

Lean Aircraft Initiative Plenary Workshop

The Role of the Schedule Development Process

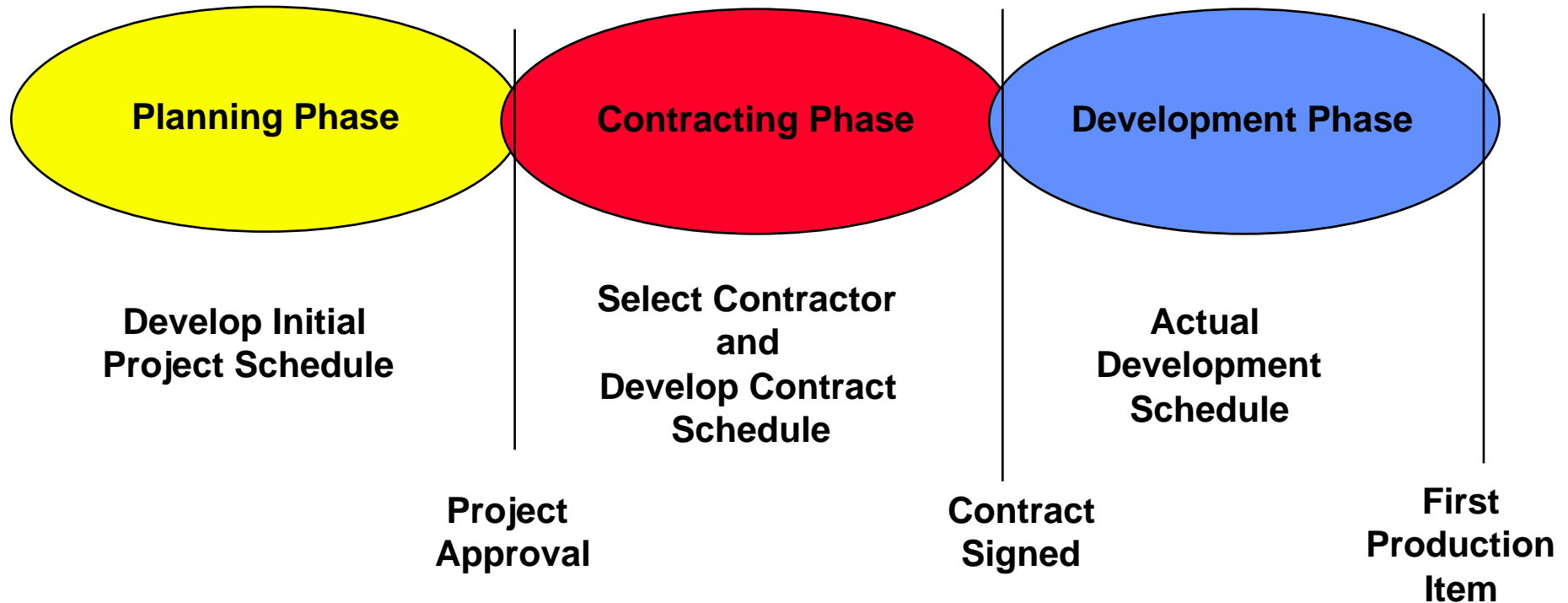


October 8, 1997

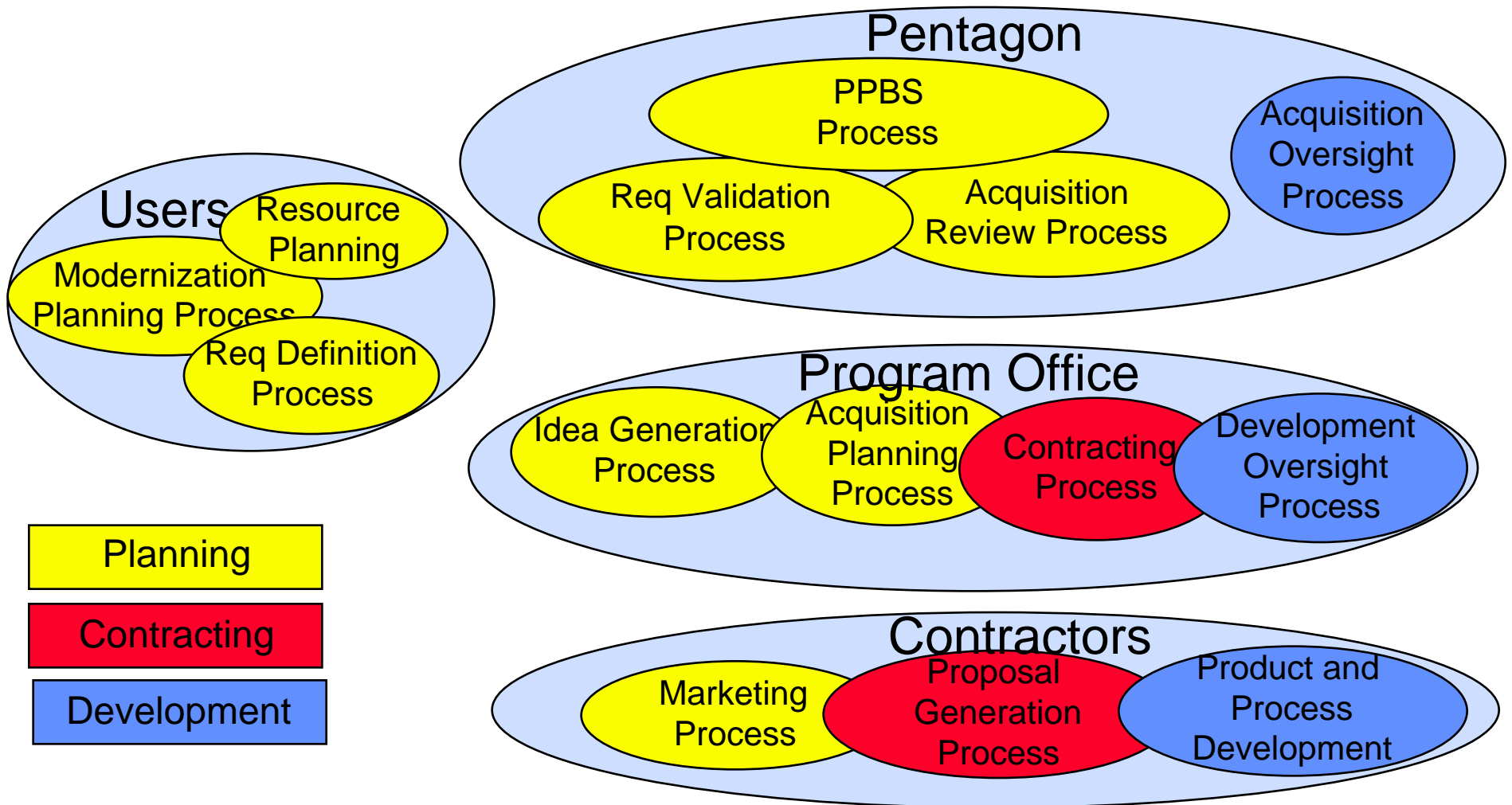
Capt Ross McNutt
MIT

- **Structure Method and Objectives**
- **The Schedule Development Story**
- **Schedule Process**
- **Small Group Discussions**

Schedule Development Phases



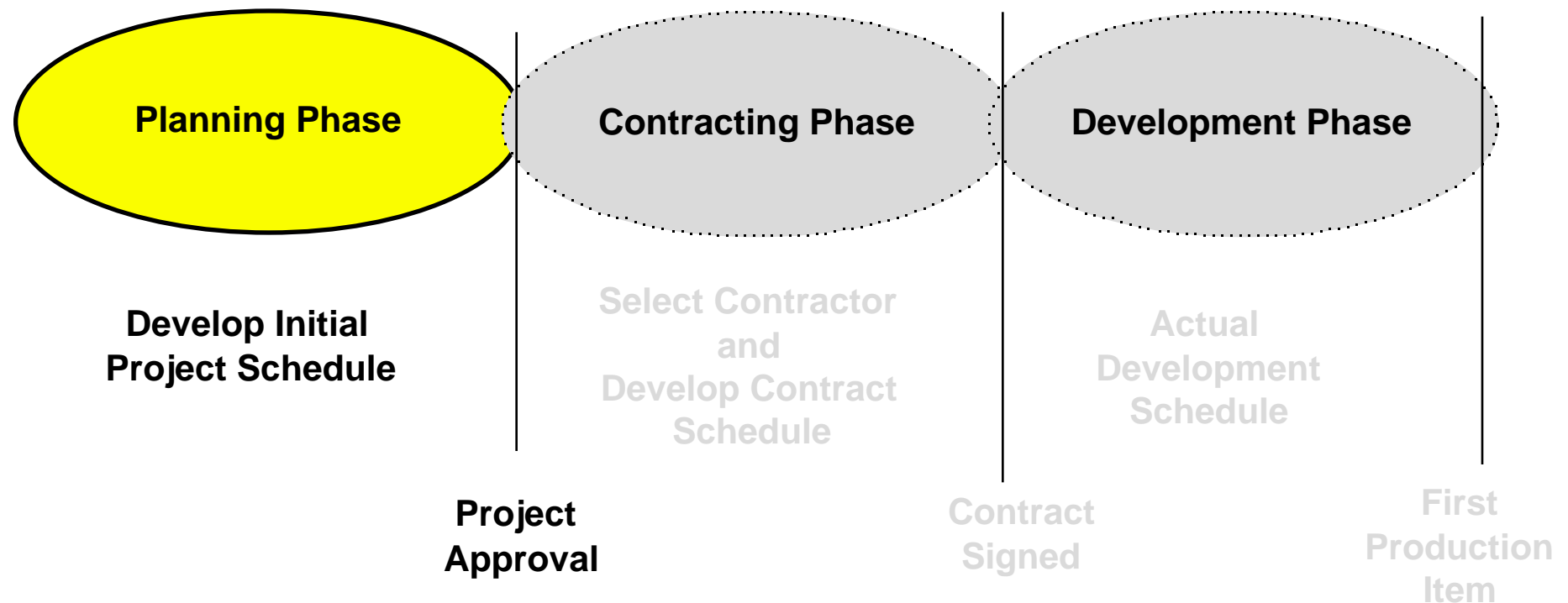
Defense Product Development Processes

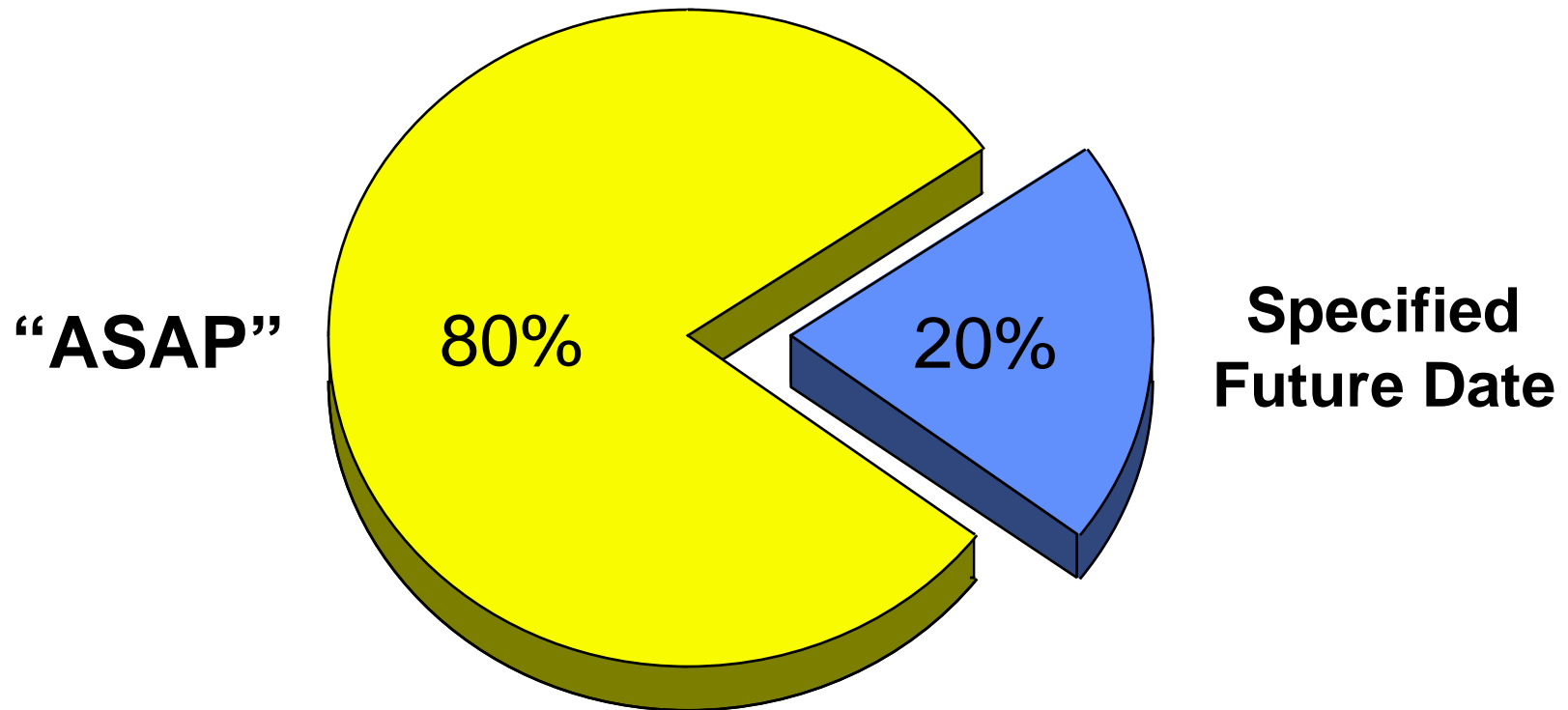


Schedule Process Research Methodology

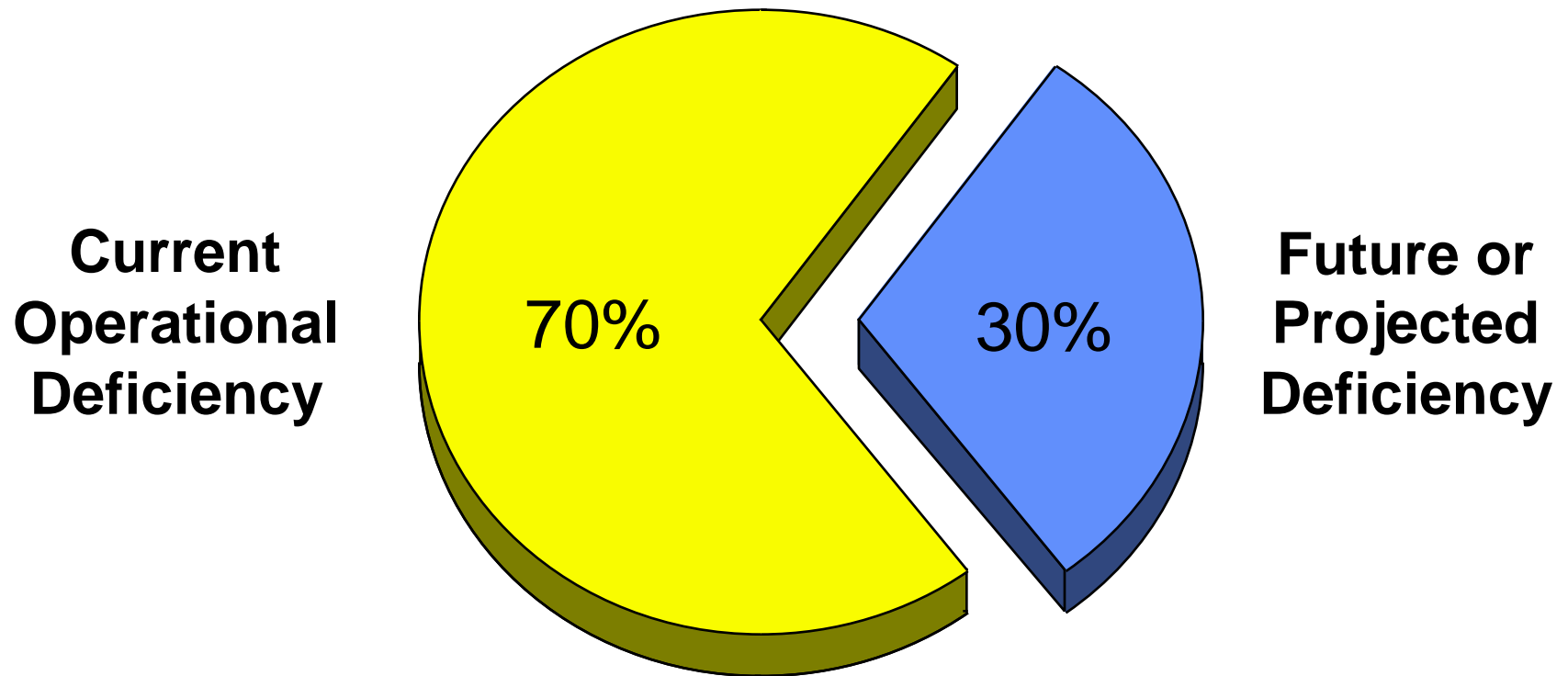
- **Objectives**
 - Identify the important factors involved in the development of project schedules
 - Determine the effect of those factors on project outcomes
- **Three Surveys - Different levels and roles in process**
 - Contractor Program/Project Managers 104
 - Program Office Program/Project Managers 151
 - Pentagon Program Element Monitors 62
 - **317 Project Surveys Completed**
- **Case Study**
 - Post Acquisition Reform Development Effort
 - Demonstration of Current Schedule Process

