation for the financers & oversight groups
  - More comprehensive estimate
  - Easier to identify biases, missing costs
- But *still not perfect*:
  - Still success driven (still biased)
  - Always precisely wrong at the end
  - Sometimes way wrong early on

A Brief History of Cost Reconciliation: Still Later…

- **So the bill payers said,**

Let there be a second, independently generated estimate.

- **"Independent" = "unbiased"***
- **And the results were *more***
- **But *not always better*: What happens when the two estimates disagree?**

*** In fact, a different set of biases**

A Brief History of Cost Reconciliation: Today

- **And finally the bill payers said,**

Let the two estimates be reconciled.

- **And the results were *better still*:**
  - **Arithmetic errors are identified and fixed**
  - **Sometimes the totals of the two estimates equal each other (within some error bounds)**
- **Except for *two small problems*:**
  - **Element estimates below the top line typically disagree, sometimes substantially**
  - **Neither estimate is ever exactly right**

The Challenges of Reconciling Cost Estimates

- Reconciliation is not “target practice”
- Goal is not replication
- Estimators may need to agree to disagree about such matters as:
  - Ground rules
  - Assumptions
  - What constitutes a valid basis for estimating
  - Risks

Why We Should Expect Problems (Philosophical)

- **Cost estimation deals with forecasting, not foretelling**
  - **Hence, any cost estimate is always exactly wrong**
- **A cost estimate is not "real;" you cannot observe an estimated cost in the real world**
- **The cost estimator/analyst must build an estimate from the engineers' model of a yet unrealized program**
- **In other words, every cost estimate is a (*model*, estimate, *incomplete characterization*, copy) of a (model, *estimate*, incomplete characterization, *copy*) which is reminiscent of....**

Why We Should Expect Problems (Theoretical)

"'Four' is cloned from 'Two', and has the mentality of an overly-curious child. Unfortunately since he is a clone-of-a-clone, his IQ is considerably lower than that of his predecessors, since the personality defects are more pronounced when a clone is cloned (The analogy from the movie refers to how a copy of a copy may not be as 'sharp' as the original)." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_(film)

Why We Should Expect Problems (Practical)

- Actors have different perceptions
- Motives vary sometimes even over the course of the reconciliation effort
  - Political pressure builds
  - Expected outcome replaced by feared one
- Stakeholders have conflicting & changing expectations about process & outcome:
  - No collusion!
  - How can we use the best of the information to come up with a single number to which we can budget?

What Are the Problems?

An undefined problem has an infinite number of solutions.

--Robert A. Humphrey

Here Are A Few

- Different Motives
- Different Methodologies
- Time Lag
- Lingering Vagueness
- Different Ground Rules and Assumptions

Different Motives

- **The POE generally reflects a success-oriented outlook and a plan the way the program office wants it to be. It may**
  - **Be in a buy-in mode**
  - **Uncritically accept contractor claims**
  - **Ignore history**
- **The ICE generally**
  - **Tries to account for the worst that can happen**
  - **Comes from a nonadvocate, honest broker perspective and reflects lessons of multiple historical programs**
  - **May be required to ensure adequate funding to cover risks**
  - **May be perceived or actually intended to kill a program.**

"Who are you going to believe, me or your own eyes?"...Chico Marx

Different Methodologies

- **POE**
  - Parametric models calibrated to a particular environment
  - Engineering judgment
  - Contractor data and estimates
  - Vendor quotes
  - Bottom up
  - Extrapolation from actuals
- **ICE**
  - Parametric models that produce estimates based on industry averages (Type III)
  - Historical data / Analogy (Type IV)
  - Industry trends (Type III and Type IV)

Time Lag

- ICE relies on compiled information representing a snapshot of the program at a given time
  - Technical Description (CARDs, Technical Specifications) documentation updated infrequently
  - Access to functional specialists limited
- POE benefits from close and continuous contact with engineers and program management and thus may lead the ICE by several months
- Each may be an estimate of a different program!

