CMS Earned Value Management Self-paced Orientation

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Syllabus

- Earned Value Management History
- EVM What Is It?
- Basic EVM Metrics
- When Can EVM Best Be Used ?
- Requirements
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 - HHSAR
 - HHS CPIC
 - Reporting



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Earned Value History - 1

- Since the 1890s, industrial engineers have compared physical factory output to:
 - Actual costs to determine cost variance
 - Planned physical output to assess schedule variance
- Starting in 1957, the U.S. Navy, then the Air Force, then the entire Department of Defense, adopted schedule, then cost, performance measures for projects and contracts
- In 1967, DoD Instruction 7000.2, "Performance Measurement for Selected Acquisitions," imposed 35 Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria (C/SCSC) on the defense industry



Earned Value History - 2

- In 1995, The National Defense Industry Association (NDIA) took on the task of reviewing / rewriting the 35 criteria to make them more compatible with private industry practices
- In 1996, DoD accepted the NDIA's 32 guidelines
- In 1998, the 32 guidelines were incorporated into ANSI/GEIA Standard GEIA-EIA-748
- Since then, many federal agencies have adopted ANSI Standard 748 as their reference for EVMS'
- In 2004, the NDIA "Intent Guide" was published to expand on Section 2 of ANSI Standard 748



Earned Value Management: What Is It?

- An integrated method for monitoring cost, schedule, and performance, in which
- Work is planned, scheduled, and budgeted in time-phased increments to yield a baseline, and
- Performance is measured against the baseline
- It provides timely, traceable contract performance data to support decision-making
- It answers the question, "What did we get for what we spent?"



EVM: A Project Management Tool

- Uses Cost And Schedule Data
 - To Compare Performance To Baselines
 - For Trend Analysis, Forecasting, History
 - By Total Project, Work Breakdown Structure, Or Organizational Breakdown Structure
- Does Not Replace
 - The Critical Path Method
 - Risk Management
 - Quality Management



Basic EVM Metrics - 1

BCWS Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled Value of work planned to be accomplished by now = PLANNED VALUE

BCWP Budgeted Cost for Work Performed Value of work accomplished to date = EARNED VALUE

ACWP Actual Cost of Work Performed Cost of work accomplished to date = ACTUAL COST

BAC Budget At Completion = the budget

EAC Estimate At Completion



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Basic EVM Metrics - 2

Cost variance and schedule variance are EAC the primary risks for any project, and are **Risk** the primary focus of EVM For EVM, baseline cost is plotted against The Actual **Cost** is the time. The **Planned Value** is the \$ actual cost **baseline** against which progress is measured. The Budget At Completion of the work (**BAC**) is the sum of the planned costs. performed to date A difference between the Earned Value and A difference Cost Var. **Actual Cost** the Actual Cost is called Cost Variance. between the (ACWP) From a trend in AC, an Estimate At Planned Value **Planned Value** Completion (EAC) can be calculated. (BCWS) Earned Value Earned Value The Earned Value is the budgeted cost of (BCWP) the work performed to date **Schedule** Schedule Var. Variance **Time Now** Time 8

and the

is called

Key Performance Metrics

- CV% Cost Variance Percentage The relationship of the <u>earned value</u> to the <u>actual cost</u> of the work done to now, as a percentage [(BCWP ACWP) ÷ BCWP]
- SV% Schedule Variance Percentage -The relationship of the cost of work <u>actually done</u> to the cost of the work <u>planned</u> to be done [(BCWP – BCWS) ÷ BCWS]

These two metrics are monitored by HHS and by OMB



What Does This Mean?

- From 40 Years Of DoD Experience:
 - Can accurately statistically forecast final cost (EAC) as early as 15% of the way into a project ¹
 - Once a project is 15% or more complete, the overrun at completion will <u>not</u> be less than the current overrun ²...but you can keep it from getting worse
 - Once a project is 20% complete, the cumulative cost performance index does <u>not</u> vary from its current value by more than 10% ³
 - Bottom Line: Use EVM to identify small problems early, before they become large problems !