Initial Schedule Development in the Planning Phase





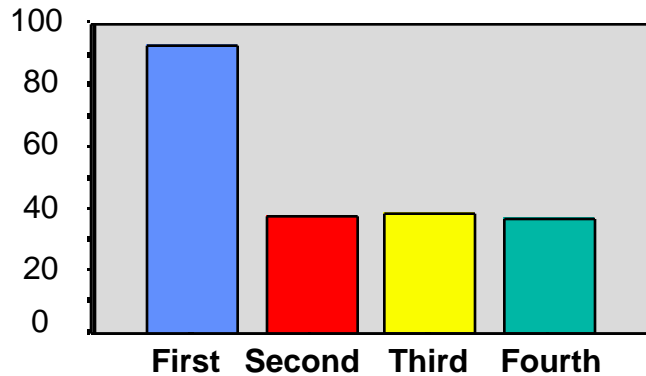
Program Element Monitor Survey



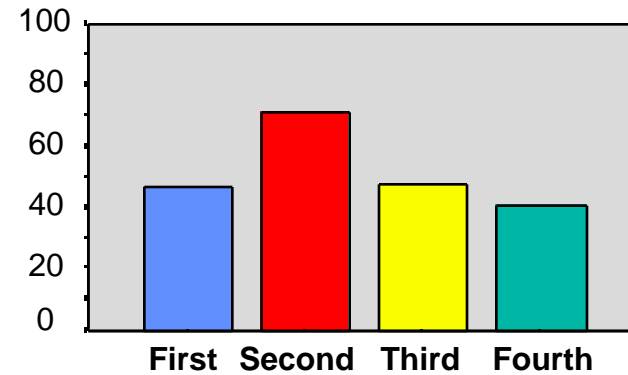
Program Element Monitor Survey

Ranking of Program Objectives (1st to 4th)

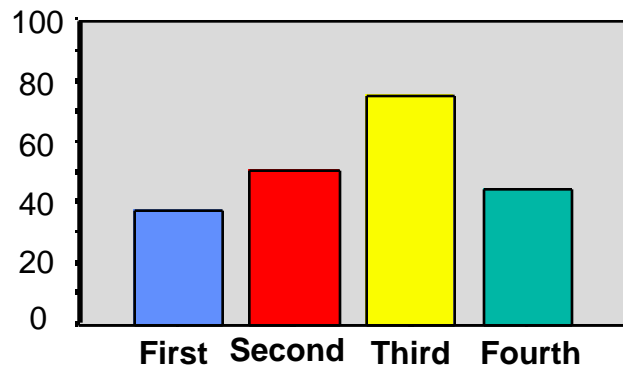
Superior Performance



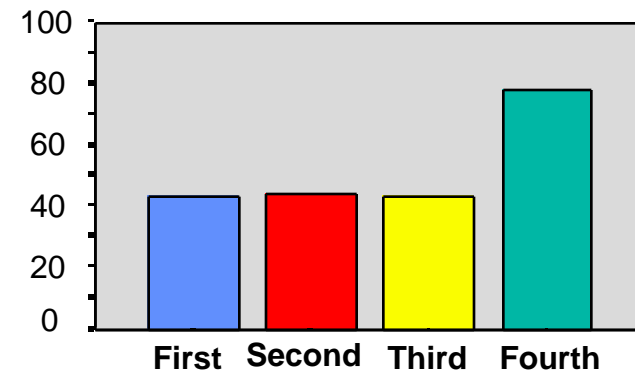
Low Acquisition Cost



Low Operation Costs



Shortened Schedule



Axis: Number of Programs Responding

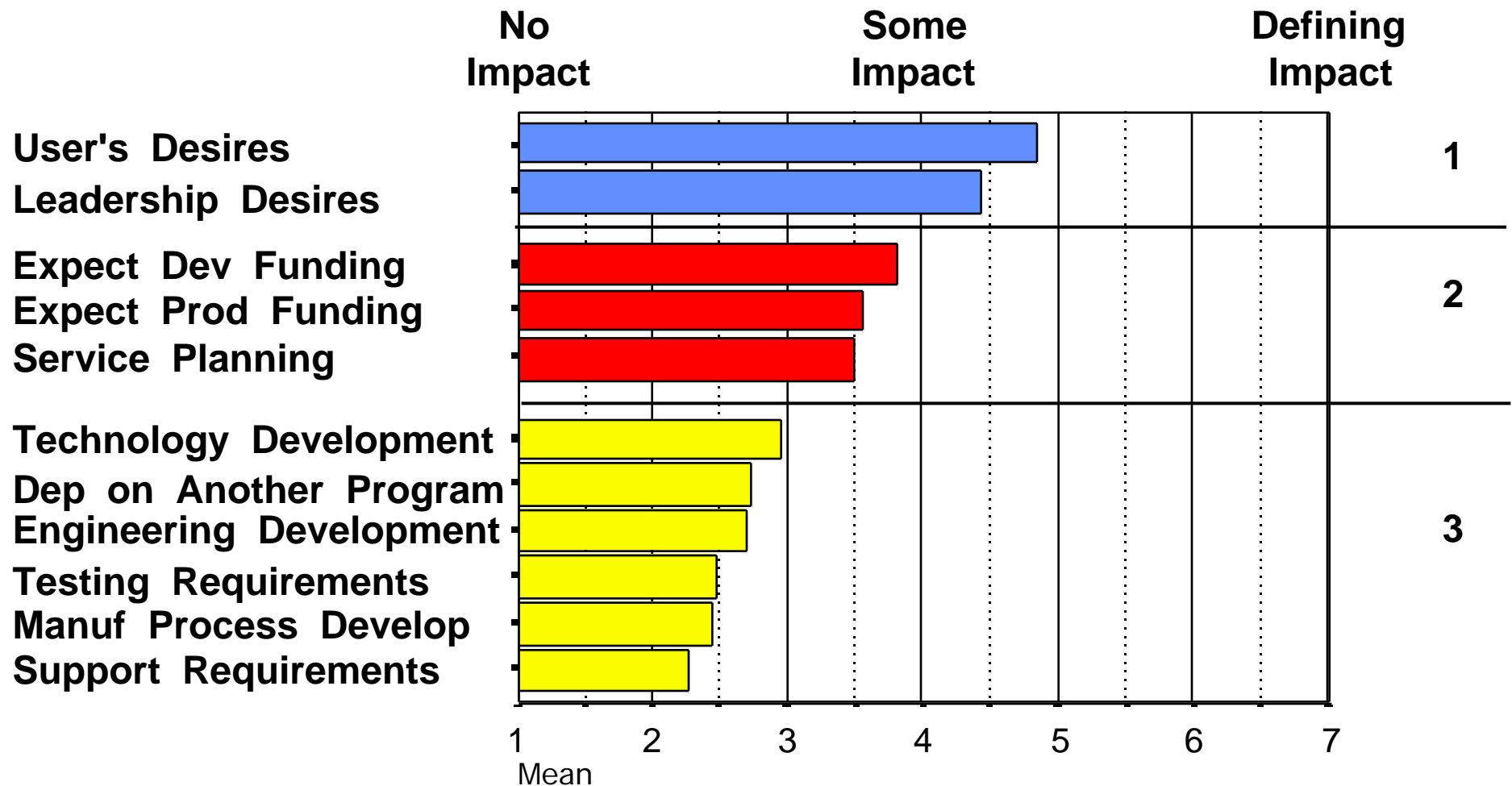
PEM and SPO Surveys

Program Objective Significance Table

	Mode Rank	Perf	Acq Cost	Ops Cost	Schd
Superior Performance	1st	X			
Low Acquisition Cost	2nd	.03	X		
Low Operational Cost	3rd	<.001	.05	X	
Shortened Schedule	4th	<.0001	<.01	.36	X

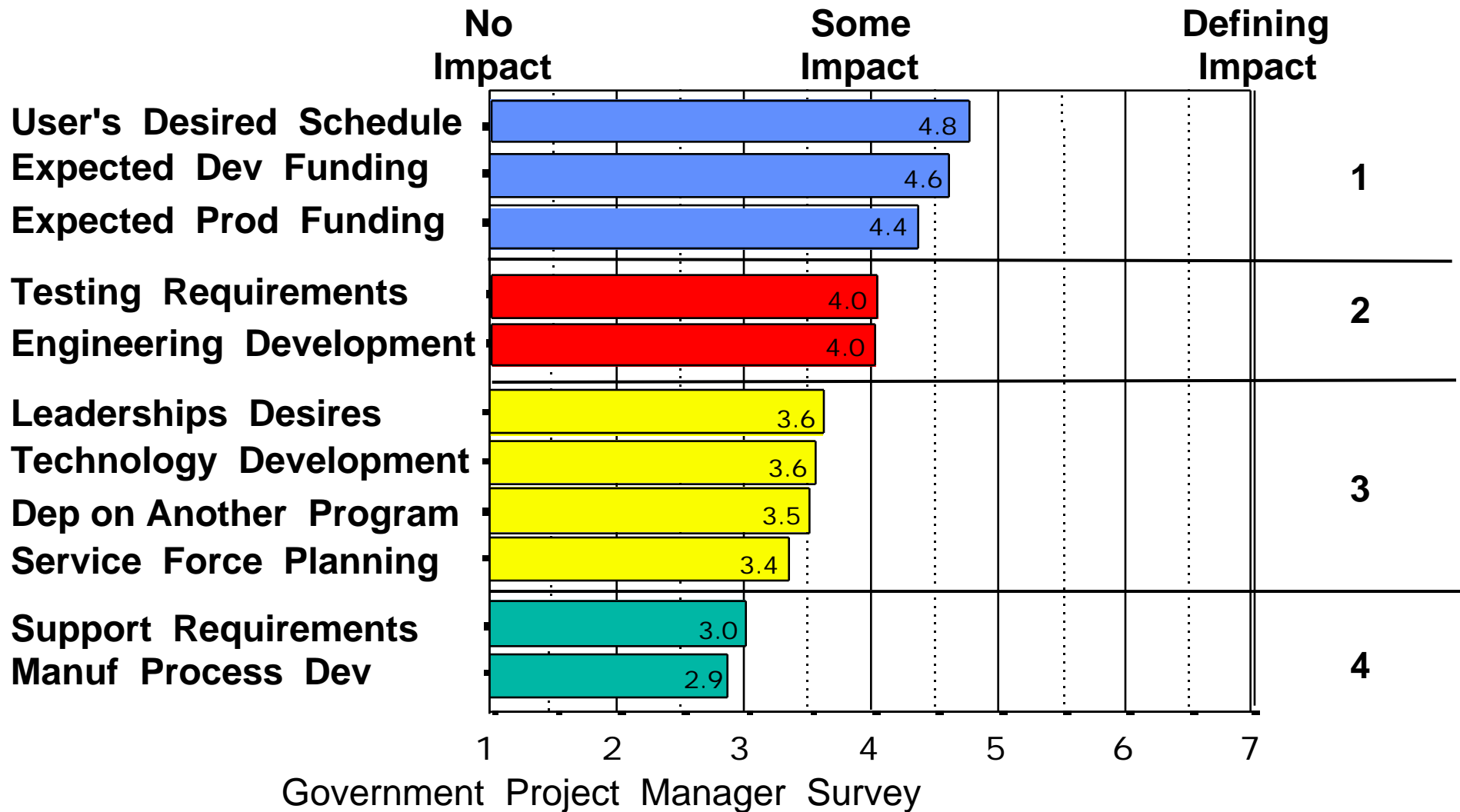
* Using the Non-parametric Wilcoxon Rank-sign Test
PEM and SPO Survey's N=209