Lingering Vagueness

- **Requirements still volatile**
  - Designs immature
  - Quantities undecided
  - Manufacturing readiness uncertain
  - Hosted Programs in flux
- **Potential players not all identified (both sponsors and contractors)**
- **Schedule**
  - Actual need date
  - Availability of essential technology
- **Program office and ICE team may simply end up with different views**

Different Ground Rules and Assumptions

- **Perceptions of Uncertainty and Risk**
  - Size growth
  - Code growth
  - GFE
  - COTS
  - Heritage of hardware
  - Reliance on other programs
- **Headcounts**
- **Inflation rates**

What Can We Do About It?

There is no human problem which could not be solved if people would simply do as I advise.

--Gore Vidal

Sanity Checks

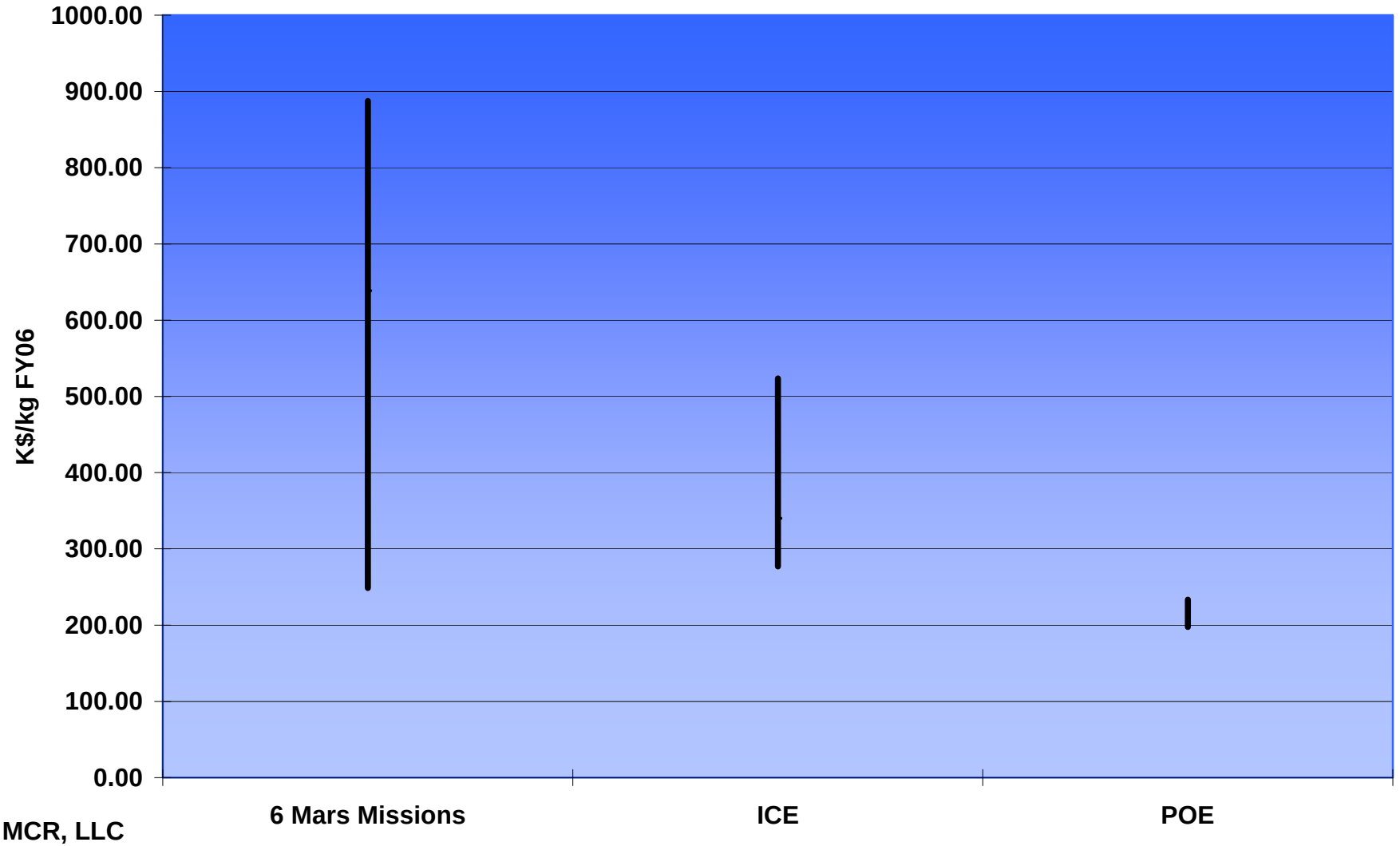
- Let history into the discussion
- Better, faster, cheaper: you can't get all three… and are lucky to get just one
- The contractor community is not Lake Wobegon: they are not all above average*
- New ways of doing business generally aren't