¹ "A-12 Administrative Inquiry" memorandum by Chester Paul Beach, Jr. (Washington DC: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions, November 28, 1990)
² Figure 4.2, *Earned Value Project Management* by Quentin W. Fleming and Joel M. Koppelman (Newton Square PA: Project Management Institute, 2005), pp. 40-41
³ "Cost Performance Index Stability" by Major David S. Christensen, Ph.D., and Captain Scott R. Heise (*National Contract Management Association Journal*, 25:7-15, 1993),
¹ "Division1 of IT Governance, EASG, OIS, CMS, DHHS

When Can EVM Best Be Used?

- Projects Need To Have:
 - Clearly defined objectives
 - A clearly perceived plan to achieve goals
 - Formalized management structure and processes
 - Cost and time constraints



Milestones

Requirements: OMB - 1

"....Agencies....must:

– "Institute performance measures and management processes monitoring and comparing actual performance to planned results. Agencies must use a performance-based acquisition management or earned value management system, based on the ANSI/EIA Standard 748, to obtain timely information regarding the progress of capital investments. The system must also measure progress towards milestones in an independently verifiable basis, in terms of cost, capability of the investment to meet specified requirements, timeliness, and quality. ..."



Section 300.5, Part 7, OMB Circular A-11¹²

Requirements: OMB - 2

"Major investment means a system or acquisition requiring special management attention

- Because of its importance to the mission or function of the agency, a component of the agency or another organization;
- Is for financial management and obligates more than \$500,000 annually;
- Has significant program or policy implications;
- Has high executive visibility;
- Has high development, operating, or maintenance costs;
- Is funded through other than direct appropriations;
- Or is defined as major by the agency's capital planning and investment control process

"Systems not considered 'major' are 'non-major.' "



Section 300.4, Part 7, OMB Circular A-11¹³

Requirements: OMB - 3

- "...Agencies are expected to achieve, on average, 90 percent of the cost, schedule and performance goals for major acquisitions.
- "Agency Heads must review major acquisitions not achieving 90 percent of the goals to determine whether there is continuing need and what corrective action, including termination, should be taken;"
- Hence, the HHS requirement for a corrective action plan when CV% or SV% exceeds 10%



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Section 300.5, Part 7, OMB Circular A-11 ¹⁴

Requirements: The HHSAR - 1

- Section334.201(a): "For acquisitions for development designated as major in accordance with both OMB Circular A-11 and HHS policy on major acquisitions; for acquisitions that involve substantial development, modification or enhancement; or for acquisitions that involve significant upgrade of operational or steady state systems or programs, use of an Earned Value Management System (EVMS) is required"
- Section 352.234-2(b) "If the offeror proposes to use a system that currently does not meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this provision, the offeror shall submit a comprehensive plan for compliance with the guidelines."

- The contractor uses the EVMS it has; reports on progress



Policy: The HHSAR - 2

- Section 334.201, Policy
 - Cost Reimbursement, FPIF contracts ≥ \$10 M
 - EVM System must comply with all 32 guidelines of ANSI Standard 748
 - FFP, LOE, T&M, Labor Hour contracts ≥ \$10 M
 - EVM System must comply only with the Schedule guidelines of ANSI Standard 748
 - Including option years
- Section 334.203: Standard contract clauses must be used



Requirements: The HHSAR - 3

- Section 334.201(d): "(c) When full EVM is required on a prime contract, it applies to subcontracts issued there under [sic] ... However, if the prime contract requires the use of only partial EVM, any subcontracts to which EVM is made applicable, because of dollar value, contract type or subject matter, shall require only partial EVM."
- Section 334.202(a): "An IBR normally should be conducted as a post-award activity."
- Section 352.234-2(b)(3) "The Contracting Officer will review the offeror's EVMS implementation plan prior to contract award."
- Section 352.234-3a: "The Contractor shall submit EVM reports in accordance with the requirements of this contract."