Factors Influencing the Projects' Starting Date

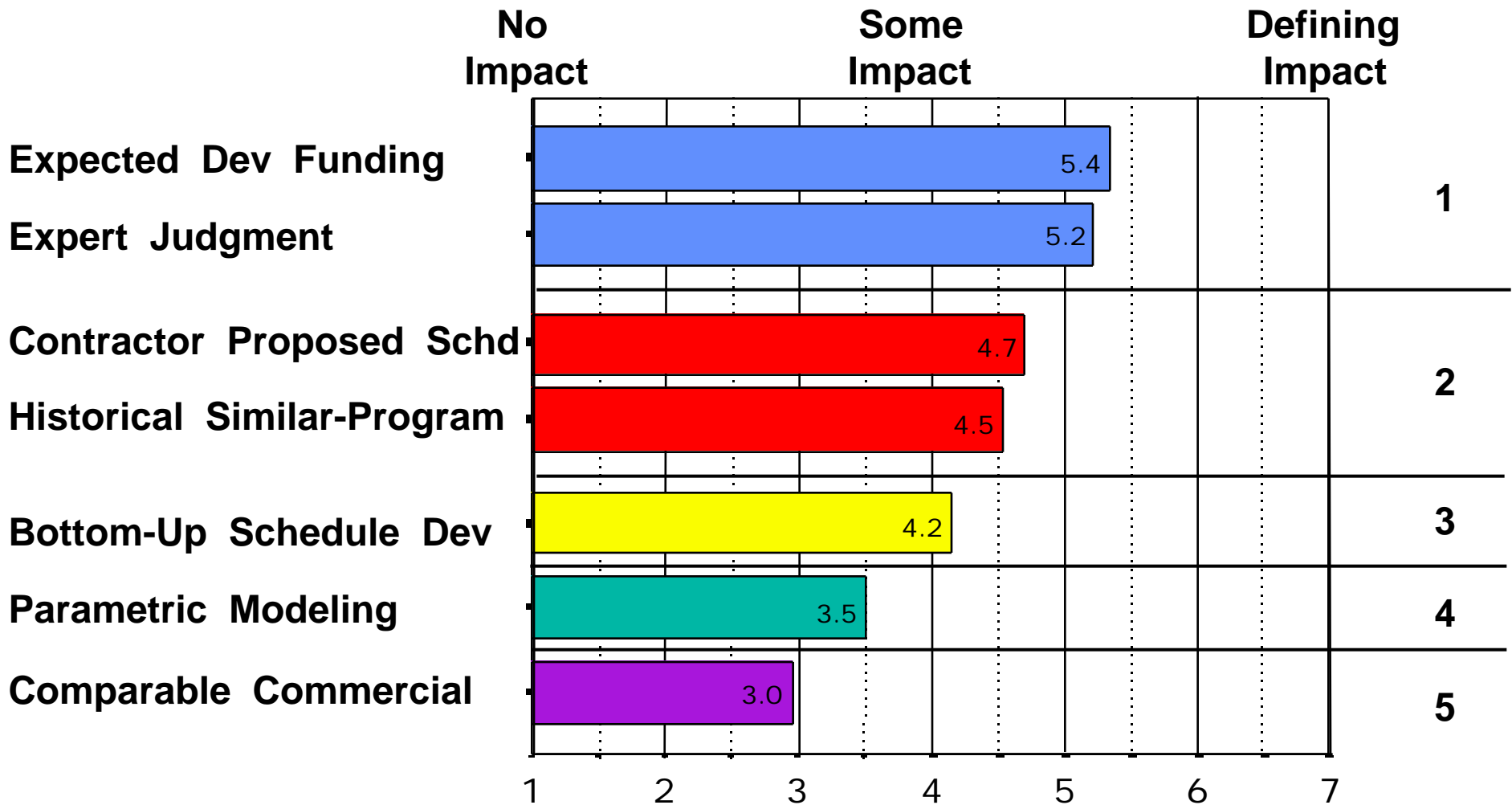


Program Element Monitor Survey

Factors Influencing the Length of the Initial Schedule

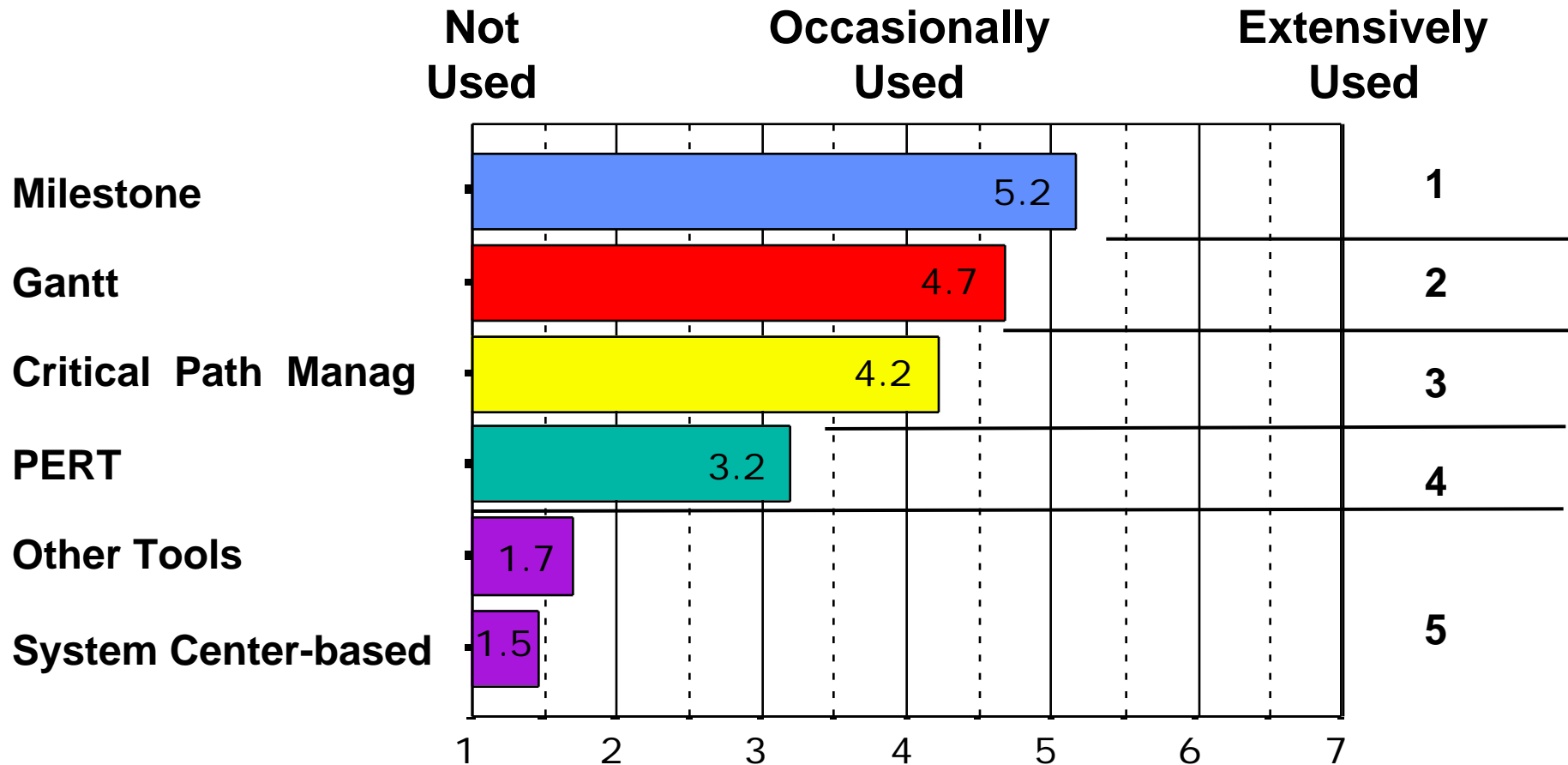


Relative Order of Information Used for Initial Schedule



Government Project Manager Survey

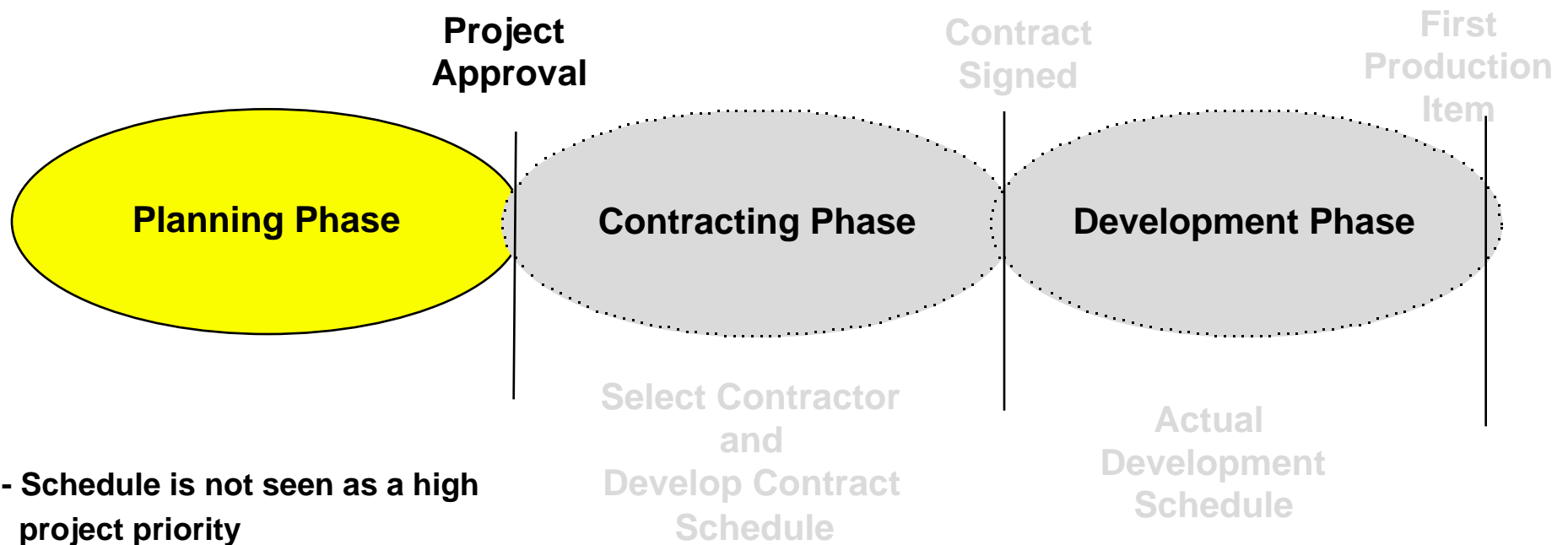
Scheduling Tools Used



Government Project Manager Survey

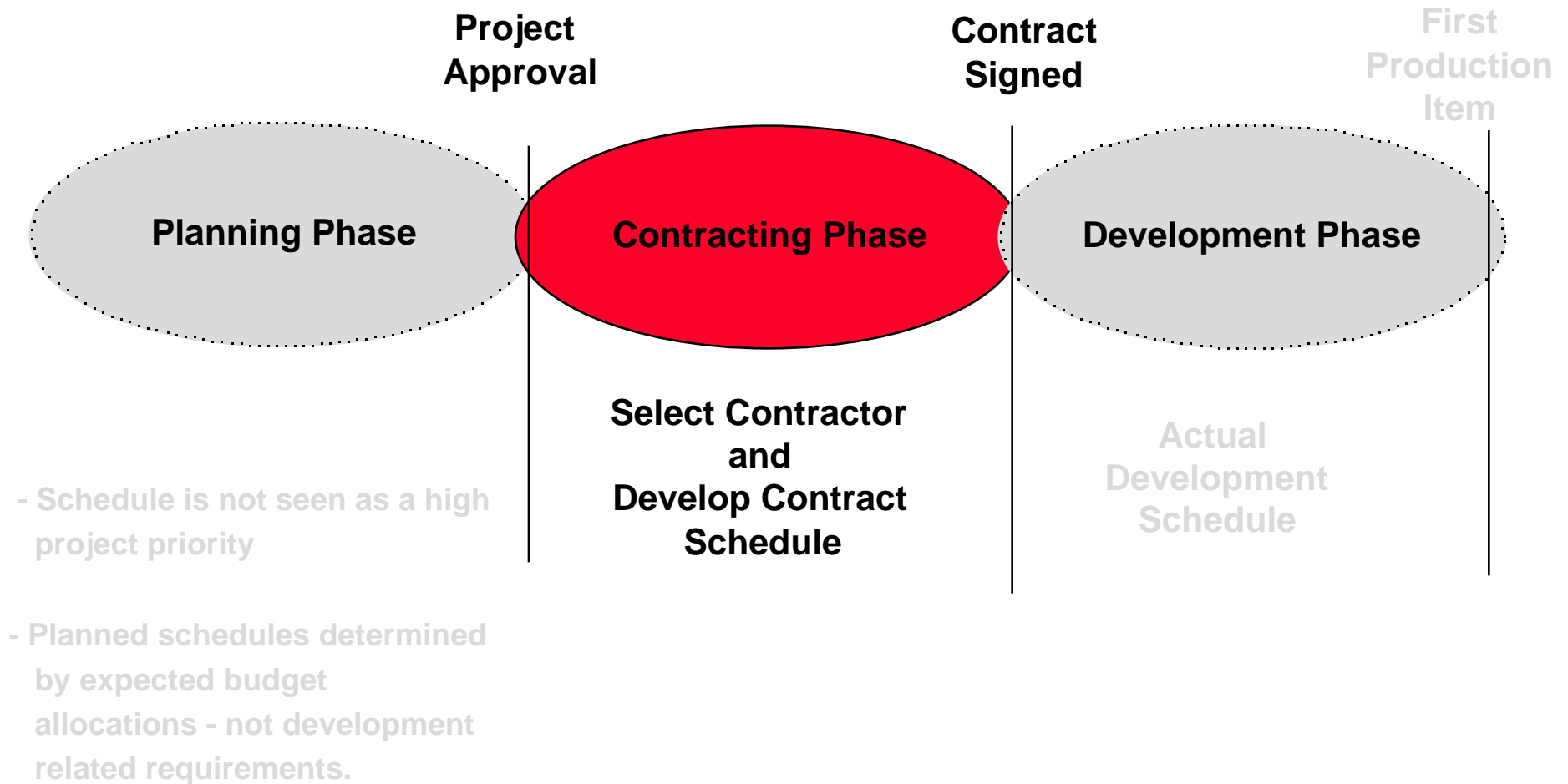
- **Same General Trend Occurs Across**
 - **All Program Sizes**
 - ACAT I, II, and III
 - **All Levels of Technological Advance**
 - Revolutionary, New Generation,
and Incremental Improvements
 - **All System Types**
 - Aircraft, Spacecraft, Electronic Systems, Munitions

Planning Phase Schedule Results



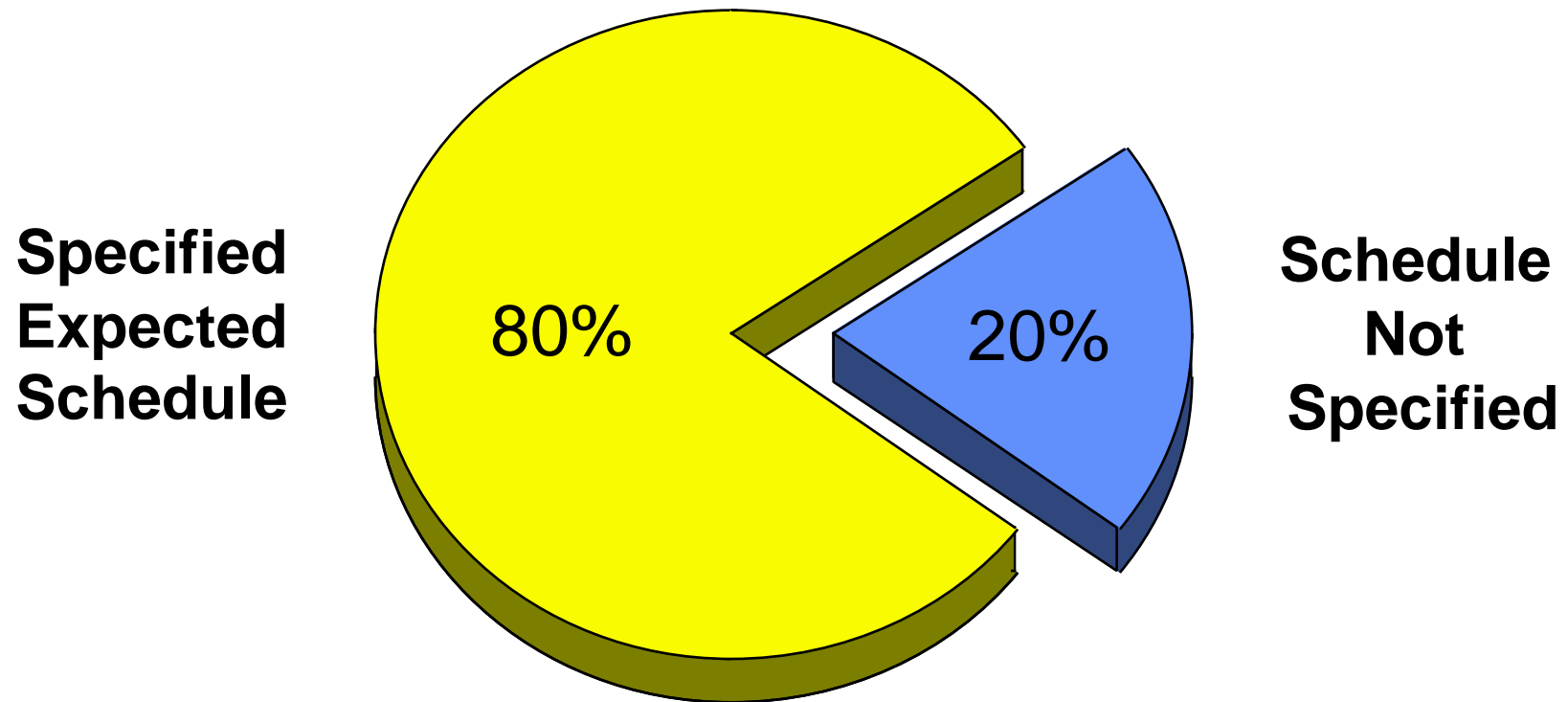
- Schedule is not seen as a high project priority
- Planned schedules determined by expected budget allocations - not development related requirements.

Schedules in the Contracting Phase



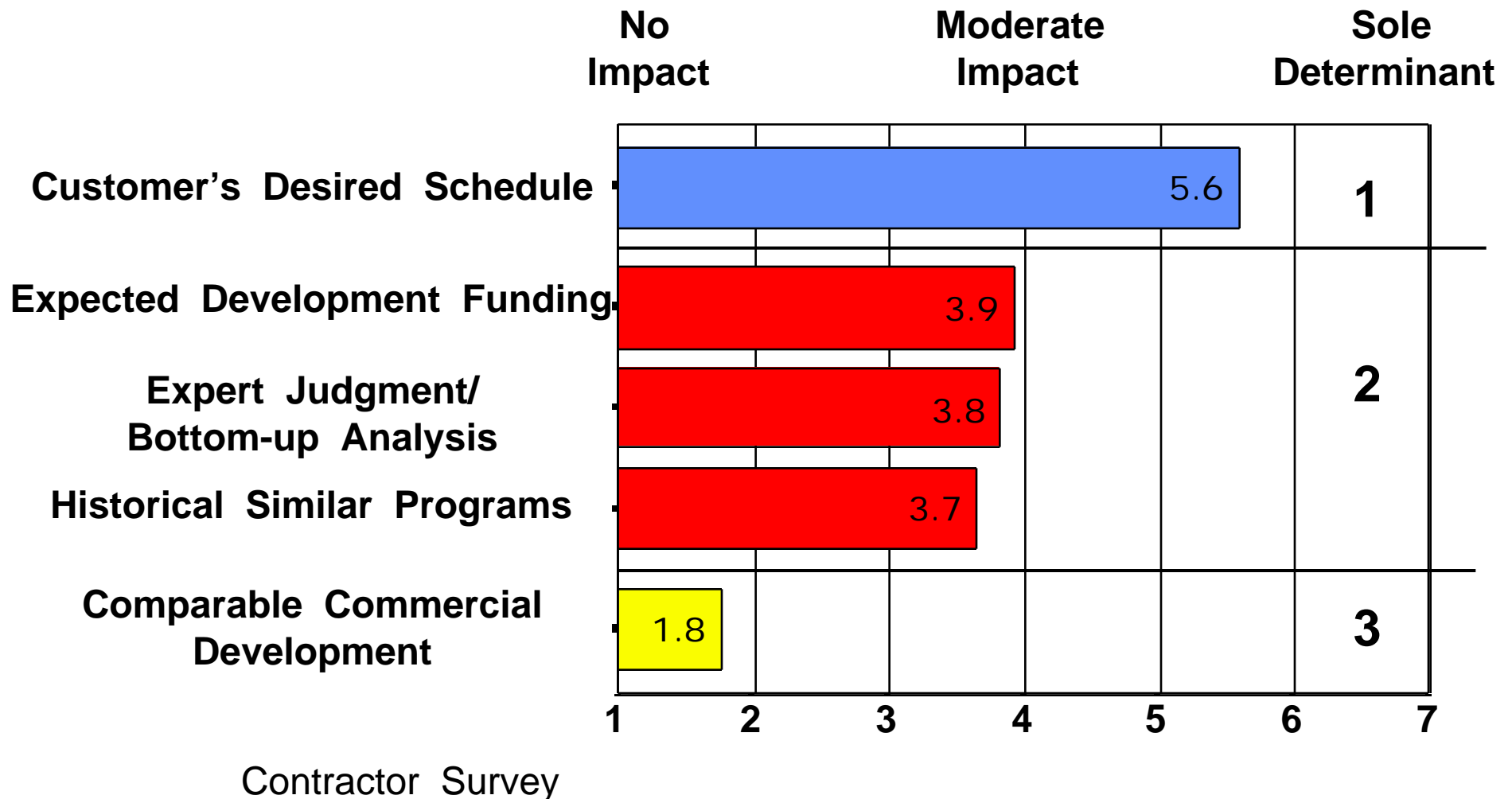
Government Specified Schedule in RFPs

“ Did the Government, through its RFP or other means, specify an expected project schedule to the contractors?”