*Neither are program offices

"In an insane world, a sane man looks insane."
--Ray Covert

Space Vehicle Comparisons: Cost per kilogram (FY06$)

DDT&E and First Unit for Space Vehicle Including Payload



Agree to Disagree

- Since the only certainty is that neither POE nor ICE will be correct, humility on both sides is appropriate
- Choice of methodology is usually a matter of opinion
  - Can expect different results
  - Each will have a different error associated with the estimate
- Future trends of inflation, cost, technology, etc. are open to differing viewpoints
- Should NOT agree to disagree to avoid doing diligence, for example.....

When Not to Agree to Disagree

"Your insistence does not relieve our requirement for due diligence." --Ray Covert

- **Handling of program level item (system engineering, program management, integration and test)**
- **Objectively verifiable information (AKA facts)**
  - **Scope of existing hardware / infrastructure**
  - **Size of existing software**
  - **Code reuse potential**
  - **Demonstrated performance**
  - **Technology Readiness Level (TRL) (there is a rigorous calculator that should be used)**
- **Computational and algorithmic errors**
  - **"You are entitled to your own opinion but not to your own mathematics".....NDH**

Tips for Presenting the Outcome of a Reconciliation

The only thing to do with good advice is pass it on. It is never any use to oneself.

-- Oscar Wilde

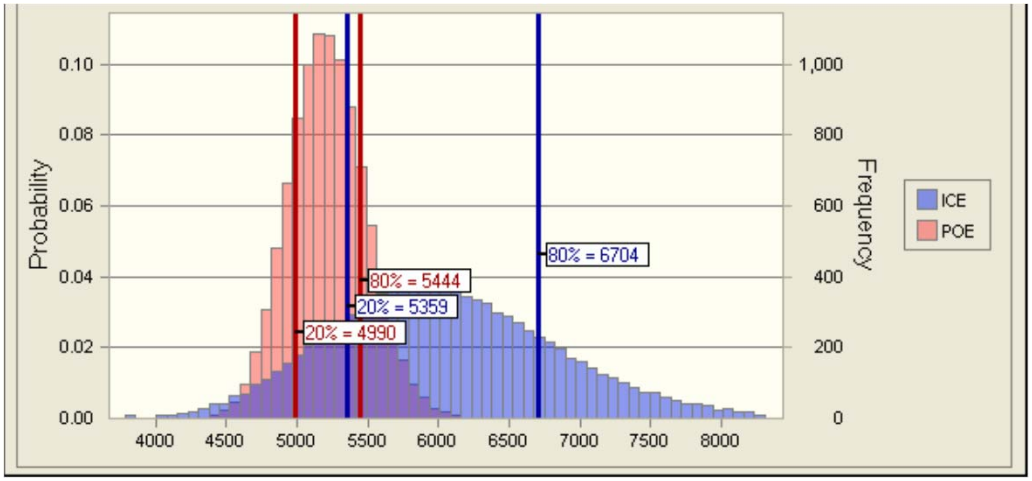
Highlight Differences in Ground Rules and Assumptions