Policy: HHS IT CIPC (Capital Planning & Investment Control)

- HHS OCIO Policy for Information Technology Investment Performance Baseline Management, December 22, 2010 (HHS-OCIO-2010-0007)
 - "All HHS Major and Tactical IT investments and their associated IT projects throughout their entire lifecycles" (§3)
 - "All HHS Supporting IT investments with budget year costs equal to or greater than \$1M..." (§3)
 - Monthly cost & schedule reporting (§4.2.9.1)
 - IBR at the end of the EPLC Planning Phase for each IT project comprising the investment (§4.2.11)
 - Annual Operational Analysis for O&M (§4.4.1)



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Reporting: Cost -Use The CPR

- Monthly
- Contract Performance Report
 - Minimum is Format 1 and Format 5
 - DD Form 2734/1 through 2734/5
 - https://acc.dau.mil/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=19543
- Data Item Description DI-MGMT-81466A
 - What data goes in each item of each format
 - http://www.acq.osd.mil/pm/currentpolicy/cpr_cfsr/CPR%20F inal%203-30-05.pdf



Contract Performance Report

- DD Form 2734/1, /2, /3, /4, and /5, March 2005
- CPR DID (Data Item Description) DI-MGMT-81466A, 20050330
- Formats 1 and 5 Mandatory



Integrated Master Schedule

							PLAC	EO
		WBSID	Task Name	% Work Complete	Dur		FIN	
	1	1	🗆 Overall Project	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/		
	2	1.1	🖃 Product Development	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/	ACT	UAL
	3	1.1.1	🖃 Hardware	28%	44 days	Thu 1/9/	DEDC	
	4	1.1.1.1	oxdot Establish Software Development & Integration Facility (SDIF) - All Stages	28%	44 days	Thu 1/9/	PERC	ENI
	5	1.1.1.1.1	Establish basic office environment in Baltimore	100%	1 day	Thu 1/9/	COMP	I ETE
	6	1.1.1.1.2	Acquire Hardware and Software	29%	30 days	Fri 1/10/	COM	
	7	1.1.1.1.3	Establish full office connectivity	69%	14 days	Thu 1/9/		
	8	1.1.1.1.4	Determine overall user access requirements to environment	69%	14 days	Thu 1/9/		
	9	1.1.1.1.5	Complete security and access setup	0%	14 days	Wed 1/29/		
	10	1.1.1.1.6	Implement technical support procedures	0%	30 days	Wed 1/29/		
	11	1.1.2	🗆 Software	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/		
	12	1.1.2.1	COTS Software	100%	1 day	Thu 1/9/03	Thu 1/9/03	
2	13	1.1.2.1.1	SDIF Software	100%	1 day	Thu 1/9/03	Thu 1/9/03	
₽ 5	14	1.1.2.1.2	Operational Software	100%	1 day	Thu 1/9/03	Thu 1/9/03	
	15	1.1.2.1.3	Tools & Utilities	100%	1 day	Thu 1/9/03	Thu 1/9/03	
9	16	1.1.2.2	□ Developed Software	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	17	1.1.2.2.1	🗆 Requirements Analysis - Stage 1	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	18	1.1.2.2.1.1	Stage 1 Kickoff	100%	0 days	Thu 1/9/03	Thu 1/9/03	
	19	1.1.2.2.1.2	🖃 Project Management - Stage 1	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	20	1.1.2.2.1.2.1	Software Process Improvement	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	21	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.1	Develop and Deliver the Software Process Improvement Plan (SPIP)	9%	112 days	Thu 179703	Fn 6/13/03	
	22	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.2	Maintain the SPIP	0%	330 days	Mon 6/16/03	Fri 9/17/04	21
	23	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.3	Develop and Maintain the Process Asset Library (PAL)	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	24	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.4	Perform Process Gap Analysis and Impact Assessment	0%	40 days	Tue 7/1/03	Mon 8/25/03	104SS
	25	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.5	Develop Process Improvement Action Plans	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	26	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.6	Implement Process Action Improvement Plans	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	27	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.7	Develop and Maintain Process Improvement Log	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	28	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.8	Collect and Report Process Improvement Metrics	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
	29	1.1.2.2.1.2.1.9	Conduct Follow-up Assessments to Verify Compliance	2%	442 days	Thu 1/9/03	Fri 9/17/04	
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CAP5 NUM SCR. OVR