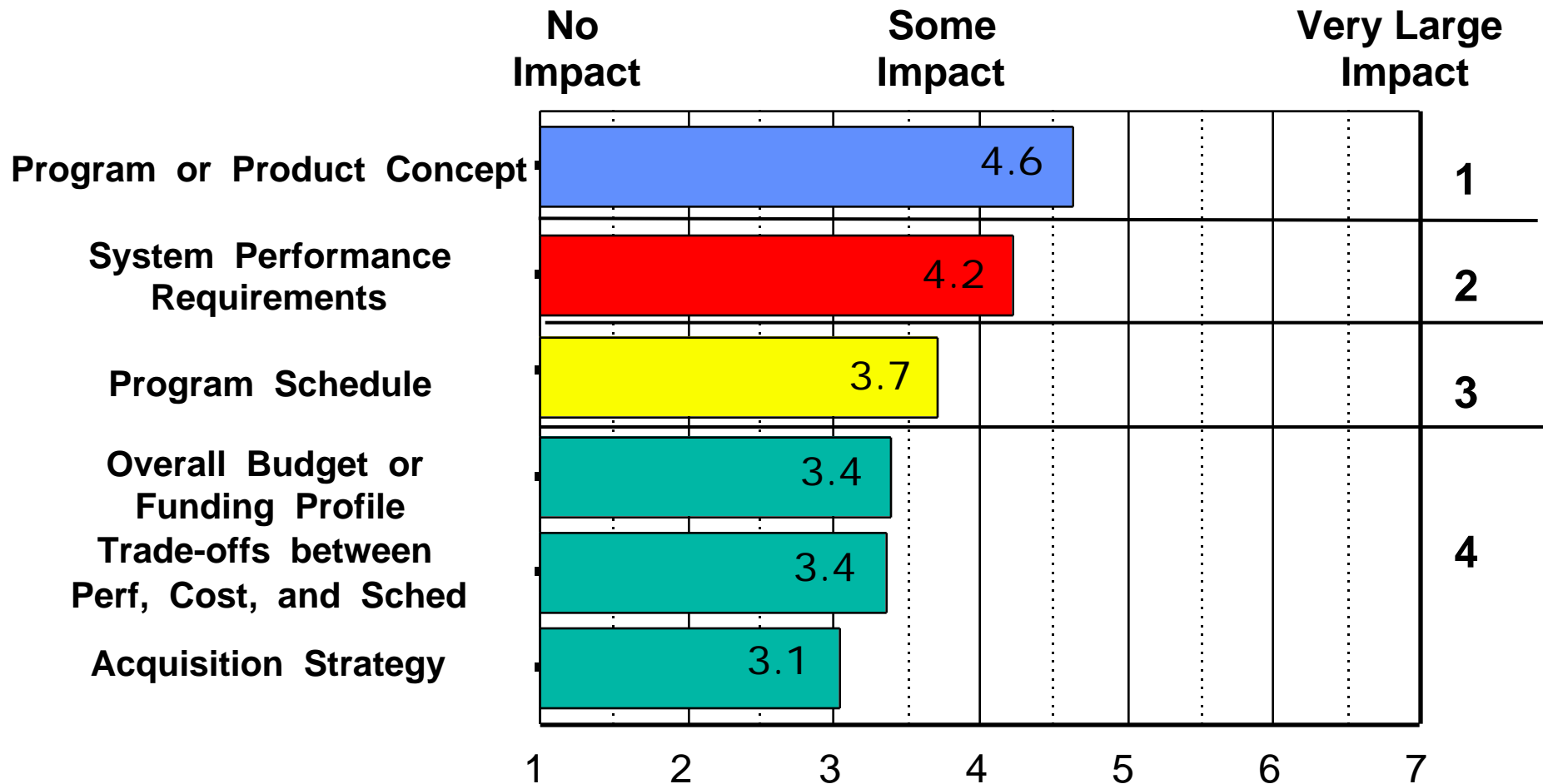


Program Element Monitor Survey

Factors Influencing Contractor Proposed Schedules



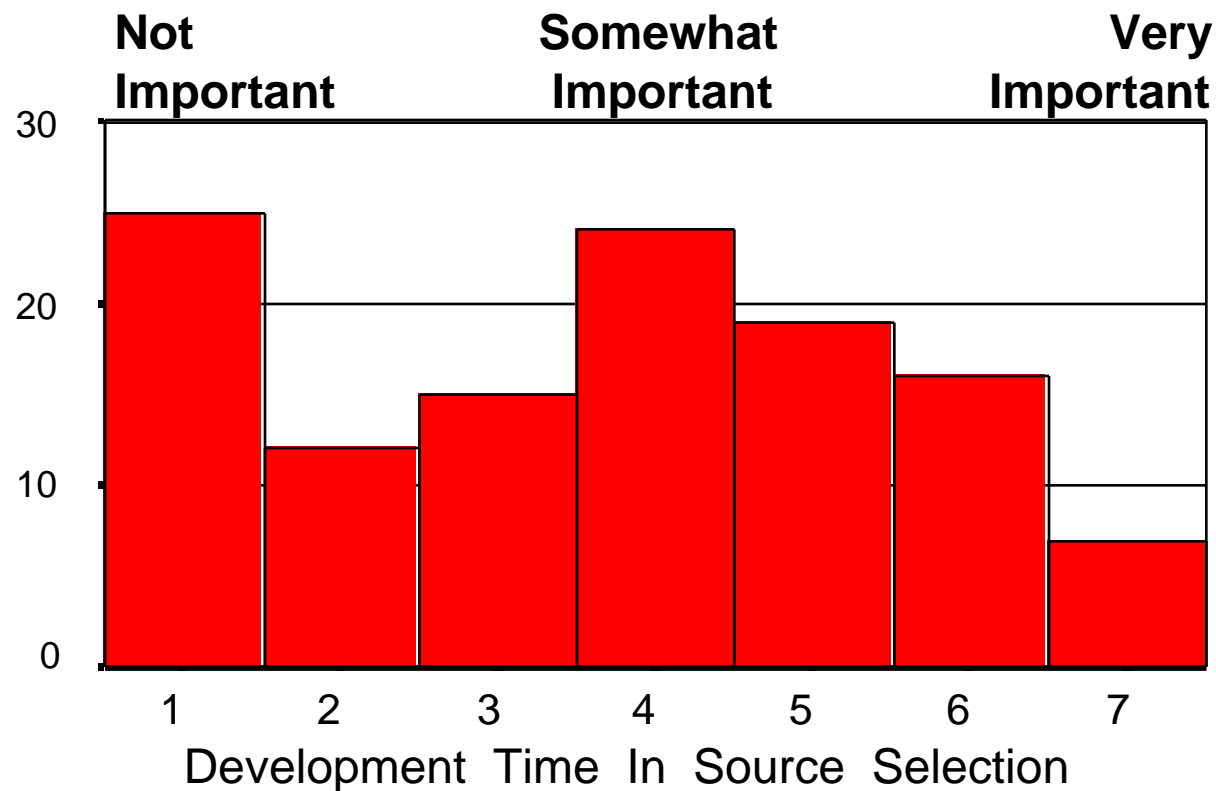
Contractor Ability to Influence Program



Contractor Survey

Importance of Schedule For Source Selection

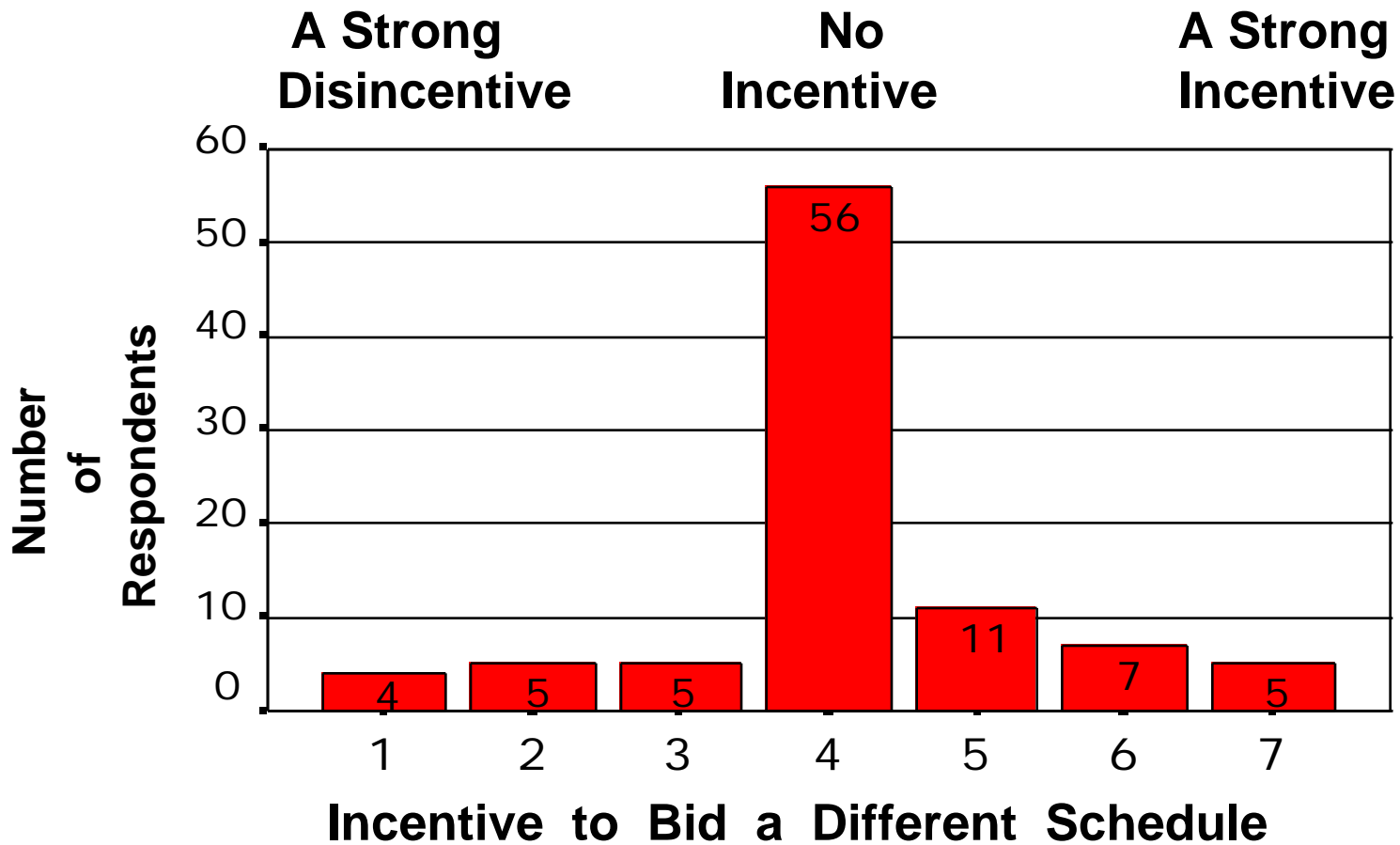
**“Was development time a significant evaluation
criteria during your source selection?”**