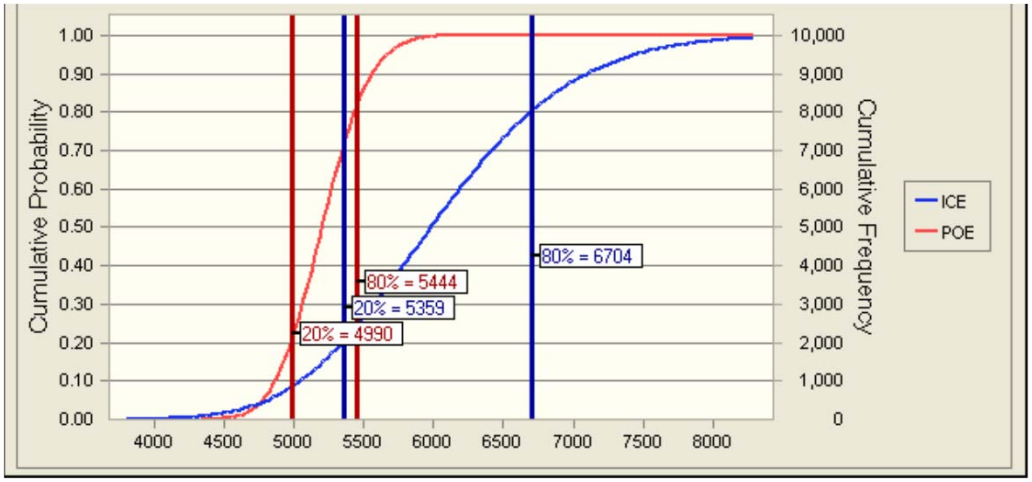
- **ICE**
  - Uncertainty is applied to all WBS elements
  - Estimates are presented in FY06$ through G&A but without fee
  - DOE Inflation factors are used to escalate cost
  - O&S estimated through 2030
  - Pessimistic assessment of potential code growth is a factor of 2.5
  - Most likely estimate of software assumes 20% code reuse
  - Most likely schedule estimate includes 6 month delay in delivery of Hemiflexer from The Twinkler program
  - COTS hardware and software will be upgraded every 3 years
- **POE**
  - Uncertainty is applied to all WBS elements except the primary mission elements
  - Estimates are presented in FY03$ with fee
  - Contractor inflation factors are used to escalate cost
  - O&S estimated through 2025
  - Pessimistic assessment of potential code growth is a factor of 1.5
  - Most likely estimate of software assumes 90% code reuse
  - Hemiflexer will be delivered from The Twinkler program 3 months before launch
  - COTS hardware and software will be updated every 5 years

Compare Methodologies By WBS Elements at a Suitable Level

Level 2 Elements	ICE	POE
1.0 Program Management	Factor	Staffing by analogy
2.0 Systems Engineering	Factor	Staffing by analogy
3.0 Safety and Mission Assurance	Factor	Staffing by analogy
4.0 Science/Technology	Space Operations Cost Model (SOCM)	Staffing by analogy
5.0 Payload	NASA Instrument Cost Model	Extrapolation from Actuals
6.0 Spacecraft	Hardware: Top-level models such as AMCM and QuickCost; Analogy; Dollars per kg comparison; Software: Lines of code per staff month comparisons, Aerospace CERs	Hardware: NAFCOM or other subsystem level parametric models; Software: COCOMO II Early Design version
7.0 Mission Operations	SOCM; Software: COCOMO II Early Design version	Staffing by analogy
8.0 Launch Vehicle/Services	Look up tables, historical data adjusted as necessary	NASA Pricing Quotations
9.0 Ground Systems Development	Hardware: Ground Station Rules of Thumb; Software: COCOMO II Early Design version, Aerospace CERs	Hardware: Vendor Quotes; Software: Lines of code per staff month comparisons
10.0 System Integration Assembly & Test	Factor	Staffing by analogy
11.0 Education & Public Outreach	Factor	Analogy