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Reporting: Schedule

- Scheduling Software
 - Microsoft Project 2010 is CMS' standard
- Calendar
- Gantt Chart
- Units Complete Method
 - Equal increments may be appropriate, where the time periods' costs are similar
 - For O&M (operations and maintenance; "steady-state") Phase activities only



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Reporting: Monthly OPPM Data Entry Oracle Primavera Portfolio Management For each current Activity Total Costs Actual – Planned % Complete - Actual % Complete And, if the Activity just started or just ended: - Start Date Actual, or Completion Date Actual



"Activities" In OPPM - 1

- OPPM Activities should represent manageable chunks of the work, but not be so detailed as to make reporting onerous
 - OPPM is the tool for 1) justifying the investment for funding and, once approved and funded, 2) providing CMS senior management, HHS, and OMB with monthly snapshots of how well the investment is being managed . . . against the approved Plan in OPPM
 - OPPM usually is not the tool that investment teams use to daily manage their projects
- The Activities should be recognizable, easily identifiable chunks of work, so a new COR—five years from now—will know what the heck each one of them represents
- If an Activity represents work to be done by a single contractor, the Start Date Projected and Completion Date Projected should match those of the anticipated <u>contract</u> year, to aid "Actual % Complete" reporting



"Activities" In OPPM - 2

- If an Activity represents work to be done by multiple contractors, it should be split, so each contract is represented by a separate Activity, again to facilitate reporting
- If a contract is awarded "late," then—at the next rebaselining—change the Activity's Start Date Projected and Completion Date Projected to match the actual contract date, to support reporting
- Once a "Total Costs Actual " for an Activity has been reported to the IT Dashboard, OMB will not allow changes to its data
 - Do NOT select in the Send Actual Costs To Dashboard column a "yes," unless you have received and approved the final invoice for the tasks associated with that Activity; DO select "No"
 - Otherwise, leave the Send Actual Costs To Dashboard field blank until all costs are accounted for, so you'll be able to update the data



Reporting: OMB IT Dashboard

- HHS monthly extracts data from OPPM, and sends the files to OMB on:
 - EVM
 - Other Performance Indicators
 - Contracts
 - GAO Reports
- OMB promotes updated version to production
- http://it.usaspending.gov/ | HHS | CMS



Watch Lists

- HHS High Variance List based on <u>DME</u> Variances...and:
 - Cost or schedule variances $\geq \pm 10\%$
 - Corrective action plan required
 - Data \geq 45 days old ("as of" date for EVM reporting),
 - Data not updated (date on which you are completing this report) ≥ 45 days old
 - Security and privacy factors
- OMB Management Watch List based on <u>Total</u> Variances



Summary: EVM Reporting Requirements

- OMB: Explain $\geq \pm 10\%$ variance
- HHSAR: If major IT development, then: Compliant EVMS, monthly report, IBR, [for O&M] annual operational analysis
- HHS CPIC: Monthly cost and schedule reporting...all IT projects
 - Update OPPM each month: EVM and other performance
 - Extracts monthly data to OMB for IT Dashboard
- CMS: Update OPPM by 10th of each month
 - Total Costs Actual
 - Planned % Complete
 - Actual % Complete
 - $\ge \pm 10\%$ variance requires corrective action plan
 - Zero variance requires statement