Government Program Manager Survey

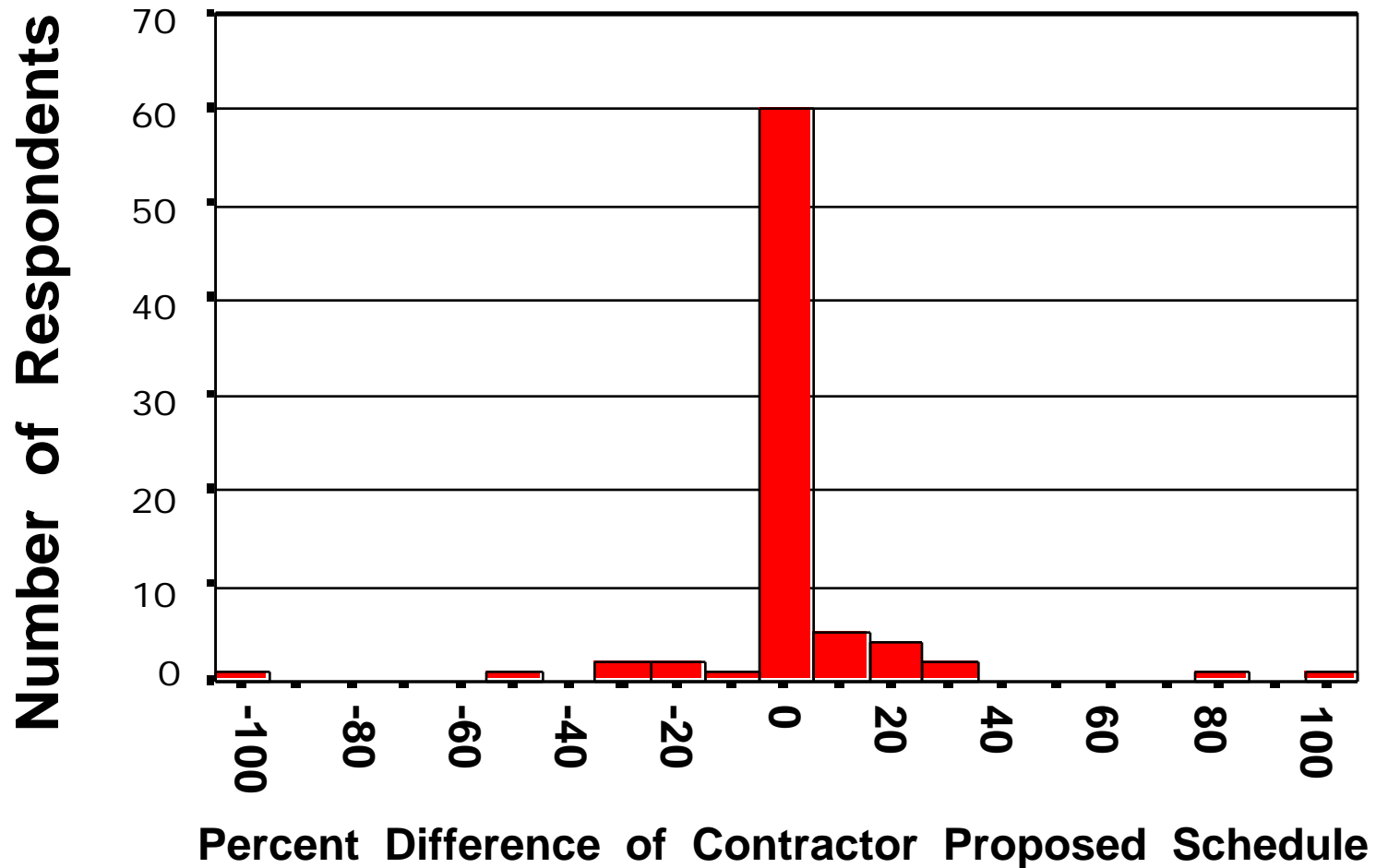
Mean = 3.6

Contractor Incentive to Bid a Different Schedule



Contractor Survey

Contractor Bid Schedule Vs Government Plan

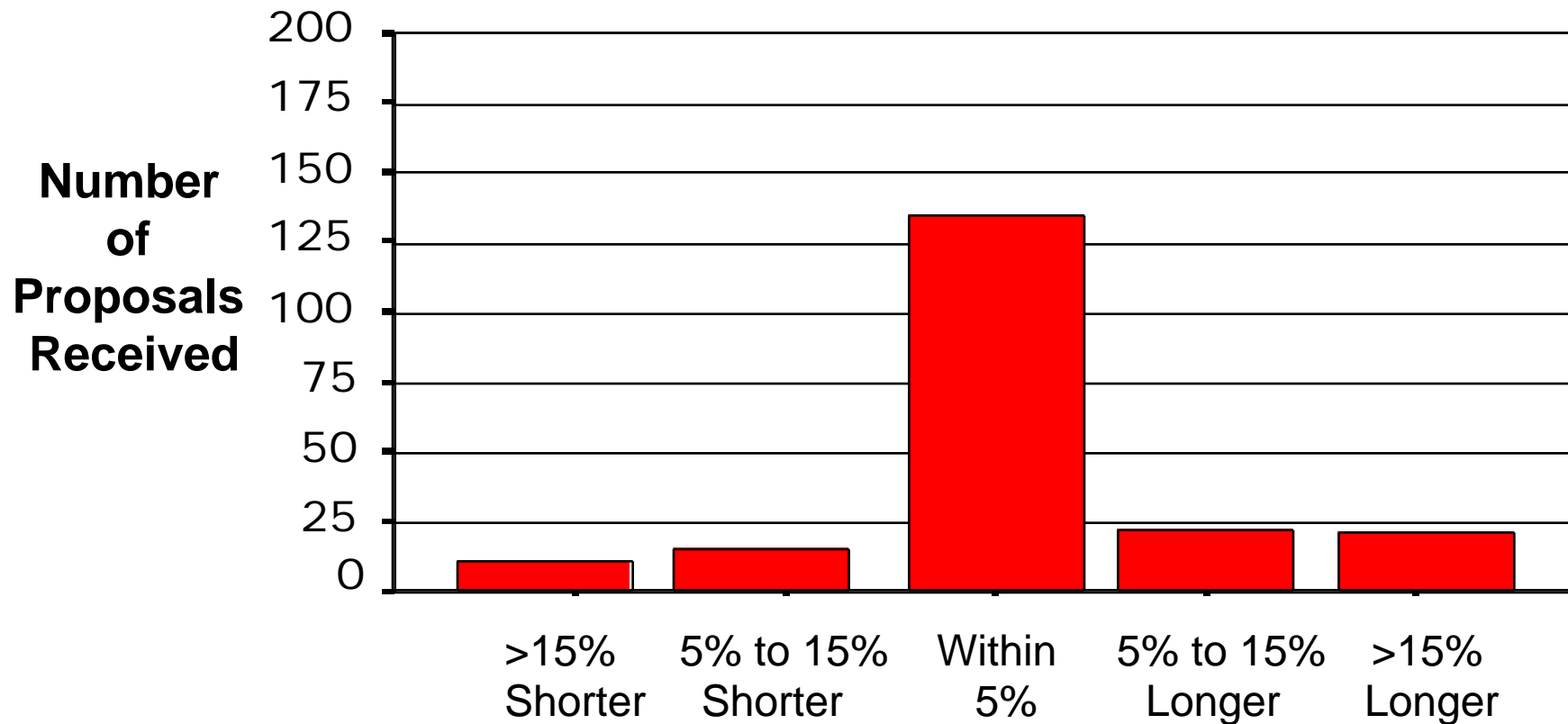


Contractor Survey

Mean = 0.9

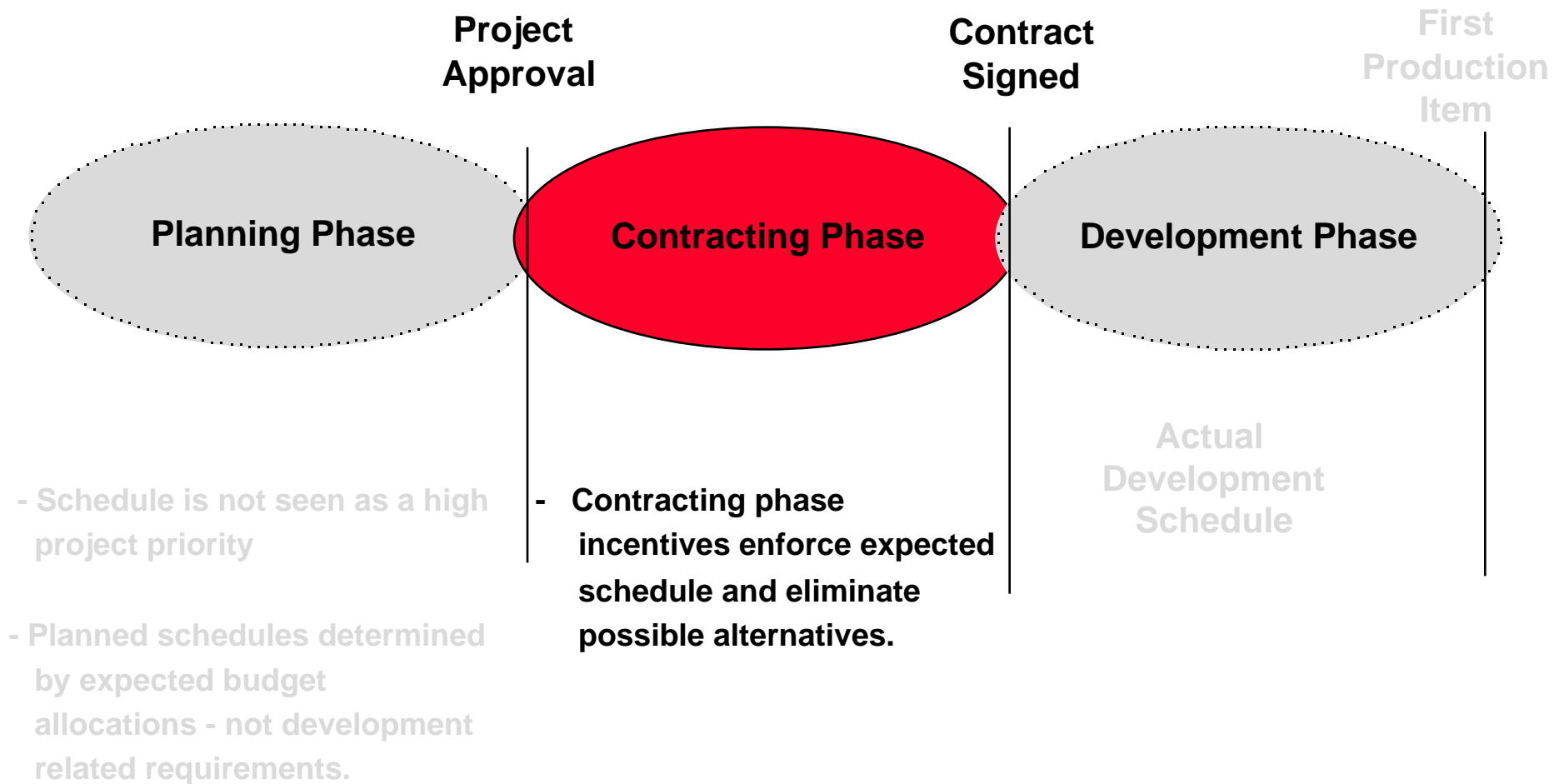
Schedules of Proposals Received By Program Offices

**Contractor Proposal Schedules Compared
to Initial Government Estimate**

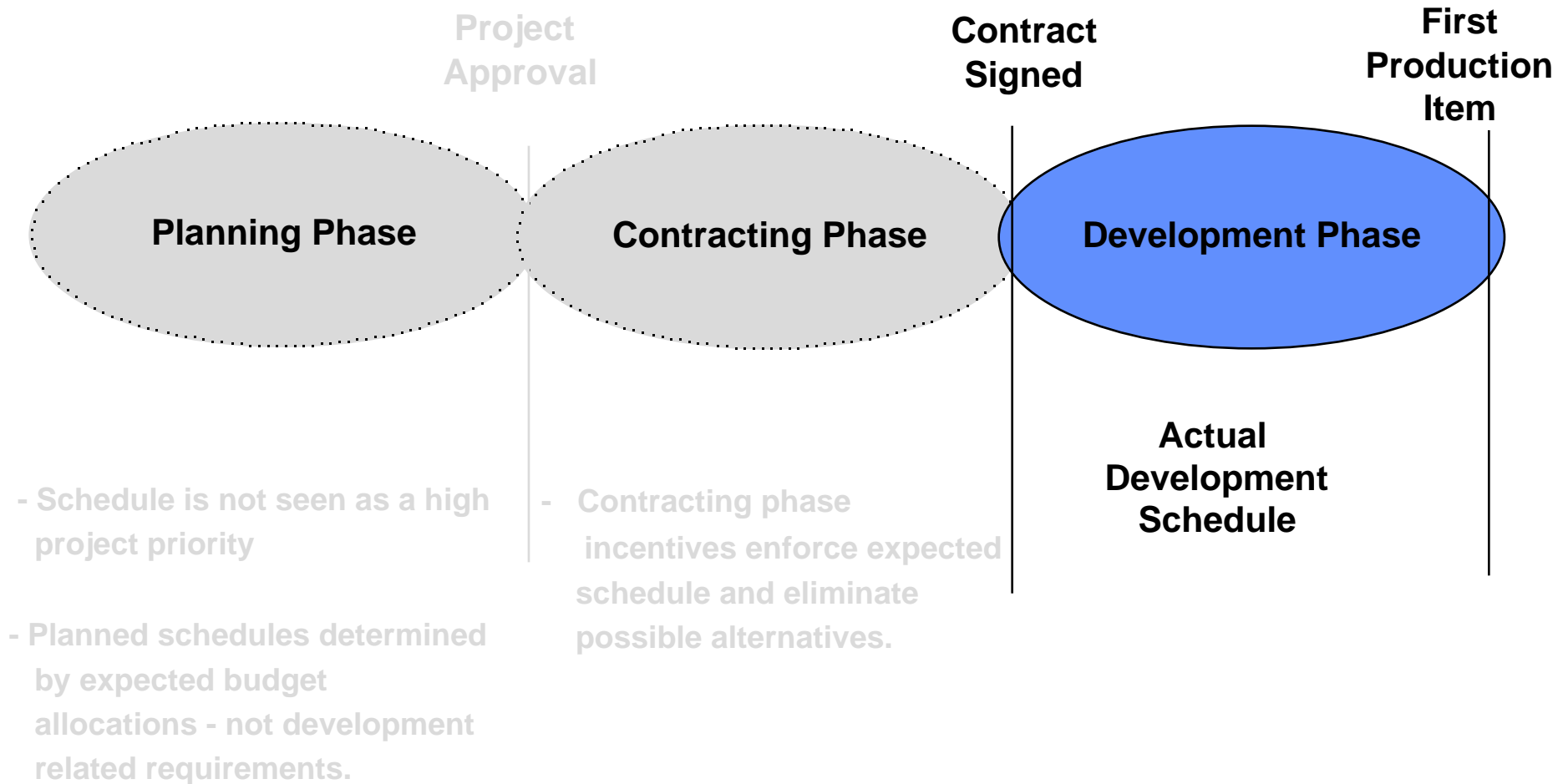


Program Managers Survey

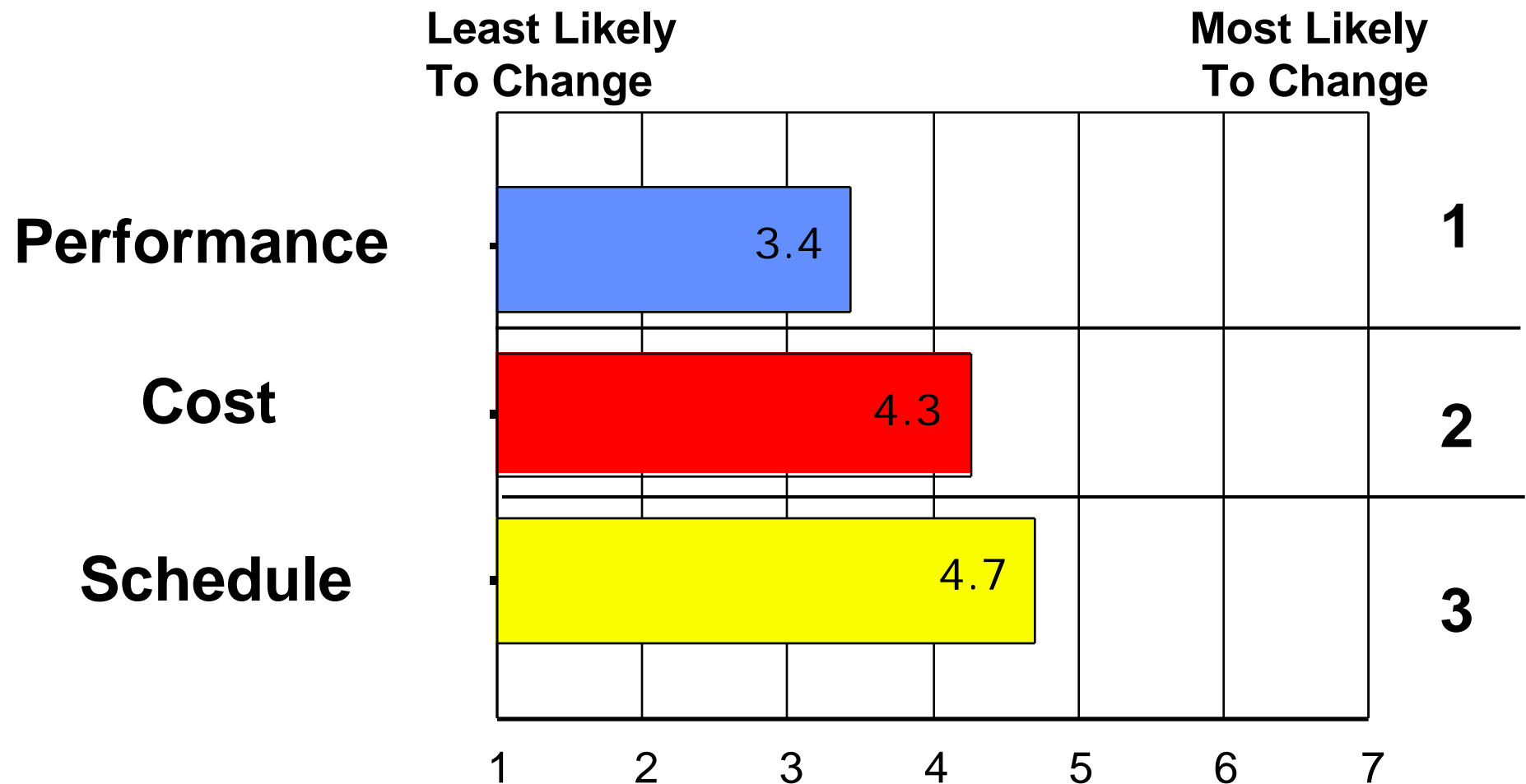
Schedule Results of the Contracting Phase



Schedules in the Execution Phase

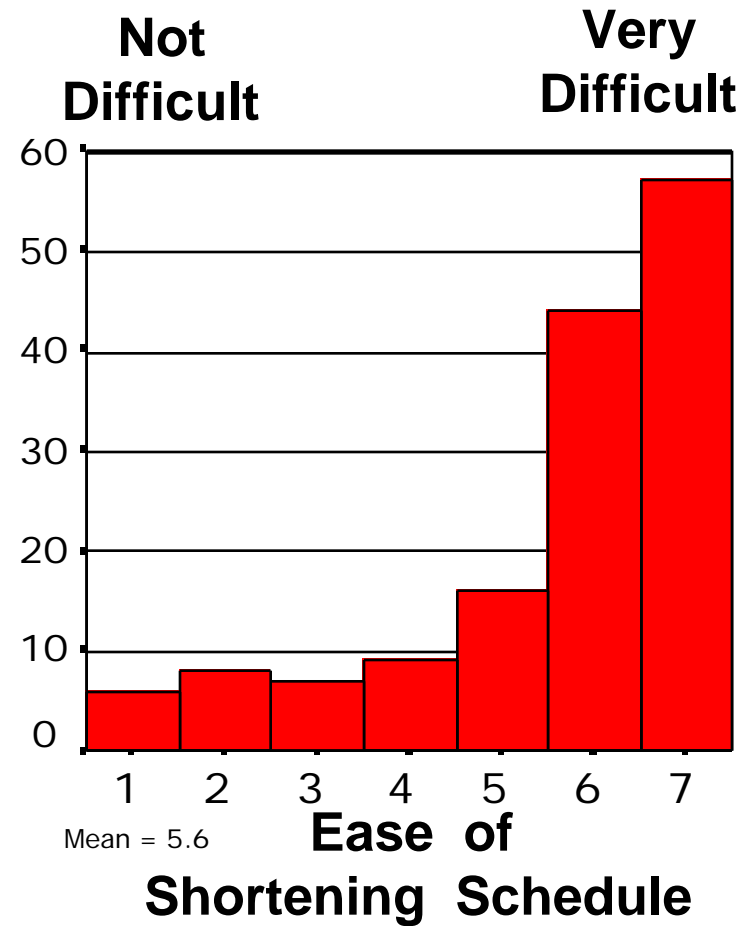
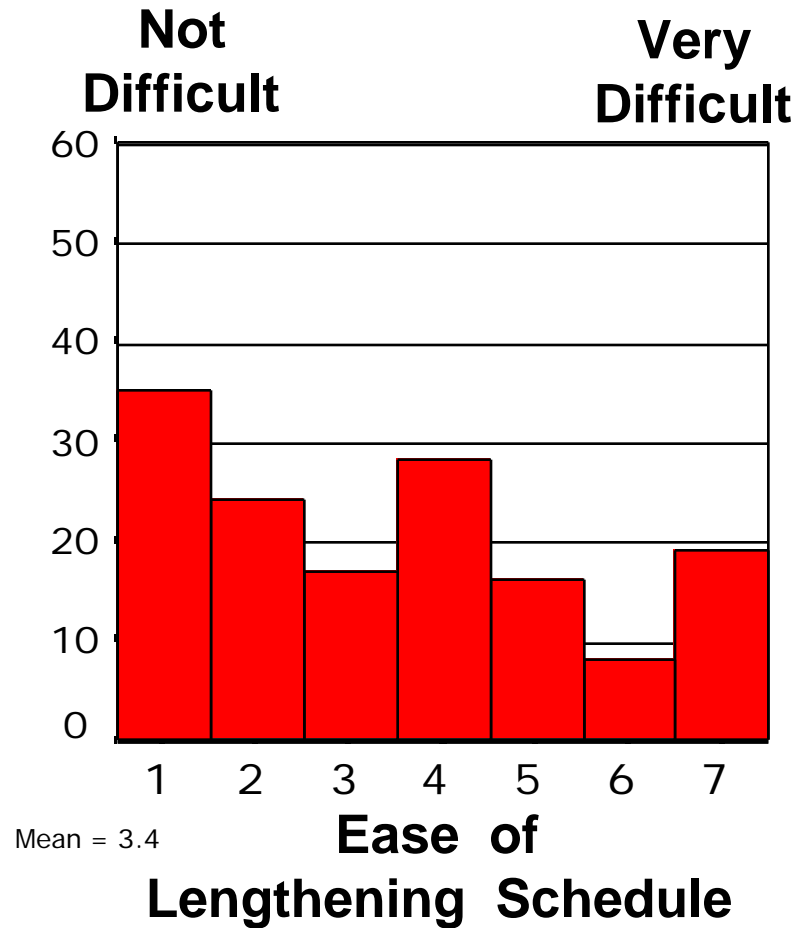


Changes Due to Unforeseen Events



Government Program Manager Survey

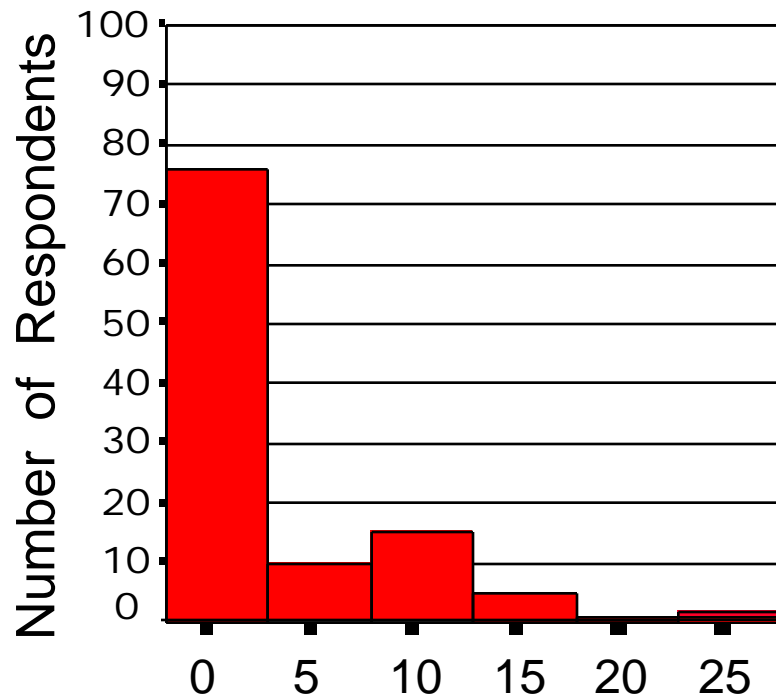
Ease of Changing Schedule



Government Program Manager Survey

Available Schedule-Related Incentive Fees

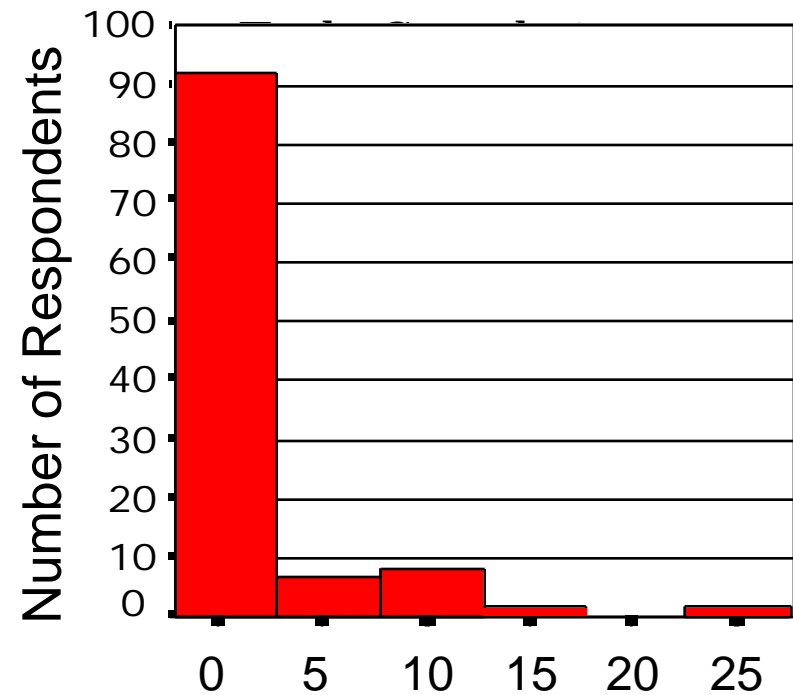
On Time Completion



Mean = 3.0

Percent of Contract

Early Completion

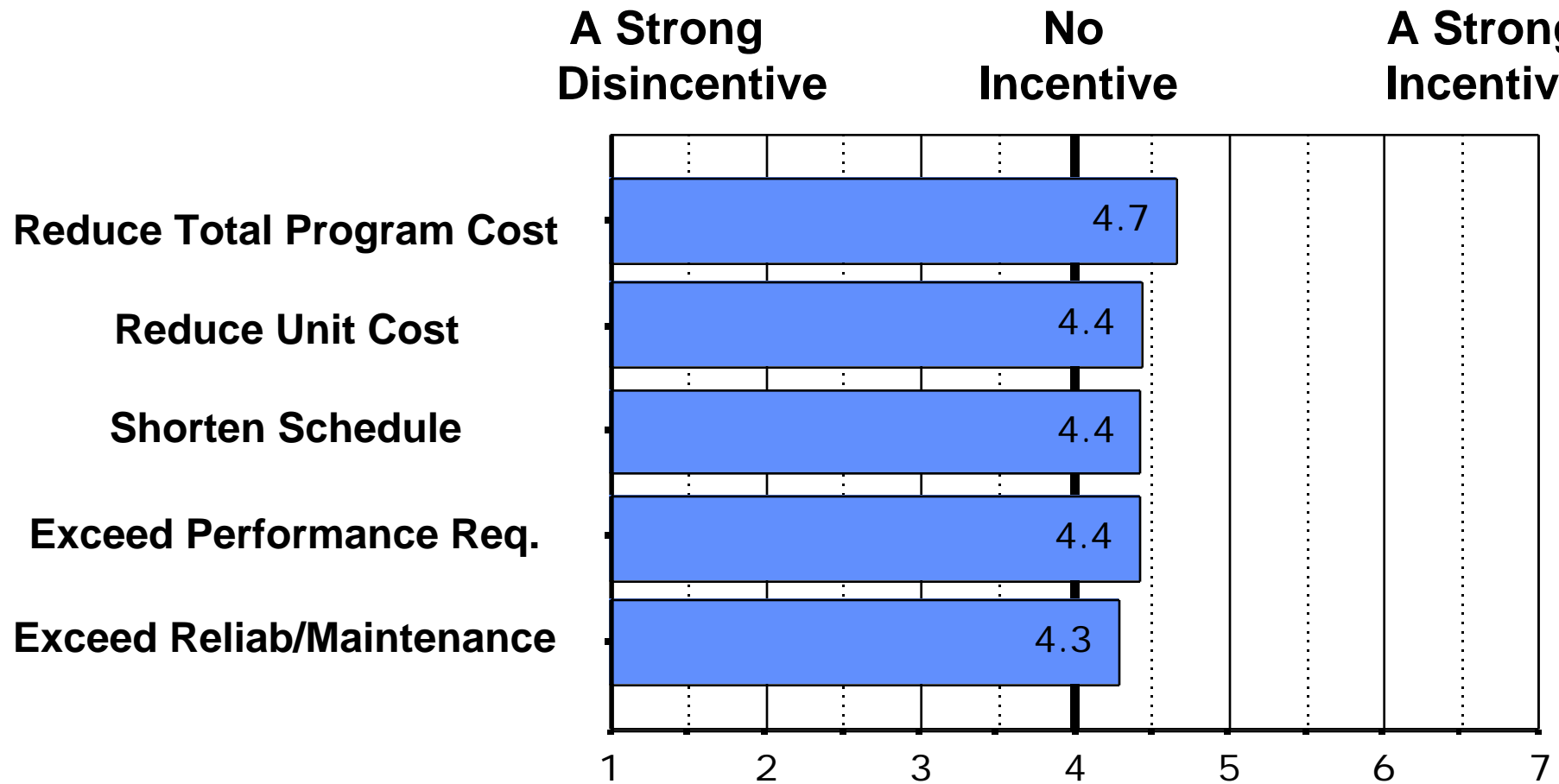


Mean = 1.5

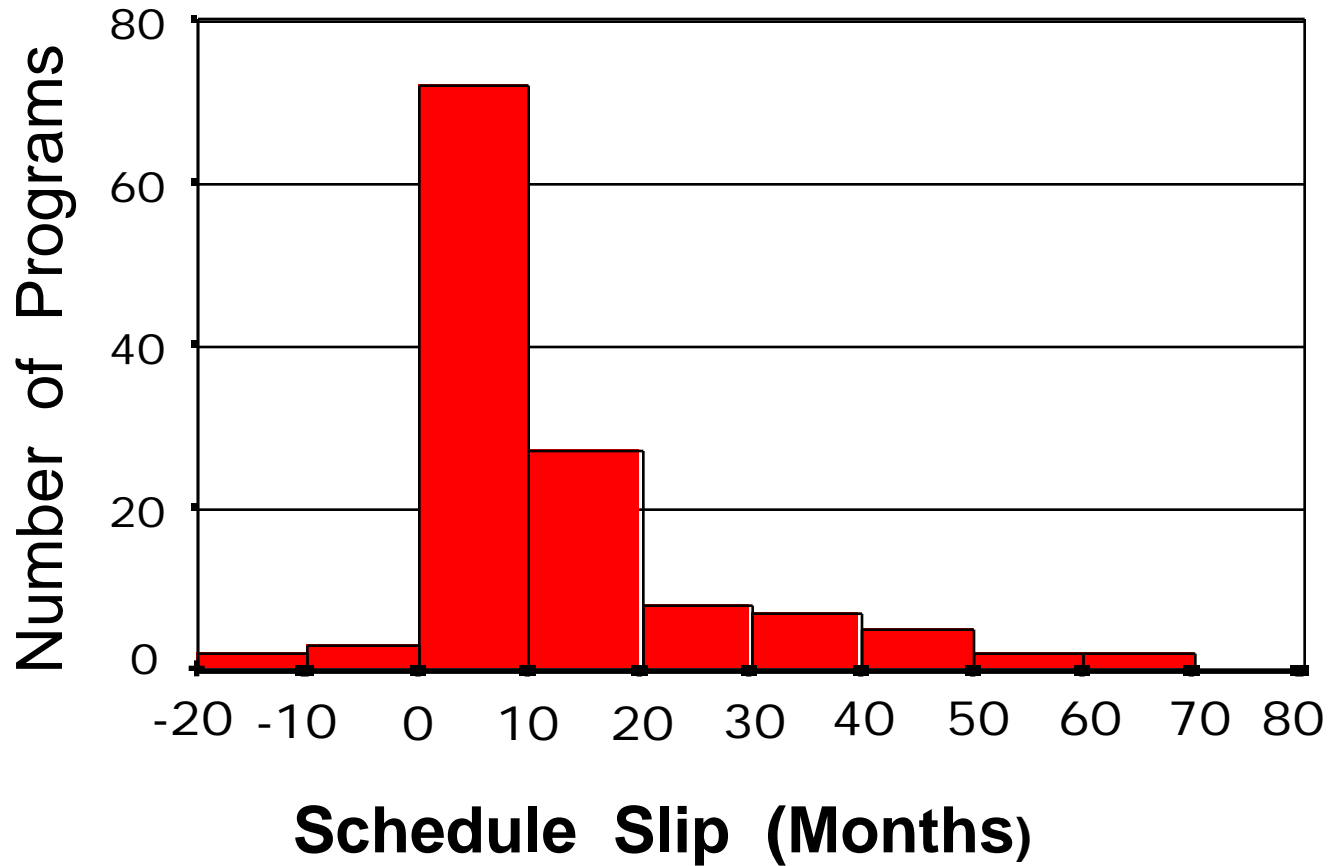
Percent of Contract

Government Program Manager Survey

Contractor View of Incentives

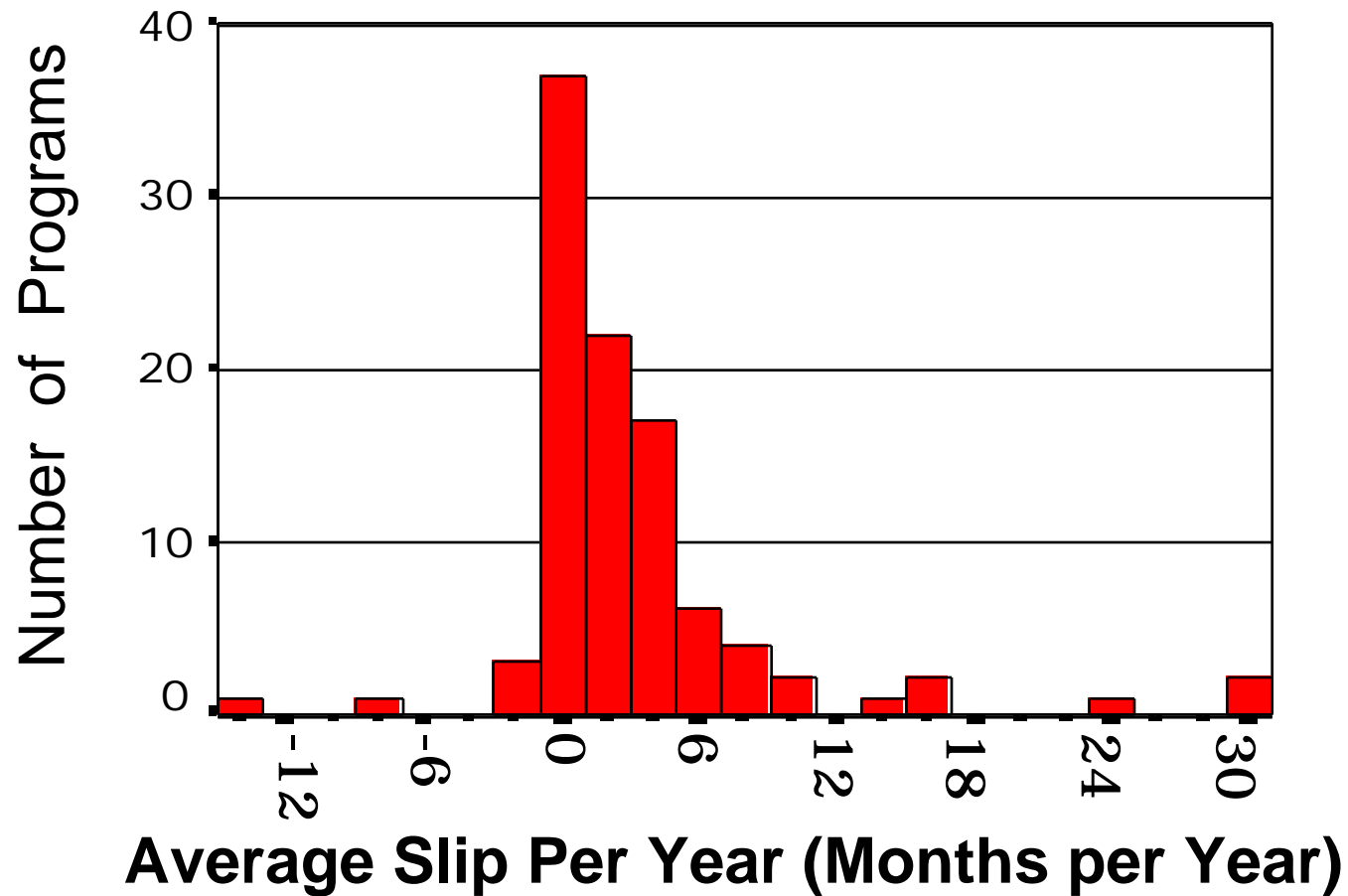


Contractor Survey



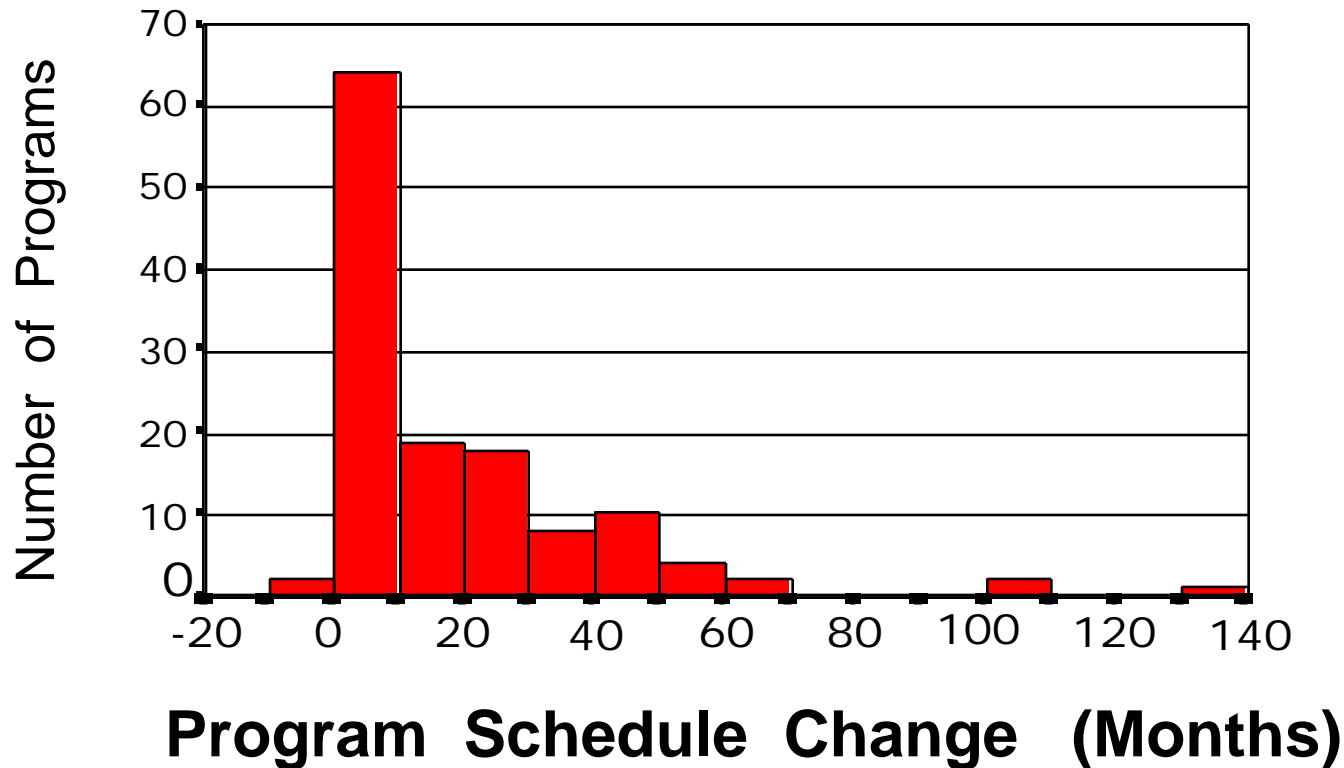
Government Program Manager Survey

Program Slip Per Year



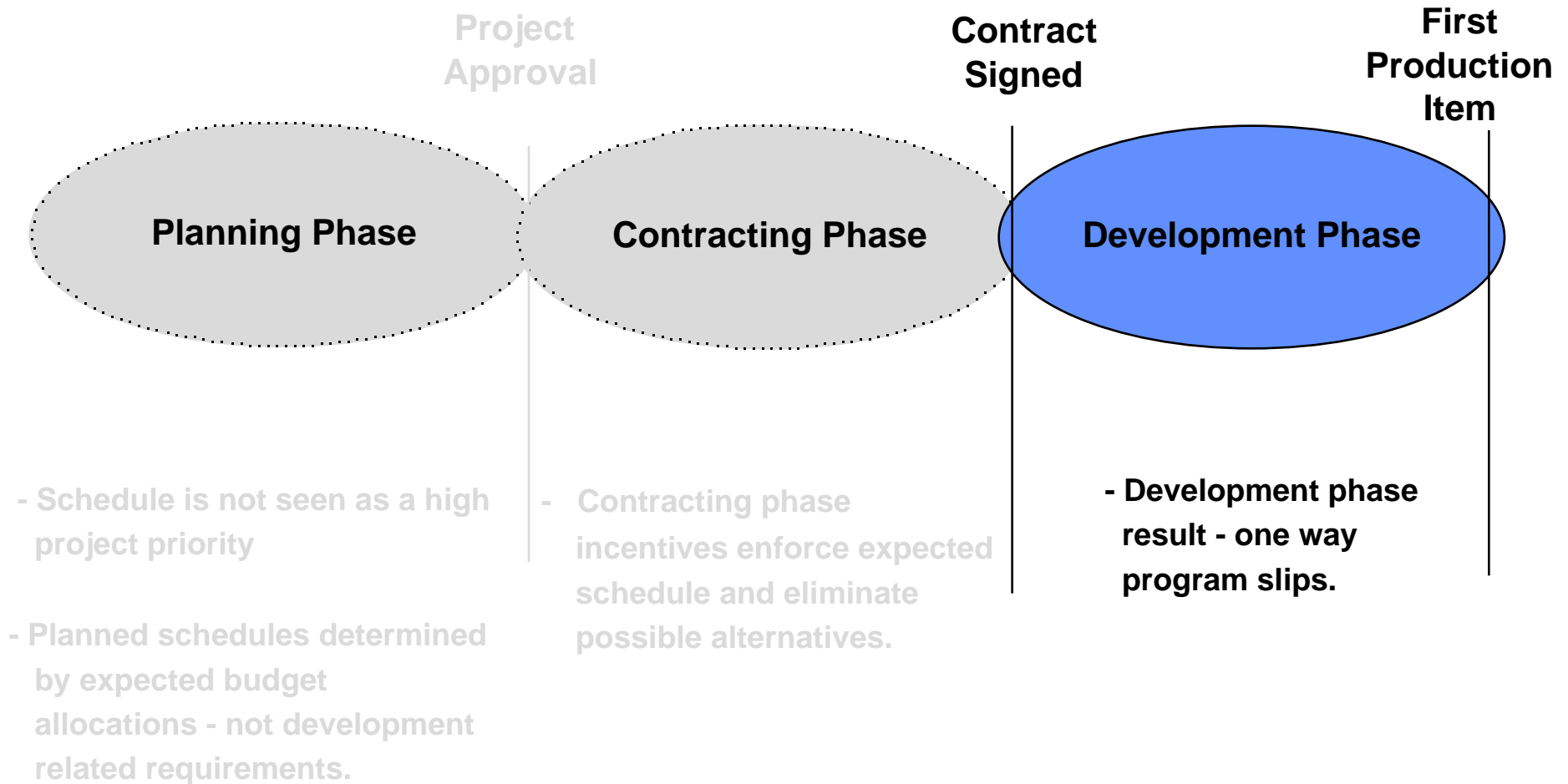
Government Program Manager Survey

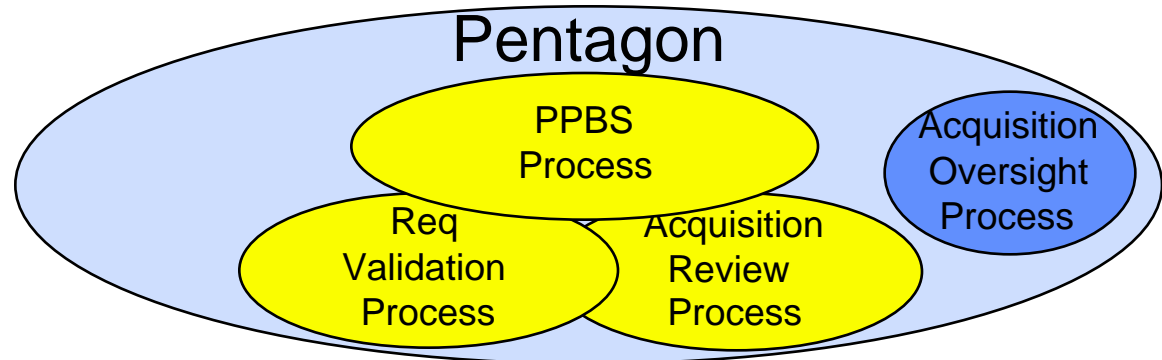
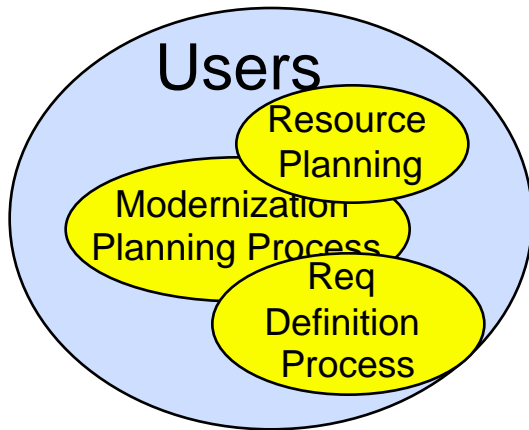
Program Slip Major Acquisition Programs



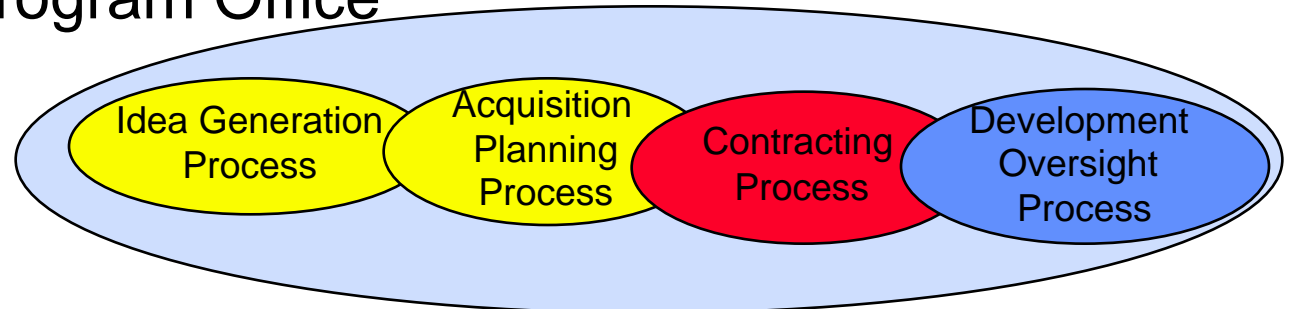
Rand Database: All DoD Major Acquisition Programs since 1965

Execution Phase Schedule Results

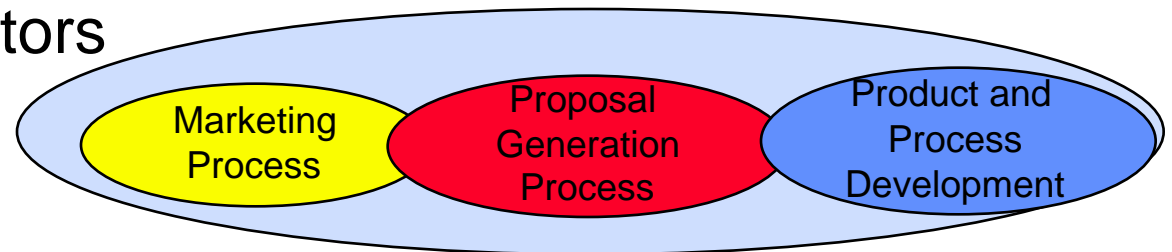




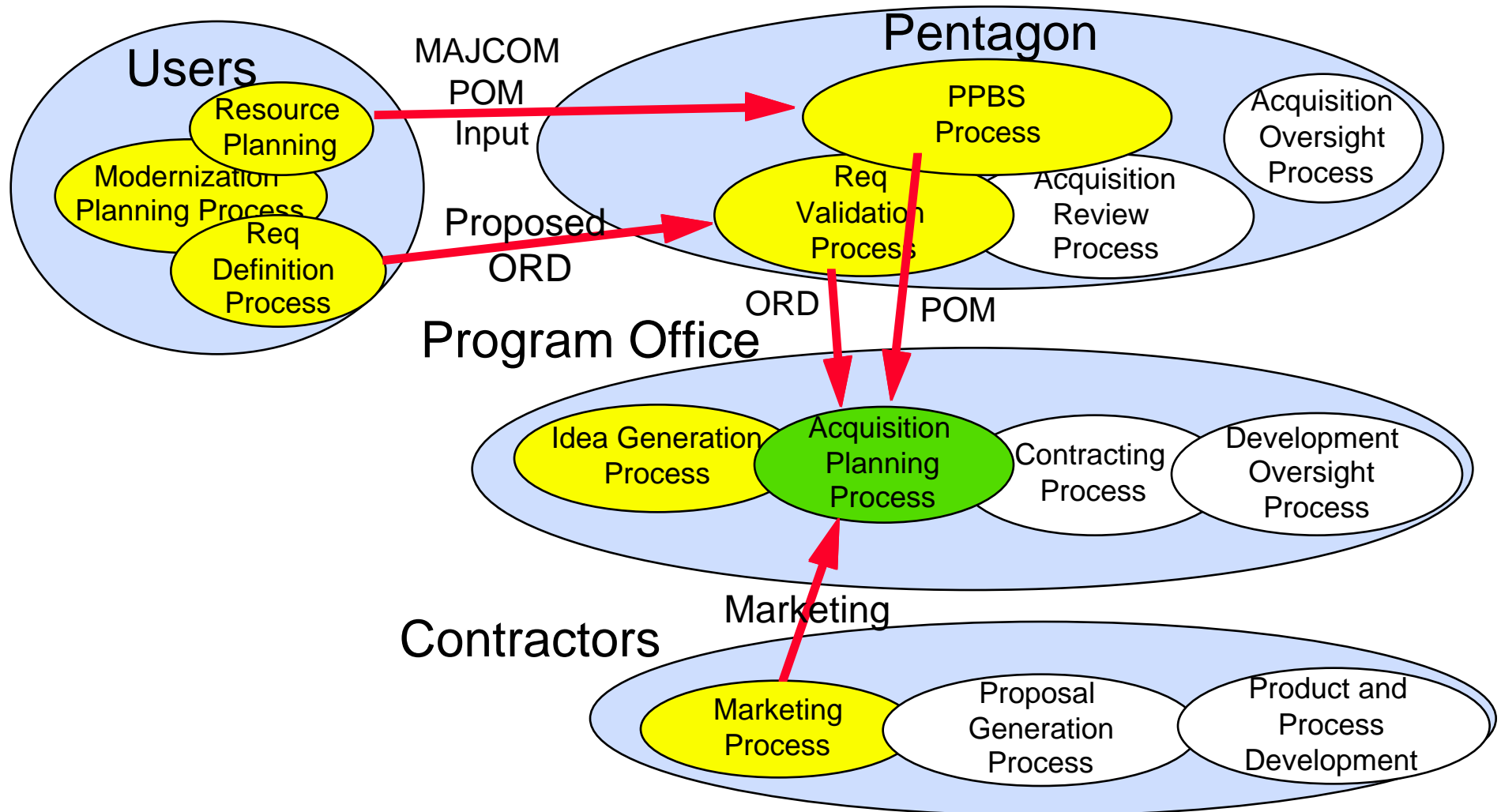
Program Office



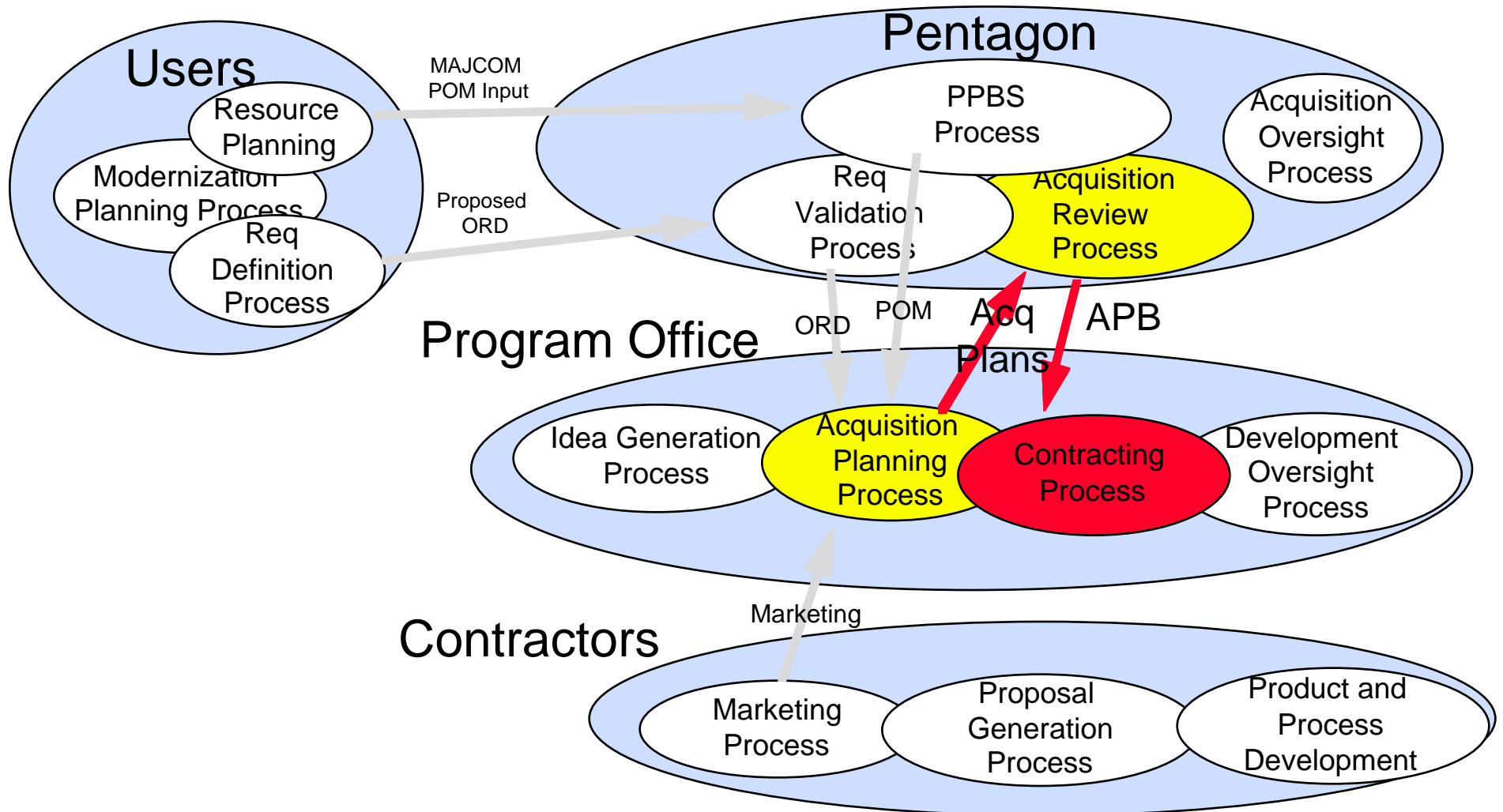
Contractors



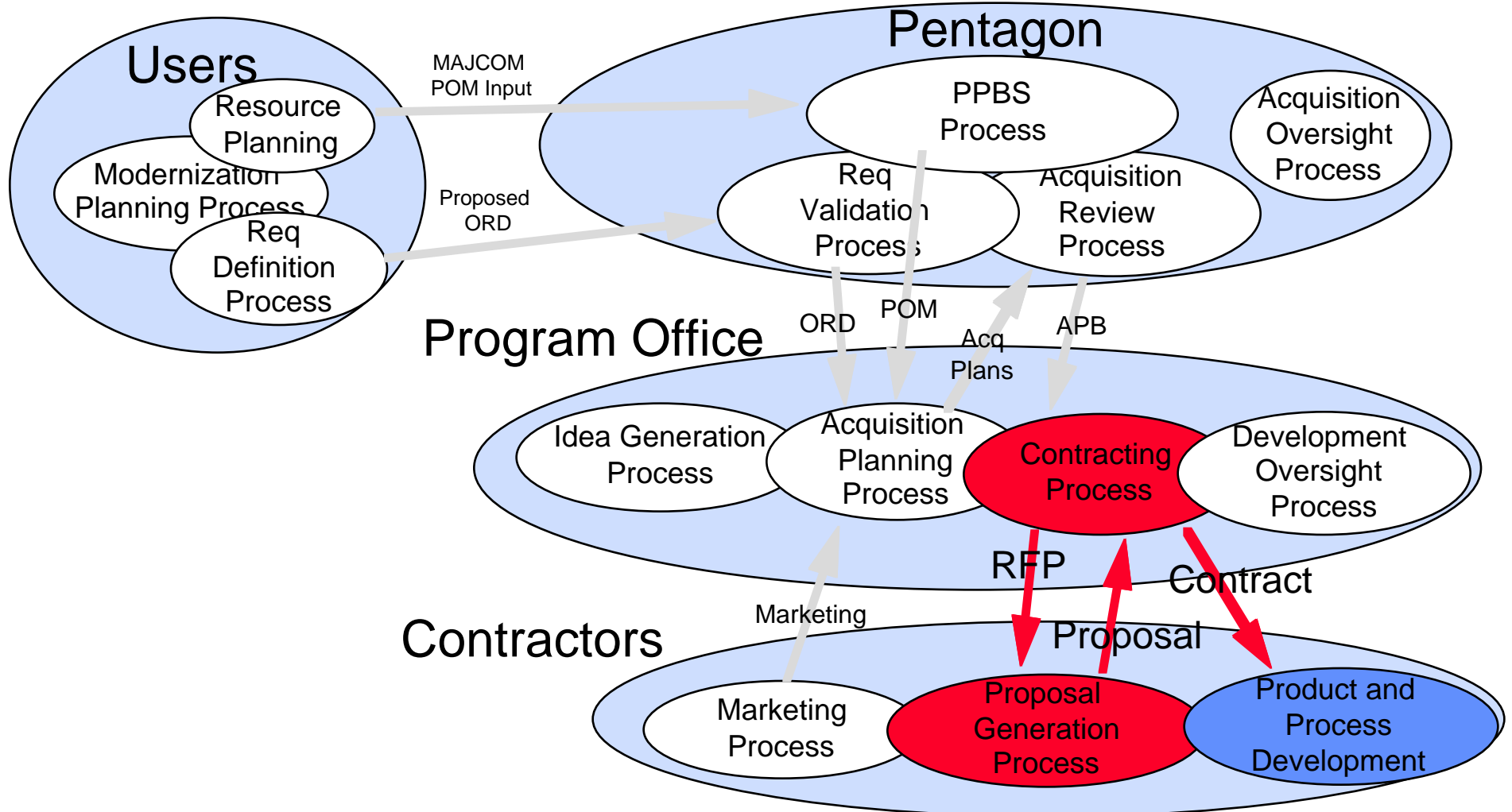
Schedule Planning Inputs



Schedule Planning Outcomes

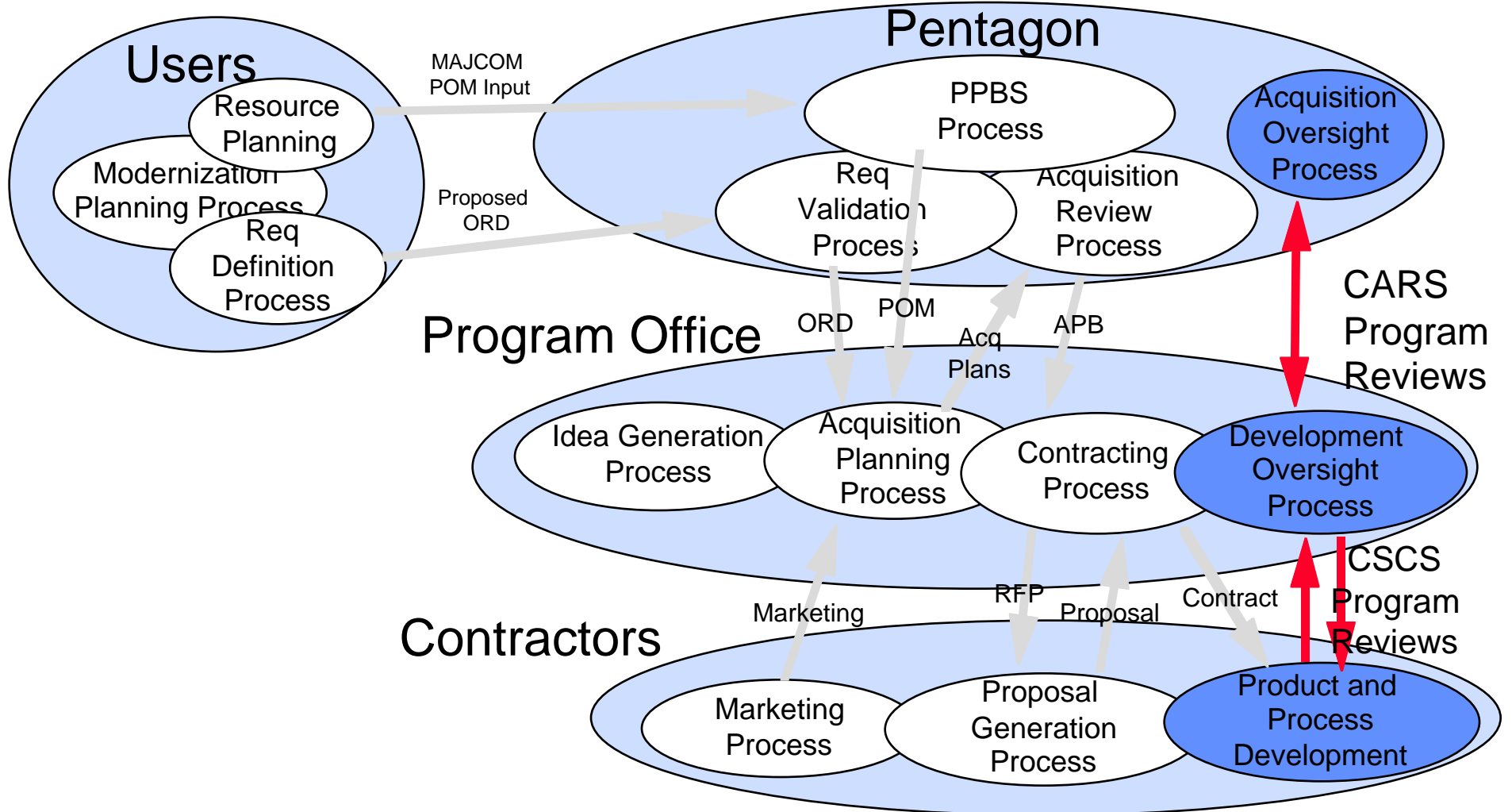


Contracting Process

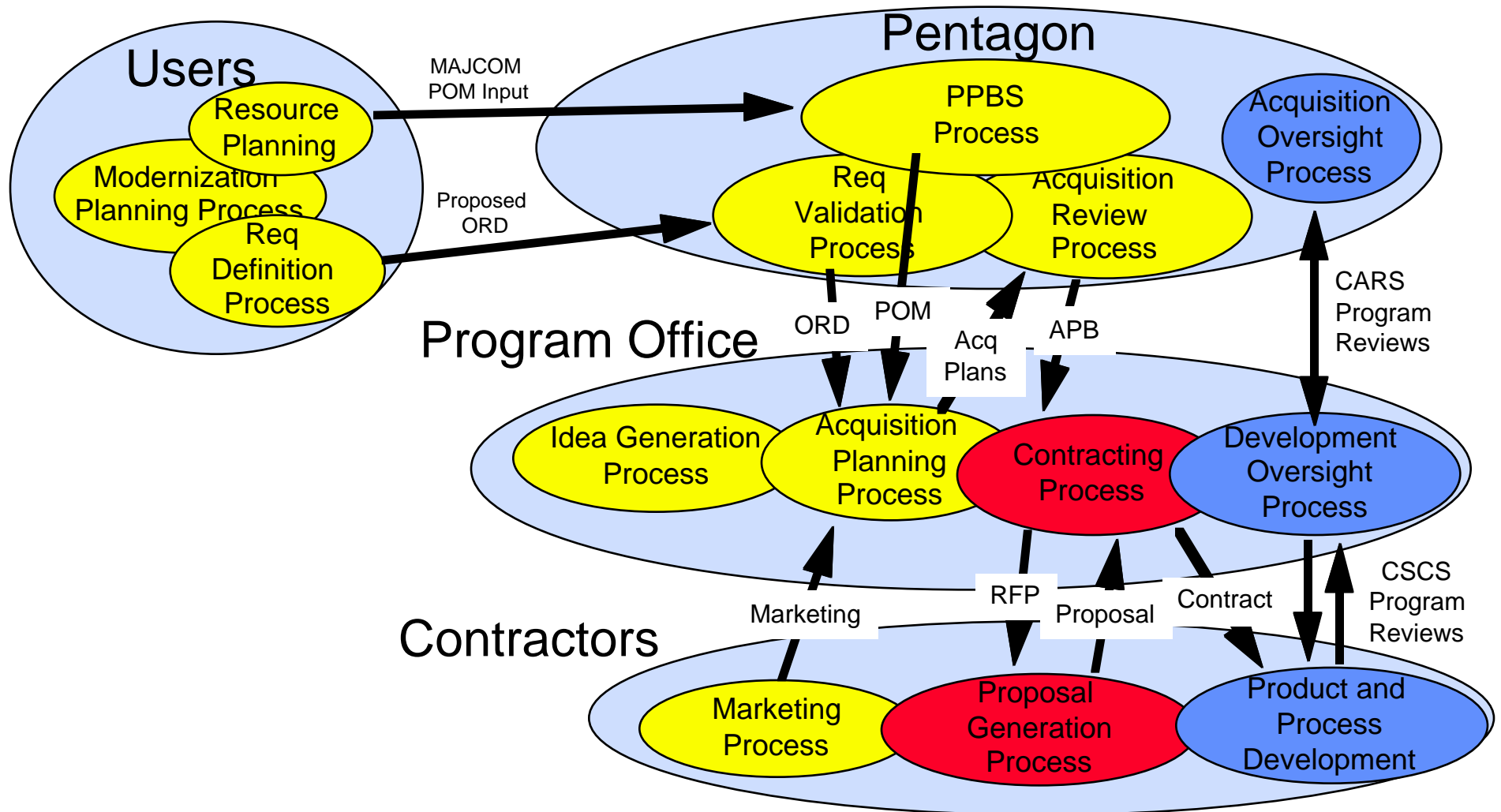


LEAN AIRCRAFT INITIATIVE

Development Process



Defense Product Development Process



Preliminary Conclusions

- **Schedule Process Outcomes**
 - **Schedule is not seen as a high project priority**
 - **Planned schedules determined by expected budget allocations - not development related requirements.**
 - **Contracting phase incentives enforce schedule and eliminate possible alternative schedules.**
 - **Development phase result - one way program slips.**

- **Areas Researched But Not Presented At This Time**
 - **Barriers to shortening schedules**
 - **Effects of schedule planning factors on schedule performance to plan**
 - **Causes and impacts of program instability on program schedules**
 - **Program example: Post-acquisition reform case study**

Small Group Discussions

- **Small Group Discussion** **15 Minutes**
 - Planning Phase
 - Contracting Phase
 - Development Phase
 - Overall Process

- **Questions to be Discussed**

Do these data and conclusions match your experiences?
What are the implications of these data on schedules and cycle time reduction?
(If time permits: What can be done in each phase to change the results?)

- **Report by Group Leaders** **2-3 Min/each**
 - One table from each phase with comments from others
 - Each table completes a written table report

“The most important way technology could enhance our military capability would be to cut the acquisition cycle in half.”

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - Packard Commission 1986

“Even if one member makes a lot of progress in becoming lean, neither that member nor the stream as a whole will reap the full benefits if another member falls short”

James Womack and Dan Jones
Harvard Business Review March 1994