Compare Estimates

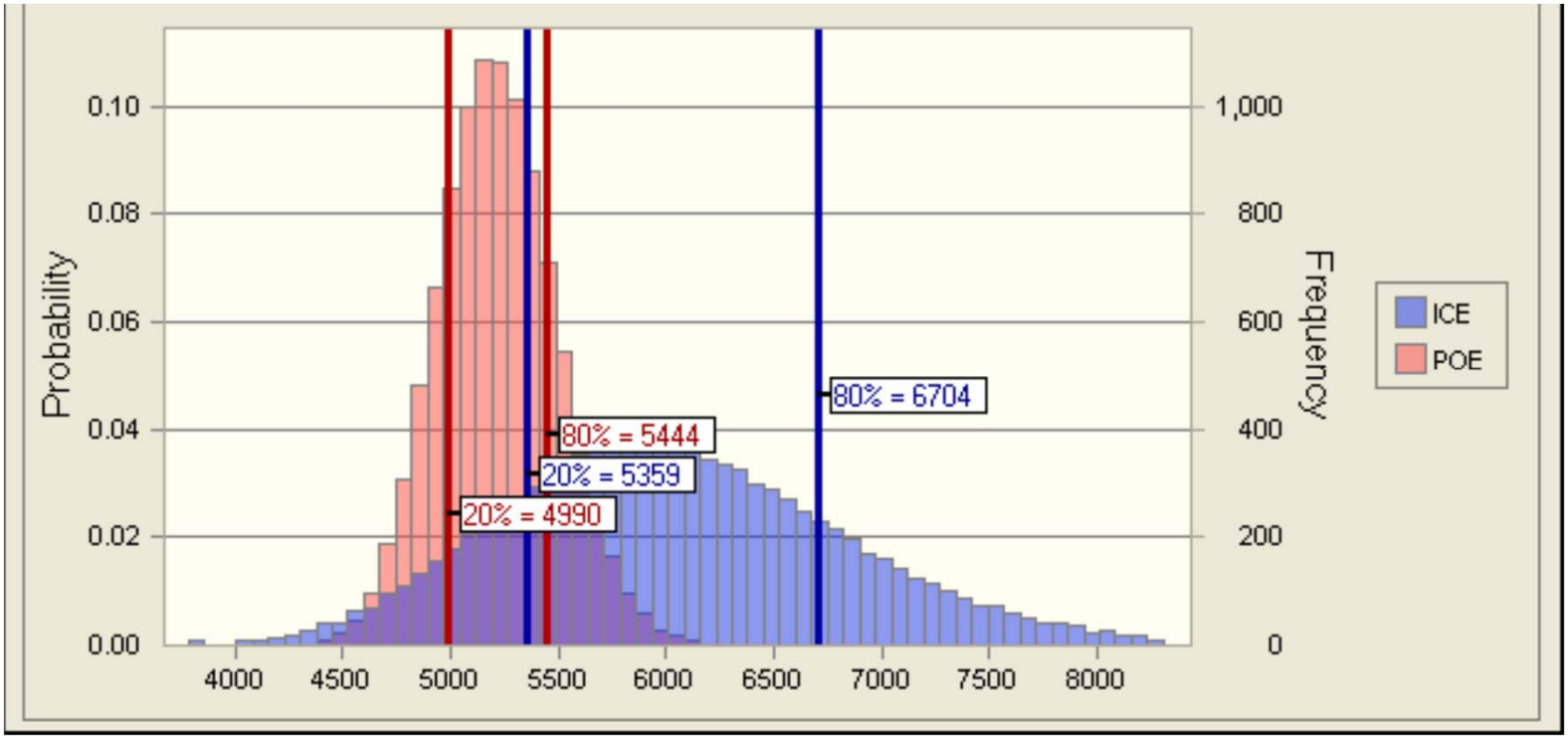




Statistic	ICE	POE
Trials	10,000	10,000
Mean	6052	5219
Median	5984	5212
Standard Deviation	806	270
Variance	649915	72884
Skewness	0.5213	0.1518
Kurtosis	3.42	3
Coeff. of Variability	0.1332	0.0517
Minimum	3934	4329
Maximum	10509	6285

Percentile	ICE	POE
10%	5,073	4,878
20%	5,359	4,990
30%	5,583	5,072
40%	5,780	5,144
50%	5,984	5,212
60%	6,187	5,281
70%	6,429	5,355
80%	6,705	5,444
90%	7,129	5,569

Compare Distributions



- **ICE entirely overlaps POE**
  - **POE mean (5,211) falls below the ICE 20th percentile**
  - **All scenarios in POE are in ICE**
  - **POE significantly understates the risk of total program cost overruns**

Compare Estimates at an Appropriate WBS Level

		POE				ICE				Delta (ICE-POE)	% Difference (ICE-POE)/ ICE
WBS	WBS	Mean	50th	80th	80/50	Mean	50th	80th	80/50	Means	Means
	Total	2,606	2,606	2,722	4%	3,030	2,989	3,377	12%	424	14%
1.1	System Level Segment	214	n/a	n/a		460	446	531	16%	247	54%
1.2	Space Segment	781	n/a	n/a		933	904	1,099	18%	151	16%
1.2.1	Space Segment SE/PM	140		155		67	58	91	36%	(73)	-109%
1.2.2	Space Segment AI&T	60	-	66		50	44	68	36%	(10)	-20%
1.2.3	Payload 1	172	168	198	15%	244	225	302	25%	73	30%
1.2.4	Payload 2	32	32	32	0%	32	32	32	0%	(0)	0%
1.2.5	Payload 3	36	36	40	9%	103	93	134	31%	67	65%
1.2.6	Payload 4	100	98	114	14%	129	120	163	26%	28	22%
1.2.7	Payload 5	31	31	35	11%	31	29	39	27%	0	0%
1.2.8	Spacecraft/Bus (including AGE and LOOS)	209	207	243	14%	278	268	329	19%	68	25%
1.3	Ground Segment	150	149	163	9%	244	239	272	12%	94	39%
1.3.1	Ground Segment SE/PM	23	23	25	9%	49	45	63	29%	26	52%
1.3.2	Ground Segment AI&T	4	3	4	9%	33	30	42	29%	29	89%
1.3.3	Ground Sites	114	113	125	10%	137	135	149	9%	22	16%
1.3.4	Terrestrial Communication	0	0	0	14%	5	5	6	15%	5	94%
1.3.5	Training, Simulators and Spares	8	8	10	16%	21	20	25	20%	12	60%
1.4	Off Contract Effort	86	85	95	10%	131	128	153	16%	46	35%
1.5	Software Segment	303	299	360	17%	335	295	496	41%	32	10%
1.6	Launch Segment	201	198	228	13%	225	221	259	14%	25	11%
1.7	Operations & Support Segment	322	321	346	7%	372	367	417	12%	51	14%
1.8	Government Costs	500	497	538	8%	329	324	371	13%	(171)	-52%
	Combined 1.1 and 1.8	714				790				76	10%

Need to be prepared to explain each major discrepancy!

List Unresolved Issues

Issue	WBS Element(s) Affected
Reliable TRLs for high-cost items unavailable in time for the ICE	1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7
Math error in POE suspected	1.2.8
Code count used in ICE lower than the one used for the POE	1.5
About 40% of the POE comes from contractors with unproven track records	1.2
ICE disregards significant heritage of platform	1.2.8

Summary

- Any cost estimate is a prediction and predictions are always precisely wrong!
- There are any number of reasons why cost estimates differ
- Recognize that reconciliation means identifying the valid reasons for the differences, not unnaturally forcing two estimates closer to each other
- Use relevant history as a source of sanity checks
- The POE represents more of a policy as to how much management is willing to pay and what the head count will be
- The ICE is more likely to represent how much the program actually could cost

Why Can't We All Just Get Along?

Because we're really not supposed to!

Reconciliation should be accompanied by justice, otherwise it will not last. While we all hope for peace it shouldn't be peace at any cost but peace based on principle, on justice.

--Corazon Aquino

Acronyms

AKA	Also Known As
AI&T	Assembly, Integration and Test
AMCM	Advanced Mission Cost Model
B	billion
CARD	Cost Analysis Requirement Description
CER	Cost Estimating Relationship
COCOMO	Constructive Cost Model
COTS	Commercial Off the Shelf
Dem/Val	Demonstration/Validation
DDT&E	Design, Development, Test and Evaluation
DoD	Department of Defense
ESLOC	Executable Source Lines of Code
FY	Fiscal Year
GFE	Government Furnished Equipment
ICE	Independent Cost Estimate
K	thousand
kg	kilogram
M	million
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NDH	Neal David Hulkower
NICM	NASA Instrument Cost Model
NRE	Nonrecurring Engineering
O&S	Operations and Support
POE	Program Office Estimate
ROM	Rough Order of Magnitude
SEE	Standard Error of Estimate
SM	Staff months
SOCM	Space Operation Cost Model
TRL	Technology Readiness Level
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure